if he really believed what he said, (Laughter); but he would not be talked out of the money.—The hon. member for the county, St. John, who now held the office of Provincial Secretary, had pledged himself that the money should be paid, and that a relinquishment of the claim should never be asked for; [Hon. Mr. Partelow—"When did I say that?] The hon. member had said so more than once at the time the loan was applied for. He should say no more upon the subject, but he had made up his mind never to give it up. (Mr. Brown—"I have not made up my mind"). Then he was sorry for it, as that was the first time he had ever seen the hon. member on the fence; (Laughter).

Mr. Jordan contended that St. John being a City of the first commercial importance, contributed largely to the revenues, and received a very small return. Large grants were made for roads, &c. every year, but they might look to the Supply Bill over in vain if they sought to discover what sums were granted for the City of St. John. A few years ago there had been claims presented to that House for expenses incurred in preserving the peace in Restigouche, and the House had made an appropriation; again, asimilar claim came up from Northumberland, for expenses incurred in suppressing an election riot, and the House paid it; and last year they were called upon to grant a sum of money to cover expenses incurred in suppressing a riot at Woodstock, and had granted £500; but nothing could be got for St. John.

Hon. Mr. Hannington entered into the history of the loan. He had voted for it in 1837, but was induced to do so by the representations of the late Mayor, Mr. Donaldson, who distinctly pledged himself that the money should be paid, and by a similar promise made in the House by a hon. friend the Secretary. (The hon. member then enumerated certain sums granted to St. John during several years).

Hon. Mr. Partelow said he should not have seen on this occasion were it not for the statements made by some hon. members that he had promised at the time the loan was granted, that the money should be repaid. He did not deny having made such a promise, but he did so under the full expectation that the money would be paid; and he would now account for the altered circumstances of St. John, which compelled this Company to apply to the House to have the bonds cancelled. Since 1837 the City had suffered severely by several large fires; at a very moderate calculation not less than £1,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed. What was the result? Did any one imagine that property to this amount could be destroyed in a place like St. John, and not impoverish the inhabitants. The people had refused to repay this loan, or aid the Water Company by taxation; they *could not* do it—they were already taxed very heavily—as much as they could possibly bear. Hon. members in that House might talk about taxation, but they knew very little about it. He had paid as large a sum for taxes for the small property he possessed, as one whole parish paid in Sunbury County—the rich parish of Maugerville. It amounted to this, that if the Bill did not pass, the Water Company must break up; there was no alternative; and if that was the case the city would not be supplied with water fit for use—it would be impossible to get it. He therefore warned hon. members that if they rejected this Bill, they would in all probability be called upon ere long for a larger amount, to cover the expenses incurred by the Board of Health.

Dr. Earle wished to know what the hon. Secretary meant by the threat he had just thrown out; did he mean to say that if this claim was not relinquished, the Water Company would suspend its operations? (hon. Mr. Partelow,—"Yes"). The learned Doctor then animadverted at some length upon the want of public spirit in St. John, if the citizens would not supply themselves with water; and concluded by stating his determined hostility to the Bill.

Mr. Barberie was in favour of the Bill.—He would ask were not the tremendous losses by fire, alluded to by the hon. Secretary, felt all over the Province? He was certain that they were; he recollected well the disastrous effects of the said fires were felt even in the remote County he had the honour to represent. And if the House should now take such a course as would break up the Water Company, in all probability they would again hear of fires in St. John, which, in their disastrous effects upon trade, and the consequent loss of revenue, would occasion a loss to the Province far exceeding £5,000.

Mr. Gilbert censured the Water Company for its bad arrangement in shutting the water out of the pipes by night. He said he had been in St. John last fall when the fire broke out at the foot of Duke Street, and two hours elapsed between the discovery of the fire and the water arriving at the plugs. Should the Bill pass something should be done to ensure the public against a recurrence of this delay.

Mr. Woodward—St. John contributed more than an average portion of the revenue in proportion to her population, and received less than her due proportion. He hoped the Bill would pass. Should it be rejected, however, he had thought of a substitute, which was, that a guarantee should be given the Company that no part of money should be called for until the works paid a certain per centage on the investment, when the surplus over and above that per centage should go to the liquidation of the debt.

Mr. Taylor was willing to extend the time for the payment of the loan, but he would not go for relinquishing the claims. Certainly there were capitalists enough in St. John to bring in water to save their own property; and if this Company should break up, no doubt but another Company would be formed.

Mr. Ritchie would assure the hon. member for Queens (Mr. Gilbert) that a section of the Bill contained the promise he wished to see inserted; he therefore hoped the Bill would have his support. The Bill did not provide for the relinquishment of the claim until the additional capital was paid in, and the new works under full operation, for which the time was limited to two years. Hon. members taunted St. John with having broken her pledges, coming to this House to petition for the relinquishment of loans, but what was the cause? It was her misfortunes. Could the people of St. John control the elements? Could they say to Providence that the fire shall not come and consume their property? Could they prevent the pestilence from appearing among the emigrants who landed upon their shores? Could they prevent the revolutions on the Continent of Europe, the famine in Ireland, and the other causes which led to a commercial crisis in England, and which had been reflected back upon St. John? What could they do more than they had done? The fires came, and their property was destroyed; the revolutions, &c., in Europe came, and their trade was ruined; the sick and destitute emigrants came, and they could not help relieving them. The hon. member of the Government (Mr. Hanington) had taunted St. John for having received a sum of money some years ago which was laid out on the roads; but what were the facts? Why a large number of people who had come among them were entirely destitute, the Alms-House was crowded, and should they be left to starve? They were taunted by hon. members for obtaining loans and never paying them, but it was not so. When was the faith of the City pledged but in the matter of the burnt District Loan? And had the City broken faith in that instance? No, it had repaid £9,000 of the loan—all that was yet due—and some of this had been paid before it was due. Hon. members said they felt for St. John, they sympathized with her, but of what use was their sympathy if they opposed the Bill. They said, "Oh! we will give you more time," but he wished those Gentlemen to understand that delay in this case was death. This clause was the vital principal of the Bill, without which it was entirely useless. Unless they obtained the relinquishment of the loan they did not want the Bill; it would be an insult to offer it to them if this section was struck out. He was surprised at the opposition of the learned Doctor from Kings. He would exact the claim because it was *legal*. The hon. member's language amounted to this; "We have a legal claim, and we'll exact the utmost farthing, regardless of consequences, and caring not for the loss and misery we may occasion!" It was *Shylock* claiming his pound of flesh: "It is mine"—the law says it is mine, "and *I will have it!*" What cared the hon. and learned member for the consequences! It was true—and no one knew it better than the learned Doctor—that without water there could not be cleanliness, and that cleanliness was one of the best preventatives against disease; it was true that if the St. John Water Works were suspended, many parts of the city (and some of these in crowded districts, such as York Point, &c.) would be without water; it was true that if an epidemic were to break out in consequence, that people coming from the country, and the hon. member's constituents in particular, would be likely to come in contact with, and take the disease; it was true that it would be likely to spread over the whole country; but what cared he (Dr. Earle) for the suffering and death of his constituents, provided he got his pound of flesh! He was surprised to hear such arguments as this from a medical man. He could tell that hon. member that a man who had been brought up in St. John, had acted honestly and upright, and gained at one period of his life considerable property—who had since been returned as a member of this House, and sat there representing St. John—this man, by one of the vicissitudes of life was stripped of his property, and died poor; and if the Water Company should be broken up, the orphan children of this man would be deprived of the pittance which now stood between them and starvation. But what cared the learned Doctor for this. What cared he if the widow and orphan were starved provided he got his pound of flesh!

Hon Mr Hannington and Dr. Earle replied to some of the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Ritchie, and one or two other hon members made a few observations, the Committee then arose and reported progress.

Mr. Gilbert moved for a select Committee to examine and report upon the College returns, with a view to the abolition of that institution. He said there were but five students in that College, who might get their education elsewhere, and that it was folly for the Province to keep up this expensive establishment to educate five youths. If £250 per annum was appropriated for their education elsewhere, and a like sum given to each Professor as a retiring allowance, the saving to the Province would still exceed £1 600 a year. The hon. and learned member for St John (Mr. Ritchie) had proposed to establish a Model Farm in every County; he would not go so far as that, but would willingly see the College and grounds converted into a Provincial Model Farm.

Hon. Mr. Partelow said that as the College Council would meet on Thursday, when a member of the Government would bring the subject forward, and in all probability concoct some plan, he requested that the resolution might be laid on the table until Friday. It was quite true that the College absorbed a large sum annually, and that very little good was effected by it. The Executive had not overlooked the matter, and he believed that one of his colleagues was preparing a plan with a view to remedy the evil.

After a few remarks from Dr. Thompson, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Brown, in which they all agreed that the present state of affairs could no longer be allowed to exist, hon. Mr. Partelow's suggestion was complied with, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Wednesday, Feb., 28.

Mr. Barberie, seeing the hon. and learned member for York (Mr. Fisher) in his place would ask him if he intended to proceed with the *annual offering Bill*—he alluded to the Bill to vacate the seats of members in certain cases—or if it was merely moved in *pro forma* after the Speech at the opening of the Session.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said in reply that it was his intention to move in the Bill as soon as he saw some hon. members now absent in their places.

The House went in Committee on a Bill to consolidate the laws relating to practice in the several Courts. This is a Government Bill, prepared during the recess and introduced by the hon. Mr. Hazen before his elevation to the Legislative Council.

His Honor the Speaker explained the nature of the Bill, which was to make several Acts into one.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot said the Bill was Hebrew, or something very like it. It was impossible for any one but a lawyer to understand it—its verbiage and repetitions were quite unintelligible, and placed there apparently for the purpose of hoodwinking the people. It was high time to do away with this sort of thing, and let the various acts be worded in a brief, common sense manner. Our laws were tedious and expensive; the costs were ruinous. He knew of a case which occurred in St. John not long since, where upwards of *sixty pounds* cost was run up on a debt of seven pounds ten shillings! The members of that House who did not belong to the legal profession, were loth to interfere in the matter—they usually trusted the making of a law to the lawyers in that House; but it was in vain to expect a remedy from that source, and the other members must now take a stand in the matter. He would go for simplifying the various acts, simplifying the process, and reducing the costs It was high time to do something, for the present evil was a curse to the people; it was intolerable, and could not be borne any longer. It was actually crushing the country, for in the present commercial crisis people were sued, they were unable to convert their property into money, the Sheriff came upon them for the debt and a shameful bill of costs, and their property was sold at a sacrifice, not fetching five shillings in the pound of its real value. He knew not if anything could be done in reference to this Bill, but he should use an early opportunity of moving for a Select Committee to examine the affair and concoct some plan to remedy the evil.

Mr. Connell would support the hon. member for St. John in his contemplated motion. It was a move in the right direction, for the numerous suits and heavy costs were weighing down the energies of the country, and was one of its greatest curses.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said the Bill before the Committee was necessary, as it was one of a series which he had brought forward for the purpose of [illegible] the Provincial Acts embodied in one book of [illegible] size, cheap, easy to be obtained, and to refer to. This was highly desirable, as the laws were at present scattered over so many books, that it was difficult even for a lawyer, to keep them all to or understand them. After that was done, the movement spoken of by the hon. member for St. John might be proceeded in. This Bill was one step in the right direction, and although it might not be all some hon. members wished, still it would be something done, and for that reason they should not object to it. He had heard of a man who worked all day endeavouring to pull out a horse's tail, but could not effect it; another man tried, and by pulling out hair by hair he soon completed the job—(Laughter). Now in this case he would advise them to pull away hair by hair. (More laughter.)

Mr. Woodward would not trust the lawyers; he had not confidence in them. He was reading lately an account of the state of the laws in the kingdom of Denmark, which struck him as being something worthy of notice. It appears that in that state there were 23,000 cases which came before the tribunals and were disposed of in one year. There was one tribunal establishment to which all parties having any dispute were compelled to submit their case; and the decisions of this tribunal were not binding unless they were satisfactory to both parties, (laughter) and they might then, if not satisfied, seek a remedy by instituting suits in the other Courts. The expenses of this preliminary tribunal were limited to *three shillings* on each case, and out of the 23,000 cases he had just alluded to, 18,000 were *satisfactorily* disposed of by this Court, and only 5,000 carried into the higher Courts. The law as it now stood in this Province was oppressive and ruinous. He knew of a case where an execution was issued, and a property taken worth £2,200, and when sold by the Sheriff it realized but £200. There was no greater evil in the country than this, and a remedy should be applied without delay.

Mr. Ritchie pointed out the necessity for lawyers, and that they should be paid for their labour; he contended that under the present rates of charges a man of talent and industry might live, and perhaps save something, but that it was impossible to make a fortune by the practice of law alone. He denied that lawyers were opposed to any reasonable reform in the matter, and had no objection, when the proper time arrived, for his hon. colleague to carry his motion into effect.

After a few remarks from some other hon. members, the conversation dropped, and the Bill was passed.

Hon. Mr. Partelow presented a message in reference to some affair to which the late Attorney General, John Kerr, Esq., and a Mr. Campbell were parties. He stated that since his appointment to the Secretary's office, in overhauling the accounts of the late Attorney General, he had discovered that a sum was due the Province of about £1,000; it was due either by the Attorney General at the time of his decease, or by Mr. Kerr. This sum had been entirely overlooked, both by the Auditor General, and by that House.

Mr. Timmes presented a petition from certain French inhabitants of Madawaska, praying for deeds of title to the lands they now occupy. Mr. T. animadverted severely upon the conduct of the Executive, for not having settled this matter before now.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said the Government must find it a difficult matter to deal with, as the said settlers were squatters. The boundry line between this Province and Canada being still unsettled was another difficulty.

Mr. Connell said several years had elapsed since the signing of the Ashburton treaty, and blame rested either on the present Government or the previous one.

Hon. Mr. Partelow said that since he had been in the Executive no application had been made by these settlers. If they had any cause of complaint, let them apply either to the Government or to the House.

Mr. Tibbits said that if those people were squatters, they had settled there at a time when the land was in dispute and could not be purchased.

Monday, March 5.

The House went in Committee on a Bill (sent down from the Council) to consolidate all the laws relating to the collection of debts not exceeding £20. The debate turned principally upon an Amendment, offered by Mr. Ritchie, to abolish appeals in those cases, and make the verdict of the Jury final. The arguments in favour of this amendment were that it encouraged litigation, rendered Counsel careless what the verdict of a jury might be, and led to enormous costs. On the other side it was argued by the hon. Attorney General, and others, that the presiding Judge was sometimes wrong in his charge—that jurors were sometimes tampered with, or influenced by personal feelings—and that the verdict of the juries were frequently wrong, therefore it would be unjust to prevent repeal. The amendment was carried.

Mr. End moved an amendment to the effect that when a Plaintiff had commenced a suit by bailable writ, it should be optional with him to allow the defendant, at any stage of the proceedings, to go at large, and carry on the suit the same as though it had been commenced by common process. Upon this an argument took place among the members of the legal profession, Mr. Barberie supporting Mr. End's proposition, and every other professional member contending that the object sought to be obtained may be practised under the law as it stands at present. When the question was taken the amendment was lost, only four members voting in its favour. The Bill was passed with no important alteration except Mr. Ritchie's amendment making the verdict of a jury final.

Tuesday, March 6.

Hon. Mr. Partelow brought down certain Messages from the Lieutenant Governor, among which was a Report from Mr. Watson the Post Office Inspector to the Imperial Government upon the state of the roads in Nova Scotia, and the British Minister's reply thereto. The former of these documents (which was dated in November last) represented the Mail route through Nova Scotia as being almost impassable, that the Mail could not travel over three miles an hour, and that it would cost upwards of £5,000 to put the roads in proper repair. Hon. Mr. Partelow went on to say that the Messrs. King, of St. John, had made an offer to carry the Letter Mail through from Halifax to St. John at the rate of *Ten Miles per Hour*, and the Paper Mails, at the rate of Eight Miles per hour, for £42 each trip, and that they would give proper securies for the due performance of the work—that the Government of this Province had represented and recommended this proposition to the attention of the Imperial Government, and that from having received no reply, and other circumstances, he feared that an arrangement had been effected for the transition of the English Mails through the United States.

Mr. End spoke in very indignant terms of the conduct of the Imperial Government, in listening to a Report of the Inspector,—a Report positively false, and belied by the expedition with which the mails had been transmitted from Halifax to Quebec. He said it was a slight which no British subject could reflect upon with patience; but what did those Inspectors know about the roads, or the subject under their supervision? Did they expect to find roads without mud in November! They were a parcel of ignoramuses. What could they think of a man *who would eat London potted partridge at Woodstock!* (Laughter).

Messrs. Ritchie, Woodward, R. D. Wilmot, S. Earle, Smith, and Tibbits all spoke of the Report as being palpably false. They also represented that the money expended in conveying the mails through the Province did much good, as mechanics were employed in making carriages, harness, &c, and monies were paid farmers for hay, oats, &c. and that a strong effort ought to be made to secure the transition of the English mails by this route.

After a brief debate an address to His Excellency was agreed upon, commenting in strong terms upon Mr. Watson's Report, representing the anxiety of the House to have the Mails conveyed through this Province, and praying His Excellency to bring the subject before Her Majesty's Government.

A conversation here ensued whether the House should take up the Revenue Bill to-day or not.—Mr. Brown was in favour of it. Mr. R. D. Wilmot was opposed, as the Select Committee, of which he was one, had not yet concluded its labours; and because two hon. members from Kings, and one from Queens, were absent. Hon. Mr. Hanington would not accept of that as a reason; if hon. members chose to go away it could not be expected that the House should suspend their business in consequence.

Hon. Mr. Partelow said the Select Committee had agreed upon the specific duties upon certain articles, and had also agreed to have two *ad valorum* scales, but what the amount of the *ad valorum* duty should be, they had not determined. He thought they could get through with the specific duties to-day, as he had no doubt but the house would sustain the Report. The Select Committee could afterwards meet and conclude the further arrangements. (It was then represented that the mail would close for England to-day, and hon. members had letters to write, when it was decided that the Revenue Bill should stand over until the next day).

The House went in Committee on a Bill to vacate the seats of members in certain cases. Hon. Mr. Fisher explained the nature of the Bill, which was, that the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Surveyor General, Provincial Secretary, and Provincial Treasurer, should, if appointed to office from the House of Assembly, vacate their seats.—The hon. member then went into a history of what he had attempted to do upon former occasions, and then described the practice in England, Canada, and Nova Scotia. He had brought in such a Bill as he considered likely to meet with the approbation of the other branches, and become law; but he was not wedded to its provisions; he was willing to go further if the House wished by extending the provisions of the Bill to other officers, or by substituting another section, make it apply to all officers of emolument. He wished it to be perfectly understood that every office named in this Bill would for the future be a political office, and the incumbent must stand or fall with the Government; for this reason he had purposely omitted the officers of Clerk of the Pleas and Clerk of the Circuits.

Mr. Boyd thought the duties of Treasurer were of that nature that he did not think he should be in the House at all. As to the other provisions of the Bill, he would like to see them extended, so that every member who accepted an office worth £200 a year, should vacate his seat.

Mr. Street said that the Despatch adopted by the House last year now formed our constitution, which should be rigorously observed. In that Despatch the Treasurer was not included among the political offices; but quite the reverse; he (Mr. S.) thought with the hon. member who last spoken, that he should not be in the House. The Despatch also described some offices as subordinate offices should not have a seat in the Legislature, as they ought not to be mixed up with politics. Now who were subordinate officers? He contended that every office that was not political, was subordinate, and that those who filled them should not sit in the House of Assembly, as the Government must possess an undue influence over them, and the House would not be an independent body.

Hon. Attorney General said the proposition they had just heard to exclude all office-holders from the House was a republican principle,—that Mr. S. could not find it at work in England, or in any other country but the United States. He thought it best to name the officers who would be effected by this Bill, and that all officers connected with the Treasury department should also be included; but he was willing to take either of the propositions made by the hon. mover of the Bill.

Mr. Carman considered the Bill very important, and was surprised at the apparent inattention of hon. members. He did not think the office of Auditor General should be a political one, as money grants are voted in the House, and the House must have more confidence in an independent Auditor than in one who belonged to the Government. He also thought the Treasurer should not be in the Government, for similar reasons. As to the office of Surveyor General, he thought nothing should be said about, as there was no doubt but it would be abolished after the present incumbent's time.

Mr. Brown was against having the Treasurer included among the political officers. He thought that if the Bill included all offices of emolument, it would of course include all Justices of the Peace. If officers in that House were not independent to act, and were therefore required to go back to their constituents, it would not remedy the evil, for they would in most cases be re-elected, and would not be any more independent after they came back. If, therefore, the object was to deprive Government of this kind of influence in the House, office-holders should be excluded altogether.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said hon. members differed widely. If the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Street) wished to learn the English practice, let him read Lord John Russel's commentaries on the British Constitution, where it was stated that upwards of eighty members of the House of Commons held inferior offices under Government, and *invariably* voted with the ministry. The hon. member then contended that the present Solicitor General made his office political, by becoming an Executive Councillor. He then enumerated several inferior offices, held by members of this house, all of whom had, upon some occasion or other, voted against the Government, he considered this a proof that those members were not influenced by their offices, but were quite independent. He contended that the Despatch did not go to exclude all inferior officers from the house; and repeated his readiness to support either of his first propositions.

Mr. Ritchie took the same objections to inferior officers sitting in that house as had been taken by Mr. Street.

Hon. Attorney General repudiated the idea that the present Government would attempt to constrain any member of the house to support them, through the dread of losing his office; and hoped that policy would never be pursued.

Mr. Ritchie said that although the present Government might not make use of this influence, it gave no security for the future.

Mr. Woodward contended that it would be perfectly right and a legitimate use of their power for the Government to say to a member holding an inferior office (when an important measure was introduced) "You must support this measure or lose your office." If the measure was a good one, no harm would be done, but if the member should consider the measure injurious to the country he would resign his office, help to defeat the Government, and when a new Government came in, of course he would be restored. He considered it wrong that Government did not make use of this power more frequently than had been practised.

Mr. End said Mr. W. was like a man in the Arabian Night's Tales, who built up a pyramid with heads; the only difference being that they were heads *without*, and those heads *with* brains.—Mr. E. went on to show that the result might be quite the reverse of that shown by Mr. Woodward, that the house could not be independent where such influences were practised, and that it were better to prevent temptation. He would support the Bill, but thought it should be extended farther.

Mr. Ritchie then moved an amendment, to the effect that any member accepting an office of emolument worth £ per annum, should vacate his seat. The Committee decided upon this, and at first there was an equal division, but upon "names" being called, Messrs. Woodward and Baillie, who had been "Nays," rose, and said they had not properly understood the amendment, and would vote in the affirmative. (Much Laughter). The amendment was now carried 17 to 13.

Mr. Ritchie then moved to fill up the blank with £20, but was only supported by Messrs. Hannigton, Steves, J. Earle, and Taylor. Propositions were then made to fill up the blank with various sums from 5*l.* to 50*l.* but after some time, finding it was impossible to agree, it was agreed unanimously to reconsider the amendment. Hon. Mr. Fisher then said that he believed his second proposition would best meet the disposition of the House; he therefore moved its being substituted for the Bill before the Committe. This new Bill provides that any member of the Assembly accepting an office of profit or emolument under the Government, should vacate his seat. This was agreed to without division, Mr. Street then moved another amendment, to exclude from the house the Treasurer, Deputy Treasurers, Auditor General, Receiver General, and all persons connected with the collection of the revenue. This was negatived, the minority being Messrs. Street, End, and R. D. Wilmot. Hon. Mr. Fisher then added a suspending clause to the Bill, when it was passed; the Committee then arose, and the House adjourned.

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THE Subscriber, being about to change his business, offers for sale the the whole of his STOCK, now on hand, consisting of, a great variety of

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TO RENT.—The STORE now occupied by the subscriber, having 2 years unexpired lease to run. Feb. 9. C. M. GARDNER.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 9, 1849.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A large and highly respectable Meeting was held at the Court House, at noon, on Friday, pursuant to a requisition to the High Sheriff, for that purpose.

The Sheriff read the requisition, which was signed by a number of our most respectable and influential citizens. The Meeting was organized by calling James Kirk, Esquire, to the Chair; Mr. James Robertson was appointed Secretary.—The Chairman briefly stated that the object for which the meeting had been called was to take into consideration the very great importance of the construction of Railways in general throughout the Province, but more particularly to call the attention of the Legislature to which appeared to be most required, with the readiest means of its accomplishment.

The following Resolutions were brought before the Meeting and passed unanimously, with the exception of the fourth, which only received three supporters; and the eleventh was passed with some opposition:—

Moved by James Whitney, Esquire, seconded by John H. Gray, Esq.—

1. *Resolved*, That the construction of Rail roads throughout this Province is of essential importance to its future welfare and prosperity; and that it is desirous to impress upon the Legislature, now in Session, the absolute necessity of adopting such measures as will lead to the *immediate commencement* of such works.

Moved by His Worship the Mayor, seconded by Mr. Wm. Thomson.—

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Meeting, money for carrying on such undertaking could be most easily procured, if the Legislature would but guarantee the Provincial credit for its repayment.

Moved by Edward Allison, Esq., seconded by Robertson Bayard, Esq.—

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Meeting, it is the duty of the Legislature to pledge the public credit for works of a re-productive character; and that the benefits resulting from Rail-roads throughout the Provinces would more than counterbalance the exepnces of constructing them.—*And further Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Meeting, such works would pay for themselves, and the Province would have all the benefits resulting from their construction, without having to bear any portion of the expence.

Moved by Thos. G. Hatheway, Esq. seconded by Mr. John McLardy,—

4. *Resolved*, That it is not for the interests of this Province, to encourage a Railway between Quebec and Halifax in any other way than by granting the ungranted lands over which it must pass in its route.—[This Resolution was almost unanimously rejected.]

Moved by Dr. Robt. Bayard, seconded by G. Blatch, Esq.—

5. *Resolved*, That the construction of Railroads in the Province, independently of other important advantages arising from them, will encourage agricultural pursuits and thereby develop one of the most important resources of this Colony.

Moved by Mr. G. E. Fenety, seconded by Mr. Joel Reading.—

6. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Meeting, that a line of Railway from this City by way of Hampton Ferry, Sussex Vale and the Bend of Petitcodiac, to the Harbour of Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would be of the greatest possible advantage to this City, and the Province generally, by opening up new branches of trade and industry, and promoting the settlement of one of the finest portions of the Province

Moved by M. H. Perley, Esq. seconded by H. Chubb, Esq.—

7. Whereas it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a line of Railway from this City to Shediac would be a profitable undertaking, and in the present state of depression, would tend more than any other measure to restore general prosperity;

Therefore Resolved, That a humble petition be presented to the Legislature, praying that an Act may pass authorising the construction of such Railway at the public expence; and that the Assembly will be pleased to adopt the most efficient measures for raising the necessary means, by effecting a loan in England upon the faith and credit of the Province, and a pledge of the public land, in order that no delay may occur in commencing this most popular, most important, and most useful undertaking.

Moved by Geo. Blatch, Esquire, seconded by B. Ansley, Esquire.—

8. *Resolved*, That this meeting deem it the imperative duty of the Provincial Legislature, as Conservator of the public welfare, to promote in every possible manner the general prosperity of the Province without reference to merely local or sectional prejudices; and in pursuance of this principle, to aid to the utmost of their power the immediate introduction, and establishment of Rail Roads in New Brunswick in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing Resolutions.

Moved by William Wright, Esq., seconded by H. T. Gilbert, Esq.—

9. *Resolved*, That the Counties of King's Westmorland, Albert, and Kent, with Charlotte and any other Counties in the Province desirous of so doing, be invited to co-operate in the expression of public opinion manifested by this meeting, and in such other measures, as may be requisite to impress their opinions upon the Legislature.

Moved by W. H. Street, Esq., seconded by Chas. Johnston, Esq.—

10. *Resolved*, That fully to carry out the object of this Meeting, it is desirable that a deputation be sent to Head Quarters, there to represent to the Legislature, the unanimous feeling that the inhabitants of Saint John express upon the necessity of constructing Rail Roads in the Province.

Moved by Wm. Wright, Esq. seconded by Geo. Wheeler, Esq.—

11. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this Meeting, That the thanks of the people of this Province are due to the Hon. George R. Young, for his long and zealous endeavours to promote the construction of Railways in these Colonies: as also to M. H. Perley and John Wilson, Esquires, for their exertions to the same end.

Moved by G. Blatch, Esq., seconded by Dr. Livingstone.—

12. *Resolved*, That a Committee of six gentlemen be appointed, to prepare a petition to the Legislature, and in other respects to carry out the spirit and intent of the foregoing Resolutions; and that Dr. R. Bayard, M. H. Perley, W. Wright, J. H Gray, Edward Allison, and Jas. Whitney, Esqrs. do compose the said Committee.

An immense excitement has been created throughout Canada, in consequence of M. Lafontaine, the rebel of 1837 and '38, having brought forward a measure in the Canadian Parliament for remunerating his associates in crime for losses sustained by them during the rebellion to the amount of £180,000. Monster meetings have been held throughout the land, and Resolutions passed condemnatory of the unrighteous proceedings of the Canadian Ministry. The Requisition for a public meeting at Montreal had 1200 singatures attached, and the meeting itself was the largest ever assembled in Canada. The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:

Resolved 1.—That this Meeting has hitherto cherished an ardent expectation that the occurrences which characterised the years 1837 and 1838 were to have been buried in oblivion, and they therefore regard with unqualified pain and regret the course of the present Provincial Administration in reviving, by the measure now before Parliament, feelings of animosity and excitement which it was hoped, had ceased with those deplorable events.

Resolved 2—That the Provincial Administration having submitted to Parliament a scheme for compensating the losses incurred by the misguided men who rose in arms against their Sovereign during those occurrences, this meeting consider that scheme as unjust and dishonest in principle, as it is demoralizing and dangerous in its consequences.

Resolved 3—That this meeting [illegible] to be confered on traitors and brigands, who, under the standard of revolt in 1838 and 1839, were guilty of pillage, arson, and murder; a measure which tends to consecrate the principle not only of publicly rewarding crime and treason, but of repressing and discouraging allegiance to our Sovereign and attachment to our country.

Resolved 4—That this meeting consider it a paramount duty to employ all constitutional means to oppose the adoption of a measure pregnant with such dangerous consequences; and that his Excellency the Governor General be respectfully requested to dissolve the Parliament, so as to enable the country to express its opinion on the question.

Resolved 5—That a Committee be appointed to draft and present a Petition to his Excellency the Governor General in conformity with the above Resolutions, and that the Committee be composed of Hon. G. Moffatt, Mr. Rose, Q.C., Mr. Rodden, Mr. Johnson, Q.C., Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Speirs, Mr. Routh, Mr. Thos. Wilson, Mr. M'Donald, Mr. M'Farlane, with power to add to their number.

The Election for one City member in the room of the Hon. R. L. Hazen, (who has been elevated to the Legislative Council,) took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the triumphant return of B. Ansley, Esquire, the Candidate set up and supported by the Protectionists. The numbers polled were—for Mr. Ansley 784, for Mr. Watters, 523, and for Dr. Livingstone 144—thus giving the leading candidate the very handsome majority of 261 votes over his nearest opponent, and a clearance of 117 votes over both the others put together.

The result of this election conveys a just rebuke to that portion of the Press who have latterly assumed to themselves the dictation in all public matters, and who very fallaciously believe they have considerable weight in directing the public mind, in all public affairs.—We, however, were extremely sorry to see Dr. Livingstone so tardily supported and so completely deceived—his talents and acquirements are certainly deserving of a better cause and better treatment.—Mr. Watters bore his defeat with the utmost good humour.

Owing to the excellent arrangements made by the Sheriff, the election passed off in the utmost quietness, and every citizen bore witness to the improved method of electing at present adopted, over that of the former plan. We only require a system of registration to make it complete.

Murder.—The evening of Tuesday, election day, did not pass off so quietly as the day. Early in the evening a crowd began to assemble in Church Street, near the Hibernian Hotel, which building they manifested strong disposition to raze to the ground. The consequence was, that fire arms were soon brought into requisition, and a man named Robert Busby, a butcher, received the contents of a loaded gun in his body, of which he almost immediately expired.—A Coroner's inquest was called to investigate the affair, who have not as yet given in their verdict.

The Property at the corner of King Street and King Square, the site of the late fire, belonging to Trinity Church Corporation, was leased by auction on Thursday last—in six lots, for 21 years, with the usual covenants, and was disposed of as follows:—One Lot 20x60 on King's Square—£60, Harvey Perkins; one lot adjoining, same size—£60, Miles Morris; one Lot 20x60, and two lots 20x40, comprising the corner, at £54 per lot, Mr. Secord; one Lot on King Street, 20x40, at £50, J. & G Lawrence.

The lots were put up with the option for any one purchaser to take one lot or the remainder, in order to give an opportunity, if parties were so disposed, to erect a Hotel on the site of the former building.

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of B. Ansley Esq., held at the School house on the South side of King's Square on Tuesday evening March 6th, 1849.

Mr. Thomas C. Everitt was called to the Chair, and Mr. Robert Hutchison was requested to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the several polling officers for their impartial conduct, and also to the Representatives of the opposing candidates, for their gentlemanly conduct at the recent Election.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the numerous friends in Carleton, who by their Votes so powerfully contributed to the Election of Mr. Ansley.

Resolved,—That a Copy of these Resolutions be published in the City Papers.

THOS. C. EVERITT, *Chairman*.

Robt. S. Hutchison, *Secretary*.

Judges' Salaries.—We have received from our Repoiter a very lengthy debate on this subject, which we at present have not room to insert. It resulted in a division of 31 to 2 that the salaries of *future* officers named should be as follows—Chief Justice £700 currency; Master of the Rolls and Puisne Judges each £600 per annum.

City Election.—Our citizens will bear in mind that the City election is at hand, and they should be on the alert in selecting good and true men to represent them; in fact they should take a more lively interest in civic affairs.—We are informed that Assistant Fairweather has determined on retiring from the Board; we are sorry for this, as he is one of the most substantial and straight-forward men in the Council, and his place will not easily be so efficiently filled up.

☞ A "Tax Payer" on Corporation affairs, came too late this morning for insertion. He complains that that part of the Charter has not been complied with which requires a published detail of the last years accounts; and he likewise asserts that the Road Masters have not yet been paid for their services.

Masonic Appointment.—We have learned with sincere pleasure that the Honorable Alexander Keith, who has for so many years exercised the high and responsible office of Provincial Grand Master, under the English Jurisdiction in these colonies, with credit to himself and advantage to the Craft, has been appointed by His Grace the Duke of Athol, Most Worshipful Grand Master for Scotland, by Commission dated Edinburgh, 8th Nov., 1848, to be Provincial Grand Master of all Lodges working under the Scottish Authority in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward. This appointment confers upon our highly respected Provincial Grand Master a most extensive Masonical Jurisdiction, and places him in a higher and more responsible position than any other Provincial Grand Master—it has been made by His Grace the Duke of Athol in accordance with the unanimous wish of the Scottish Masons, and is we consider, the highest compliment that could be paid to Mr. Keith's services and merits, this being the only instance in which the English and Scottish Masonical Jurisdiction has been vested in the same individual.—*Halifax Courier*.

Steam to Boston.—We are informed by Capt. Chisholm, the Agent of the *Admiral*, that this steamer will leave for St John about the 10th instant.