

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—The Bill to incorporate a Company, by the above title, having passed the Assembly, we give a few of its leading features.

The Bill provides that the Capital of the Company shall be £1,500,000; in 60,000 shares, of £25 currency each. Power is given to increase the capital to £2,000,000 when necessary. A deposit of five shillings per share from every person who subscribes for shares; the calls are not to exceed £2 10s. per share, and there must be at least two months between the payment of each call; not more than one of the amount of each share shall be called for during any one year. The Company may allow interest on calls, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, until the Railway is completed; and may allow interest for shares paid up in advance.

The Company is empowered to construct a main line of Railway from the Nova Scotia boundary, through New Brunswick, to the Eastern boundary of Maine; and the company may unite with other Companies, in Maine and Nova Scotia, for the purpose of constructing the Railroad; and it may make branches, from the main line, to any part of New Brunswick; and may own Steamers in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy, to ply in connexion with the Railroad.

When Stock to the amount of £100,000 is subscribed, and five shillings per share is paid in, a General Meeting of the Shareholders is to be called for the organization of the Company. The number of Directors may be either, seven, nine, or thirteen, as the Shareholders choose; each Director must own at least forty shares of Stock. Each Share in the Company entitles the holder to one vote in the choice of Directors, and on all questions which come before the Shareholders.

The Bill requires the conveyance or instrument, already signed by the proprietors of land over which the Railway is expected to pass, giving the right of way; and it provides that such instrument shall operate as a good and valid conveyance to the Company, of the necessary breadth of land for the construction of the Railway.

Where the line passes through Crown lands, the Company is authorized to take a strip four hundred feet in width for the Railway; where it passes through private lands, no greater width than six rods, except where greater width is necessary for embankments or excavations. No rate or assessment is to be levied in any Parish or City, on the Company's property, or upon the Stock of the Company, or upon its income.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to appoint Commissioners to assess damages for private lands taken by the Company. In assessing such damages the Commissioners are to take into consideration the indirect as well as the direct advantages to the owners of the land by the construction of the Railway.

There are a variety of other provisions for regulating the amount of tolls, so that the profits of the Company shall not exceed fifteen per cent. per annum; for the appointment of auditors to inspect and report upon the accounts; for the accountability of these officers to the Company who receive or disburse money; and for the transport of the Mail, the non-conveyance of troops, and the construction of Electrical Telegraphs along the line. By a special clause, the Shareholders are relieved from all personal liability beyond the amount of shares for which they may subscribe.

There is no suspending clause in this Bill; its last Section provides, that it shall come into operation on the first day of June next.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 8th.

THE FACILITY BILL.—Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Parleau presented to the Assembly the Government Bill for facilitating the construction of the European and North American Railway.

This Bill provides, that when the Shareholders of the Company shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of £10,000 Sterling, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall order the Provincial Treasurer to subscribe, on behalf of the Province, for shares in the Company to the like amount; and also, to pay in full for the same, Provincial Debentures, bearing interest at six per cent. and redeemable in thirty years. No larger amount is to be subscribed and paid for, in any one year, than £100,000 Sterling; and the whole amount to be subscribed for by the Provincial Treasurer, is not to exceed £250,000 Sterling.

In return for the Debentures, the Company is to deliver to the Provincial Treasurer certificates of shares to the like amount; these shares are to be held by the Treasurer as public property; no interest upon them are to be claimed from the Company in consequence of their being paid in advance; nor is the Executive Government to exercise any superintendence or control over the business of the Company, in consideration of the Province holding these shares; but the Legislative Council, and Assembly may, by joint resolution, appoint two directors of the Company annually, who shall have the like powers as other Directors of the Company.

The interest on the debentures is to be paid half yearly in London, New York, or St. John, at the option of the holder. The dividends on the shares are to be applied to the payment of interest; and the faith and credit of the Province, and its ordinary revenue, and any special impost which may be collected for the purpose of forming a Railway fund, are pledged in full form, to every holder of a debenture, for the payment of principal and interest. No shares are to be sold by the Province under par for the first ten years after the subscription for Stock; at the end of thirty years, the shares not then sold, are to be applied to the payment of the debentures.

Another Bill was also introduced in the Assembly yesterday, by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, for giving assistance, by debentures, to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, to the extent of £50,000 Sterling, on precisely similar terms and conditions as are proposed for the other line. This is offering equal justice to the inhabitants of the western side of the Province, with those who dwell to the eastward of the St. John.—Ib.

THE RAILWAY.—Gratifying News.—The following Telegraphic communication from John Poor, Esq., of Portland, to the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway, in this Province, was posted in the News Room yesterday:

"At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Portland and Montreal Railroad, held this day, it was unanimously voted to ratify the Directors in taking a lease of the Bangor and Waterville road for twenty years, paying six per cent. on the cost. This put the road through in two years."

The Bangor and Waterville road is part of the European and North American line, and the determination of our American neighbours to carry it through, should urge us to spare no exertions to accomplish our share of the work, or doubtless they will come forward and undertake it themselves, and thus secure both the control and the benefits of the undertaking. But we hope better things from the spirit that is being evinced in behalf of this great work, both in and out of the Legislature.—Ib.

FATAL CASUALTY.—On Tuesday the 25th ult., as Mr. John Story, of Ward's Creek, Sussex Vale, was crossing Little River on the ice, near Beatty's Ferry, so called, the frail bridge gave way, and he was drowned. A young man who went to his assistance, also broke through the ice, but with the help of his father, who came to his rescue with a fence pole, he succeeded in getting out. Mr. Story was 37 years of age, and has left a wife and five small children to mourn the early loss of their earthly stay and protector.—Ib.

Canada.

It is stated in the Toronto Globe that the Governor General has offered the Postmaster Generalship, with a seat in the Cabinet, to the Hon. James Morris, and that Mr. Morris has accepted. An official notice from the Secretary's office states that the new Post Office arrangements will come into operation on the 5th of April. In the meantime, the Hon. Gentleman has been sworn in as an Executive Councillor. Mr. Morris is a native of Scotland, and has amassed a large fortune as a Canadian Merchant. He is well known as an energetic, upright, practical man, of close business habits, and peculiarly well adapted for the office entrusted to him.

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, with a capital of half a million sterling, will, we believe, commence operations in a few months, with their managing committee in Kingston.

The Company is incorporated both by the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, and all the stock is certain to be taken up, upwards of £370,000 being now subscribed.

The object of the Company is to borrow money in England at a low, and loan it at a high rate, in both the Canadas, and the capital can be increased to a million and a half. We think the effect will be to raise generally the value of all property in the Province.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

PRINCIPLE CARRIED OUT.—The Christian Guardian states that the new Mayor declined to accept the invitation to attend the late military ball, in deference to the rules of the church (Methodist) of which he is a member.—Toronto Examiner.

The results of the great Anniversary meetings held recently in this city are beginning to be developed. The Montreal Temperance Society is carrying out the recommendation adopted at its anniversary, viz., to employ a Temperance Tract Distributor, who is at present engaged in a systematic visitation of the city. The Bible Society will we hope, soon be in the field to carry out the suggestion so earnestly made and warmly responded to, of offering a Bible in their own tongue, to every family in Lower Canada.—Montreal Witness.

INQUEST.—On Monday afternoon, an inquest was held before John King, Esq., M. D., one of the city coroners, at Peterson's Inn, Bathurst St., on the body of Daniel Brown, formerly a soldier in the 73d Regiment. Deceased has long been addicted to habits of excessive intemperance. For some time past, he has laboured under chronic diarrhoea, which was aggravated by drunkenness and exposure; and on Sunday morning last was found dead in bed, by the side of his wife, who, although paralysed, appears to be equally vicious in her habits. The jury, after hearing medical testimony, decided that the death of the deceased was caused by chronic diarrhoea, aggravated by want of care, intemperance, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. The principal witnesses in the case were females who resided in rooms adjoining that of the deceased, and their statements revealed a mass of wretchedness and depravity utterly unfit for notice in the columns of a newspaper.

DEATHS FROM INTemperance.—An inquest was held at Ancaster on the 30th ult., on the body of a Tuscarora Indian whose body was found lying in a corner of the frame, near Duffy's tavern, having been frozen to death while in a state of intoxication. Another inquest was held on the 3rd inst., at Peet's tavern near Ancaster, on the body of a degraded woman, whose clothing had taken fire when she was in a state of inebriety. She was subsequently exposed for 10 hours to severe cold, and death was the result.

Newfoundland.

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.—As we had intimated in our preceding number the New Wesleyan Chapel, in this town, was solemnly set apart for the purposes of Divine Worship on Sunday last, the 9th inst. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, and the impassable condition of the roads, owing to the immensity of snow which had fallen on the two days previously, there was a goodly congregation at the services both in the forenoon and in the evening. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Mr. Norris, of Carbonar, and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Shenton, the present superintendent of this station. The collections amounted to about £10.

We have reason to believe that the members of the congregation generally are much pleased with the interior arrangements of the edifice, which have been pronounced by competent judges to be exceedingly chaste and appropriate, and to reflect great credit upon the builder, Mr. John Withycombe. The extreme length of the edifice is 56 feet, the width about 37 feet; the height from the floor to the ceiling 25 feet; it contains 60 pews, (all single) and will seat upwards of 500 persons. It has a Vestibule and a Porch; the windows are in the Gothic style with diamond-shaped panes; and the front or south-east gable is finished off with a small octagonal cupola or turret.

Upon the whole we think that the Wesleyans of Harbour Grace have great reason to be thankful. They have now a strong, commodious, faithfully built and in every way suitable church, which, with due care, may be preserved for several generations—a temple for the spiritual refreshment of members yet unborn, and a monument to the liberal and anti-sectarian feeling pervading the community.—Harbour Grace Herald, Feb'y 12th.

Friday and Saturday last were two of the severest days ever experienced here for these many years past. The wind blew a gale from the north, the snow fell in immense quantities, and the frost was most intense.—Ib.

SEAL FISHERY.—The outfit from this port this season is considered larger than that of last year, eighty three vessels had cleared from the Customs up to yesterday, and there are yet a few more to clear, perhaps seven, these vessels are all of a superior class, and, on the whole, of larger tonnage than usual; allowing a crew of forty to each, there will be from St. John's alone, three thousand five hundred men at the fishery. We have no particulars as yet from the exports, beyond hearing that sixteen vessels had sailed from Brigus, and a few from Harbour Grace.—The number from the different ports generally amounts to two hundred and fifty vessels, and there is no reason to think that it will be less this year. From St. John's, in 1849, there were but 54 vessels, and in 1850 71 vessels, averaging about 103 tons. The entire outfit in 1849, was 278 vessels, 26,123 tons, 9,338 men; there was an increase in 1850, but we are unable to state it precisely, as some output returns never reached us. The season promises well, the severity of the months of January and February, it is expected, will be followed by mild and moderate weather; the wind blew a stiff breeze from the westward all yesterday and the night preceding which gave an offing to the ice, and enabled a great many of the vessels, to proceed on the voyage. If this wind hold good the, will all have gone in a day or two.—Newfoundland Courier, 15th.

West Indies.

We have received our usual files of West India papers; but we give the following synopsis of news from the Chronicle:—

By the Merlin (sc) at Bermuda 23th ult from St. Thomas we have late news from the West Indies. The Cholera had again broke out at Jamaica—with considerable violence at St. Mary's and St. Thomas in the East. The disease was rapidly disappearing at Portland, no cases had occurred at Port Antonio for several days, no cases at St. Ann's for 10 days, and Pedro and Brown's Town District, as well as that of Dry Harbour had as yet been preserved from the pestilence. Several of the leaders in the murder-affair at St. David had been arrested. The Rev. J. M. Auld, of the Presbyterian Church, had been killed by a fall from his horse. A meeting has been held at Kingston to return thanks on the part of the inhabitants, to the Medical gentlemen of the Island, for their exertions during the prevalence of the Cholera.

A despatch from the Secretary of State was read in the Barbadoes House of Assembly, 24th January, in which he suggests that inducements should be held out for the settlement in the West India Colonies of fugitive slaves from the United States. The Admiral has recommended that Mangrove Swamp, on the banks of Constitution River, be constructed into a harbour of refuge, a suggestion likely to be carried into effect. The Board of Council are considering the propriety of transferring the Custom House to the control of the Company, or leaving it, as at present, managed at Home. A large meeting has been held at Bridgetown, to manifest sympathy with their color brethren in the U. S. on the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. Subscriptions were on foot for the purpose of relieving the destitute at Jamaica, and the Bishop has directed the Clergy to bring the same to the notice of their respective congregations. A good deal of sickness prevails in the rural districts. There were brick sales in the Dry Goods line, but the market was overstocked with provisions; sales slightly improved, the supply of potatoes having been limited.

St. Ann's Garrison was healthy. Capt. Reid, 65th Regiment, is dead. Sugar was being made in large quantities.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, March 5, 1851.

Dear Sir,—The weather during the past week has been very boisterous. It has prevailed from the North and West, sometimes blowing a gale. The weather has been piercing cold too. The people think that they were in North America rather than in Bermuda. The gale during the past week has cut up terribly the crops of potatoes and onions, &c., and has severely injured, and in several cases, destroyed a variety of fruit trees. Strange as it may appear, we are still without rain. Such an occurrence as this at this season of the year, is unexampled in the history of the Colony.

The Earl of Dundonald is expected here about the 1st of April to meet his successor, Sir G. F. Seymour. The loss of the Earl of Dundonald will no doubt be much felt by the inhabitants of the Station over which he has the command, because through his means much has been done which otherwise would have remained in a backward condition. We only hope that his successor will equal the gallant Earl in energy and perseverance.

The Spanish Steamer Caledonia from Havana, bound to Caiz, unexpectedly arrived here on the 22nd ult., for a supply of coal. This large Steamer went into the harbour of St. George's, with the greatest ease, which speaks volumes for the accommodations that harbour possesses for vessels of the largest class. The C had 60 passengers, many of whom were the dark-eyed daughters of Havana, on their way to old Spain.

The Caledonia received 1160 chaldrons of coal from H. M. Dock, and sailed on Sunday for her destination. It is probable that the Steamers of this new line will have to call at Bermuda, or some intermediate port to coal.

UNITED STATES.

THE M'DONOUGH ESTATE.—The case of the States of Louisiana and Maryland vs. the Executors of John McDonough, came up for trial on the 10th ult., at New Orleans, before Judge Buchanan. It appeared in evidence, and excited a good deal of surprise in court, that the gross revenue of the estate per annum was only \$35,000, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. for expenses of collection. It was supposed that the income of Mr. McDonough was about \$200,000 per year. The object of the testimony was to show the impracticable and illegal nature of the bequests, as well as so small a revenue, it would require some two or three hundred years to pay the annuities, as well as for the legacies to take effect. Meanwhile, the revenue being invested in property at compound interest, would absorb all the property in the State of Louisiana. The point was raised, that the Mayor of New Orleans had no power to accept the legacies in favour of the city, and argued at great length. The case was decided in favour of the city.

It is supposed that more than twenty thousand people of all ages and sexes, from the new born infant to the gray-headed grandeur, eat, drink, and sleep under ground in the city of New York, burrowing in the earthlike so many wild animals.

A despatch from Washington dated the 4th inst. says that the President signed the cheap postage and all other important bills.

THE RESCUE CASES.—Mr. Davis, whom we reported last week as under examination for assisting in the rescue of "Shadrach," the fugitive, has been acquitted. The examination of the colored persons arrested is in progress.

Meanwhile, counter prosecutions have been instituted and writs issued against U. S. Commissioner Curtis, against the District Attorney, Lunt, and U. S. Marshal Devens—laying damages at ten thousand dollars—for false imprisonment, &c.

The English Government, forwarded the Atlantic's mails by the Africa with out any charge—an act of generous hospitality which has called out from Postmaster General Hall a letter of warm acknowledgment, and a proffer of similar courtesy whenever opportunity offers.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—Prof. Ansel, a young man of fine acquirements, whose classical attainments were well attested in a work entitled, "Elements of Literature, or an introduction to the study of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres," died in Wilmington, Del., on Monday last, after being found in an almost frozen condition in an old hotel, with a bottle of whiskey by his side. He was lately Professor of languages in St. Mary's College.

MEXICO.

New York, Feb. 18.—The San Antonio Ledger says, by the arrival of several Mexicans from Monterey we gather the following: It appears that the people of Monterey and eastward of that city to the Rio Grande, have long been wearied of the exactions and operations of the military, and have been desirous to throw off the Mexican yoke. They have lately risen in arms in Monterey and overpowered the military authorities. The celebrated Canales has espoused the side of the people, and is probably the leader of the popular movement. The people are said to be triumphant in Monterey.

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