quiry; and we feel confident, that, with the bulk of them that inquiry wisely prosecuted would infallibly issue in the adoption of temperance principles. When we reflect then, that these 200,000 youthful and generous spirits are not only now the teachers of some two millions of scholars, but are at an early day to become not only heads of families, but many of them Christian pastors, officers of churches, and missionaries to foreign climes, it will at once appear, that no degree of care and labour to conciliate their opinions, engage their hearts, and enlist their services, in the cause of truth and righteousness, piety, and patriotism, can be deemed too high a price, at which to purchase such a result.

The time is fully come when every man in England who makes the slightest claim to sense, to piety, or to patriotism, must turn his attention to the subject. Apathy is founded in ignorance. To know is—to act. The revenue reports of the empire ought to inspire horror into the heart of every good man! Few of our readers are prepared for the dreadful facts. Who will believe that *twenty-four millions* of gallons of ardent spirits are consumed in the United Kingdom in the short space of a single year? Who will credit the fact that, in the same space, nearly *eleven millions* of barrels of porter, stout, ale and beer, have been consumed? But is this all? No; to the above must be added about *seven millions* of gallons of wines!

What, then, is the cost of this mighty whole? That cost is about *sixty-five millions* sterling! This idea is too vast to be adequately comprehended by the bulk of common minds; but it may help them to form a general notion of its enormous magnitude, if they are told that it amounts to more than the entire annual revenue of this great country. Can anything, then, exceed this infatuation? Setting aside religion, is this like a nation of rational men? Truly might Britain be denominated—the BEDLAM ISLAND! Sixty-five millions sterling! Oh! what this sum, wisely employed, might have done to mitigate the sufferings and promote the comfort of the impoverished masses of the whole empire. Compared with this prodigious mass of gold, how pitiful, how contemptible the pittance devoted in all shapes and forms, to promote the cause of humanity, of education, and of religion. The united income of all our principal denominational and general societies amounts to little more than the *one hundred and thirtieth part* of this mighty sum. Only look at the items for the last year.

Church Missionary Society	£105,219 13 7
British and Foreign Bible Society	85,817 15 9
London Missionary Society	82,875 9 8
Ditto, Jubilee Fund	21,000 0 0
Religious Tract Society	54,104 14 9
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	109,188 0 0
Colonial Missionary Society	3,383 14 2
Irish Evangelical Society	2,541 14 10
Foreign Aid Society	5,430 0 0
British Reformation Society	1,514 4 1
Home Missionary Society	3,600 0 0
Primitive Methodist Missionary Society	2,567 0 0
Christain Instruction Society	890 12 5
London City Mission Society	9,579 0 0
British and Foreign Unitarian Society	731 16 7
Sundy School Union Society	9,561 5 5
British and Foreign Sailors' Society	2,072 19 6
Total	£505,264 1 8

Protestant and pious Britain is annually spending *half a million* of money on the world's salvation, and *sixty-five millions* on strong drink!

But as the writer of the admirable tract on the Temperance Movement, lately published by the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, truly says, 'We obtain but an imperfect idea of the annual loss entailed upon the country from intemperance by a mere recital of the expense of the intoxicating agents consumed. Such is only the first loss. The secondary losses are summed as follows:—a large proportion of pauperism; loss of health and character; premature death, widowhood, and orphanage; abandonment to vicious pursuits and crimes; an enormous outlay in supporting judicial tribunals, police establishments, jails, and penal settlements; the abstraction of land from useful crops of food; and the distraction of capital into wrong channels. Of the evils ensuing under the head of public morals and religion, the picture is too appalling to be drawn upon.'

Christian Englishmen! Are these things so? Yes, the witness is true, and the good of these nations, the diffusion of the gospel, and the welfare of a world, demand the attention to the testimony. It is no longer meet for you to stand aloof from this great movement. It is time for you, in the fear of God, to approach the subject, to survey it on all sides, and to sift it to the bottom. Let no good man henceforth be deterred from the discharge of this great paramount obligation by vulgar prejudice, by ignorant clamour, by extravances of opinion, or indiscretions of expression, which at any time may have attended the advocacy or marked the movement. Truth compels us to say that the wildest of the advocates have acted far more rational than the bulk of their censors; and that the most extravagant opinions that have ever been propounded concerning the Wine Question have been wisdom itself as compared with the most discreet and dignified attempt, whether medical or theological, to build up the fearful, the fatal abomination whereby a nation's wealth is being destroyed, its religion blighted, its morals corrupted, its honour tarnished, and the souls of its people in myriads hurried to perdition!

Men of God! Our appeal is to you. And that it may acquire increased solemnity, we make it in the words of one of the mightiest dead, of another country, that has been gathered to the grave for centuries. 'Truth and duty may be hidden for ages, but they remain unshaken as God's throne; where, in the course of his providence, they are made known to one or a few, they must be proclaimed, whoever may be opposed. Truth, truth, is the hope of the world. Let it be spoken in kindness, but with power. There are, there must be, means of preservation or cure for this deadliest moral disease. The unhappiness is that too many of us who call ourselves the friends of temperance have not *virtue and love enough to use powerfully the weapons of the Spirit for the succour of the tempted and fallen! We are ourselves too sensual to rescue others from sensuality!* The difference between us and the intemperate man is too small to fit us for his deliverance.

But that there are means of withstanding intemperance; that it is the design and tendency of Christianity to raise up men fit and worthy to wield those means; and that there are always some who are prepared to lead the way in this holy work, I cannot doubt. I see, indeed, a terrible energy in human appetites and passions. But I do not faint. Truth is mighter than error; virtue, than vice; God, than evil men. In contending earnestly against intemperance, we have the help and friendship of Him who is almighty. We have allies in all that is pure, rational, divine, in the human soul, in the progressive intelligence of the age, in whatever elevates public sentiment, in religion, in legislation, in philosophy, in the yearnings of the parent, in the prayers of the Christian, in the teachings of God's house, in the influences of God's spirit. With these allies, friends, helpers, let good men not despair, but be strong in the faith that in due time they shall reap if they faint not."
—*Br. Temp. Herald.*

The "Terrible," war steamer, is being fitted out in a most formidable manner. She is one of the most perfect specimens of war-ship building yet known. She can berth a thousand men, and from her construction would swim though her external keel and plank were off her bottom. Her engines are of 800 horse power. She is commanded by Captain Ramsay, and is to have a compliment of 230 officers, men, and boys.

The mail train proceeding on the Great North of England Railway, near the Sossay station, ran against another train upon the same line, and a violent collision took place, which broke the engines, damaged several of the carriages, and injured a number of the passengers.

On Friday last the whole workers of the Scottish Central line, from Peterhead to Thorny-hill, amounting to upwards of 3,000 sturdy labourers, armed with shovels, assembled in front of the Office at Sterling, when they demanded an advance of wages of 3s. per week.

The Hon. James Stuart Wortley has been appointed judge martial of Her Majesty's forces.

At the Marylebone vestry, last Saturday, Sir Peter Laurie stated that the laying down of wooden pavement, and subsequent removal for the old granite, cost the city of London £40,000 last year.

On the 4th Jan. the Rev. Wm. Jones, a distinguished Baptist minister, in London, slipped from his door step and fractured his thigh, from the injuries of which he died on the 25th.

The Rev. W. H. George, while preaching a funeral sermon at Spaxton church, in Cheshire, suddenly expired.

A scientific man of Paris says, he has ascertained that since 1833 not fewer than ninety-four premature burials have been prevented by accidental causes. Thirty-five of the persons had awoke when their coffins were being nailed down: thirteen had been recovered by care; seven by the upsetting of the coffins; nine by incisions in pinning their shrouds; nineteen accidental delays; six by delays created purposely, by their friends; and 5 by other causes. The annual estimate of premature burials given by the same gentleman is twenty seven.

Mr. Smith, the late attorney-general of Ireland, has been appointed, by the Queen, Master of the Rolls for that part of the United Kingdom.

No fewer than 260 outrages, many of an alarming character, were committed in the disturbed districts of Limerick within the last three month.

It is said that the government have sent 250,000 quarters of Indian corn to Cork, to be distributed to the various ports, as a preparative for the apprehended scarcity, owing to the partial destruction of the potato crop.

The name of the Right Rev. Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate, and those of all his clergy, are attached to the requisition for free trade meetings at Belfast and Drogheda.

SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—From an interesting paper lately published by that excellent institution, the Sunday School Society for Ireland, it appears that 566 schools, containing 54,585 scholars, have received gratuitous assistance in books during the last six months; and that 27,867 Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scriptures besides 26,692 Scripture reading books and spelling books containing reading lessons selected from the Sacred Scriptures, have been issued to the scholars during the same period. It is also a striking fact that the number of Bibles sold during the last six months exceeds, by 2748, the number disseminated during the corresponding period of the year 1844.

Provincial Legislature.

[From the Loyalist.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY 16.

County of Saint John Contingent Expenses.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on a Bill to enable the Magistrates of the County of St. John to assess the inhabitants for the County Contingencies.

Mr. Simonds stated that this was a local Bill. A petition had also been received, praying for it to pass, with this difference: that the petition prayed for a permanent Bill, making provision for an annual assessment, but it had been considered more advisable to make the Bill before them temporary, and merely to meet the contingencies of the current year; and this he thought was preferable to the other plan. The amount estimated for the present year was £850. Hon. Members would, of course, take the amount into their consideration, and limit it to what they thought proper. There were other members—some of his colleagues—who were better acquainted with the subject than he was; and he should say nothing further upon the subject until he heard from them.

Mr. Partelow had no objection to the Bill, but thought the sum too high. There were two items to which he should object: these were £50 for auditing the accounts, and £60 for the salary of the Clerk. An arrangement had already been made by which the Common Clerk of St. John was to have a salary of £500 for his services, in lieu of all fees, and as the duties referred to in this Bill belonged to that officer, and he considered him already well paid, he should object to that item. As to the £50 for auditing the accounts, there was no law in existence to authorize the appointment of an auditor; therefore without going into the question whether such an officer was necessary or not, he should also object to that item, because there was no law for it. These were the offensive parts of the Bill, and the only objections he should start.

Mr. W. H. Street did not concur with the Hon. Member who had last spoken. If there was a compromise made with the Clerk, and he did not pocket the fees himself, they were collected all the same, and went towards the funds of the Corporation. The Bill the Hon. Member had reference to did not pass the Council last year, and if it should pass both branches this year, it would make no difference to the sessions. Much had been said about the large salary enjoyed by the Common Clerk, but he (Mr. Street,) was well acquainted with the duties of that office, which were very arduous, and they should remember that the gentleman who held that office could not perform all the duties himself, but was obliged to employ assistant Clerks. He was prepared to support the bill, especially as it was but for one year.—The accounts would all be audited by the Grand Jury, and there would be no possibility for the Sessions to misappropriate any part of the sum. If the Bill should not pass it would place the Sessions in a very difficult position; he therefore hoped it would be sustained, and the blank filled up with the sum prayed for.

Mr. End said this was a local Bill, and according to the rules of the House, all local bills must be certified by the Clerk of the Peace that they have been read in Sessions, otherwise that House could not entertain them. Now as it did not appear that this Bill had been read at the Sessions, he thought they should first know whether it was properly before them, before they proceeded further with it. The House would recollect that they had passed, that very morning, a Bill introduced by the Hon. and learned Member from Restiguouche,—brought in first as a local Bill, but which the House had made general—authorizing the Magistrates of the different Counties to assess to a certain amount, to pay off the debts of the respective Counties; but the Hon. Member (Mr. Simonds), who introduced *this* Bill, had upon *that* occasion insisted upon a clause that the assessment should first be recommended by the Grand Jury. Since, then, the Hon. Member could not trust the Magistrates of the Northern part of the Province, why should he expect this House to trust the Magistrates of St. John? It was his opinion that the sum was fair and just, for although the same person held another office, the duties of this office must be discharged, and whoever did it should be paid for it. However, he was willing in this case to submit to the opinion of one who was much more regular in his attendance at the Sessions than himself, and therefore was more intimately acquainted with these matters.

Mr. Payne entered into a full exposition of the County affairs. He then said that the Magistrates of St. John did not do as certain Magistrates of other Counties did; allow their accounts to accumulate year after year until they were obliged to come before that House for a Bill to pay off the County debt; but they met their accounts, audited them, and squared up every year. But their contingencies—which they had no funds to meet—were heavy; for instance, there was wood for the Gaol, food for the prisoners, &c., these expenses all came out of the County, although the public lands were all in the hands of the Corporation. They had lately made some important reductions in the expenditure; among other things they had entered into a compromise with the Sheriff, by which his fees were reduced. As regards the Clerk of the Peace it was his opinion that whoever performed the duties of that office must be paid; and he considered the money well earned. He did not think the item for auditing was necessary, and was, therefore prepared to go for £800.

Mr. End was now convinced that the Bill was properly before the Committee, and therefore waived that objection. But he hoped the Committee would deal the same with St. John as they did with the Bill which came from the North; and in order to test Hon. Members' sincerity he should move that the following clause be added. (Here the Hon. Member read a clause to the effect that the Grand Jury should recommend the assessment before the Sessions should have power to assess.)

Hon. Mr. Hazen wished the opinion of the Committee to be taken by putting the question for sustaining the first section. It was a local Bill, and he did not know why the Hon. Member for Gloucester should trouble his head about it.

Mr. End would tell the Hon. Member; it was because an Hon. Member for the County St. John, who had introduced this Bill, had just troubed himself about a Bill which came from the North.—And since St. John can boast of the most intelligent Grand Jury in the Province, why not apply the same principle to the Bill now before them?

Mr. Partelow said there was a material difference between the Bill the Hon. Member had reference to, and the Bill now before them. That was a permanent Bill—a Bill to enable the Sessions to levy assesments year after year; but this is a temporary Bill, for one year only. He would go for striking out the items he had already mentioned, but would oppose the motion of the Hon. Member for Gloucester, as he did not wish to see the sessions controlled in this matter by the Grand Jury.

Mr. Jordan would oppose the amending clause. It was very true that the Grand Jury of St. John was an intelligent body; but they were generally inhabitants of the City; and would thus have power to assess the County; whereas the Magistrates were from all sections of the County. He hoped it would be left to the Magistrates, who represented the County more fairly than the Grand Jury.

(Here the question for sustaining the first section was put, and carried.)

Hon. Mr. Simonds rose to speak upon filling up the blank. He could not see the necessity for any provision for auditing the accounts, and therefore would propose the blank to be filled with £800. His Hon. Colleague (Mr. Partelow) appeated to think £750 quite sufficient, and if this was pressed he (Mr. Simonds) was not disposed to offer any opposition, as he was by no means favourable to extravagant assessments.

(On motion of Mr. Partelow the blank was then filled up with £750.)

FRIDAY, February 20.

The following conversation took place relating to King's College:

Mr. WILMOT had a question he would like to put to the Hon. Member of the Government; he would like to hear from that Hon. Member whether the present Registrar of King's College intended to resume his old office.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN was not prepared to say when it was the intention of the present Registrar to resign that office. He could only say that the present incumbent must of course continue to hold his office until all accounts connected with the establishment should be made up, and presumed that whenever this should be completed the present Registrar would resign.

His HONOR the Speaker observed that the accounts connected with the institution could be made up in a very few day, as he presumed it was merely the making up of the rent-roll of the College. He thought, that the office of Registrar could not be held with propriety by the present incumbent.

Mr. WILMOT said the offices held by the present incumbent were incompatible; it would appear derogatory for a Judge of the Supreme Court to act as Registrar of the College, and he hoped soon to hear that a distinct understanding had been come to on this subject.

(After a few remarks from Mr. End the conversation dropped.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP BILL.—The House having gone into Committee on a Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of this Province.

Mr. End stated that this Bill had been before the House before, had passed unanimously, and had been lost in the other branch. He anticipated no opposition to it; but if Hon. Members would turn to the Royal Gazette of the 4th day of June last, and compare this Bill with the Commission of the Protestant Bishop, which they would there find published, they would perceive that the privileges asked for here were less than those already granted to him.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN would ask the Hon. Member if he was prepared to protect the pew-holders of St. Malachi's Church, St. John?

Mr. End said that as hundreds of people had petitioned in favour of the Bill, and but 120 against it, he did not see why those 120 should affect the Bill.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN observed that many of those who petitioned in favour of a Bill, had prayed for a similar one to the Canadian Bill. This proved that there existed a diversity of opinion upon the subject among the members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. EARLE said that although there were but 120 persons petitioning against the Bill, yet he had been informed that they formed a very respectable portion of the pew-holders of the Roman Catholic Chapel in St. John; and he thought their representations should not be overlooked.

Mr. End admitted the respectability of those petitioners, but did not think they were more respectable than many who had petitioned in favour of the Bill.

The Committee then agreed to report progress.

FEB. 21.—EXPRESS MAILS.

Mr. J. A. STREET stated that he had arrived the evening before from England; that upon the arrival of the Cambria at Halifax he found that the Mail for this Province had left about two hours previously; he therefore waited upon the Deputy post-master General and requested him to send on a express with the Mail to New Brunswick. This he refused to do. He (Mr. Street) then offered to pay the expenses attending it, but still that Officer refused; alleging that such were not his instructions. He was then told that the reason why expresses are not forwarded to this Province with the British Mails, immediately upon their arrival, is because the House of Assembly of New Brunswick has made no provision to meet the expense. He (Mr. Street) came on, *and got here twelve hours before the Mail would leave Halifax.* He thought proper to bring this before the notice of the House. It was his opinion that the House should never rest until they had obtained redress.

Mr. WARD thought the Hon. Member entitled to their thanks; and the subject was one deserving of the most serious consideration.

Mr. PAYNE observed that for some time past no friendly feelings had existed between the House and the Post Office Department. Some two or three years ago the House had withdrawn the sums therefore granted to the Courier from Fredericton, to the Finger-board, and to the Ferry-man on the Washademoak, the consequence was that they had caused the Head of the Department to send the Mail by the round about way of St. John, and in one instance the Mail was detained at the Washademoak for 24 hours. The Postmasters did not like this, and were determined to do no more for this Province than their instructions compelled them to do.

Mr. PARTELOW said he for one would never relax his exertions to have the Department placed upon a more efficient footing. He considered their offer, made last year, to pay all deficiencies, a very generous one.

Mr. J. A. STREET's name was then added to the Committee on Post Offices.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.—Mr. Wilmot introduced the petition of several Ministers of Congregations in St. John, including most of the Dissenting Churches in that City, and signed by 950 Laymen, praying that the Law authorizing the solemnization of marriage may be so amended as to place all the denominations on an equality.—He also read the petition of Thos. Pickard, Esq., setting forth his claims to a Legislative grant in consequence of having built a Steamboat capable of plying between St. John and the Grand Falls.—Likewise the petition of Joseph Gaynor, Esq. and others, praying that the City of Fredericton may be made a Free Warehousing Port.

Mr. Simonds wished to inform the House on this subject; and from what he knew in other parts of the world he could inform them, that the contemplated measure would involve a very expensive establishment. A Custom House Officer must be put on board every vessel for Fredericton, and he must remain in charge while such vessel was discharging her cargo. This, besides other great inconveniences, would be well worthy of consideration previous to the course recommended being adopted.

Mr. Wilmot remarked that he knew of no circumstances under which Fredericton might reckon on the assistance of that hon. member.—Last year he had stated that the water was too high in the spring and too low in the fall:—it would be impossible to suit the river Trade to the views of that hon. member.

Mr. End thought it would be vain to attempt carrying out the views of the petitioners until a Canal was made to obviate the present difficulty of passing through the Falls. Fredericton had no right to complain of the amount of patronage which she had received. She had been vested a City and a Bishop's See, and should at present remain contented.

(Some observations made here by Mr. W. H. Street, did not reach us with sufficient distinctness to report them.—We understood the hon. member to say, that the Free Warehousing port of St. John, was at present enough for this part of the Province.

Mr. Partelow said he would not in the present instance give his opinion on the subject; but he thought it better that the Petition be laid on the table, and that hon. members be allowed time for consideration.

Mr. Wilmot—"I wish to know if the feelings of petty jealousy, and rival interests, are to be brought to bear on this subject;—whether we are to be met in the spirit of antagonism and opposition, or whether we are to be met in the way of free and open and manly discussion."

Hon. Mr. Hazen presented the Petition of John Paddock, Esq., President of the Total Abstinence Society, and a numerous list of the most respectable names, praying for Legislative aid in carrying out the benevolent views of the Society.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot presented the Petition of the Rev. Author McNutt, and other Ministers and laymen of the County of Westmorland, praying that an equal law may extend to Clergymen of all denominations in reference to the solemnization of Matrimony.

Communications.

MR. EDITOR,—I am happy to learn that a petition addressed to the three branches of the Legislature, praying for an Act for the Incorporation of an Association, to be called "THE NEW-BRUNSWICK ICE COMPANY" has been signed by the principal Ship-owners of this City, and by many other respectable persons, who have its welfare at heart. This document has been forwarded to one of our City Members,—the Houble. R. L. Hazen,—with a draft of the Bill, necessary to give to the contemplated Company the usual privileges and powers of a Corporation. The object of the Company is to obtain, store, and to ship large quantities of Ice to Great Britain, the West Indies, and to different parts of the world, where this article may be in demand. In Boston, as will appear by the annexed article, which I have transcribed from a recent number of "The Practical Mechanic, and Engineer's Magazine," published at Glasgow—the Ice trade has been pursued to a very great extent. Now, in New-Brunswick, we have advantages, which the Bostonians do not possess, in the pursuit of this enterprise. The mildness of some winters in Boston, wholly precludes the Companies there from procuring Ice of a suitable thickness for exportation. In this climate, such a *phenomenon* never presents itself, and we can therefore depend upon the constant permanency of the trade. Saw dust, of which large quantities are required for packing Ice, is shipped from Calais, Machias, Bangor, &c., in the State of Maine, to Boston, for this purpose. Here we have this essential *non-conductor*, on the spot, and any quantity required, can be obtained free of expense. The severity of our climate produces Ice, of the most clear and compact quality; it having been proved through the agency of chemistry, that Ice becomes more and more dense and brittle, until the thermometer is down to the lowest degree which can be exhibited by the Mercury; and then, the extremest cold of a New-Brunswick winter, affords an advantage to us, in the pursuit of this contemplated export.

From the "Practical Mechanic, and Engineer's Magazine," for July, 1846:—

"THE ICE TRADE.—North America takes the lead in the cultivation of this branch of trade. This need not surprise us, when we recollect the natural facilities offered by the country, in conjunction with the genuine Yankee spirit of enterprise. There are in Boston, U. S, 16 companies engaged in transporting thousands of tons of this arctic crystal to the East and West Indies, to South America, and other warmer climates, and even to our own country. The "Wenham-Lake Ice Company," in particular, have erected extensive Ice-houses in London and at Liverpool, and have engaged agents in all our principal cities and towns. In 1839, the quantity of Ice shipped from Boston to distant ports amounted to 50,000 tons; from Charlestown it was equal to 30,000. The expense to the shippers from Boston was 12.240 dollars, or 1s. 1½d. per ton; the gross receipts were 2,370,000 dollars. A single firm in Boston freighted 101 vessels, and a cargo was sent to the East Indies, where it was exchanged for cotton, weight for weight; the cotton was taken to England, and sold there at a handsome profit. Formerly Ice was sold in New Orleans for 6 cents (3d.) per pound; now, it sells for 1 cent. (½d.) per pound; at the same time, more money is made from the increased consumption, encouraged by the reduction of price,—an admirable instance of the salutary operation of a system of small profits and large returns. * *

"When the Ice is made up for transportation, it is employed as ships as ballast, for which purpose it is carefully cut up into blocks to fit the hold, and covered with saw-dust, straw, and charcoal dust, all non-conductors of heat, under cover of which it is conveyed on the voyage. When the Ice is regularly shipped as cargo, being cut into blocks, it is packed on board the vessel, in thin air-tight timber boxes, with straw and hay. In this manner it is conveyed, without loss, to the most distant quarters of the globe."

In addition to the above, I will thank you to copy the following article, from a late New-Bedford paper:—

"The Boston Courier gives the following interesting account of the success which has attended the labor of an individual in cutting up and stowing away ice at Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, the present season:

"On some former occasions we have noticed the ingenious labor saving machinery of our friend and fellow-townsman, Nathaniel J. Wyeth, employed in cutting ice and packing it in the houses prepared for its reception and preservation. To the machinery formerly used he has added material improvements, by which he has facilitated the business, this winter, beyond all precedent.—During the week ending January 31, (last week) there was stored at Mr. Wyeth's ice houses, *sixteen thousand* blocks of ice, each three feet three inches square, and twelve to thirteen inches thick, and each weighing one thousand six hundred and sixty pounds;—making an aggregate of *thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty tons.* This was all transported an average distance of a quarter of a mile, and elevated to an average height of thirty-six feet. It was all *ribbed*, by which process it was relieved of about an inch and a quarter of *snow-ice*—the blocks reduced to a uniform thickness—and two raised *ribs*, or ridges, left on each block, which serves to prevent them freezing together in the ice-houses. On Friday last, upwards of fifty-seven hundred tons of excellent ice were stored in the two houses of Mr. Wyeth, by means of this ingenious machinery. More than a hundred men, and about seventy horses, were employed in the operation. We understand that there is now secured as large a stock of ice as ever existed in the store-houses previous to the present winter, and there now remains no doubt that a large surplus stock will be stored, as a provision against any weather unfavorable to the *crop* of the next winter."

"The New-Brunswick Ice Company," contemplate the procuring of Ice at "Lilly Lake," in the immediate vicinity of this City, and from whence to the wharves in Portland, nature has provided, for nearly the whole distance, an inclined plane, thus giving every facility for transporting the article from the lake to the place of shipment.

I cannot refrain from observing, that whilst this new enterprise will give employment to many poor persons in the winter season, the shipment of Ice from New-Brunswick—in any quantity—will never have the slightest tendency to exhaust the *valuable* resources of the country. Probably so much could not be said in favour of other exports, which are now engaging the attention of the commercial part of our community, to a great extent. S.

Saint John, 28th February, 1846.

MR. EDITOR,—

Some time ago I heard read from the pulpit to the congregation a Circular letter from our much respected Bishop, the purport of which was to call upon the Faithful to sign a petition to the Legislature of this Province, in order to have passed a Bill incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop of New-Brunswick to hold the Church property of this Diocese. This Circular letter has been sent to all the Catholic Clergymen of the Province, who undoubtedly have explained clearly the contents and intent of it to their respective flocks. No one has as yet heard of any opposition to the very laudable intentions of his Lordship in his wishing said Bill to become a Law, save of that which has struck me in going over the Journals of the House, from 114 *dissident members of the Church in Saint John!* What can be the motive of *their* opposition? Can it proceed from a misunderstanding?—Let us see.

Any man of sense is well aware that all our Church property is, every day exposed to be invaded by ill-disposed persons, without being lawfully opposed by any taking interest in the matter. Supposing, for instance, that a bold man would, by night or day, put up the frame of a house near one of our Chapels on the glebe land, who, I ask, could have that nuisance removed or taken down, and how could it be effected? Should it be by brutal force or by law? No! I contend that neither way could it be lawful.—Brutal force would be at once condemned by the law of the land. Should the invader be ordered by one of us to remove or take away his house, he would have a right to call for our title of the land, which title we could not produce, having none whatever.—As for any peaceable possession of the land, I doubt very much of its existence for Church property, as our Communion, although under no restraint whatever, is not recognized by the law of the land, and I am of opinion that *what is not recognized by Law, is not protected by Law.*—Consequently any ill-disposed man can build not only an ordinary dwelling-house, but even a tavern or grog-shop next door to our houses of Divine worship, to the great nuisance and scandal of the community.

It is therefore of the greatest importance and highly necessary that some lawful measures should be resorted to for the protection of our Church property, and as our peaceable possession is very doubtful, if not entirely null and void, no other recourse is left but to make application to the Legislature, in order to have a Law enacted which would protect, in every emergency, our Church real estate. Such is the sole intent of the above-alluded to Circular letter. Now as such real estate must be some owner or owners, they have to be conveyed over by law to either Ecclesiastical or Lay Trustees.

Lay Trustees!—I will not here give vent to the abhorrence I have against such firebrands as Lay Trustees, who, wherever they have been possessed of any control over Church affairs, whether in Gibraltar, New-York, Boston, Saint John, Buctouche, or any other Mission of this Diocese, have been the immediate cause of disturbance between the Pastors of the Church and their flocks. Let all lay Trustees study over and *learn by heart*, the Editorial of the 14th instant, of the "Saint John Liberator," and I am confident that no Lay-Trusteeism will hereafter dare show its diminished head in the Diocese.

Feeling that lay Trustees would never do, his Lordship Dr. Dollard, strongly encouraged by his Clergy, (who, *en passant*, ought to understand something in the proposed Bill,) has come forward in his Circular letter, demanding "[illegible] incorporating him and his Episcopal successors to hold all the Church property of his Diocese; and his voice will be responded to by thousands who have taken the true meaning of their Bishop's call.

"But," say the 114th *Trustee Regiment of Saint John*, "nobody among us believes that Bishop Dollard would not "manage our Church property in a manner perfectly agreeable to justice and our expectation; but after his Lordship's death, his successor in office would perhaps squander it, and turn its use to his own profit."—Now, Mr. Editor, does the intended Bishop's Bill carry with it such miserable, cavillous and distorted meaning! Are not such unexpected observations unjustly insulting to Bishop Dollard himself, and to his canonical successors, wherever they may hereafter be? I will abstain commenting upon them, for fear of taking too much space in your paper, but in lieu of comment I will put the 114th at the point of two horns of a dilemma.

Either, by the present Bill, the Bishop has the power of squandering the Church property, or not.

If he has such power, I beg of *any private of the 114th*, to point out to me in what clause of the Bill it is lodged.—If he has not, *ergo*, what can be the motive of forming such *rank and file* against said Bill?

And mark, Mr. Editor, that the self-same dilemma is an *ultimatum ferienz*, in favour of Bishop Dollard's successor, as in his own.

On the contrary I contend that no Catholic Bishop in the world can with safety, and impunity, squander Church property, or turn it into his own coffers, without wounding his conscience, and sacrilegously violating his consecration oath.

For the information of the opponents of the Bishop's Incorporation Bill, no Clergyman can be consecrated a Catholic Bishop, according to the Canon Law of the Church, unless he makes a most solemn promise, by oath, that he will ever, and at all times defend and protect, to the best of his power, and hold sacred, all the Church property of his diocese; and does not every Catholic of sense throughout the Province see that it is to fulfil that sacred duty of his office, that our beloved Bishop is so anxious to have his Incorporation Law passed? and he must be opposed!—Moreover should any Catholic Bishop be so abandoned to various principles as to act contrary to his consecration oath, he would soon be deserted, especially in Saint John, where there are so many *sentries* keeping watch round the Church walls—Why? Like whole Clergy and Catholic community would rise, en masse, against such violation of sacred duty, and of the Law of the land—I say, law of the land, for there is no doubt but our Bishop's Bill will become a law in spite of the 114 in Saint John, who, with their counterpoint, will have done nothing but fire their muskets in the air, and divide water with the rusty sword of their dying Trusteeism. Your most obedt. serut.

FRANCHEMENT.

Dorchester, 24th February, 1846.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1846.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Finance Committee have reported to the Assembly an estimate of the Revenue for the current year. The Light House, Marine Hospital, and Emigrant Funds, will respectively meet the charges against them. The revenues arising from ordinary sources, export duty, land sales, loan fund, &c., will be about £110,350. From this amount is to be deducted the several sums annually payable by Legislative enactment, and not usually granted as supply, including the Civil List, salary of Master of the Rolls, grant to King's College, thirty stipendiaries of Provincial Loan, Interest on do., Fish bounties, expenses of Legislature, &c., amounting to £39,330.—Leaving the amount to be granted in Supply at the present Session, £71,020.

The Hon. Messrs. Saunders and Chandler have been appointed a Committee on the part of the Legislative Council, to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Boundary between this Province and Canada.

We learn that a the Bill for Incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick passed in the Assembly on Thursday last, after an animated discussion of two days,—with an amendment, moved by the Hon. Mr. Hazen, preventing the Bill from interfering with Church Wardens and Auditors of Accounts in any Church or Chapel in the Province, or in any way infringing, diminishing or interfering with the rights and privileges of Freeholders, or of any persons having any right, title or interest in any pew or sitting in any Catholic Church in the Province. On the division for the amendment, the vote stood as follows:—For the amendment—Hon. Mr. Hazen, Messrs Partelow, J. Earle, S. Earle, Payne, Street, Stewart, Smith, Brown, Boyd, Bill McLeod, Gillmor, Barker—14. Against—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs Simonds, Jordan, Scoullar, Wark, Thomson, Botsford, End, J. A. Street, Rankin, Botsford, Kinnington, Wilmot, Palmer—14. The division being equal, the Chairman (Mr. Taylor) decided in favour of the amendment.

A bill for establishing the Road leading from St. John to Sussex Vale, via Loch Lomond, &c., as one of the Great Roads of the Province, has passed the House of Assembly.—Also, a bill for establishing polling places in the new County of Albert.

Numerous petitions have been presented on the subject of extending the privilege of Solemnizing Marriage, praying that all religious denominations may be placed on an equality.

The Fredericton Reporter of Friday, says:—"We do not remember to have seen as much business transacted during the same length of time, since our first acquaintance with the House of Assembly, as we witnessed in the present week. Routine business, Bills, Supply, the Consideration of Petitions, &c. &c., have been despatched with a degree of speed hitherto unprecedented here. In fact there has been more work and less talk than usual.

"On Tuesday the House went again in supply. A short conversation took place on the subject of granting to Mr. Bliss, the Provincial Agent, the sum of £200 for past services; that gentleman having declined to accept any remuneration in future.—The next grants were £300 to the Sackville Wesleyan Academy, and £250 to the Fredericton Baptist Seminary. After these grants were passed, his honor the Speaker observed that some public Reports should have been forwarded to the House from those respective institutions."

BREAD STUFFS, &c.—During the year 1845, there was imported into this Province the following quantities of Bread Stuffs and Provisions:—63,171 brls. wheat flour, 12,756 do. rye do., 40,631 do. corn meal, 5,144 cwt. bread, 263,752 bushels wheat, 50,322 do. corn, 1,171 beef cattle, 2,661 brls. beef, 11,830 do. pork, 78,661 bushels oats, 2,351 cwt. oatmeal.—The principal part of the above enumerated articles were imported from St. John, viz.:—48,472 brls. wheat flour, 11,990 do. rye do., 37,186 do. corn meal, 3,230 cwt. bread, 256,982 bushels wheat, 50,282 do. corn, 991 beef cattle, 2,026 brls. beef, 8,500 do. pork, 16,798 bushels oats, 158 cwt. oatmeal.

Several cases of Small Pox have appeared at Bay Verte, Westmorland County, and its vicinity, brought thither from Prince Edward Island.—The House of Assembly has passed a grant of £100 towards suppressing the progress of the loathsome disease.—One man, it is stated, had died, and five families had been attacked.

Small Pox prevails to a considerable extent in the principal cities of the United States, and in some parts of the State of Maine.—The Common Council of this city have established quarantine regulations, for preventing, if possible, its introduction among us, as will be observed by an advertisement in another column.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Paterson continued his interesting and instructive Lecture, with Experiments, on Air, for the instruction and amusement of the Young.

On Friday evening, Mr. Duval will lecture on *Oceans and Seas, with their Phenomena.*

The Nova Scotia Legislature have granted £30,000 for the Road and Bridge service of that Province this year.

The transport ship *Blenheim*, arrived at Halifax, on the 22d ult. from Montego Bay, Jamaica, with the right wing, 377 men, of the 77 Regt. under the command of Lieut. Col. Wilson.

☞ We beg to refer our readers to an excellent article on the "TEMPERANCE REFORMATION," which will be found in the first and second pages of this paper.

The news by the Cambria was received in New York at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., about *forty-eight* hours after its arrival at Halifax! by a private express arranged by Mr. Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, which left Boston at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, after the arrival of the Cambria—taking the Worcester Railroad to Alleyn's Point, near Norwich, thence crossing the Sound to Greenport, 73 miles, by steamer, and from that place by the Long Island Railroad to New-York, a distance altogether of about 240 miles, which the Herald says was performed in a little over seven hours, travelling time!

The combined express of the Sun, Tribune, &c. from Halifax, via Annapolis, Portland, &c. although it arrived at Boston an hour and a half before the Cambria, was about four hours behind the Herald express in reaching New York. It took the land route, via New Haven, &c. The distance from New Haven to New York, it is stated, was performed in the unprecedented short space of four hours and a half!

The news by the Cambria, by the way of Portland, reached Montreal in the extraordinary short space of *fifty one hours and ten minutes from Halifax!*—Part of the distance from Portland to Montreal was accomplished at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

THE NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.—In New-York, says the Express, the news had an instant effect to carry up stock's and to give life and animation to every thing. All was congratulation that the tone was so different in England, from what we receive from Washington.

The proposal of the British Minister to take off all duty on bacon, beef, hay, hides, meat and pork, and to reduce the duty on candles, cheese, lard, hops, Indian corn and tallow, will be received in the United States with the best spirit.

It is believed by all that this intelligence will have a decided influence in Congress, and that the measures that will be adopted in the Senate will be of a character to meet the feeling manifested in Great Britain.

The N. Y. Herald says—"Should Sir Robert Peel