25 for the new road by the point of the mountain from Snider's to Puddington's. 15 for the road from Whites mills, Kennebeccasis, to Henry Williams' Long Reach: one half thereof to be expended between the Midland road and Williams'. 10 for the neck road from Seeley's point, Long Reach to the Kennebeccasis 10 for the road along the West side of Long Island. 15 for the road from Pickett's mills to Ketchum's. 10 for the road leading from the Perry Brook to the Ketchum road, by R. Nutter's. 10 for the Pequaket road. 10 for the Road from the Fowler settlement to that of Mitchell and others in the third tier of Lots in rear of grand bay. 10 for the road from John Stephenson's in the Finlay settlement to the post road. 10 for the road through the second tier of Lots from Greenwich parish line of Cheyne's. 10 for the road leading from the second tier of Lots to Stephen Cronk's in the third tier. 10 for the road leading from the Long reach to the cheyne settlement. 15 for the winter road near James B. Lyons', and the Road thence to the Milkish. 10 for the road from the school house near Harding's to Land's end. 10 for the road leading from the neck road to Wordon's thence towards Harrison's. 15 for the road leading from Land's end to the mouth of the Milkish, and thence up the creek. 10 for the crabbe road, to be expended principally between Henry Lawson's and D. Herrington's. 10 for the road leading from Thomas Wallis' towards the front. 25 to repair the large bridge over Jones' creek in Greenwich, 10l for the road from Hickey's to A. Hamilton's, and thence to the Queen's county line, near Moore's. 10 for the Menzie road, to be expended principally between the Wayland place and Paul's. 10 for widening, raising and preparing the Bridge near Thomas B. Flewelling's. 10 for the road from the East Scotch settlement, to intersect the post road near Cromwell's, by way of Stewart's. 10 for the road from the West Scotch settlement to the Kirk, by John Gows. 10 for the road from the Queen's county line to Barzilla Kierstead's. 10 for the road from Henderson settlement to Weeden Wetmore's 5 for the road from Queen's county line to the west Scotch settlement. 5 for the road from Queen's county line to the East Scotch settlement, by E. Maxwell's. 10 for the road from David Munro' to David M'Nagh's. 7 for the road leading from the English settlement to that of Paul Kingstons and others. 10 for the road from Francis Galagher's to William Pearson's. 40 pounds for the new line of road from Springfield to Hampton Ferry, to be expended upon the north end of the said road. 8l for the road from John Fosters to the back settlement, near D. Wilson's. 5 for the road from James M'Luggan's to the back settlement. 10 for the road from Perry's to George Kieth's, on Springhill. 10 for the road from William D. Coats to R. Stockdons. £15 for the road from Butternut ridge to Smith's creek. 10 for the road from Perrys to the county line. 15 for the road from Jessie Allwards to Gayley's. 15 for the road from Lockhart's to new Canaan. 10 for the road from Graham's to John King's. 10 to open a road from Conrie's to Lands granted to Gavin Smith. 10l. for the road from the Jordon mountain to Coats mill. 10 to open a road from Smith's creek to the corn ridge. £10 for the road from the settlement of Connel O'Donnel and others to the Mill stream road. 10 for the road from E. Darling's to Roach's, by way of G. Ryans. 5 for the road from Robert Mannings to Robert White's. 10 for the road from William Baskins to William Lockharts, in the Donegal settlement. 10 to improve the road from Dutch valley to Mrs. Pattons', to shepody road. 10 for the road from M Larren's brook to the cross road near Cassedy's. 5 for the road from Drummond's to Carsons and others, in the back settlement. 10 for road from Dennis Learys to Hugh Patterson's, above Haywards mill. 10 for the road from Patrick Welsh's, shepody road, to M'Lauchlan's. 20 for the road to the Victoria settlement and Vaughan's mill, leading to the south branch. 10 for the road from John Fryers to the campbell settlement, by way of Laws. 10 for the road from E. Kirks, and others to the river near Gilead secords. 15 to assist in repairing the Bridge near Major Evanson's. 10 for the road from Jeffrey's mill to John Linden's, Piccadilly. 20 to improve the worst parts of the new road between Sherwoods mill, in Upham, and the church in sussex. 10 pounds for the road from Lockeys brook to Edward M'Mackin's West line. 10 for the bridge near Browns. 20 to assist the inhabitants in erecting a bridge on the road leading from James Upham's to Henderson's mill. 10 for the road from Godsoe's to Herrett's. 10 for the road from Gregorys to Schools Mill. 10 for the road from Gregory's to the county line. 10 for the road from Aaron Scotts to Michael M'Machins.—10 for the road from Godsoes to the road near the Baptist Meeting house. 5 for the road from Hendersons mill to the county line. 10 for the road from William Scotts to William Drummonds, Shepody road. 20 for the road from the settlement on mount Theobald to the county line near the old Quaco road, as explored by Deputy O Kelsher.—10 for the road from Campbell settlement to Hammond river, to Sherwood's mill. 10 for the road from Godsoe's farm in Golden Grove road to the head of the large Lake Lomond. 10 for the road from the county line to the school house in Golden Grove. 10 for the road leading from the Golden Grove to the late James Smith's mill. 10 for the road from the south stream bridge to the county Line, towards Mulligans. 10 for the road from Gondola point to the school house, near James Wetmores. 10 to open a road from the settlement of James Hills and others to the Post road. 10 to open a road from colonel Wetmore's to the Post road, near Mains. 10 for the road from James M'Cready's and others, to intersect the road leading to Loch Lomond, near T. Parmer's. 10 to open the road from William M'Cready's to Smith's mill. 20 to assist in repairing a bridge near Stewart's mill. 15 to open and improve the road leading to the settlement of Dysart and others to Thomas Earl's, by William Matthew's. £7 for the road from J. Tomlisons to Newton Smiths. 10 for the road from the Parish Line to William Baxter's. 10 to assist in erecting a bridge across Moose horn brook, near P. Dean's, on the road to William Ross'. 10l to open a road from the new settlement on the Island of woods to the post road. 5 for the road from John Scotts and others, to the road near Coates mill. 7 for the road from widow Conner's towards the M'Comb settlement.

SAINT JOHN BYE ROADS:

£20 for the road from Black settlement road to Emerson's creek, mountain road. 40 do. in aid of individual subscription, from Henry Anthony's to Balls, and thence to M'Kenzie's chair Manufactory. 15 for the road from Little river to Loch Lomond. 60l for the road from Little river to Black river; 30 of which to be paid to Robert Power for advances made by him on said road. 17 for the road opened by Brown and others past Brown's mill. 15 for the road from Black river to Emerson's creek, and thence to Gardners creek. 10 for the road from Quaco road to the county line, neard Read's farm. 15 for the road from Black settlement road to Quaco road; £7 10 of which to be expended from East corner of Ratcliff's clearing towards Arthur Sloans. 10 for the road from Quaco road through the Ryan settlement to Shepody road. 15 for the road from Quaco to the county line, near Tabor's, old road.—10 for the road past John Davidson's to old Quaco road. 10 for the road from Quaco road to Tynemouth, past John Brown's. 15 for the road from Quaco road to the county line, Mill and Church road. 30 for the road from Cody's to an old building, formerly a school house, in Hibernia settlement. 20 from the old building, formerly a school house, in the Hibernian settlement, to the forks of the road opened by Brown and others. 10 for the road from Jeffrey's mill to John Linden's, Piccadilly. 20 to improve the worst parts of the new road between Sherwoods mill, in Upham, and the church in sussex. 10 pounds for the road from Lockeys brook to Edward M'Mackin's West line. 10 for the bridge near Browns. 20 to assist the inhabitants in erecting a bridge on the road leading from James Upham's to Henderson's mill. 10 for the road from Godsoe's to Herrett's. 10 for the road from Gregorys to Schools Mill. 10 for the road from Gregory's to the county line. 10 for the road from Aaron Scotts to Michael M'Machins.—10 for the road from Godsoes to the road near the Baptist Meeting house. 5 for the road from Hendersons mill to the county line. 10 for the road from William Scotts to William Drummonds, Shepody road. 20 for the road from the settlement on mount Theobald to the county line near the old Quaco road, as explored by Deputy O Kelsher.—10 for the road from Campbell settlement to Hammond river, to Sherwood's mill. 10 for the road from Godsoe's farm in Golden Grove road to the head of the large Lake Lomond. 10 for the road from the county line to the school house in Golden Grove. 10 for the road leading from the Golden Grove to the late James Smith's mill. 10 for the road from the south stream bridge to the county Line, towards Mulligans. 10 for the road from Gondola point to the school house, near James Wetmores. 10 to open a road from the settlement of James Hills and others to the Post road. 10 to open a road from colonel Wetmore's to the Post road, near Mains. 10 for the road from James M'Cready's and others, to intersect the road leading to Loch Lomond, near T. Parmer's. 10 to open the road from William M'Cready's to Smith's mill. 20 to assist in repairing a bridge near Stewart's mill. 15 to open and improve the road leading to the settlement of Dysart and others to Thomas Earl's, by William Matthew's. £7 for the road from J. Tomlisons to Newton Smiths. 10 for the road from the Parish Line to William Baxter's. 10 to assist in erecting a bridge across Moose horn brook, near P. Dean's, on the road to William Ross'. 10l to open a road from the new settlement on the Island of woods to the post road. 5 for the road from John Scotts and others, to the road near Coates mill. 7 for the road from widow Conner's towards the M'Comb settlement.

Tuesday, April 1.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—A Bill to protect the grounds and enclosures around the Province Buildings in Fredericton: and a Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick.

Read a third time as engrossed, a Bill in further amendment of the Criminal Law.

Mr. Hannington, from the committee appointed on the seventh day of March last, to take under consideration the claim of the Beef contracters at saint John, for compensation of loss sustained by reason of duty imposed on cattle imported from Nova scotia, submitted their report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The committee to whom was referred the claim preferred on the part of the Beef contractor to the Garrison at saint John, for losses sustained by him, Report—That having heard the Petitioner on the subject matter of his claim, and having also carefully examined his Petition and the Documents connected therewith, your committee do not find that the circumstances should warrant a recommendation of his claim to the favourable consideration of the house.

Resolved, that there be granted to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £25 to be applied to the payment of a balance due Thomas Cox for building a Bridge at Newcastle; the same having been granted in 1842 for that purpose, and not drawn by warrant.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £——; one half of which, £——; to be applied to that part of the great road leading from Fredericton to the finger Board, which lies between the Washademoak Lake and the Jemseg; and the other half, £——, to be applied to that part of the great road leading from Fredericton to Petitcodiac, which lies between Little river and Salmon river; the same having been granted in 1842 for the last mentioned road, and not drawn from the Treasury by warrant.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

To the chairman of the committee of Public Accounts the sum of £—— for extra services.

The question being taken for filling up the blank with the sum of £100, the committee divided as follows:—Yeas 17. Nays. 8.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the said sum of 100l.

To John A. Beckwith the sum of £—— to compensate him for extra services as clerk in the Provincial Auditor's office in the year 1843.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution, the committee divided as follows:—Yeas fifteen Nays 9.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of 50l.

To Thomas Turner, Thomas Berry, and John Perkinson, late commissioners of the Alms house at saint Andrews, the sum of 50l in full for all claims made by them for a balance due for support of emigrants at that place.

To John Walsh the sum of 20l for having taught a school in the parish of saint John, in the county of saint John, for the year ending first February, 1844.

To Thomas Miller the sum of 19l for repairs done on Bass river bridge, in 1841.

To Henry W. Baldwin, the sum of £111 3 10, being the amount of over-expenditure made by him in 1841, on the road leading from the Restigouche grant road to the upper bridge, Tattagouche river, and the upper part of the road to the said river approaching the wiers.

To the Justice of the Peace of the county of Gloucester the sum of 150l. towards paying off the county debt.

To Patrick O'Neil the sum of 10l for teaching a school in the parish of Sussex for 6 months ending January, 1842.

To Mary M. Leggett the sum of 20 pounds to compensate her for long and faithful services as a schoolmistress.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the government for the time being, the sum of £39 15s. to be applied to the payment of a balance due Jonathan Lunn on a contract on the road leading from Fredericton to Petitcodiac, to be taken from the grant made in 1842 for the improvement of that road, and not drawn by warrant.

To the Joint committee of the Legislative Library such sum as will procure a bill for £—— sterling, towards the purchase of books.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the committee divided as follows:—Yeas fifteen. Nays 12.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved that the blank be filled up with the sum 100l.

And upon the question, the committee divided, and it was decided in the negative.

It was then moved that the blank be filled up with the sum of £200.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with that sum.

To Edward Joyce the sum of 20 pounds to remunerate him for his services in teaching a school at saint George for twelve months ending in January, 1845.

Wednesday. April 2.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the house of the thirty first day of March last, requesting that his Excellency would be pleased to make application to her Majesty's Government for an Armed Vessel to be stationed in the Bay of Fundy during the fishing season, to prevent the infringement of existing treaties by Foreigners, reported—that they had attended thereto, and that his Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the house should be complied with.

Resolved, that there be granted to Henry Chubb and company the sum of £45 5s. to provide for printing the Geological Report for 1842.

To Lieutenant Colonel Whannel, of her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, the sum of £79 19 11 to reimburse the officers of the Mess of that regiment duties on wines, &c. consumed the past year.

To David S. Kerr, Esquire, Barrister at Law, the sum of 75l. for reporting, and towards the expenses of printing the Decisions of the Supreme Court.

To the Mechanics' Institute at saint John the sum of 75 pounds towards the support of its Educational Establishment, and to enable that corporation to make it more extensively useful in all its operations.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed on the third day of February last, to take under consideration the subject of the Election Laws, with a view to the improvement thereof, reported—that they had prepared a bill, under the Title of—"a Bill relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly;"—which he was directed to submit to the house.

The Bill, as reported by the committee, being handed in, was read a first time.

(From the Liverpool Times, March 4.)

THE MOVEMENT IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GERMANY.

The commotion produced in the Catholic church in Germany by the remonstrance of John Ronge, the Catholic Priest and others, against the scandalous pilgrimage to the "Holy vestment at Trieves," still continues. In the hope of silencing Ronge, he has been excommunicated by his ecclesiastical superiors, but the only effect of this has been to incuce him and others, who agreed with him in considering the procession to Trieves as a scandel against religion, to break off all connection with the Church of Rome, and to form themselves into a separate community opposed to that church on all the points which Protestants are opposed to it. In Prussia and Northern and Central Germany the opinions of Ronge are supported and opposed with equal violence. At the University of Jena the students have shown their sympathy with this new Reformer, by what the papers call "the English" practice of burning Bishop Arnoldi, his opponent in effigy, and, in revenge the adherents of the Bishop have burnt Ronge in effigy at Neideilauhstein, in the grand duchy of Nassau, a little way from Coblentz. Sunday was the day chozen for the latter *auto da fe*, and to make it more striking one of the rockets was stuffed with copies of his official paper the "Silesian Fatherland's Gazette," and the other the "Journal of Frankfort," which supports his principles. Ronge's partizans maintain that this burning was a got up affair, and that the Jesuits of Coblentz, had much more to do with it than the burgesses of Neideilauhstein.—However this may be; neither Ronge nor his partizans are at all discouraged by this burning by deputy, as will be seen from the following account of their formal separation from the Church of Rome, which we copy from the "Gazette of Silesia." The article is headed "The Géneral Christian community at Breslau," and is as follows:—

At the yesterday's meeting of the General Christian Community at Breslau, John Ronge addressed the Assembly in an energetic speech, on the hindrances to the establishment of a Universal Christian Community, and on the spirit in which alone they could be overcome. He spake also of the duty and necessity of establishing freedom of conscience, in accordance with the original spirit of Christianity and the spirit of the age. After this address the following leading principles and declaration of faith of the Universal Christian Church were again discussed and in the end agreed on.

Article 1st. We declare ourselves free from the authority of the Bishop of Rome and of all his followers.

Art. 2. We maintain the right to complete freedom of conscience, and renounce all constraint, deception and hypocrisy.

Art. 3. We declare the foundation and pillar of the Christain faith to the Holy Scriptures.

Art. 4. We declare that the searching and reading of the Scriptures ought not to be restrained by any authority.

Art. 5. We declare the following to be a summary and symbol of our faith:

1st. I believe in God the Father, by whom the world was created, and by whom it is governed in wisdom righteousness and love.

2d. I believe in Christ our Saviour, who by his doctrine, life and death, freed us from slavery and sin.

3rd. I believe in the power of the Holy Ghost, in the Holy Universal Church, in the Forgiveness of Sins, and in Eternal Life. Amen.

Art. 6th. We recognize only two Sacraments as established by our Saviour, namely Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Art. 7th. We hold the practice of Infant Baptism.

Art. 8th. We hold that the laity should partake of the Sacrament in both kinds, and believe that the Lord's Supper is a rememberance Feast of the Sufferings and Death of our Saviour. The practice of confession to the priesthood we cast away from us.

Art. 9th. We recognize marriage as a divinely-established ordinance; to be held sacred of men and to be blessed of the church, and we acknowledge no disqualification or hindrence to it, except those established by the state.

Art. 10. We acknowledge Christ as the only intercessor between God and man, and cast away from us all intercession of saints, all worship of relics and images, all priestly absolution, and all religious pilgrimages.

Art. 11. We believe that good works are only acceptable to God when performed from Christian principle and deny the merit of all fasting.

Art. 12. We believe that it is the first duty of a Christian to give evidence of his faith by his works.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—Much excitement prevails at this moment in the parish of Upper and Lower Tooting, in consequence of its being currently reported that an individual who went by the name of Anne Welch, and was 83 years of age, and who was generally presumed to be of the female sex, having, after death, been discovered to be a man. The reporter has instituted the most diligent inquiries on the spot, and although every attempt has been made by certain parties to hush the matter up, he has succeeded in obtaining the following particulars, which may be relied upon as authentic:—The deceased, Anne Welch, as she was called, had lived at Tooting upwards of half a century.—For a period of nearly 30 years he was cook in the service of a highly respectable family, and entered that service as a woman. The lady who engaged him is still living at Tooting, and is at a very advanced age. The name of the family is, for obvious reasons, omitted. The deceased remained in this lady's service until he was 57 years of age, when he left it to marry the parish clerk, whose name was Robert Welch, and who had been twice a widower. This man was also a schoolmaster—This extraordinary alliance existed without the remotest suspicion on the part of the inhabitants.—The parties lived in perfect harmony for upwards of six years, when Welch died. Of late years a woman, said to be sister to this individual, has been living with him. The deceased regularly partook of Sacrament. For the last 12 months this extraordinary individual resided at the house of a gardener named Watford. It was after the death of the deceased that the discovery of the real sex was made. Every attempt, however, was made to keep the matter a profound secret, but a woman named Fletcher, who was at the laying out, has informed Sergeant Longbottom of the circumstance, and is willing to make oath as to the truth of the statement before a magistrate. The deceased was burried in Tooting churchyard on Friday afternoon; he was buried in the grave of Robert Welch. The coffin, for a reason that requires explanation, is braced round with iron; and when it was lowered into the grave two large pieces of wood were driven in crosswise, to prevent, as we presume, its being removed clandestinely. The deceased was buried in the name of Anne Welch, and the Rev. Mr. Graves, the vicar read the burial service, repeating the words, "As it so pleased thee to take the soul of our dear sister."—*London Observer.*

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—"These are stirring times"—times, when men of the old school, who have always been accustomed to regard vested rights as things sacred and inviolable, are asking, with astonishment, "what will the ruthless innovator lay his hands on next?" But the good old days are gone by, and far worse are come in their place: *change*, would that we could say *improvement*, is now the order of the day: and popular clamour, and the pressure from without, are the all powerful incentives of action. I have been led into these reflections from hearing that the Governor has given his assent to the Bill for amending the College Charter. When I first heard the report I could not believe it, for I thought it impossible that he, who ought to be the guardian of vested rights, would, under any circumstances, make common cause with *destructives*: subsequent enquiry, however, I am sorry to say, has fully verified the statement; and now therefore, if the Queen does not interpose her authority, King's College will henceforth be put under the direction of a Council composed of all sorts. Now, this *unsectarian* way of managing things may sound very well in theory, and those who are of the same opinion as the promoters of the measure, may flatter themselves that it will prove an efficient pacificator, and that all agitation on the subject will henceforth be at an end. An amalgamation, a cordial union and unity of all denominations, is a favourite theory with some persons, I know; but let the late experience of certain individuals, that might be mentioned, say whether the *practical* part of this finely spun theory is quite as easy as the theoretical part. Human nature is human nature all the world over, whether among Churchmen or Dissenters.

That this is a practical measure I deny, and all experience goes to prove that I am right: as soon might we expect that fire and water would cordially unite, as that such heterogeneous materials would ever act in unison and harmony in the College Council. But even if there was nothing objectionable in the measure itself, I would still protest against it, because it meddles with chartered rights: it violates the agreement entered into when the College was founded—which agreement has been most religiously observed by one of the contracting parties. I know it is objected to this that the College has never answered the end for which it was instituted, that it is unpopular &c.; but I ask, who is chargeable with its failure? Have the College authorities not done their duty? Has the Council not carried out the provisions of the Charter? Are the professors incompetent, or have they ever been found wanting in zeal or diligence in the execution of their duties? Can any one say that there has been any deficiency or neglect in the College authorities themselves? No; but the Institution is *unpopular*: and who, I ask, has made it unpopular, but those very individuals, whose duty it was to support and recommend it? A cry has been got up against the Institution, year after year in the House of Assembly by such men as Mr. Wilmot, who for the sake of a little popularity with the different denominations of dissenters, are willing to betray their public trust. It is easy enough to make an Institution, or an individual unpopular by such means, and it is equally easy to persuade those, who will not take the trouble to inquire for themselves, that the popular outcry is correct, however wide of the truth it may be. But it is objected again that it is only reasonable that other denominations should have a share in the management of the College, as they contribute their quota to the grant, that is annually made towards its support: but does not this grant form part of the agreement entered into, when the Casual Revenue was given into the Legislature? And is there one word in that agreement about the Council being chosen from all denominations? Besides have not the Baptists their Seminary and the Methodists theirs, which they are allowed to manage entirely according to their own views, and yet they receive an annual grant from the Legislature towards the support of those Institutions? and if the Presbyterian body who have clamoured so loudly for this measure, in order that they themselves may have a hand in the management of the College—if they wish to have a Seminary of their own, and a grant towards the support of it, Churchmen would object to such an appropriation. The income of the Province is equal to the burden; or if it be not, we would not refuse to bear our proportion of any additional taxation that may be necessary to meet the deficiency. And why, if we contribute our quota to the support of the Baptist and Methodist Academies, without wishing to interfere with the management of these Institutions—and we do undoubtedly contribute our full proportion: why then, I ask, should we not have the same measure dealt out to us—especially as our right to manage the College has been secured to us by Royal Charter? Let us have equal justice done us in this case: we ask no more. But say these destructives—"chartered rights are no longer sacred and inviolable: like every thing else, in which the interests of the people are concerned, they are under the control of the Provincial Legislature, a vote of which may, at any time, amend, or modify, or revoke them": and they triumphantly refer us to the Canada University Bill, as a case in point. But here I deny the analogy: the Canada charter has never been acted upon; it has in fact been from the first a dead letter: this is not the case with the charter of King's College, for that has been in full operation, ever since the Institution was founded. The parallel therefore does not hold good: but if the two cases were exactly similar, I would still deny the right of the Legislature to amend the charter of the College. It is quite a new idea, an idea reserved for these times to start, that chartered rights do not differ from other rights: and I rather think the Colonial Minister will tell the promoters of this measure so, when the bill is sent home for the Royal sanction.

But it occurs to me, Mr. Editor, that the case, bad as it undoubtedly is, is not yet desperate: there is a saving clause appended to the bill, so that without the Royal assent, all that has yet been done is good for nothing. What I would propose, therefore, is that Churchmen should lay their grievances at the foot of the throne—that an humble Address should be presented to her Majesty, headed by our Clergy, pleading the inviolable nature of the College Charter, and imploring her to interpose her authority to put a stop to this wholesale spoliation, and we need not fear the result.

A CONSERVATIVE.

Information Wanted

OF WILLIAM McQUAID, son of Dunham McQuaid, native of Virgena, County Caven, Ireland, who emigrated from that place 10 years ago, and has since resided in Albany, United states. His brother and sister would like to hear from him. Address William and Ann Hamlin, Portland, County St. John, New Brunswick.

Editors of Papers in the United States will confer a great favour by inserting this.

St. John, March 28, 1844.

Scantling.

FROM 20M. to 30M. of SCANTLING, from 7 to 10 inches, long lengths Apply at the Chronicle Office. Jan. 17.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS, of the best quality, for sale at the low price of 17s. 6d. each.—Apply to

March 22. JOHN KINNEAR.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 11, 1845.

By arrivals at New York, news several days later than that by the Mail packets has been received. The papers state that such is the demand for Iron, a further advance in the price of that article had taken place, and circulars quote 40s per ton advance on bars and rods, and 50s. per ton on hoops and sheets. In the manufacturing districts work was brisk, and wages on the increase.

The House of Assembly we learn will be prorogued to-morrow, Saturday. In addition to the new members for King's, and Westmoreland, two additional ones will take their seats next session for the County of Northumberland. We are not satisfied that it is good policy to burthen the country at the present time with additional Representatives. A contrary course would be more gratifying to the feelings of a majority of the people, even to the utter extinction of the House, leaving the business to be done by a Governor and Council. The more additions to the Representative branch only makes *more 'friends' to be provided for, out of the public purse*, and certainly without any thing like a corresponding benefit to the country.

It having been stated in the public prints that His Excellency had drawn upon the revenue for the new Provincial Secretary's quarter's salary at the old rate of £1600 per annum, instead of £600 per annum, as understood to be the new scale of salaries, the subject was brought up in the House on Tuesday, and the government member, Mr. Simonds, made an explanation respecting the same, from which we extract as follows:

"He would not mention the rumour which had been prevalent about Fredericton, that his Excellency had issued a warrant in favour of the Provincial Secretary, and that this gentleman, instead of being paid at the rate £600 per annum, was in the receipt of 1600l. A more unfounded assertion had never been made, and he could hardly imagine where the information could have come from, which led to such suspicion—he supposed it must have come from the Bank where the money had been deposited to the credit of Mr. Reade. These are the exact circumstances of the case as it had occurred, and the simple transaction had laid the foundation of the rumour which had found its way into the public papers, a paragraph from one of which he would read. He regretted that the committee thought there was nothing unparliamentary in this, as it was done every day in the British Parliament. [The hon. Member here read a paragraph from the St. John *Courier*, of the 5th instant.

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When such rumours as this went abroad respecting conduct and motives of the Queen's Representative, a full answer should be lost in making a plain and clear explanation of all the circumstances connected with the transaction. This unfounded rumour had found its way into one of the public papers which had the largest circulation in the Province; and it was because he was aware of the same explanation which he had now given would be made in the Legislature, that he had not felt it his duty, that he wished to make the explanation when the Speaker was in the chair. It was useless to enlarge further on the subject at present. The views of the present Government were the same as it was proved they had been a year ago, by the despatches accompanying the Message. The views of the head of the Government remained unchanged—the money was in the bank, and would remain untouched unless for the purpose he had named, until the decision of the Queen's Government should be known. If what he had stated should not be sufficiently explanatory, persons could be brought before the committee, if they pleased, who could substantiate every particular; but he hoped he had said enough to refute the misrepresentations which had been so industriously circulated."

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued by Sir Charles Metcalfe on Saturday the 29th ult. at which time his Excellency gave assent to seventy Bills, reserving seven for Her Majesty's approval.—Thirty seven Bills were previously assented to, making the whole number one hundred and fourteen.

BOOKBINDING.—Some splendid specimens of Bookbinding, executed at the Phœnix Book store, are to be seen at that Establishment.

The Halifax *Times* of Tuesday says—"it is expected that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will prorogue the Legislature on Saturday next."

NEW SHIPS.—On Monday last, was launched from the Yard of Messrs. RUDDUCK, in Portland a beautiful ship of about 750 tons, called the *Kestrel*, built for Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son.

On the same day from the yard of Messrs. W. & G. LAWTON, a fine vessel of 400 tons, built for a—if they wish to have a Seminary of their own, and a grant towards the support of it, Churchmen would object to such an appropriation. The income of the Province is equal to the burden; or if it be not, we would not refuse to bear our proportion of any additional taxation that may be necessary to meet the deficiency. And why, if we contribute our quota to the support of the Baptist and Methodist Academies, without wishing to interfere with the management of these Institutions—and we do undoubtedly contribute our full proportion: why then, I ask, should we not have the same measure dealt out to us—especially as our right to manage the College has been secured to us by Royal Charter? Let us have equal justice done us in this case: we ask no more. But say these destructives—"chartered rights are no longer sacred and inviolable: like every thing else, in which the interests of the people are concerned, they are under the control of the Provincial Legislature, a vote of which may, at any time, amend, or modify, or revoke them": and they triumphantly refer us to the Canada University Bill, as a case in point. But here I deny the analogy: the Canada charter has never been acted upon; it has in fact been from the first a dead letter: this is not the case with the charter of King's College, for that has been in full operation, ever since the Institution was founded. The parallel therefore does not hold good: but if the two cases were exactly similar, I would still deny the right of the Legislature to amend the charter of the College. It is quite a new idea, an idea reserved for these times to start, that chartered rights do not differ from other rights: and I rather think the Colonial Minister will tell the promoters of this measure so, when the bill is sent home for the Royal sanction.

But it occurs to me, Mr. Editor, that the case, bad as it undoubtedly is, is not yet desperate: there is a saving clause appended to the bill, so that without the Royal assent, all that has yet been done is good for nothing. What I would propose, therefore, is that Churchmen should lay their grievances at the foot of the throne—that an humble Address should be presented to her Majesty, headed by our Clergy, pleading the inviolable nature of the College Charter, and imploring her to interpose her authority to put a stop to this wholesale spoliation, and we need not fear the result.

A CONSERVATIVE.

Information Wanted

OF WILLIAM McQUAID, son of Dunham McQuaid, native of Virgena, County Caven, Ireland, who emigrated from that place 10 years ago, and has since resided in Albany, United states. His brother and sister would like to hear from him. Address William and Ann Hamlin, Portland, County St. John, New Brunswick.

Editors of Papers in the United States will confer a great favour by inserting this.

St. John, March 28, 1844.

Scantling.

FROM 20M. to 30M. of SCANTLING, from 7 to 10 inches, long lengths Apply at the Chronicle Office. Jan. 17.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS, of the best quality, for sale at the low price of 17s. 6d. each.—Apply to

March 22. JOHN KINNEAR.

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

SHIPBUILDING.—The ship *Hibernia*, Captain Lyon, from Liverpool, bound to this port, with a valuable cargo of Merchandize, went ashore on the North West side of Long Island, near Brier Island, Nova Scotia, on the night of Tuesday the 1st instant, in a thick fog and storm; the crew saved. We learn that but very little either of the rigging or cargo will be saved as the vessel has since completely broken up. The Hibernia was a new ship, on her first voyage, and belonged to Christopher Boultenhouse, Esq., of Sackville.

St George's Society.—At the Annual Meeting of the Saint George's Society, held at the Saint John Hotel on the first Monday in April, the following persons were elected Officers for the ensuing year: John V. Thurgar, Esquire, President; William Wright, Esq., Vice President; I. L. Bedell, Esq., Treasurer, and Mr. L. W. Durant, Secretary.—The Society resolved to celebrate the coming Anniversary of St. George, by dining together on the 23d instant.

SEAL FISHERY.—One hundred and twenty-eight vessels, comprising 11,792 tons, and employing 3,938 men, have been cleared out of St. John's, Newfoundland, this season, for the Seal Fishery.

THE BOSTON ROBBERY.—The man Baird, who was arrested in this city, and taken back to Boston for trial, on a charge of burglary, plead guilty of the charge at the Municipal Court of the latter city, and was sentenced to *four years* imprisonment with hard labour in the State Prison of Massachusetts.

TO BOSTON.—The steamer *Herald* went on her first trip to Eastport, in connection with the steamer *Portland*, for Boston, on Tuesday last. The Herald is in charge of her old commander, BROWN.

STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICA.—The Legislature of Newfoundland have been expressing opinions on the unfitness of the *North America* steamer for a Newfoundland packet, and the *Executive Council* of that Colony, who do as they please with its funds, it would appear, have determined to withhold the grant of £1000 voted by the Assembly, on the plea that the steamer does not proceed to Newfoundland direct. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor too, who might have paid as much respect to the opinion of the competant authorities who examined the vessel, and pronounced upon her capability, as to the Executive Council and Assembly, who know as much about steam and steam navigation as any set of old women who ever sat down to discuss the merits of a teapot, has also expressed an opinion against the boat. All this is sheer ingratitude—for had Mr. Whitney not been at hand with his steamer, the people of Newfoundland would still have been obliged to use the sailing packets, and on many occasions would have been without advices for a fortnight, which they now receive in three days. Parties who have sailing vessels to hire know it very well; and also that the old system would go for some time longer, were the steamer taken off the line. Hence the attempt to put down the North America. We do not at all assert that the North America is a first class boat—but we do say, after the strict examination which has been made of it, that she is good enough and safe enough for a Newfoundland packet, and as regards quickness of conveyance and other advantages, much better suited than sailing craft.—*Halifax Times.*

[From the Yarmouth Herald, March 27.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Holland E. Payson of the brig 'Isabella' of Westport, N. S., dated Ichaboe, December 14, 1844.

"I am now at a distance of six thousand three hundred miles from my native place. I arrived at Possession Island from Londonderry in 79 days, where I lay 10 days looking for guano—found but little. Called at Angra Pequena for the same purpose, but found none—from thence here, where I arrived on the 10th inst. and a busy scene was presented to my view. About 600 vessels of from 1000 to 100 tons each—an immense fleet indeed to load from one small island of only about ten acres in all, where there is but little chance of shelter as a harbour; the space between it and the main land (3-4 mile) being nearly filled with vessels, and the Island surrounded by them to the depth of nearly a mile each way, which, with rough weather, affords rather a rough roadstead to many. I have, however obtained a good berth, and got on board 400 bags (20 tons) of guano, but do not expect to finish loading under a month.

"There are three vessels from St Stephens here, and Capt Scott, from Yarmouth, N. S. When you consider there are no fewer than ten thousand men and they mostly of the worst sort, under little or no restraint, you may imagine what are their transactions during the Sabbath. It being summer here, the days are about 15 hours long—the weather is clear—no fog—no rain—and no fresh water to be had nearer than the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of about 480 miles. The main land is a barren sandy coast, with not the least sign of vegetation upon it. When the vessels now here shall have loaded, the little Island of Ichaboe will probably be reduced to its original state—rock and sand."

On Wednesday morning a hostile meeting took place between the Hon. Mr. Daly and Mr. Aylwin, arising out of the altercation which happened in the House on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Aylwin being the challenger. The following from the *Gazette* of yesterday is, we have reason to believe, a correct statement of what took place on the occasion—"The parties met, accompanied by their seconds, Dr. Tache accompanying Mr. Aylwin, and S. Derbishire, Esq., Mr. Daly. The parties exchanged shots without effect, the ball of Mr. Daly's pistol passing close to the right shoulder of Mr. Aylwin. The latter gentleman then expressed himself satisfied, and the parties left the ground. We are happy to add, that a wish expressed on the part of Mr. Aylwin that the termination of the affair should be amicable, was met by Mr. Daly."—*Montreal Courier.*

RIOT.—A riot occurred in Baltimore on last week, between several fire companies, in which brickbats were thrown, clubs used, pistols fired, &c. The neighbors in the vicinity were compelled to close their window shutters in order to prevent the glass from being broken and avoid injury to the inmates. Several persons were more or less hurt, but not severely. One of the offenders named Edward Darling, was arrested by high constable Gifford, and on examination sent to jail in default of giving $500 security to keep the peace.

THE BLACK TONGUE.—We hear some strange rumours, says the Richmond Star, with regard to the prevalence of this singular disease, in various directions south of us, and of much alarm being felt in consequence among the people. It prevails in Georgia, North Carolina, and at other places, according to the information we receive, and is very fatal. The matter is becoming one of some interest, and is beginning to excite very considerable attention.

On the 17th ult., Capt B. A. Terrett, 1st Regt. of United States dragoons, accidently shot himself while dismounting from his horse at Fort Scott, Mo., and died.

The situation of the prisoners at Blackwell's Island, New York, prison is so well, that the grand jury report that some of them have to be "driven off" when their time expires. One stong healthy woman had been living there for thirty years, and would not go away on any account.

The Boston Transcript says that the barque Lenox about to sail from that port for China, will take out four engines for the Chinese government.

The cotton gin has been so much improved lately that it is now said to be one of the most perfect pieces of mechanism known to the arts.

MRS. Hunting, the heroic hostess of