£10 to Sabra Lyon to assist her in her present destitute condition.

£10 to Rebecca Trecarten, to relieve her in her present destitute condition.

£150 to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government towards the support of the Roman catholic school established in the city of St. John.

£10 to William Watts for his services as Crier and Usher of the supreme Court the past year.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Governement for the time being, the sum of £100 to pay a sub collector and Deputy Treasurer at Woodstock, in the county of Carleton; the duties of both offices to be performed by one officer; this being in addition to allowance made to Deputy Treasurers by law.

£15 to Matthew Brannon, of the secretary's office as a mark of approbation for his long and faithful services in that office.

£10 to Mary Hayned, widow of the late Alward Harned, formerly Doorkeeper of this house.

10l. to the widow of Thomas Burden to assist her in her present destitute circumstances.

£100 to the clerk of the crown in the supreme court for his services for the year 1846.

£50 for a Missionary for the Micmac Tribe of Indians stationed at Fredericton, for the year 1847.

£50 in aid of the Grammar school presently taught at Newcastle by Sevewright.

£10 to John Gregory to prepare an Index to the Laws of the present session.

£15 to Jacob Kollock, to aid him in his present indigent circumstances.

£10 to Jane M'Cardy, to relieve her in her present destitute condition.

£400 to the Governor and Trustees of the Madras Board.

£300 to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, at Sackville.

£250 to be paid to the Managing committee of the Baptist seminary at Fredericton.

£275 to John Simpson, Queen's Printer, for printing the Daily Journals of the Legislative council and House of Assembly the present session; and the further sum of £150 towards printing the revised Journals and Appendices of both houses of the Legislature for the present session.

£10 to Elizabeth Fairchild, a schoolmistress at st. John, for her services in that capacity.

£10 to Mary Ann Smith, a schoolmistress in st. John for her services in that capacity.

£15 to Deborah Ann Lugrin, to assist her in her present destitute condition.

£10 to Sarah Cyphers to assist her in her present destitute condition.

£150 to John Simpson, Queens Printer, towards printing the Laws of the present session.

To Robert Payne the sum of £—— to reimburse him for money expended in looking out and paying for a site for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, under the sanction of the Justices of Peace for the city and county of st. John.

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

£10 to Elizabeth Palmer, to relieve her present destitute circumstances.

The Hon. Mr. Baillie, by leave, presented a Petition from John Driscoll, of Fredericton, in the county of York, Butcher, the contractor for furnishing beef to her Majesty's Troops stationed at Fredericton for the year 1846, praying for a return of duty paid on cattle imported from Nova scotia; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee of trade to report thereon.

Mr. McLeod, by leave, presented a Petition from Joseph G. Flewelling, George Francis, Joseph A. Richards, and one hundred and sixty eight others, inhabitants on the Long Reach and its vicinity, in King's county, praying that an Act may pass to regulate the measurement of Cord Wood in the city of st. John; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to a select committee to report thereon.

Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from Reuben Lyon, of Kingston, King's county, one of the old American Loyalists, who landed in this Province in the year 1783, praying that the allowance usually granted to other persons emigrating to this Province at that time may be extended to him; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Monday, 22d Feb. 1847.

Read a second time—A bill for the regulating of the Navigation of small Rivers and Streams, and the building of Dams across the same, in this Province.

Read a third time as engrossed. A bill to suspend the operations of the sixth or seventh sections of an Act for the further regulation of Fisheries, and for preventing their decay, in certain cases. Resolved that the bill do pass.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Miles Hannah, Peter Smith, Hugh Morrison, and thirty others members of the Benefit society of st Andrews in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the said society. Petition received and lie on the table.

Mr. Earle presented a petition from Mary M. Leggett, of the Parish of Sussex, in King's county, praying for pecuniary Legislative aid to enable her to continue her services as a Schoolmistress.

Petition received and referred to the committee on school petitions to report thereon.

Mr Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the county of Charlotte to assess the inhabitants to pay expenses incurred by Thomas Turner in the support of Emigrant Poor. Leave granted.

Mr. Earle presented a petition from Justus S. Wetmore and John Barbarie, Esquires, together with one hundred and fifteen others, inhabitants of King's county, praying that an Act may pass to regulate the measurement of Cord Wood in the city of st. John. Petition received and referred to the committee appointed on the twentieth day of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from Jos G. Flewelling and others, presented on that day, of a like prayer, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Partelow.—the house went into committee of the whole on a Bill to prevent the free Navigation of the Internal Waters of the Province from being impeded by any Railway Works.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from John Works, of st Stephen, in the county of Charlotte, praying for a return of Light and Beacon duty paid on the brig 'Loyal' in the year 1845; also, for return of Export duty paid on a cargo of Boards shipped on board the same vessel in January 1846; the said Brig being supposed to have been lost, not having been heard of since that period. Petition received and refered to the committee of Trade.

Mr Gilbert presented a petition from Chas D O Currie and stephen Peabody, Esquires, together with two hundred and twenty four others, inhabitants of Kings' and Queens' counties, and the counties of st John and Sunbury, praying that a Provincial duty may be imposed on Meats imported into this province. Petition received and lie on table.

On motion of Mr. Connell,

Ordered, that the Petition of John Dibblee, Charles Perley, John Bedell, Esqrs. and two hundred and thirty two others, of the County of Carleton, praying that the Bill now before the House for establishing the site of the Office for the Register and Clerk of the Peace of the said County may pass into a Law, and which was presented to the house on the seventeenth day of February inst. and ordered to lie on the Table, be now refered to the Committee appointed on the sixteenth day of the same month to take into consideration a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the said County, praying relief by reason of certain expenses incurred in consequence of the destruction of their Gaol by fire, to report thereon, and that the Hon Mr Baillie and Mr Partelow be added to the committee.

Mr Wilson presented a Petition from Messeurs Crane and Allison, of Sackville, county of Westmorland, Merchants, praying that a Grant may pass to them for advances made to Sick Indians, at Fort Folly, in that county, in the month of August last; which he read. Ordered that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Tuesday, 23d February, 1847.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from John Mack, Master of the Ship "Pons Ælii," of Cork, praying to be reimbursed expenses to which he was made subject in June last, at st. John, by reason of being obliged to land sick and distressed Emigrants, who were passengers in his ship, on Partridge Island; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration Petitions praying to be reimbursed sums advanced for the support of Emigrants to report thereon.

The Hon. Mr. Hazen by leave, presented a Petition from Ann Peskett, of the city of St. John, widow of the late John Peskett, deceased, who served in the Rifle Brigade at the battle of Waterloo, praying for pecuniary aid in her present distressed condition; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the committee of Supply.

Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from Simon W. Cock, and four others Mill-Owners in the county of Kent, praying that an Act may pass, authorising the erection of a Boom on the Cocagne River, in the said county. Petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr Earle presented a Petition from Ebenezer Smith, Esq., and eleven others of the Parish of Hampton, in King's county, praying that an Act may pass for the survey of Spruce shingles.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from Justus Wetmore, of saint Andrews, in the county of Charlotte, setting forth certain allegations in reference to a Writ of Extent issued against him as an Obligor to the crown; and praying an investigation into the circumstances by the house, with a view of affording relief in the premises; which he read.—Petition received and referred to a select committee to report thereon.

Mr. Jordan, presented a Petition from Robert Strong Bennison, a licenced teacher, praying that an increased allowance may be granted to him for his services in the African school in the city of st. John, for the year ending on the first day of May next; which he read. Petition received and referred to the committee on school Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, presented a Petition from Robert V. Hanson, Wm. B. Reynolds, William Rice, and eighty two others, inhabitants at Lepreaux, Little Lepreaux, and Mace's Bay, in the county of Charlotte, praying that the Line between that county and the county of saint John may be altered; which he read. Petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from Alfred Kortwright, Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Navy attached to the surveying service in the Bay of Fundy, praying to be reimbursed duties paid on Wines and other Liquors consumed by him during the past year; which he read. Petition be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Ritchie, presented a Petition from Gebaredous C. Carman and John Gillis, Esquires, together with nineteen others, inhabitants of the counties of Charlotte, and saint John, praying that the division Line between the said counties may be so established as to bring the inhabitants of Lepreaux, Little Lepreaux, and Mace's Bay, within the city of saint John, which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from David S. Kerr, Esquire, Barrister at Law, praying that a Grant may pass to remunerate him in part for reporting and publishing the decisions of the supreme court; which he read. Petition received and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. M'Leod, presented a Petition from Phillip Furlong, Henry Anthony, Senior, and fifty two others, Farmers resident in the county of saint John and Kings' county, praying that a Law may pass to regulate and restrain the power exercised by the corporation of the city of saint John in making Bye Laws or Ordinances respecting the city Markets; which he read. Petition received and lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from Stephen Wiggins and son, Robert Rankin and company, James Kirk, Allison & Spurr, and forty two others, Merchants, Ship-Owners and persons interested in the shipment of Timber and Lumber from the Port of st. John praying that an Act may pass to incorporate a company under the name and style of the South Bay Boom Company; which he read.

Mr. Carman, from the committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of the nineteenth instant, communicating a copy of the report of the select committee submitted on the eleventh day of the same month, on the Petition of Wm. Stevens, respecting Mines and Minerals in the county of Northumberland, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to adopt such measures as will carry into effect the recommendation of the said committee, reported—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would confer with his Executive council on the subject.

Mr. Ritchie, presented a Petition from John Comly, George Vaughan, Robert Robinson, and thirty three others of the county of saint John, owners of Land within the boundaries specified in the Bill for incorporating the south Bay Boom Company, praying that no Act may pass, authorizing said company to sink Piers, and construct Booms in the said Bay; which he read. Petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from John Magee, a licenced teacher, praying that the usual allowance may be granted to him for teaching a school in the parish of Portland, in the county of saint John, for one year ending on the 5th day of July, 1845; which he read. Petition received and referred to the committee on school Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Gilbert, presented a Petition from Winckwork Snow, a licenced teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a school in the parish of Johnston, in Queens' county, for the period of six months ending the second day of April last; which he read. Petition be received and referred to the committee on school Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Gilbert, presented a Petition from William Colwell, of Queen's county, praying compensation for damage sustained by him in consequence of the new road leading from Fredericton to the Finger-Board being laid out through his Farm; which he read. Petition be received and referred to the committee appointed to take under consideration the sums required for the improvement of the roads throughout the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from George J. Harding, Esquire, M. D., Medical officer at Partridge Island, in the city of saint John, praying that a Grant may pass in consideration of his services in that capacity during the past year; which he read. Petition be received and referred to the committee of supply.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, the house went into committee of the whole on a bill to amend an Act intituled "an Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Railway company."

Mr. Hayward in the chair of the committee.—Mr. Speaker resumed the chair. The chairman reported, that the committee having a Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said bill. Ordered, that the Report be accepted and the bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from Lauchlin Donaldson, Moses Vernon, William Wright and Alfred Smithers, Esquires, together with one hundred and sixty four others, residents in the city of saint John, and other parts of the Province, praying that a Grant may pass towards accomplishing the requisite surveys and preparing Maps for carrying into effect the Act for incorporating the New Brunswick Railway Company; which he read.—Petition be received and referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Railways, to report thereon.

Mr. Partelow, presented a Petition from William M'Donagh, of the city of saint John, owner of the Brigantine "Danube," setting forth certain expenses to which he was made liable by reason of sick and distressed Emigrants having been landed from that vessel on Partridge Island during the past year, and praying a reimbursement of said expenses; which he read. Petition be received and referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration Petitions praying for a return of monies advanced for the support of Emigrants, to report thereon.

Mr Taylor, presented a Petition from M. Randolph Ketchum, and Charles A. Hammond, Esqs., and one hundred and eighty others, inhabitants of the county of Carleton, praying that a Grant may pass to enable James Drake to maintain a steam communication on the Upper saint John in the said county; which he read. Petition be received and referred to the committee of trade to report thereon.

Mr Smith, presented a Petition from Frederick Stiles, and seven hundred and eight others inhabitants of the county of Albert, praying that the present site of the shire town of the said county may be changed; which he read. Petition be received and lie on the table.

Mr Gilbert, presented a Petition from Crookshank and Otty, George Thorne, and forty seven others, inhabitants of the Parish of Johnston, in Queens county, praying that a Grant may pass in order to the employment of the Dredging Machine in the removal of a bar which obstructs the navigation of the Washademoak River; which he read. Petition be received and referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration matters relative to the improvement of the navigation of the River st John, and other principal Rivers in the Province to report thereon.

British News.

Shifting of Sandbanks in the Bristol Channel.—For a considerable time past, a material transposition of the sandbanks of the upper part of the Bristol channel has been observed to take place, and it is conjectured that the late gales have seriously assisted their progress of lapsing.—The master of one of the steamers asserts that a change of a most serious character has occurred, and that recently where he thought the track to be clear, he could only find eight feet water upon a moderate ebb. The vessel upon that occasion took the bottom, and all the steamers have frequently felt the bottom within a short space of time.—*Bristol Journal.*

Total destruction of Flixton Hall, Norfolk.—Late on Saturday night a dreadful fire broke out at Flixton Hall, the residence of Sir Shafto Adair. It appears that about 12 o'clock at night a boy was passing along the road adjoining the park, when his attention was called to a great body of flame which appeared to be issuing from the windows of the Hall. He immediately gave the alarm, and aroused the domestics. Shortly afterwards the engines arrived and began to play on the burning pile, but not to much effect, as the fire had got such hold as to defy all their efforts to stop it. The mansion was destroyed, with all its valuable and ancient pictures (one worth 1000 guineas,) and costly furniture. Nothing was saved from the devouring element but a few bolsters and pillows. The family were absent, and there were only six domestics in the house at the time.

On Friday the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh ordained a young Parsee, named Dhanjibhai Nowroji, as a missionary to India. It is the first native convert on whom ordination has been conferred.

A Quack Doctor committed for Manslaughter.—On Friday night an adjourned inquest was held at Hull on the body of Mrs Cox, wife of a tobacco merchant.—Being afflicted with a fungus tumour on her wrist, her medical advisers determined to amputate her arm to save her life. She was advised to consult a farmer named Cotton, who professed to cure every thing, and had a large practice in all ranks. He rubbed red powder on the tumour and inflamed parts, promising not only to save her arm, but cure the tumour. She died in a few days, and a *post mortem* examination took place. It appeared she had died from the application of arsenic, which had poisoned the whole system. The jury found Cotton guilty of Manslaughter, and he was committed to York Castle.

Recal of the French Consul from Mauritius.—It is true that the French Consul at the Mauritius, M. Barbet de Jouy, has, on account of his unwarrantable letter to the English Admiral Dacres been recalled by his government. We cannot see how any other conclusion could have been come to under the circumstances. Admiral Dacres was invited to a ball by the officers on the station. According to etiquette a list of the guests was laid before him, and on the name of the French Consul meeting his eye, he observed that that gentleman had omitted to pay him his respects according to usage. Thereupon two officers waited upon the French Consul to withdraw the invitation, with a courteous explanation of the cause. The Consul, so far from apologising, wrote an insulting letter to the Admiral, which the latter enclosed to his government. Lord Palmerston laid the case before the french government, and the latter have decided in the way we have just intimated.

Cracow.—The Jews of Cracow, says a letter from that place, of the 1st inst. were not, before the incorporation, burdened with taxes so heavily as the Jews of Gallicia, but now they have imposed upon them a tax upon light, for they are made to pay a considerable duty upon every candle lighted on Fridays in celebration of their Sabbath; they are also to pay three times the amount of the tax upon meat paid by Christians. The Rabbi of Cracow has had an audience of the Austrian commissioner, and petitioned that the Israelites might be released from these charges, but the commissioner replied, that it would be difficult to grant his application, as Cracow now forms part of Gallicia, and partial exceptions and privileges cannot be accorded.

Prohibition of the Manufacture of Explosive Cotton in France.—The "Moniteur," alluding to the order prohibiting the manufacture and sale of explosive cotton, says:—"This measure has for its object not only to secure the observance of the regulations for the manufacture and sale of gunpowder, but also to guard the public against the dangers of a preparation and use of a substance, the force and effects of which are not yet sufficiently known, and which has already caused serious accidents."

Berlin, Dec 3.—The Crown Prince of Sweden is gone to Hamburg, having first obtained from Prince Charles and Princess Louisa the final promise of granting him the hand of the Princess. His Royal Highness went to the King from Weimar a week ago, and immediately received his Majesty's approbation of his intended marriage. The bride, however, is so far from having recovered from her illness at Genoa, that the King has lately sent his own physician, Privy Councillor Grimm, to that city, to take part in the consultations of the physicians in attendance on her royal Highness.

IRELAND.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

Last night, Lord John Russel was to bring before the House of Commons one of his "healing measures." He proposes to allow the use of sugar and molasses in distilleries and breweries. He does not mean to prohibit the use of malt and raw grain, nor make the use of sugar compulsory. He leaves the choice to the parties concerned.

If it be more profitable to use the sugar rather than the malt, then the consumption of sugar will increase, and its price will rise. Here, then, would one of Peel's famous specifics, *cheap sugar for the working classes*, be knocked on the head. The sugar would not yield more revenue, but it would rise in value, and the profit would go into the pockets of the colonial and foreign growers.

But would malt or oats be cheaper in consequence? We can hardly expect this, and certainly not if the present scarcity shall continue much longer, and the capitalists and speculators do not take alarm at some movement in the money market.

Might not a better remedy be provided? Would it not be wiser, as well as bolder policy, to stop the operations of the distillers and brewers altogether for a limited period? Perhaps this would be objectionable as far as England and Scotland are concerned; inasmuch as desperate cases require desperate remedies, we cannot see what possible objection there could be to trying the experiment in Ireland for at least twelve months. Mr. Grattan, an Irish member, in the debate of Tuesday stated that one distiller, in Dublin consumed *one thousand barrels of oats daily!* This is the work of one house only.—What then must be the aggregate consumption in Ireland? Oatmeal is the natural and indispensable food of the working classes. It is the produce of the soil of Ireland. In a country where there are two millions of beggars, and as many more suffering extreme distress, why should so much corn, such wholesome invigorating and nutritious food be utterly destroyed for the sake of whisky? The quantity of malt made into beer must also be enormous.—Why should so much whisky and beer be drunk by a people in a state of famine, perishing for lack of food, struggling with dearth and pestilence, and dying by scores daily? We put this to the common sense of every intelligent man: Why should such things be?

Doubtless would come the exclamation from over the water, "Och! would you destroy our *manufactures?*—to be sure you would you murderous Saxon, for that has been your policy for the last three hundred years!" No, Paddy, we would not injure your manufactures, as you call bad whiskey and worse beer, but we would in kindness instruct you to assist in keeping yourself alive, in procuring oatmeal cakes for your children, and in keeping your wife at home to bake them, instead of sending her to England to beg, cheat, lie, and steal.

Not being of opinion that Lord John's very small and paltry expedients will do any good, but on the contrary cause many vexatious derangements, we have ventured to throw out a hint that might be of advantage to him.

(From the Morning Chronicle)

A social resolution is palpably and rapidly going forward in Ireland, and the question as to how it will end must very soon absorb public attention. It never was more necessary than it is now for Englishmen to understand the actual condition of the sister country, and yet there is a peculiar danger of their being misled at the present time, from the nature of the intelligence which every post furnishes. Symptoms of social disorganization are unhappily frequent and increasing.—Outrages upon life and property, the purchase of arms by the peasantry (though the accounts of this are plainly much exaggerated,) fraudulent abuses of the system of public works, a vast expenditure of money, and a ruinous neglect of those agricultural operations on which the supply of food for next year depends,—these, and other evidences of wilful, wanton, and fatuitous disregard of the conditions of public safety on the part of the Irish people, so crowd upon us and so excite our indignation, that we are in danger of forgetting the primary cause of so much evil. But we shall commit a deplorable error, if we do really forget what is in the background of that frightful picture, of which the most prominent and vivid features are the crimes and disorders of acomparatively few. Behind and beyond the crimes and the abuses lies the terrible fact of real and shocking destitution. In spite of public works, relief committees and poor houses, numbers are slowly dying of hunger. In the west and southwest of Ireland famine is doing its terrible work. A single post informs us of eight inquests in one county upon persons who died from want of food. The existence of such distress, so soon after a harvest, confirms the most unfavourable estimates as to the extent of that destruction of food which has actually taken place.—The nature and inevitable consequences of that calamity have as yet been very insufficiently considered, or we should have been better prepared for the alarming turn which matters are now taking in Ireland.

THE
Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY

At COCAIGNE is now opened under the superintendence of the Reverend A. H. Weeks, A. B. of King's College, Windsor, N. S.—A limited number of Pupils from abroad will be received. Terms moderate: situation healthy. Persons wishing to send their sons, will please make application to either Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, or to James Whitney, Esquire, Saint John.

Cocaigne, November 17, 1846. 2m.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 5, 1847.

The Legislature.—We, as journalists and conservators of the public weal, consider it a duty incumbent on us at this time, to call upon the *new* Members of the Legislature in session assembled, (for we have long since given up the old ones as incorrigible to reform in this respect,) to break up and put an end to that system of peddling and spinning out the time of sitting of the Legislature.—It is notorious that our Assembly remains long enough in session every year, doing the business of one hundred and fifty thousand people, to perform the same service for the people of the British Isles. We have remonstrated over and over again with *former Houses*, until they have become case-hardened to all complaint. With a lively hope then, we will now draw the attention of the *new* members to these outrages on the public purse and the public patience, which have for so many years past disgraced the Legislative proceedings,—in order, if for nothing else, to test the sincerity of the promises made at the late election.—Without at present going into detail, for the purpose of elucidating our position, we would merely call attention to the fact that every man of the House, and every right-minded person will there see the numerous trifling and absurd petitions with which the Assembly is continually beset—applications for legislation and return duties on things of the most trivial description—involving an expence of time and money to the country in discussing them, which would probably amount, in almost every case, to twenty times their value. The House should now (for it is high time) assume a more dignified position—Give no encouragement to such applications, and go on with the business of the country, of which such things form no part.

There is another and a crying evil, which has too long occupied the time and attention of the House; we allude to the business of the respective Counties, and which should be done by the Magistrates and Grand Juries, instead of the Legislature. We feel confident it would be quite as well done, with this charm attached, that it would be done without expence to the country. The Journals of the house show that a large proportion of the time of the Legislature is occupied in framing, discussing and passing bills of a purely local nature, the detail and management of which belong properly to the different County Authorities, and if done by them, would reduce the length of the sittings of the Legislature by one half.—We are aware that our Representatives are very jealous on the point of *prerogative* and *parliamentary privileges*, but the system here advocated is purely British, and both in spirit and essence is just what has proved so advantageous in carrying out the business of Government in the Mother Country—leaving minor matters to the local authorities of each county, and confining themselves as much as possible to the leading interests of the country in general—We shall look with anxiety for a movement in this business to our Members of *promise*.

Mons Relief.—A public meeting has been held at Fredericton, and committees appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in Ireland and Scotland.

The St. Patrick's society of this City have resolved, instead of celebrating their coming Anniversary in the usual manner, to contribute funds in aid of their countrymen who may arrive here the present season.

☞ A large capture of smuggled spirits was made by the Custom House officers on Wednesday, near Musquash.

City Taxes.—We were not a little surprised at a statement made in the House of Assembly last week, that our city taxes amounted to £3000, and that the Collector of Taxes received 6 per cent on the amount for collecting it. We applied for information in the matter, which we readily obtained, and find the *gross* sums assessed to be as follows:

Poor,	922	6	11
County Debt,	628	18	6
Debt on Alms House,	419	5	0
Do. on Gaol,	150	18	9
Watch, Lamp & Scavenger,	1071	0	0
Roads (uncertain, say)	900	0	0
Fire Department,	265	0	0
County Contingencies,	647	0	0
	£5004	9	2

On the amount for County Contingencies the Collector is allowed only *one* per cent, and on the balance six; consequently the salary does not amount to £360. So that the statements made in the House of Assembly and that made by a city contemporary are far from being correct.—Allowing that the whole amount was collected, the Collector would receive about £267 10s. out of which sum he has to pay clerk hire, office rent, &c.; but even this is over-stating the salary;—if we deduct the customary allowance of 10 per cent, for defaulters, dead, removed, &c., we shall find the amount reduced so low that few persons who can command the requisite security (£5000), would be willing to take the office for even the present allowance. It is a thankless situation, and more onerous than many persons imagine;—that the duty is satisfactorily performed we have the assurance of those whose business it is to receive the monies;—that it is a service which ought to be well paid for, no person will deny,—and such being the case, we do not feel disposed at present to find fault, even should the officer happen at one time to receive a very few pounds more than what might be conceived a sufficient compensation.

In fixing the per centage on Assessments we learn that the Common Council and Magistrates are solely guided by such an amount as will probably yield the Tax collector a fair remuneration for his services, and in this case we do not think that more than justice has been done, or that the public has any grounds for complaint or alarm.—At the same time it is right that the citizens should be at all times on the alert—making strict enquiry into the administration of their local affairs, and we believe every information will be given them in their researches by those having the keeping of our public affairs, which of course is the only proper source of procuring correct information.

Fatal Accident.—On Monday evening as three boys were "coasting" down a hill in Carmarthen street, when near the bottom they came so violently into contact with a horse and sled which was crossing at the time, as to throw the horse off his legs and break the shafts;—one of the boys named Daniel Laughton, who was in front of the coasting sled, was almost instantly killed; the second was very seriously injured and the third considerably hurt. Laughton was 19 years of age, and the only son of a widowed mother. It is to be hoped that this dreadful accident will in some measure check the dangerous practice of "coasting," which this winter appears to be carried on to a greater extent than ever.

Fire.—The Douglas Arms Inn, on the Nerepis Road, latterly kept by Mr. Francis Mann, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last. It was partially insured.

Ordination.—At the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, on Sunday last, 28th ult, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Messrs. R. D. Palmer, A.B., and W. Jaffrey, Students in Divinity at King's College, Fredericton, were ordained Deacons.—At the same time, the Rev. J. McGivern, A.B., Missionary at the Tobique, Rev. T. W. Robertson, Missionary at Lancaster, Rev. H. W. Tippett, Curate at St. Stephen's, and Rev. A. V. Street, Missionary at Stanley, were admitted to the Holy Order of the Priesthood.—The Candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon.—The Rev. F. Coster, and the Rev. E. J. Roberts, took part in the services of the day.—His Lordship the Bishop preached a very eloquent and faithful sermon from Matthew xxviii. 20; "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."—The Rev. R. D. Palmer, we understand, has had the Mission of Springfield assigned to him; and Rev. W. Jaffrey, that of the Parish of St. Mary's.

Mechanic Institute.—On Monday evening, P. Shaler, Esq., entertained a crowded house with an interesting Lecture on *Railways*.—Under the direction of Mr. Pratt, the Engineer, the model locomotive, with cars attached, was made to course its rounds on a circular model railway constructed on the platform. The experiments with the little machine were very successful, and quite to the taste of a highly gratified audience.

Next Monday evening, Mr Duval will lecture on *Mahomet and the Koran*.—*Obs.*

Merit Rewarded.—On Monday, Feb. 22nd, the following young Ladies and Gentlemen, pupils in Mr. Chamberlain's School, were presented, in the presence of a number of friends, with Silver Medals, as a reward for the great proficiency they had made in the following branches of education:—Miss T. J. Dooly, for Grammar; Master P. Youngjohnson, for Geography; Master W. H. Steven, for Arithmetic; Miss T. J. Dooly, for the Use of the Globes; Master D. Raymond and Master A. Gunn were given gratuitously one quarter's tuition in the Use of the Globes, for the knowledge they had gained in a certain given time in the Science of Mensuration and Gauging.

Launch.—The splendid Ship *Queen*, of 1098 tons, was launched yesterday from the building yard of her owners, Messrs. W. & E. Wright and glided into her watery element in fine style. The St. John City Rifle Band was stationed on the quarter deck, and as she started from her ways, struck up the National Anthem. This is the first three-decker of which our port can boast, and is not inappropriately named, as she is one of the best ships ever built in this harbour. Her materials are chiefly hackmatac, oak and pitch pine, and trenailed with locust. She is thoroughly copper fastened and iron kneed, and has been constructed in the most approved manner.—The Queen is to be commanded by our worthy townsman Captain James Gillies, and we wish her worthy and enterprising owners every success. She is now under Charter for a port in the United States, whither she will soon proceed.—*New Brunswicker.*

HOWE'S LETTERS AGAIN.

From the New York Albion of 20th ult. we copy the following additional opinion of Mr. Howe and his Letters. By this and a former editorial of that paper, which we copied into our columns, the public will be able to judge in what estimation the "erudite editor of the Albion" holds them both. It is certainly more severe than any thing we have yet seen, but he seems to know the man precisely.

Our colonial readers are sufficiently aware that Mr. Joseph Howe, of Halifax—for many years the leading agitator of Nova Scotia, has lately published two Letters addressed to Lord John Russel.—The first of these Letters chiefly treated of the system of Responsible Government, and contained some very extravagant and impracticable notions of the workings of that system—*so extravagant and dangerous, indeed, did we consider his doctrines, that we abstained from giving insertion to any part of that epistle.* The second Letter, however, was not so objectionable, as it reproduced the often talked of expedient of admitting members from the colonies to sit and vote in the British House of Commons. As this subject was brought forward with apparent sincerity; as it was argued as a measure that would please and gratify the colonists, and tend to cement more firmly the union of the mother country with her North American provinces; and as we deem it a plan infinitely safer than any union of those provinces, simple or federative, we gave Mr Howe due credit for this part of his portion of his letter. Having had so few opportunities of approving of any of Mr. Howe's public acts, we determined to let him see that the Albion—faithful to principles on which it has ever been conducted,—would, even in his case, give him credit for any act which it could approve. In doing this, we carried our courtesy to the utmost verge—too far indeed for the improper and dishonourable use which Mr. Howe has thought proper to make of it.

In the wearisome and generally profitless field of political controversy, it is refreshing to witness any act of an opponent that even in a slight degree wins our approbation. It is delightful to see one green spot—one oasis in the great desert of political strife—on which travellers of different natures, and journeying in different directions, can meet, rest themselves, and pass a few moments together in peace.

Mr Howe, it seems, is not troubled with any feeling of this sort, for in the Novascotian, his own journal, he has turned our approbation of his second letter into a vulgar glorification of himself; intimated that we have made him the *amends* for all disapprobation of his political delinquencies; and further, without provocation makes a low attack on our personal friend—a gentleman as much Mr. Howe's superior in all the relations of life as daylight is to darkness.

The object of the writer is apparent enough; he seeks—to use an expressive term of the American press—to make "political capital" out of this transaction, although by so doing he shows himself insensible to any generous impulse, and incapable of appreciating any act of courtesy or generosity.—What Mr. Howe's admirers may think of this matter, we do not know, but to every intelligent mind, we apprehend, he has fully demonstrated that there can be neither peace nor truce with him.

But Mr. Howe seems to speak as if he were pretty the author of the thought of Colonial Representation—a system that has been occasionally discussed for a century, and was actually adopted by Spain as long ago as 1812. Mr Chisholm of Montreal, wrote a treatise on the subject, fifteen years ago, and printed and published it in Canada, from which Mr. Howe probably derives all the best of his argument: We did not, it is true, advert to these facts when writing our article a few weeks since, because we wished, in what we did say, favorably of Mr Howe, to say it gracefully and without any mean stint or deduction.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, we hear, has made overtures to Mr. Howe, with a view of bringing him into his Council. Sir John, we trust, is too experienced a man not to mind what he is about in such matters. We should have no confidence in any council where Mr. Howe had a seat, and the Attorney General has done perfectly right in refusing to sit at the same Council Board with him.

Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia.—On Sunday last, the cause of the Diocesan Church Society was advocated, in st. Paul's Church, when, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the collections amounted to £43 7 3. This, when added to the previous contributions, makes up the handsome sum of £222 5 6, paid into the Treasury of the Society by the members of st. Church in Halifax during the past year. The Clergy will be thankful to receive the contributions of those who may not hitherto have had an opportunity of bestowing them.—*Halifax Post.*

Premature Victimizing.—The following statement has been copied into several papers, with various comments:

The Montreal Witness states, on the authority of a gentleman who crossed the Atlantic with Lord Elgin, that "His Excellency expressed himself very freely in favour of three great measures, which would prove of incalculable importance to Canada—first, the free navigation of the st. Lawrence; second, the consolidation of the Canadas; and third, remodelling of the Post office after the British plan."

Lord Elgin may possibly have given utterance to some such sentiments, in the saloon of the steamer, but if he did, we think it is using him rather too hard to make one of the conversations we has been done. The chances are many against his expressions being correctly given, and if they are, he is by no means bound by them now. The gentleman who had the privilege of his Lordship's society, probably had no idea that the conversation he repeated would find its way into print, or if he had, he would have done wisely to keep it to himself. Even Governors should have some holidays of leisure, when they may say what they like, without having it dragged before the public.

MUTILATED ISSUE