"Our heart's desire and prayer to God for our dear Roman Catholic brethren is that they may be saved;" and we, therefore, gladly embrace every opportunity of laying the way of Salvation, taught by Jesus and His Apostles, before them.

We are exhorted by the Apostle Jude to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered unto the Saints."

Requesting the favour of an early reply—We beg to remain, Rev. Sir, Your faithful servants,

(Signed)

Edward Nangle, A. M., Rector of Skreen.
A. T. Gillmor, LL.D., Incumbent of Calry, Sligo.
Samuel Shone, A.B., Curate of St. John's, Sligo.
George Wm. Dalton, A. B., Irish Church Missionary to Roman Catholics, & Vicar of Kilbryan.
W. C. Townsend, A.B. Irish Church Missionary, Sligo.
Edward Lowe, A. B., Curate of Skreen.
Geo. Garrett, A.B., Irish Church Missionary, & Curate of Rathbarron.

In consequence of the absence of the Rector of Sligo, it was impossible to obtain his signature to this Challenge, in time for publication.

LIEUT.-COL. JOCELYN—LADY GAINSBOROUGH.—THE QUEEN.

We subjoin part of a letter which has just been addressed by Lord Roden to the Rev. D. A. Doudney, of Bonmahon, Ireland, relative to Lieut.-Col. Jocelyn, the noble lord's son, now with the army in the Crimea, and which appears in a religious periodical which Mr. Doudney conducts. Lord Roden says:—

"I cannot help again writing to you to thank you for your prayers, and those whom you have interested in behalf of my dear son, now Lieut.-Colonel Jocelyn, in the Crimea. He has come out of the two bloody battles at Alma and Inkermann, in both of which he was in the hottest of the fire, with his regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards.—Many were killed about him. His company marched into the battle of Inkermann 54 in number, and came out 26; yet he came out with them untouched. Since then he has been undergoing, in common with many others, the greatest hardships, never having taken off his clothes since the 16th September, often sleeping in them when drenched with rain, in the open air; never having slept in a house for nearly nine months, and still without any baggage when he wrote on the 28th of Dec.; and yet he says, 'I don't know what it is to feel ill, altho' sickness is all around me. I put down my safety and preservation entirely to those blessed prayers which have been offered up on my behalf by you and your dear friends, who have been led to pray for me.' And he says in another letter, 'I hope you will not worry yourself on my account, for I am in God's keeping, and I often say to myself, that in reality I am just as safe here as if I were in St. James's-street, for not a hair of my head can be touched without His will; and, although I have many hardships and sufferings, He can and does support me.'"

"There is something exceedingly impressive in the religious tone which pervades the words of Lieut.-Colonel Jocelyn, as well as those of his noble father, Lord Roden; but besides that, no one can fail to be filled with admiration at the gallant and enduring spirit which this young officer displays amid hardships which have but few parallels even in the annals of war. Brought up amidst the greatest luxury, and never before knowing what it was to suffer a privation, this noble-minded youth utters not a word of complaint, though he had been for three months without ever having had his clothes off, and nine months without sleeping in a house, and often during that time sleeping in the open air with his clothes thoroughly drenched.

"In connexion with this young and gallant officer, we are enabled to mention an incident which reflects the highest credit on the Queen, and which will, we are sure, afford the greatest gratification to all her subjects. It is well known that Lady Gainsborough, the sister of Lieut.-Col. Jocelyn, is one of Her Majesty's greatest favourites at Court, and is more in her society, perhaps, than any other of England's noble daughters. When the despatches giving the details of the battle of Inkermann and the list of the killed and wounded arrived at the War-office, a telegraphic despatch was forwarded to her Majesty, at Windsor, announcing the fact, and adding that they would be immediately sent to her. Lady Gainsborough was with her Majesty at the time, and as might be expected, was in a state of intense anxiety to learn what had been the fate of her brother—at one time hoping the best, and others, knowing how enormous our losses were, fearing the worst. Her Majesty, with a judgment and feeling to which it would be impossible to do justice, soon after withdrew from the apartment in which Lady Gainsborough had been, and calling a servant, whose duty it was to deliver the despatches from the War-office into her hands, desired him not to bring them into the usual room if Lady Gainsborough were present, but to put them into an adjoining apartment, and unobserved intimate to her Majesty that they had arrived. Lady Gainsborough was with her Majesty when the despatches were received, and they were put into another room in accordance with the Queen's wishes. Her Majesty hurried away to the room in which the despatches were left, snatched them up, opened them, and eagerly ran her eye over the list of killed and wounded officers in Lieut.-Col. Jocelyn's regt.—Finding that he had escaped—not being even wounded—her Majesty rushed into the apartment where Lady Gainsborough was, and setting the rules of court etiquette at nought, threw her arms around Lady Gainsborough's neck, and exclaimed with an emphasis which cannot be described—'He's safe! he's safe!'

"The force of such an incident would only be weakened by anything in the shape of comment. It would not be easy to imagine a circumstance more calculated to endear her Majesty to her subjects."—*Morning Advertiser.*

Jenny Lind.—Accounts from Hamburg of the 30th January mention the arrival of Jenny Lind-Goldsmidt, who with her husband gave a concert the night before at the Apollo Saloon, which was crowded to suffocation. A marked difference in her voice was, however, perceptible between now and those palmy days when she earned for herself the flattering epithet of "Swedish Nightingale." She intended giving two more concerts, one of which, it was understood, was to be for the benefit of the poor families who suffered such losses from the memorable inundations of New-year's Day.

The French Succession.—It is now confidently believed in Paris that it is the intention of the Emperor immediately to declare the Count de Morny, the legitimate son of his father the ex-King of Holland, with a view to his succeeding to the Empire, in the event of the Emperor's marriage proving childless. Report say that negotiation is on the tapis for a marriage between the Count de Morny and a princess of Bavaria; and it is also rumoured that the Emperor intends to create the Count de Morny Lieutenant-General of the Empire.

The Late Captain Butler.—Captain C. G. Butler, who died at Bombay on the 18th of Dec., served during Sir C. Napier's campaign against the mountain and desert tribes situated on the right bank of the Indus, early in 1845, with a detachment of 200 men. He was commandant of the Military Sanatory Station at Poorundhur. He was a son of the Hon. General Butler, and was a brother of the two Captains Butler, one of whom fell at Silistria and the other at Inkermann.

Lord Raglan's Nepotism.—Lord Raglan's staff is made up of nephews. "Lord Raglan has Lieut.-Colonel Somerset, the son of his brother Lord [illegible]; he has the Hon. Lieut. Calthorpe, Lord [illegible]'s niece having married Lord Calthorpe; he has Captain Kingscote, Lord Raglan's niece having married Mr. Kingscote. Of the other two, one is Lord Burghersh, son of Lord Westmoreland and consequently nephew of Lady Raglan; and the other is the Hon. Lieut. Curzon, son of Lord Howe."

Convicts at Labor in England.—A return [illegible] by the House of Lords and which has just been printed, shows that on the 31st of January there were 5,000 convicts under sentence of transportation in confinement in England, and that [illegible] convicts were at large with tickets of leave in their possession.

A large portion of the French and English [illegible] are located in the provinces of Kursk; the other at Tambov; and the latter at Woronesh.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, Lord W. Graham asked the Government whether the Austrian Ambassador had asked for explanations of words said to have been used by Sir Robert Peel, a member of the present administration, "that no settlement would be satisfied unless Hungary and Poland were restored."

Lord Palmerston replied that the Austrian Government had known all along that the Government of Great Britain would regard it as a great misfortune if Hungary should be separated from the Austrian empire. With respect to Poland, in his opinion, it was a standing menace to the Government of Germany, and it was for them to determine how far it endangered their interests; but the negociations going on at Vienna were confined to the four points, and the Austrian Ambassador and Government were perfectly cognizant of the objects of the British Government.

Mr. Roebuck inquired what was the intended policy of the Administration with respect to the Colony of Newfoundland; whether the people of that Colony would be permitted to have, as promised, a responsible government; whether or not the complaints of the people against the Governor, who, it was said, had rendered himself very unpopular, were to be listened to, or whether it was the intention of the government to remove him from Newfoundland to New Brunswick.

Lord Palmerston said, in reply, that it was the firm intention of the British Government to keep faith with the people of Newfoundland, with regard to their having a responsible government, and steps had been taken to carry the promise into execution. He thought the course taken by the Government, with respect to elections, was founded on law. As to the personal question, he declined to state what might be the intention of Government, with respect to the removal, continuance, or exchange of Colonial Governors. All he could say was, that the colony of Newfoundland should enjoy in reality the advantages of responsible government.

THE POLICY OF THE CZAR IS WARLIKE.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh, probably reliable, of date March 9, state that the substance of the Czar Alexander's speeches to the representatives of the different bodies and administrations of the State, may be condensed into these words:—"I will maintain firmly the plans traced out by my father!" In his address to the Council of State, the of the Guard, and a deputation of nobles, who reported concerning the militia, the Czar expressed himself yet more strongly:—

"I solemnly declare," said he, "that I will not give up the first inch of Russian territory to our enemies! I will take good care to prevent their penetrating any further on the soil of our country, and never!—never!—may my hand wither first!—will I affix my signature to a treaty which shall bring the slightest dishonor on the national honor!"

This speech was responded to with vehement applause.

On March 3d, Omar Pacha's force in the Crimea was 35,000 men, including 1,000 horse, and four batteries. Reinforcements continue to arrive, and the troops were well off for provisions.

India and China.—The China Mail of the 22nd of January says:—

From the northern provinces we have no intelligence about the rebellion, and infer that it must be dwindling away, otherwise even the rumour of success would have been proclaimed by its trumpeters in the Shanghae paper.

There was no improvement either in the condition or prospects of trade at Canton. The piratical bands, who for some months past have infested its neighbourhood, are mainly by the passive neutrality observed by Admiral Stirling and Commodore Abbot, become so formidable on the river that no native boat dared ply between Canton and Whampoa; and foreign vessels had therefore been employed to convey cargo at a dollar a ton.

A wing of the 12th Lancers have left Bangalore, *en route* to Mangalore, for embarkation to the Crimea, and the remainder will follow in a few days. The transports for the conveyance of these troops left Bombay on the 15th of February.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND COMMISSION.

The Commissioners have issued a circular (to take effect from March 2nd) setting forth the scale of allowance for the widows and orphans of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army and Marines, and petty officers and seamen of the Navy.

The widow of a staff non-commissioned officer, without children, is to receive 6s. weekly; if with one child, 7s.; two, 8s.; three, 8s. 6d.; four, 9s.; five, 9s. 6d.

A serjeant's widow, without children, will receive 5s. weekly; if with one child, 6s.; two, 7s.; three, 7s. 6d.; four, 8s.; five, 8s. 6d.—if a colour-serjeant's widow, 6d. additional.

A corporal's widow, without children, 4s. weekly; with one child, 5s.; two, 6s.; three, 6s. 6d.; four, 7s.; five, 7s. 6d.

A drummer's, trumpeter's, or private's widow, without children, will receive 3s. 6d. weekly; with one child, 4s. 6d.; two, 5s. 6d.; three, 6s.; four, 6s. 6d.; five, 7s.

The corresponding ranks in the Navy are as follows:—

Staff non-commissioned officer, 5th class; serjeants, 6th class; corporal, 7th class; and private, 8th class.

Sixpence additional per week, will be given to every infirm person. All allowances are to be subject to the condition stated in the Royal Commission, that the recipients are unable to maintain or support themselves, and in general these will not be made or continued to orphans after they shall have attained the age of 15.

As the foregoing scale for widows and orphans must necessarily be influenced by the various circumstances of every case, although the scale is to be the general rule, the committee are to be at liberty to deviate from it in cases calling for the exercise of their discretion; sickness and lying-in, for example, will admit of exception.

The allowances are in no instance to be transferred or assigned, and their continued payment must depend on the circumstances of the parties and the sufficiency of the fund to answer the demands upon it.

That the allowance to widows cease upon their second marriage, unless continued by an express order of the committee; but during any subsequent widowhood the widow is to be at liberty to apply to be replaced on the fund; but no woman is to continue to receive an allowance if she shall, in the opinion of the committee, by profligate conduct, dishonour the memory of her husband.

The Royal Commission has confined relief to those who are unable to maintain or support themselves; this shows the necessity of industrial pursuits by the widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines; and the executive committee, desirous of encouraging and rewarding those who endeavour by honest industry to gain their livelihood, have resolved that, where any widow not receiving relief from this fund for herself, shall in the month of January in any year, produce to the secretary of the Royal Commissioners a certificate signed by her master or mistress that she is in their service, or a certificate signed by the clergyman of the parish that she is maintaining herself by carrying on any business or other occupation, the committee will present any such widow, upon every such certificate, with a sum not less than two guineas, nor more than four guineas, according to their opinion of her merits.

Mr. Russell, of the Times.—"Some of the wounded soldiers from the Crimea who arrived at Portsmouth yesterday," says the *Times*, "expressed loud indignation at the treatment of Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, whose company they said had cheered many a man in his last moments, and who was beloved wherever his society was enjoyed. A gallant and distinguished officer at Portsmouth, on the arrival of the last ship, informed us that his son, a captain in the Guards at the seat of war, knew Mr. Russell well; and the last he saw of him was when being carried to the rear at Inkermann, he saw Mr. Russell [illegible] employed in bandaging the wounds of Billy Fitzgerald (Captain Fitzgerald), of the 7th Fusiliers."

The Royal Artillery.—There are now on drill in Woolwich garrison nearly 1,000 newly-raised [illegible] young men for the Royal Artillery corps, many of whom are ready to be draughted when their services may be required.

The number of Greeks who have left their country to take service in the Russian army [illegible] very considerable. Several columns have been [illegible], and are already in the Crimea, and others are announced as ready to follow.

KING'S COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£5 from the new line of road to William Storys via George Jeffries; 10 to remunerate Jacob Hall for building bridge over Salmon river; 15 to build a bridge over the mill pond of the late Nicholas Roach; 5 to build a bridge on the road between M'Kenzies and Carsons; 8 2 9 to Wm. Baskin to remunerate him for building a bridge over Cedar Camp stream; 10 from Thomas Campbells to John Walkers; 10 from Campbellton to Deforests lake; 20 from John M'Monagles to Forbes, via J. Drurys; out of which 5 to be expended on the road leading from Drurys to Ryans via Marshalls; 40 from John Parlees to Frederick Myers' via Waltons mills; 7 of which to be expended between Welchs and Myers; 5 from Frederick Myers to M'Farlanes, via Jesse Myers; 3 from the bridge near John Parlees to Pratts; 40 from Stewarts to John M'Manus on Shepody road, via A. Moores and W. M'Annes; 10 of which to be expended between Moores and M'Manus; 8 to George Snider to defray expenses incurred in building bridge at Luke Harrisons; 20 from George Fairweathers to the old Cumberland road, via Peter Friars and T. Staplefords; 15 from Samuel M'Cullys to Smiths creek road, via J. M. B. M'Leods; 5 from Simon Parlees to William Lindons via Lecks; 10 from the northwest end of Deforests lake to School House corner, near Wm. Shearwoods, via Thomas Harrits; 20 from Robert Baskins corner, in the Wesleyan settlement, to Alexander Baskins, via Donegal settlement; 7 from Cedar Camp road to John Dougherty's farm on the line between Cunninghams and Leach's; 7 from Drummond's to Campbell settlement, via Patton's; 5 from John Wallace's saw mill to James Buchanan's; 15 for the bridge and road leading from Lewis Folkin's to Richard Folkin's; 8 from Springhill to Mill-stream, via Oswell Price's; 30 for the bridge at Lester's, and to improve the road leading to Seth Foster's; 5 from C. Parlee's to Galoy's, via Fitzgerald's; 5 from William Ganong's to Nathaniel Johnson's; 10 from John Keith's to Westmorland County line, via George Fowler's; 7 from Robert Patterson's to John Northop's; 7 from Queen's County line, on the north side of Canaan river, to Westmorland County line; 5 from John Gibson's on Corn Hill, to Chestnut and Brown settlements; 8 from the Post road to the road leading to Parlee's; 3 10 from Benjamin Wright's to the Main road; 6 from Smith's creek road to Creighton's, via Willcox's; 10 from the Main road, near Pearson's, to the river; 10 from Little's to Jordan mountain, including bridge near J. M'Leod's; 15 from Fowler's mill to the Canaan road; 8 from the Mill stream to Isaac Sharp's; 8 from the Smith Creek road to Forbes' mill; 20 to provide timber for the bridge near J. H. Ryan's; 12 from Darling's to the mountain, including bridge; 8 to remunerate Nathaniel Johnson for building bridge over Cranberry brook; 10 from George Good's to William Sharp's; 7 from Thomas Keirstead's to the road near Collins corner; 15 from Jacob Wright's to Jos. Wright's; 5 from Thomas Lee's to John Spicer's; 8 from Carmel Secord's to John Howe's; 15 from George Fairweather's to Blair's mill; 10 for the road leading from Walter B. Scovil's to William Fowler's; 5 to be expended between Scovil's and the bridge, and 5 between the Case settlement road and Fowler's; 20 from John Henderson's to Walter Davis' back field; 15 for the road leading from the Scotch settlement road to Andrew Taylor's, via the Elm Flat; 20 from the Pidgeon road to the third tier of lots on the line between lands owned by James Hatfield and Michael Collins; 6 for the road leading from the Bellisle to the Peer's road; 7 from Jacob Jones' to John Lawson's; 7 from Daniel Urquhart's to James Worden's; 6 for the road and bridge between William Gordon's and the Maxwell road; 10 for the road & bridge between the Scotch settlement and Thomas Boyd's old field; 4 of which to be expended in building a bridge on the Maxwell road near hard wood hill; 5 from the English settlement to the Irish ditto, via David M'Knight's; 5 from the east Scotch settlement road to the Irish settlement road, via Andrew Shamklin's; 5 from William Gordon's to David Kincaid's; 6 for the road and bridge from James Cunningham's east line to George Wilson's east line; 10 from Sam. Kierstead's to James Cunningham's, via Isaiah Holm's; 10 from the east Scotch settlement to Philo Northrop's; 5 from Queen's County line to the east Scotch settlement road, via Hatfield Delong's; 4 14 to Sherman Freeze to remunerate him for expenses incurred in building a bridge near David M. Johnson's; 10 from Nathaniel Johnson's, junior, to Bellisle, via Jacob Gillies'; 6 to improve the road leading through east Scotch settlement near Neil Stewart's; 5 for the road leading from Jollif's mill road to Edward Murphy's; 5 from the east Scotch settlement, on the line between Robert Reed's and George Brown's, via Jollif's mill; 5 from William Brown's corner to the Scotch settlement road; 25 for the bridge at Moosehorn, and to improve the road from Robert M'Vey's to Sussex Parish line; 6 from Samuel Teas' to James Russel's; 5 from the post road to Lamoreau's and Walton's; 7 from Pattecake to the old Cumberland road, via William Matthew's; 5 from the School House near Floyd's to the widow Connor's; 7 from Sidney S. Baxter's to William Ross'; 5 from Richard Cushon's to John Kenney's; 5 from Dan. M'Neil's to Forrester's; 5 to build a bridge over the Moosehorn on the road to Widow Dean's; 30 from Campbellton to Pattecake; 10 from the post road, near Campbell's, to William Dixon's, on Hampton neck, via Saunders'; 10 from widow Mayne's to the road leading from the great road, near Dobbins', to Howard's mill; 15 from James Smith's mill towards Golden Grove, via Thomas M'Kinley's, in addition to the £10 granted last year and not drawn from the Treasury; 8 from Kilpatrick's to Palmer's field; 8 from the post road to Hill's, via Elliot's; 7 from John Brown's to the old Westmorland road; 8 for the Church road; 7 from John Prince's to the Kirk road; 10 to repair the bridge over the brook near Thomas Quinlan's; 5 from Aaron Hastings' to the old Westmorland road; 10 towards repairing bridge and road leading to Darling's Island; 5 from the old Westmorland road to Salt Spring, via John C. Robertson's; 15 from Groom's bridge to William Dinniston's; 7 from David Floyd's to Lot Mercer's; 7 from D. Floyd's to Connor's; 7 from Robert M'Vey's to Woodpecker hill, via James Canning's; 12 from Monmouth Fowler's to Snow's mill; 20 to finish the bridge over the east branch of the Hammond river, near Faulkner's; 10 from Sherwood's mill to Cassidy's lake; 5 from Aaron Scott's to Duffy's; 5 from Faulkner's to Aaron Scott's; 7 from the Meeting House to Chambers', via Dunns'; 12 7 6 to Weeden Fowler for building a bridge on the road from Ammon Fowler's to the new line of road; 5 from Samuel M. Fowler's to the Shepody road; 6 from Bell's to the County line; 7 from C. Robertson's to James Hodgson's; 10 for the bridge near Barne's, in Upham; 8 from M'Cauley's to Stevenson's mill; 10 from Schools' mill to Wallace Barne's; 7 from Walton's mill to James Kelley's; 8 from M'Laughlin's, Shepody road, to St. John County line; 5 from Shepody road to Anderson settlement, via Robert Long's; 7 from the Church in Londonderry settlement to Storey's, via Leeson's; 15 from the mouth of the Pattecake road on Salt Spring, to Chisack's at the south stream bridge, via William Barnes'; 7 from Robert Patton's to the Walker settlement; 7 from M'Manus' to the Saint John County line; 10 from John Wallace's to William Scott's, via John Wright's and Charles Alexander's; 21 to complete the contract for bridge over the ravine near Thomas Warrel's, and otherwise improve the road; 6 12 6 from M'Manus' to Lockart settlement, via Donegal settlement; 10 from the landing near Kemble's to Stephen Crook's; 10 from the landing near H. Belyea's to the Cheyne settlement; 10 for the road leading to the Finlay settlement; 10 for the road leading to the Fowler settlement; 4 5 from the Finlay settlement to the Mitchell settlement; 15 to repair the bridge and road from G. Wagoner's to J. Davy's; 10 to reimburse J. Dooling for the construction of a bridge; 10 for the road leading from Sand Point, via Waggoner's and Campbell's; 20 from Lyon's Point to the Milkish; 10 from the Milkish, via Worden's, to the Neck road; 14 15 to reimburse John Scott for building a bridge over Brown's brook; 10 from Davy's mill, via J. Wightman's; 10 for the road on the Island from Thos. Johnson's, via Keele's; 10 for repairing the Winter road leading to Kennebeccasis Island; 10 from Salmon Rock road, east side Nerepis, to Queen's County line; 5 from Stewart's to the Salmon Rock road, via M'Govern's; 30 to rebuild a bridge and improve the road from Salmon Rock to the Cheyne settlement; 5 from Westfield Parish line to John Crabb's; 5 from John Crabb's to the bridge near Walker's; 10 from [illegible] Meeting House, near H. Flewelling's, to the public landing near John Fitz's; 10 from the public landing near Brown's to Walker's; [illegible]; 10 from Dunn's bridge to the County line, via Nathaniel Flewelling's; 5 to repair the Wharf at Thomas Flewelling's; 8 from Elias Flewelling's to Joseph M'Alary's; 20 from Wetmore's mill pond to Long Reach, via Hatley's; 8 from the Bay shore to Richard Piers's; 15 from Pickett's mills to Ketchum's; 15 to improve the road leading to the landing near White's mill; 10 from the Perry farm to James Daniel's; 7 for the construction of the bridge over Perry brook; 10 from Pickett's mills to the Ferry road; 25 from Burnt Cove to the head of the Milkish; 10 from Midland road to Jas. White's; 7 from widow Connor's to Robert Seeley's; 10 for the bridge at mills in Kingston; 5 for the bridge at Captain Peter's; 9 for the road leading from the Neck road towards Kingston; 5 from Smith's mill to Benjamin Smith's, granted last year and not drawn from the Treasury.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., April 13, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Session of this body terminated its sitting yesterday, and we regret too late for us to review, for this impression, its sayings and doings. This, however, we may say, that it has fully realized the character given by the Bard of Avon of the celebrated Cardinal Wolsey—"He was in promise mighty, but in performance nothing." There never was in this Province a body of men who boasted so much of what they *could* and *would* do, and there never was a body of men who did so little. There never was a body of men in that House who had so many servile tools at their command; and there never was an Executive that so miserably disappointed a confiding, but thoroughly gulled, people. During the whole Session with all their vaunting, we have watched, with intense anxiety, for a something—and small as was our expectation of any thing to be by them effected for the public good, even in that still small hope we have been lamentably disappointed. In one solitary instance only did they, during the entire Session, and with the dead certainty of being able to carry any measure, however absurd, *risk* their responsibility. Much as we may lament the lavish and unjust profusion of grants to all sorts of Friends, Relatives, and Partizans, we have still more to deplore their utter want of patriotism, in basely deserting both our interest and nationality, in making no provision for an armed force to protect the Province, when so much danger lurks around us, and the more especially, when our sister Provinces have so amply met the contingency.

It really appears to us that every change we make in our public men, is a step in the wrong direction; and the more rabid the demagogues who stir up the people to great expectations of Reform, the more miserably are they disappointed. This subject is too engrossing to be dealt with summarily, neither will time and space permit at present to give it the "form and pressure" which we anticipate it shall meet at our hands in our next impression.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

We have much pleasure in stating, under this head, that in consequence of the duties levied on Cotton and Woollen Cloths by the late Tariff, a Company has applied to the Legislature for a Charter, for a Manufacturing Company, with a Capital of Ten Thousand Pounds. That the business will probably be conducted by a Mr. Kingston, who is now engaged in a similar business at the Oromocto. We have seen some of his diaper fabrics, and they are quite superior to the imported article of the same description. Mr. Kingston is a thorough-bred manufacturer, and will doubtless make the business a paying one. Some of his plaids, which we have also seen, are truly beautiful, and can afford to be sold quite as low as the imported. Any persons desirous of satisfying themselves as to the correctness of this statement, can, by calling at our Office, see specimens of his handy work.

Another proof of the good effects of Protection is to be found in the price of Trunks, manufactured in this City. Mr. T. Sime, in Germain-street, who is now manufacturing has, in consequence of an increase of duty on the imported Trunk, as arranged by the Tariff during this Session of the Assembly, *Reduced the price of his Trunks*, a thing he could not do before, in consequence of his *limited* sale. Mr. Sime anticipates that a very small proportion of American Trunks will be imported in future, and that he may, by an extension of his business, be enabled still further to reduce his prices. So much for Self Reliance.

NAUTICAL MAGAZINE:

PUBLISHED BY GRIFFITHS AND BATES, NEW YORK.

The April number of this truly useful and well conducted Periodical is on our table, filled with well written articles on the improvements of the day. The Proprietors deserve well from men of all countries, in as much as they are divested of that narrow-mindedness too general in the Republic, and has looked to the world for information, irrespective of country, and has gleaned from the Emporiums of Naval Architecture, wherever there has been an idea to be obtained. To our many ship-builders we would say—your Library is culpably deficient until this Periodical takes a conspicuous place on its shelves. Specimens of the Work can be seen at our Office, and we shall feel much pleasure in forwarding their subscriptions for the Nautical Magazine.

Steamer Creole.—This favourite steamer has undergone a complete overhauling during the winter, her bottom thoroughly and strongly new timbered, under the guidance and inspection of Mr. Thomas Amos, of Carleton. She is said by Judges to be of sufficient strength for a Warship. Neither pains or expence has been spared to render her both safe and comfortable to the travelling public.

Monday last being Easter Monday, and the day appointed by law for the election of Wardens and Vestrymen, the following gentlemen were elected by the pewowners in the several Parishes undermentioned:—

Trinity Church, Parish of Saint John.—Walker Tisdale and George D. Robinson, *Wardens*; Edw. Sears, John McGrath, William G. Lawton, Chas. S. Melick, LeBaron Botsford, William Seely, R. Bayard, John Hardenbrook, Stephen K. Foster, Charles Merritt, Levi H. Waterhouse, and James A. Whitney, *Vestrymen*.

St. James' Church, Parish of St. James—William Wright and John M. Robinson, *Wardens*; John Kinnear, Thomas M'Avity, Samuel Seeds, Robert Pickthall, R. W. Crookshank, Jun., Joseph Sulis, James Stewart, George Kee, Henry W. Frith, John Holden, Albert Betts, and John Wilson, Jun., *Vestrymen*.

St. John's Church, Parish of St. Mark—Leveret H. Devebér, and Charles Ward, *Wardens*; Robert Armstrong, Simeon L. Lugrin, Daniel C. Perkins, William H. Adams, John M'Avity, William F. Smith, Thomas W. Daniel, Thomas M. Smith, John W. M. Irish, Richard Seely, Joseph W. Lawrence, and Samuel D. Berton, *Vestrymen*.

St. Luke's Church, Parish of Portland—James Flewelling and Francis Ruddock, *Wardens*; Joseph Ruddock, Thomas Ruddock, John G. Tobin, Robt. Gregory, Robert Middlemore, William Kilpatrick, Richard Scoles, Charles Doney, David Tapley, Henry G. Simonds, Robert Sweet, and William Lawton, *Vestrymen*.—*Church Witness.*

Messrs. Hobson, and Long of Richmond, Va., have brought a suit against the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, to recover damages in the sum of $17,000, in consequence of an error in their despatch. They ordered 500 bales of cotton, and the operator at Montgomery, Ala., made it 2500.

(*Extract from the Journals.*)

Mr. Harding, from the Committee appointed on the 16th day of March instant, to take into consideration the several claims for expenses incurred during the prevalence of Cholera the last Summer, 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 Petitions and Accounts of money expended during the past year, in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in different parts of the Province, Report—

"That they have examined the Accounts of money paid by James Olive, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Health for Saint John and vicinity, for necessary expenses incurred on that account amounting in gross to the sum of £2,927 5s, which has been audited by the Auditor General, and reported correct, excepting an error in addition of £90, to be deducted from said amount, also the want of a witness to and vouchers for some small Accounts, the correctness of all which, under the circumstances, your Committee cannot doubt.

"That a list of unpaid Accounts incurred under the superintendence of the said Board of Health, amounting in gross to £2,564, for like purposes, was examined, and having no evidence of the correctness and economy of the different Accounts therein named, on which they could finally adjudicate, recommend the sum of £2,000 being placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the purpose of paying such of said accounts, or parts of same, as may on examination be found proper and right.

"That the Petition of James A. Harding, as Chairman of the Relief Committee for the District of Saint John and Portland, praying the sum of £79 9 10 be granted to him as Chairman, for the purpose of paying certain Accounts thereto attached, incurred by said Committee under the direction of the Board of Health, for the relief of destitute families suffering from the Cholera to be complied with.

"That the Account of John C. Allen, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Fredericton, expenses incurred in the year 1854 in arresting the spread of the Cholera, amounting in gross to the sum of £526 9 9¼, on which Account £200 is credited as received from the Executive Government, leaving a balance unpaid of £326 9 9¼; which Account has been audited by the Auditor General, and reported as correct and properly vouched for: Your Committee therefore recommend the payment of the balance.

"That the Petition of Thomas Collins of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, praying that compensation be made him for expences incurred in taking care of persons attacked by the Cholera, and other losses caused thereby, has been under the notice of your Committee, and they find that since said Petition was forwarded to the House, the Petitioner has been paid his actual expenses incurred in nursing and burying persons attacked with and dying of Cholera, but that he has received nothing for use of his house and loss of business on account of his taking in persons so attacked; they therefore recommend that he be granted £25 in full for all injury sustained thereby.

"That the Petition of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Connolly, Bishop of Saint John, setting forth that during the prevalence of Cholera in the City of St. John and Parish of Portland the last year, he had taken charge of 70 orphans rendered so by the death of their parents, whom he fed, clothed, and provided for, without reference to their religious creed; that he expended the sum of £726, of which he had raised by subscription the sum of £500, and prays a Grant for the balance, together with such other amount for the support of those remaining, as under the consideration of all the circumstances may be deemed just and right: Your Committee therefore recommend the granting of the balance, £226, to reimburse the Petitioner moneys already expended.

James A. Harding,
Francis M'Phelim,
A. H. Gillmor, Jun.

Committee Room, 28th March, 1855.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and on motion of Mr. Harding; further

Ordered, That said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, March 31, arrived at New York on Saturday, with California dates to March 26, and $710,767 in gold.

Business continued to be very dull at San Francisco.

The bank excitement has in a great measure subsided.

Robinson and Co's Savings' Bank has turned out as rotten as could be. The deposits amount to $207,000—the assets nothing at all. It is doubtful if the depositors receive one cent on the dollar. Mr. Robinson has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and is now awaiting the action of the grand jury.

The recent intelligence respecting the Kern River mines is of a mixed character. Quite a number of persons have returned, very much discouraged from the accounts they received on the road, to the diggings.

On the 1st instant, an attempt was made by a company of one hundred men to rescue a prisoner who had been incarcerated in the Yreka jail, for breaking a water ditch. The sheriff, however, having prepared himself with a posse of men, made a desperate and successful resistance, although one hundred shots were fired, two men killed and quite a number wounded. Slicer, the stage agent at Yreka, was shot through the thigh. The mob failed to succeed in rescuing the prisoner, and, at last advices, all was quiet.

The accounts received from the mining regions continued exceedingly favorable, and the work so long suspended from want of rain has commenced in earnest, and is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor on all sides.

From Australia.—The Sydney Herald of Jan. 12th, has been received.

An expedition is about to be undertaken by Dr. Catherwood, an American physician, to explore the interior of Australia. Government gives no aid to the project.

Melbourne advices are to the 6th of January.—The investigation consequent upon the late riot had terminated and the charges brought against the government officials proved to be unfounded. The leaders of the dissatisfied miners were found to be men who had themselves nothing to complain of or redress, in fact political rowdies. The gold licences are, however, to be done away with.

Mercantile business is very dull, and the excessive importations tend to still further distress the market, stocks of all kinds appear to be overabundant and prices very low, nevertheless the revenue returns show an increase, showing that the bulk of the community was not effected by the late commercial disasters.

The late crisis is principally attributed to the conduct of persons calling themselves commission merchants, trading with the sums realized by sale of goods consigned and being therefore unable to remit.

The Argus says that it is "an undoubted fact, that for a considerable period there has been a steady decrease in the production of gold."

In the House on Tuesday, the Attorney General laid on the table of the House a letter of Sir Gaspard Le Merchant to the Home Government, dated 30th March, 1854, enclosing the address of the House and Council, on the Russian War and offering that the Province should defend the forts and arsenals of the Colony, in case her Majesty wished to withdraw the troops. It will be recollected that the Hon. Mr. Howe moved this address, and Hon. Mr. Johnston seconded it. The letter of Sir Gaspard added the available force of this country could be increased to 50,000 men—the organization and command of which he was perfectly prepared, from his own military experience, to undertake.—*Br. Colonist.*

An Enormous Lump of Gold.—There is now on show at Montreal, previous to being sent to the World's Fair in Paris, an enormous lump of virgin gold, weighing nearly 125 lbs. troy, and valued at ten thousand pounds. It is twenty three inches long, fourteen wide, and seven thick. It was found in a ravine 165 feet deep, by a party of four Americans, and one Swiss, in November last. The lump contains about ten pounds of quartz, and altogether, is a great natural curiosity.

Two strange laws have been passed by the Maine Legislature. The one provides that no naturalized citizen shall have the right to vote at any election, unless three months at least before the day of election, shall produce to the aldermen, select men or assessors of the city or district where he resides, his naturalization papers, and if these appear genuine, &c., the name of the party is to be entered in a book kept for the purpose. The other prohibits all courts created by authority or jurisdiction in the administration of the naturalization law.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(*From the British Constitution.*)

Wednesday, March 28.

Hon. Attorney General's Bill to establish a Board of Works in this Province committed.

Col. Hayward approved of the principles of the measure, but objected to some of its details. He thought that the Chairman ought to have a seat in that House, in order to give such information as might be required.

Mr. Gilbert remarked that if the political existence of the Government depended on his vote at this time, they would be safe, as he would vote to save them for once. He considered the present bill a good one. Queen's in times past had not had justice done her, as she had not received the portion she was entitled to for roads and bridges. There was but one county in the Province that had the same extent of lakes, rivers, and small streams, and every one knew that those streams required to be bridged, and roads to be made to and from them; but such had not been done to that extent required. He believed that if there had been a Board of Works established years ago, with a proper officer to look after the roads and bridges, they would have been in a far better condition, and thousands of pounds saved to the Province.

Mr. Rice was well pleased with the measure and had no doubt but that it would give general satisfaction. He would give it his best support.

Mr. M'Phelim believed this to be a step in the right direction, and wished to see the bill pass as it was. As to the branch of the Legislature in which the head officer should have a seat, it was immaterial, as long as he was an efficient man, and was capable of doing the duties to the satisfaction of the country generally.

Mr. Steadman was of opinion that the bye-roads required as much supervision as the great roads. The principles of the measure he highly approved of, but he would like to have a clause added to prevent persons holding situations under the Board from holding seats in the Assembly.

The bill was read section by section, and on motion of hon. Attorney General the salary of the Chairman was fixed at £600 a-year.

Mr. Gray moved that no officer or servant employed by the board be eligible for a seat in the House of Assembly.

Mr. M'Phelim could not support the motion, as it would be restricting the people as to who they should elect. He considered that they ought to be the best judges as to who should be their representatives.

Mr. English made a warm speech in favor of the amendment, and was convinced that the House of Assembly should be as free from government influence as possible. They had too many friends and connections over whom they had too much influence already.

Mr. Connell, in reply to Mr. English, said if the government had too many friends and connections in that House over whom they had too much influence, he was not aware of it. So far as he was concerned, they had no influence over him; they had never attempted anything of the kind, and they knew better than to do so.

Mr. Tibbits would like to see the bill pass without being encumbered or mutilated with any amendments. Of its principles he highly approved. When a bill was introduced for that purpose he would be found to go almost any length to prevent persons who held offices of emolument from holding seats in the House of Assembly.

On the question being taken on Mr. Gray's amendment, the committee divided—Yeas, Messrs. Gray, Wilmot, Hayward, Street, Kerr, English, Cutler, Steadman and Purdy—9. Nays, all the rest of the committee—21. The bill then passed as brought in by the government.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

Fredericton, April 7.

House in Supply—Among the grants, one to M. H. Perley, Esq., for £168 for mission to Washington; £200 proposed—lesser vote carried by Chairman's (Harding) casting vote.

Tremendous squabble on grants to Reporters—lasted for hours—no decision. Committee rose. Only four or five motions now on Supply book.

Carleton Election Committee reported. Censured the petitioning candidate—false and frivolous charges against Sheriff Winslow. Adjourned to next Session.

Fredericton, April 9.

To-day the House got through Supply, but not without another discussion on the subject of paying old claims to the Reporters, and some of the latter will probably be provided for in the Contingent Bill.

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Bill was next taken up, and underwent a tedious discussion, which ended in its being lost by a majority of one. The Yeas on the postponement to the next session were—Partelow, Ritchie, Kerr, Smith, Harding, Johnson, Botsford, M'Clelan, Stevens, Steadman, Ryan, Cutler, Ferris, End.

Nays—Street, Rice, Hayward, Taylor, Wilmot, M'Adam, Fisher, Connell, Tibbits, English, Boyd, Brown, and Gilmor.

The House afterwards went in Committee on the St. John Sewerage Bill—divested of its Provincial guarantee, on motion of Mr. Tilley, when it passed without opposition.

The Nashwaak Boom Company passed in Council, being restricted in its operations to May, 1857.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

Fredericton, April 11.

The odds and ends, contingent upon the close of a session, have been in progress all day, and a great number of resolutions have been passed, reconsidered, rejected, and re-passed during the day. The quantity of local bills agreed to in the same haste has also been great, and of these and some others remaining, not less than a dozen have been passed in the Legislative Council. The most important of the latter is the Post Office Bill, which escaped in the Council with only a majority of one in its favour.

Connell and Harding are named as the candidates for the Post Office, and End, it is said, will be the Clerk of the Board of Works, under the Hon. Mr. Steves.

To-morrow the House will be prorogued.

Canadian Patents.—Attached to the documents submitted by the Bureau of Agriculture to the Legislature of Canada, is an "alphabetical index to abstracts of letters patent of inventions issued from 8th June, 1824," to some time in 1854. We have gone carefully over these, and prepared from them a summary showing the increase of letters patent which has steadily taken place since that time.

Patents issued from	1824	to	1829 inclusive,	5
"	1830	to	1834 "	47
"	1835	to	1839 "	25
"	1840	to	1844 "	73
"	1845	to	1849 "	174
"	1850	to	1854 "	295

The number issued in 1853 alone was 65. The above summary exhibits most strikingly the progress of the country. It exhibits also the depressing effects of revolution. During the five years from 1835 to 1839 inclusive, the years when this country was torn to its very centre by rebellion, the spirit of Invention, the march of improvement appears sadly to have decreased, and instead of progress in this most interesting department of industry we find the number of patents little more than one half what it had been for the five years previous.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the last solemn rites were paid to the late lamented John Wilson, Esquire. The funeral took place at Chamcook; he was buried in the Churchyard there—the Rev. Dr. Alley officiating. To say that it was numerously and respectably attended would be far short of the fact.—A very large concourse of people were there, to whom much facility of conveyance was afforded by the Railway Company giving the use of their Cars for the occasion. Indeed all classes seemed to vie in paying respect to the memory of a man whose loss is universally to be regretted.—*Provincialist.*

Nine years ago a man died of dropsy, and was buried at Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corpse to [illegible], recently, the body was disinterred and found to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed 500 pounds. What is more remarkable, the body of a girl buried by his side, was found wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

The weather we at present enjoy is spring-like. Frost and snow have disappeared.