THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 2, 1849.

The January English Mail of the 13th, reached Halifax on Thursday last, 14 days from Liverpool, and arrived here on Monday.

It is gratifying to learn that the aspect of commercial affairs in Britain is of an improved character, and present a good prospect of business during the coming season. Accounts from nearly all the manufacturing districts are of a satisfactory character.

The Californian "Gold Fever" has reached the British Isles, and several vessels were announced to sail immediately for the Gold region. A company is forming in London, entitled the "Californian Gold Mining and Trading Company," with a Capital of £600,000 in 12,000 shares. We should advise them to purchase the noble steamer *Great Britain*, and if the prospect is only half as good as has been reported, a good return might be procured, even on the goods of every description that this vessel would be capable of conveying thither.

The Imperial Revenue shews an increase on the year of no less than £1,101,391. This is partially accounted for, by the sum of £808,000 having been received of China war payments.

IRELAND.—Our Irish news continues to be, as during many weeks past, of the same monotonous character. Government prosecutions, the grievance of the Poor-law, the miseries of the farmers driven to emigration, the troubles of the landlords in their last struggles to keep their estates, aggravated by the spread of incendiarism in some of the northern counties, together with some faint indication of the revival of the Repeal Association by Mr. John O'Connell, furnish almost the only themes available for the Irish journals.

THE CHOLERA.

The inhabitants of London were beginning to breathe again, after the first feeling of alarm of the cholera had subsided, when last week this insidious fatal malady appeared in a very aggravated form at the establishment for the farming of pauper children of the metropolitan districts, at the little village of Tooting, five miles south of the Thames. About 120 children were taken ill at the first breaking out of the disorder, and the deaths have been so numerous that the weekly metropolitan report of deaths have been so swelled from 30 the preceding week to 61 during the last week; and the last daily report of deaths at the establishment at Tooting was no less than 16, while 14 new cases had appeared. Next week the number of deaths in the weekly report will be thus considerably increased. The various parishes of London withdrew their pauper children from the house at Tooting, a step of questionable prudence; and the result has been that the disease has appeared in Gray's Inn-Lane Hospital, on the north side of London, where some of the children were received, and many deaths have ensued in that locality, besides isolated cases of children who had no connection with those removed from Tooting. In the worst part of Somerstown, a filthy locality, the disease seems to be breaking out, and a good deal of alarm prevails. The disorder at present has been limited to the humblest classes, and everything tends to prove that the disease commits its greatest ravages amongst the ill-clad, poorly-fed classes of the people. No expense or energy of purpose seem to be wanting amongst the guardians of the public health to meet and counteract this frightful visitation. It is satisfactory to add that the general health of the metropolis is good; only 1131 deaths occurred last week, against the five years average of 1169. In the provinces the returns may be deemed very satisfactory, the number being generally limited to between 5 and 10 daily throughout England. In Scotland, however, the disease seems to make rapid strides, especially in Glasgow. Last week the cases in that city frequently exceded 150 daily; but during the present week the number has alarmingly increased. On Wednesday the Glasgow report had had risen to 318, 109 of which had proved fatal, and 111 had recovered, whilst all in Scotland, including, Glasgow, the number of fresh cases was 247. In Belfast, we are happy to add the malady had not made great progress; in the last two days reported there were but 3 new cases, and no deaths. The alterations of the temperature have been extreme during the last fortnight. From a very severe frost we have milder weather, and yet no apparent change has taken place in the disorder. The mean temperature of last week was 30 deg. 7 min., the highest being 34 degrees 5 min., and the lowest 27 deg. 1 min. The barometrical pressure is now higher and a good deal of rain has fallen in the south of England.—France seems to have escaped the malady hitherto; it would be a frightful aggravation of the sufferings of the poor in Paris if the cholera should appear in that capital. We trust that the indications of an increase of cholera reported for this publication, will assume a different aspect during the next fortnight, and the disorder, both in London and Glasgow, will be confined to the localities where it has appeared.

GLASGOW.—We have had a continuance of frost during the whole week. On Wednesday and Thursday the cold was very intense, the thermometer standing at 16 degrees below the freezing point. The lochs and ponds around the city are all alive with the "roaring play," and gentlemen are daily enjoying the delightful recreation of skating. Agricultural operations are almost entirely confined to the thrashing mill.

The Earl of Auckland, one of the administration died recently, which event creates a vacancy in the office of Chief Lord of the Admiralty.

PROPOSED SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN FOLKESTONE AND FRANCE.—A most interesting telegraphic experiment is appointed to take place at Folkstone with a submarine telegraphic experiment is appointed to take place at Folkestone with a submarine telegraphic wire, preparatory to the sinking over the Straits of Dover a properly insulated telegraph. The process proposed is that of starting about noon a steamer belonging to the South-Eastern Company, with the necessary apparatus on board, and reeling off by means of a drum the wires continuously for two miles out at sea. It is expected that, should the experiment on a small scale succeed, a constant instantaneous communication may be established and maintained upon the proposed plan between the French and English coasts. The experiment is at the expense of the railway company, to whom the whole network of telegraphs on the South-Eastern district belongs.

The American barque, Paulina, of and from Boston, bound to Cork with bread stuffs, was struck by a sea on the 24th ult. about 200 miles to the east of Cape Clear, which stove in her bulwarks, and swept the decks, killed the cook who was in the galley, and severely wounded two of the crew, and injured Captain Fessenden. The vessel making a quantity of water, she bore up for the Shannon, and was towed to the quays on yesterday, and placed under the charge of Messrs. Ryan, Brothers, & Co., the American Consuls.—[Limerick Chronicle.

A wool-comber and his wife, living at Little Horton, near Bradford, lately hid twelve sovereigns which formed their whole savings, in the coal heap in their room. Unluckily they forgot that they had so placed them, threw them with the coals on their fire, and thus lost most of the sovereigns.

A Scottish paper relates, that after a long discussion between the parents of a young couple who were about to be married at Lochcarron, it was at length agreed that the bride should have a dowry of seven shillings.

A GUANO EMBALMED CHILD.—The other day the mummy of a male child, found embedded in a vast deposit of Peruvian guano, near Arica, was brought from that port to Liverpool by the barque Octavio. In the deposit were found three bodies, supposed to be those of a father and mother, and this child. The two adult bodies have been forwarded to the British Museum.—[Liverpool Mail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY OF A MOTHER BY HER SON.—As Mrs. Mary Lalor was on her way from Old Court to Blessington, with £25 to pay rent to her landlord, she was waylaid by her son Bartholomew, and robbed of the money. The old woman struggled long, and did not give up her purse until her unnatural son used much violence towards her.—(Leinster Express.)

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—Letters from Posen represent the number of Russian troops now concentrated on the Polish frontiers as amounting to 200,000 men, presumed to be so formed in anticipation of any movement by the French in favour of Italy.

EMIGRATION, AND THE CANADA COMPANY.

At a time like the present, when temporary but severe embarrassment is inducing numbers of our population to seek an improvement of their circumstances by a change of residence, and when a fatuitous misjudgment causes so many of them to abandon the land and the institutions of their forefathers, and to settle upon Republican territory; we would earnestly call the attention of all those who may be contemplating migration, to the plain but important facts contained in the following Articles, entitled "*Immigrants to Upper Canada.*" These simple facts appeal directly to the understanding and to the feelings; they shew incontrovertibly the manifest advantages, which have regularly attended emigration to the fertile domains of Upper Canada; they testify unequivocally, that in that favoured region, steady success will attend the industrious and prudent settler; and they prove, that it is as unnecessary as it is unwise and unpatriotic, for British subjects, from any part of the Empire, to transfer their energies and their productive labours to a foreign land, and to sacrifice their natural allegiance for the sake of increasing the resources of an antagonistic power. While so highly favoured a region as Upper Canada,—abounding in natural advantages of soil and climate, offering every facility for successful Agricultural pursuits and for the realisation of all the substantial comforts of life, and possessing every political and social privilege which British subjects are accustomed to expect and to appreciate,—is to be found within the bounds of our own Colonial territory on this Continent, it is surely most inexpedient and unnecessary for any of our fellow countrymen to transfer their residence and their beneficial exertions to a foreign State. The United States offer no advantages, which cannot equally be obtained in Upper Canada; nay, in many respects, the latter has greatly the advantage over the former country, especially with reference to British Settlers; and while, therefore, such settlers can combine the enjoyment of all those advantages with the preservation of their allegiance and their national habits, customs and privileges, by a settlement in a colony of their own empire, there can be no good reason why they should voluntarily become aliens to their native country, and political opponents of their natural countrymen.—We address these remarks to those *only* who may actually contemplate emigration from among us; we have no desire to promote the decrease of our own provincial population; but we merely utter a warning voice to those who really intend removal, for the purpose of advising them to think well on the subject, and to prefer a settlement in a flourishing, prosperous, and beautiful neighbouring Province, part of the same dominion and under the same glorious flag as their present residence, to a renunciation of their allegiance and nationality, and an amalgamation with a foreign people. It appears that upwards of 7000 emigrants from these Provinces arrived at the Port of Boston alone during the last year; if these all settled, as they probably did, in the United States, then 7000 industrious subjects were lost to the British Empire and added to the strength of a foreign power. To prevent this national abstraction of productive labour is the object of our remarks. If those 7000 individuals had transported themselves to the fertile agricultural regions of Upper Canada, they would still have remained British subjects; they would still have added to British Colonial wealth; the aggregate of the Provincial resources would not have been lessened, and as the prosperity of any one of these Provinces more or less promotes the general interests of the whole, we should eventually have been no losers by the migration. But the loss is total, when the whole benefit of so many valuable inhabitants is transferred to an alien community. Let us hope, therefore, that principles of pure patriotism will combine with those of self-interest, in inducing all who may henceforth choose to remove from among us, to cast their lot among their thriving fellow subjects of Upper Canada, rather than among the citizens of the great Republic; and thus contribute to promote the prosperity of their fellow Colonists at large, instead of altogether renouncing their communion. The article which we subjoin, (copied from the Toronto "*British Colonist*" of Jan. 12,) plainly testifies the prosperous condition of the numerous settlers, who have during the last few years emigrated to Upper Canada, under the auspices of the "CANADA COMPANY;" and offers the highest encouragement to others to follow their example. The simple fact, that the "Company" have remitted to Great Britain in the last five years, upwards of *fifty thousand pounds*, in small sums from their settlers, for the purpose of aiding other emigrants from the old Country to join their friends in Upper Canada, speaks volumes in evidence of the successful operations of that important and useful association. We would direct the attention of our readers to the *advertisement* of the Canada Company, in another column.

IMMIGRANTS TO UPPER CANADA.—Statements have recently appeared in the English papers of the sums remitted by parties residing in the United States, to their friends in Great Britain and Ireland, to enable them to emigrate to America. These statements have been published to shew the prosperous condition of the parties remitting after a short residence in the United States, and the favourable change they have made on leaving their native country. An inference is also drawn from these statements, that the same parties with equal opportunities in their native country might prove a benefit instead of a burden. In consequence of the want of employment, or any adequate field in which to exercise their mental and physical powers they are too often the inmates of poor houses, or otherwise burdens on the parishes in which they reside. The industrious emigrants from the British Isles, who have taken up their residence in Upper Canada within the last few years have been as successful in their pursuits as could reasonably have been expected, and many of them have been mindful of the claims of their kindred at home on their generosity. This speaks well for the parties concerned, and it must be regarded as another proof of the desirableness of Upper Canada as a suitable place for all industrious, well disposed persons from Great Britian and Ireland to resort to. In the five years, from 1844 to 1848 inclusive, upwards of £50,000 were remitted from Upper Canada, through the Canada Company alone, by emigrant settlers to their friends at home, to enable them join their friends here; and there have been, no doubt, considerable sums besides sent home through the Banks and other channels, for a similar purpose. These remittances vary in amount from 10s. to £5, and upwards,—the Canada Company being at all times ready to transmit any sum, however small, for so desirable an object. No better evidence could be adduced of the suitableness of this Province for the orderderly and industrious of the British Isles to resort to, than the success which attends those who have already taken their abode among us; and this success is evidenced by their ability to assist their relatives in their native country to join them here, from the savings of their earnings, after providing for the immediate wants of themselves and their families or dependants and supporting them in comparative comfort. We have procured the following statement from the Canada Company, showing the amount remitted for the above purpose in each of the years named, and the number of persons who remitted. If a similar statement could be procured from the different Banks, the amount would be shown to be considerably more than is here stated. The largest sum was sent in 1847, when the great distress prevailed in Ireland, and it will be borne in mind that during that year, large sums besides were collected by subscription and sent home, irrespective of these special remittances, sent by particular parties here to their own relatives and friends in the Mother Country. Last year, too, the sums remitted throught the Canada Company were comparatively large; and this may be in some degree accounted for, from the circumstance of scarcely any of the Banks having been drawing bills on England, owing to the monotary difficulties in Canada.

These particulars should have some weight with those parties in England who, in their zeal for the furtherance of Emigration to Australia and other colonies in which they are pecuniarily interested, do not hesitate to present to the English reader an unfavorable picture of Canada, by no means warranted by facts. The friends of this colony, both here and in England, must exert themselves to counteract the evil effects likely to be produced by these hired agents for Australia and other colonies, in their crusade against Canada. As regards soil, climate, proximity to Great Britain and Ireland, and facilities of transport, Upper Canada is preferable to the Australian and other colonies as a resort for British emigrants of good character and industrious habits.

Number and amount of Remittances made by the Canada Company, on account of Settlers in Canada West, to assist their friends in the United Kingdom to emigrate, during the years 1844 to 1848, inclusive:—

Number.	Amount.	Year.
549	£1611 10 11	1844
790	7532 10 2	1845
1101	9744 3 5	1846
2081	15,742 13 11	1847
1839	12,547 8 5	1848
6360	£50,178 6 10	

Average for 5 years £10,035 13 4, remitted by Canada Company.

The following extracts from speeches made in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, on the subject of Reporting the Debates, are equally applicable to our own condition. We have always expressed ourselves against the iniquity of Reporters being paid out of the public funds, as having a tendency to trammel the public press, and we shall be ready to send a reporter on our account, so soon as this "hush money" is discontinued.

"Mr. MARSHALL did not oppose the grant for the mere purpose of opposing it. Such a proposition might be all very well if we could afford it; but in the present depressed condition of the country, with distress existing in every county, I have made up my mind to be extremely cautious how I venture to vote for the expenditure of the smallest amount of the public money. We all know that it is pretty much the same with papers as it is with everything else—those conducted with the greatest amount of talent will obtain the largest circulation; and it is therefore of advantage to the publisher to publish the Reports of the proceedings of the Assembly. Neither will we obtain the desired end by this arrangement: still will we find some members declaring that some beautiful speech of his was unnoticed; and another, that he had been made to speak such vile Stuff, that it was unfit to go to his constituents.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said that the learned member should hear no such argument from him; he had always believed it better that the press should remain untrammelled by the House but the opinion appeared to be so generally in favour of an opposite course, that the idea had been completely beaten out of him last session."

The following remarks on the death of the Rev. H. N. Arnold, were communicated to the Halifax *Church Times:*

Died at Boston, on the 8th Dec., the Rev. HORATIO NELSON ARNOLD, A. M., Rector of Sussex Vale, N. B., aged 49 years, Mr. Arnold was well known and affectionately remembered by many of the clergy, and others in the Province, and it seems fitting that something more than the bare record of his lamented death should appear in these columns. He was the son of the Rev. Mr. Arnold, for many years the Missionary of the S. P. G. F. at Sussex Vale, and received his entire education at the Collegiate Institution at Windsor, where, by his kind and amiable disposition, he acquired the love and esteem of his contemporaries, both at School and in College.—After completing his Academical course he had the charge, for a time, of the Collegiate School; he was ordained by the Bishop of Quebec in the year 1822—there being no Bishop at that time resident in this Province. His first Mission was Granville, N. S., where he was greatly beloved by his Parishioners, as well as by members of other denominations. In October, 1823, he was married to Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Cochran, of King's College, who was suddenly taken from him in March following, by which severe bereavement his feeling mind was plunged into a depth of affliction from which he was long in recovering. He removed from Granville to Sussex Vale, where he succeeded his father, and he remained in charge of that Mission until it pleased God, in the winter of 1848, to visit him with mental affliction, under the influence of which he was removed for medical treatment to the excellent Asylum at Boston, where, alas! human skill and kindness were unavailing, and he finally sank, peacefully and happily, into that "sleep in Jesus" which ends the sorrows and the trials of the believer.

He has left behind him a widow (sister of Col. Williams, R. A.) and several children, to whom the loss of one so kind and affectionate, must be great indeed. By the Church, of which he was a zealous, useful and judicious Minister, his loss, in times like the present, is to be lamented. It is believed he preached her evangelical doctrines with sober fidelity, and he was ever warmly attached to her established formularies and internal Constitution, as handed down to us by the martyred fathers of the Reformation. Gifted naturally with feelings of the tenderest kind, he was well qualified to enter into all the joys and sorrows of his people, who never claimed his sympathies in vain. Nor was the exercise of this feeling confined to his own immediate sphere,—his heart bled for the sorrows of those who were far away. Not long before his mournful trial came upon him, in writing to an old friend who was then in affliction, he said, "Do not consider it arises from want of sympathy, that I have not written to you earlier, as I beg you to be assured that I have entered most keenly into your feelings. My disposition, I think, leads me more readily to "weep with those who weep," than to "rejoice with them that rejoice." To be seperated from those who are near and dear to us, is, under any circumstances, grievous and heavy to be borne.—But God is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works. And the same hand that smites us can alone bind up the broken heart. And Oh, may God conduct us, surely and safely along, whether in joy or in sorrow, towards that holy and heavenly place, where mortality shall be swallowed up of life, where there shall be no more death, where partings shall be unknown, and where all tears shall be wiped away from all faces." At a still later period of the same year, and only a few days before his illness, he addressed a letter of confidence to a gentleman of this Province whose daughter was at the time on a bed of sickness in St. John, and waiting in faith and christian hope for the hour of her departure hence. That letter breathed throughout the spirit of his Divine Master, and evidently showed a deep and heartfelt interest in those comforting promises of the Gospel, with which he thus endeavoured to "comfort others." This was probably among the last, if not the *very* last, exercise of his pen, to "comfort those that mourn." That feeling heart is still! And it is a touching consideration, that its last pulsations was in a land of strangers, although doubtless in the mindst of all the comforts which they could supply. The writer is persuaded, that while he deeply mourns his removal as that of a friend, a brother, and a watchman upon the walls of Zion, there will be kindred feelings in the breasts of many who may read this tribute to his memory. May those who still are permitted to preach the gospel to their fellow men, stand ever ready for a sudden termination of their work; ever faithful to Him "whose they are and whom they serve," and the souls for which He died! that so at last, they may receive the crown of Glory which fadeth not away.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,
Tho' sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb;
The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love was thy light through the gloom.

Thou art gone to the grave, and its mansions forsaking,
Perhaps thy tired spirit in doubt lingered long;
But the sunshine of heaven beam'd bright on thy waking,
And the strain which thou heard'st was the Seraphim's song.

Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide;
He gave thee, He took thee, and he will restore thee;
And death has no sting, since the Saviour has died.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Monday evening, Rev. Mr. Cooney continued the subject which he commenced on Friday evening, viz: "Historical and Statistical Sketches of the British Empire." The Hall was, as we anticipated, crowded to excess. The Rev. Gentleman did ample justice to the British People, the British Crown, and the British Constitution. In his two lectures he embraced a view of British History from its earliest dawn to the present time, and ever and anon as he brought forth some striking fact, he made it tell so well upon the minds and feelings of his audience, that an unequivocal expression of applause was immediately elicited. We are sure there was a mutual gratification on the part of the Lecturer and his Audience—for while the latter had every British feeling gratified, *he* could not but be pleased with the number that surrounded him, and the evident satisfaction and delight with which they listened to him. One striking feature in the Lecture was that the Bible and the religion of the Bible was always referred to as standing at the root of British prosperity. Let us never, never forget this!—*Observer.*

We have been promised Mr. Cooney's lecture for publication, which will be commenced in our next number.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS' FUND.—The annual General Meeting of this Society was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening the 23d inst., which was very numerously attended.

The Directors submitted their Report and Accounts for the past year, shewing a profit of £5 19s. 6d. per share on £7 4s. paid in, which Report was unanimously accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to the Trustees and Directors for their able and gratuitous management of the Society's affairs during the past year. The Society then proceeded to fill up the vacancies in the Board of Directors, and appoint an Auditor on behalf of the members.

The Board of Directors for the year now stands thus, viz:—Charles Drury, J. H. Gray, George Wheeler, James Agnew, Chas. E. Raymond, John C. Littlehale, George Peebles, T. McInerny, Thomas A. Sancton.—Mr. Simeon L. Lugrin was appointed Auditor, who, with one other to be appointed by the Directors, will form the Board of Audit for the year.

An advance was then granted to one of the members out of the funds in the Trustee's hands. After which the meeting separated, the members expressing themselves highly gratified with the flourishing condition of the Society, which is rapidly increasing both in numbers and importance.

The Report and abstract of the Accounts will shortly be published, and a copy furnished to each member, by which it will be seen that the Directors have pursued a course of rigid economy, and that the profits are equal to those of an similar Society in England.

MUSIC.—We beg to direct the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. J. F. MYERS, (of the Canadian Musical Academy,) which will be found in this paper. This gentleman brings with him latterly from Bermuda and Halifax, testimonials of skill as an artist and musician, and those of our citizens who have heard his performances, speak of their execution in the highest terms of encomium. The following is from the Bermuda Royal Gazette:—

ÆOLIAN DULCINEA.—We were much pleased on inspecting a day or two since a new Musical Instrument, invented by Mr. Myers, and commenced and completed since his arrival here, called by him an Æolian Dulcinea.—It is about the size of the Seraphine—extremely sweet in its tone—totally free from the harsh and noisy sound of that instrument, and can be increased in volume at the option of the performer. It has another, and, in our opinion a very decided advantage over the Seraphine, owing to the great power and beautiful construction of the bellows and wind chest, not requiring that incessant labour to keep up the supply of air—a light touch on its remarkably easy pedal suffices. This Instrument has a variety of other recommendations peculiar to itself, and which must be seen to be properly appreciated.—As a piece of furniture it is remarkably chaste and beautiful in its design and finish.

The Flutina is an improvement on the Accordeon, and has been further improved by Mr. Myers, whose performance on the instrument is beyond anything we have ever heard. As Mr. M's. stay in this city is limited, we would advise those who intend to take lessons on this delightful instrument to apply at once. Any performer on the Accordeon, can without additional instruction, play on the Flutina.

The Dulcinea may be seen at the Store of Mr. Hawkins, Water street.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL, between the United States and Canada, has been lost in Senate, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings under our Telegraphic head. We presume that those who were sanguine in their expectations that this measure would be adopted at Washington, will now see that their confidence was misplaced, and deem it reasonable to consider the expediency of improving our internal resources and privileges, irrespective of foreign countries. Whatever concessions may be made by Great Britain, or by this Province, in favour of the United States, will be accepted by that country, but the legislators at Washington will take care to grant nothing in return. Under General Taylor's administration, the restrictive policy will be more vigourously adhered to, than under the Presidency of Mr. Polk.—*British Colonist, Toronto.*

The business of the Circuit Court was brought to a close yesterday, all the cases having been disposed of!—This looks a little more business-like than any former instance.

[From the Head Quarters, of Wednesday.]

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—To-day at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber in the usual state, and was received in front of the Province Buildings by a guard of honor from the 1st. Royal Regiment commanded by Captain Stuart. When the carriage containing the Lieut. Governor, came in front of the line, His Excellency was received by the troops presenting arms, and entered the Council Chamber under a salute from the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Phillips, who were drawn up on the bank of the River opposite the Province Hall. His Excellency being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the Commons, and in a few minutes a large number of the members of the House of Assembly, with the Speaker at their head, presented themselves at the Bar, when His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of the Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

"It is with great satisfaction that I now for the first time meet the Legislature of this Loyal Province. I know that we have in view a common object—the fulfilment of our duties to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and the welfare of the people in this part of Her Dominions.

"The birth of a Princess since your last meeting will be hailed by you as a subject of sincere congratulation.

"I regret that the Commercial Interests of the Province have been, and still are, in a state of considerable depression, but I rejoice to see those signs of reviving trade and prosperity in the Mother Country which will necessarily benefit the Commerce and Industry of this Province—whilst we suffer however, indirectly, from the revolutions which yet disturb so large a portion of Europe—we may well be thankful that we feel none but their remote effects.

"The force of Law and the supremacy of the Civil Power in the Mother Country have demonstrated most strikingly the excellence of those Institutions, in the maintenance of which we have a common interest. We owe unfeigned gratitude to that Divine Being who has upheld the integrity of the British Empire, and has spared us the bloodshed and tumult with which it has pleased him to visit so many great and powerful Nations.

"At a time when other Countries are making such gigantic efforts to increase facilities of intercourse, by the construction of Railways, we cannot properly abstain from doing our utmost to promote objects of the same character.

"The Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government, have made their Report on the proposed line between Halifax and Quebec, a copy of which will be laid before you. I believe the destiny of these Provinces, is, under Providence, involved in this question more than any other which I can name.

"I believe that the elements of great future prosperity in the North American Colonies, depend for their immediate development on Public Works of this description. I am convinced that no sacrifice which tends to secute their execution, will ultimately be found too great, and I most earnestly recommend to your favorable consideration any scheme for promoting them which may be consistent with good faith and sound financial principles. A Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject will be laid before you, and will shew you that its importance is duly appreciated at home.

"The means which your liberality placed at the disposal of the Government in the last Session, have been duly applied in Surveying the Ground for the important Branch of Railway between the Shediac and the City of Saint John.

"With a view to the extension of our Commercial Intercourse, the improvement of the River St. John appears to be next in importance to the subject of Railways. Our object should be, so far as is practicable, to throw open the inland communication by steam between the Bay of Fundy and the River St. Lawrence. A measure relating to this subject will shortly be submitted for your consideration, and I trust the Canadian Government will be anxious to co-operate in securing an object of equal importance to both Provinces.

"The Immigration from the Mother Country of the year just expired, has, with the exception of a single vessel, been entirely free from the disasters which marked that of the previous Season.

"I am desirous that you should take into consideration the means of so conducting our Land Sales, as to secure the settlement of industrious Emigrants: and I earnestly recommend to you the suggestions made in a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, which will be placed in your hands, together with a Report prepared by the Executive Council in this Province.

"Our Agriculture has been partially successful; and I need not, I know, observe to you, that it has increasing claims on your attention. I have rejoiced to find this conviction prevailing in all parts of the Province, and I look forward to such zeal and such enterprise, on the part of our Legislature and our people, as will hereafter turn our ample resources to the best account. It will become a matter of the gravest consideration for you, how this disposition may be fostered and encouraged.

"In another staple branch of industry, the efforts of our people have been, I believe, successful; and I rejoice to hear that the steps taken by the Government, in the last Session, to protect the Fishery at the Grand Manan, have contributed to this success.

"Measures of importance, in connection with the Criminal Law, will be laid before you.

"The Act for the improvement of Common Schools will require, at your hands, some further consideration and amendment. Your previous efforts in this good cause, convince me that you appreciate its importance.

"It is a source of pleasure to me to express my belief that I shall now be able to carry out the Act relating to the Indian Reserves in such a manner as will at once meet the wishes of the Legislature, and promote the welfare of the Indian Population. I rely on your readiness to do all that is possible to aid me in attaining both objects.

"The subject of the Post Office has occupied my anxious attention, and is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Where joint action is essential with reference to the interests of all the British North American Colonies, great care is required in adjusting the various parts of any measure; but I am glad to inform you, that Her Majesty's Ministers propose to obtain the powers necessary for dealing with this subject, by applying for an Act of the Imperial Parliament in the Session about to commence.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

"I have directed the Returns of Provincial Revenue and expenditure to be submitted to you. I wish the Account were more prosperous than you will find it to be; but I am happy to say, that notwithstanding the large appropriations made during the last session, the Public Credit has been satisfactorily maintained, inasmuch as the Warrants have been promptly met on demand at the Treasury, the Instalment on the Funded Debt has been discharged, and a large part of the Debentures issued under the Act of 1839, for rebuilding the Burnt District in Saint John, has been taken up.

"A portion of the expences incurred in connection with the Emigration of 1847, has been repaid by the Imperial Government, and the remainder will probable be transmitted in a short time.

"Certain Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, relating to the Public Expenditure in this Province, and the mode in which the Duties for the purpose of raising a Revenue should be imposed, will be placed before you.

"I feel confident, that whilst you will adopt the least objectional mode of levying the necessary funds, you will grant such supplies as the Administration of the Government, and the maintenance of Public Credit, require. All this may, I am satisfied, be done with a just attention to proper economy.

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

"I have much pleasure in informing you that the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Boundary between this Province and Canada, is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. I hope therefore, for a speedy termination of all the embarrassments which have been caused by the pending state of this dispute.

"The great resources of this Province in its Soil, its Minerals, and its Fisheries, call upon you for such measures as may best develope its real wealth. Among such measures, none can be more important than those relating to Railways, on which I have already touched. A little reflection will show that the execution of these works on a large scale, implies a state of Public Credit satisfactory to Capitalists that such a state of credit depends on confidence, that confidence must be based on a conviction of the stability of our faith, and the sufficiency of our resources that nothing can promote such a conviction so much as a steady economy, resting on a system of judicious responsibility on the part of those who control and expend the Public money. I cannot but hope that the principles now admitted, with reference to the government of this Province, may facilitate measures of this description. The members of my Government will be ready to lead the way, and I, as Her Majesty's Representative, shall at all times be happy to co-operate with you in such measures.

NAVIGATION LAWS—CANADA.

On Tuesday 8th instant, the adjourned public meeting was held at Hamilton, to consider the propriety of repealing the Navigation Laws. It was called by the repeal party. The attendance was very large. Mr. Tiffany, Mayor of Hamilton, presided, and W. M. Browne was Secretary. The following are the resolutions that were passed:—

Resolution 1. Moved by Sir Allan McNab, and seconded by Michael Aikman, and carried,

That this meeting is of opinion that, inasmuch as the Mother Country has seen fit to abandon Protective policy, and has, in consequence deprived this Colony of many advantages formerly enjoyed in the markets of the United kingdom—advantages, the loss of which we deeply deplore, and which we consider cannot be fully compensated, even by a change in the Navigation Laws as they regard Canada; that therefore it is the opinion of this meeting, that an humble address be transmitted to her Majesty, praying that she will take into her earnest consideration the propriety of abandoning this ruinous Free Trade Policy, and of adopting a system of mutual reciprocity and protection between the Colonies and the Parent State, which will prevent Foreigners from competing with British subjects in their own waters, to the serious injury of Colonial shipping, and without any counterbalancing advantage to any class of our own community.

2. Moved by Jasper T. Gilkison, seconded by Col. Servos, and carried,

That in the opinion of this meeting, the abandonment of the Navigation Laws, so far as Canada is concerned, would prove most disastrous to its prosperity; by compelling its enterprizing inhabitants to compete with Foreigners, whose resources, experience, proximity to our ports, and the restrictive policy of their own government, give them an immense superiority over us, enabling them, whilst they exclude our shipping from the navigation of their waters, to possess themselves of our carrying trade, and take the proceeds out of the country, to which it will never return; Canadian and British shipowners, depriving them of a legitimate return for their capital, and eventually adding that capital to the wealth of a rival nation.

3. Moved by W. L. Distin, seconded by John Fisher, and carried,

That, inasmuch as labour is the true wealth of a country, and the sole producer of capital, any measure which is calculated to transfer that capital from a country detracts from its wealth, and confers it upon strangers. By this means foreign labour will raise the produce out of foreign soil, to supply the British market; foreign labour will build the ships to transport that produce to market; and foreign labour will throw into Canada every article of consumption or of trade which we either raise or manufacture, to the injury of our agricultural population, and the total annihilation of our manufacturing and shipping interests.

4. Moved by J. O. Platt, seconded by Peter Gage, and carried,

That this meeting fully and cordially concurs in the protest made in the House of Lords, on the third reading of the Bill for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, which was as follows:—"Because the removal of differential duties in favor of Canadian Corn is at variance with the Legislative encouragement held out to that Colony by Parliament, on the faith of which the Colonists have laid out large sums of money on the improvement of their internal navigation; and because the removal of protection will divert the traffic of the interior from the St. Lawrence, and the British Ports of Montreal and Quebec, to the Foreign Port of New York—thus throwing out of employment a large amount of British shipping, severing the commercial interests of Canada from those of the Parent Country, and connecting those interests most intimately with the United States of America.

5. Moved by R. Jason, seconded by W. A. Harvey, and carried.

That in the opinion of this meeting, a respectful but firm representation should be made to the Home Government of the injuries we have already suffered from the partial repeal of the Corn Laws, and praying that, instead of making further concessions for the benefit of Foreigners, such a policy should be adopted as would draw still closer the connection between this Colony and the Parent State, and tend to the prosperity and advancement of both.

6. Moved by W. Atkinson, seconded by James Ried, and carried.

That in the opinion of this meeting, the adoption of such a policy as is contemplated in the preceding resolution, the encouragement of emigration and the means of affording employment on public works to labourers on their arrival in the Province, would open up an immense extent of fruitful country, ensure happy homes and a comfortable subsistance to the starving thousands of our father-land, enable our agriculturists to dispose of their produce in the best market, create an extensive demand for British Manufactures, and thus prove mutually beneficial to the Empire and the Colony.

7. Moved by Colin D. Ried, seconded by A. Logie, and carried,

That an humble Address to Her Majesty, based upon the foregoing Resolutions, be prepared, and

that Messrs. J. T. Gilkison, and R. R. Sm
committee to frame the same; that it be
the Chairman in behalf of this meeting
the same, together with a copy of the Res
be taken charge of by the member of this
be presented by him to His Excellency th
nor General, with the request that His Ex
will be pleased to transmit the same
Majesty.

8. Moved by James Wetenhall, seco
Sir Allan McNab, and carried,

That the Men of Gore embrace this,
opportunity of being assembled in public
to express their heartfelt sorrow at the p
decease of that great and good man, Lor
Bentinck, whose sterling worth, unbendi
tude, of principle, and fearless energy,
so much for the Empire and the Colon
whose short but eventful career contri
greatly to the defeat of the heartless and
theories which have been propounded
and which, we regret to state, have
extended their influence and effects to
vince.

9. Moved by D. C. Gunn, seconded
Brondgeest, and carried,

That it is of the highest importance to
of this Province that the ingress and egre
various Canals on the St. Lawrence,
which now only carry a depth of from six
feet of water, and are otherwise incom
made of corresponding depth to the Locks
which, by the report of the Board of W
completed to the depth of nine feet; an
is the opinion also of this meeting, th
navigation ought to be extended to Lak
rior, by the construction of a Canal at S
Marie.

G. S. TIFFANY, Chai
W. M. BROWN, Secretary.

(*From the Quebec Chronicle.*)

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILW

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.—Yesterd
noon, at three o'clock, agreeably to
announcement, a meeting was held in the
ment Buildings, on the all-important subje
Quebec and Halifax Railroad. At the ho
noned, his worship, the Mayor, was calle
Chair and addressed the audience in Eng
in French, briefly explaining the object f
they had been convened, and dwelling
upon the paramount importance of the e
they were met to further. The meetin
menced to the Council Chamber, but be
first speaker, (the Hon. A. W. Cochran)
ceeded far with his address, the room
overcrowded, and an immense procession
men from the suburbs, accompanied with
having arrived outside the building, de
being present, it was found expedient to
to the Hall of Assembly, which was also
ded to overflowing. Mr. Cochran again
his address, in which he went fully into
interesting report of the Commissioners
published in our city papers, bestowing
the warmest eulogies, and concluded by
allusion to the result likely to be accompli
the carrying out of this gigantic project,
the binding together in a federal unio
whole of the British North American pr
He was followed by Dr. Bardy, who e
with considerable warmth his feelings on t
national subject.

The second resolution was moved by
W. Walker, in a speech not of great leng
full of sound reason and calm reflectio
Walker observed that the main question h
so fully and so able discussed by those
ceded him, that his remarks would neces
brief and of a general character. One poi
speech that we particularly noticed, was
ble manner in which he shewed that the
plishment of the enterprise would incre
value of property in the colonies. The
Massue followed at some length. Seve
of our citizens addressed the assembly
thusiasm, no doubt, being roused by w
and heard as well as by what they saw:
altogether, in point of numbers and respec
such a meeting as that of yesterday has
witnessed in Quebec for many years.
wish that it may not rest here, but that
of enthusiasm then kindled, may be fann
that the inhabitants of this district may s
the question, that a successful consumm
their wishes may be achieved.

We had proposed giving the speeches re
and f