Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The labours of the Legislature are drawing to a close; and whether we shall issue another number before the Prerogation, we cannot determine. The Committee of Supply has not yet arisen, and is uncertain whether it will close its labours this week.

On Friday last, Mr. Partelow put the enquiry to the Members of Government, whether any, and what arrangements had been made in relation to the timber cut on the upper Saint John without License? Mr. Simonds replied that the Government intended to seize all the Timber forthwith; and then release it on payment of the fine of 6s. per ton. Afterwards the House passed a Bill to reduce the Auction Duty to 1 per cent., which was sent down from the Council agreed to yesterday.

Mr. Wilmot brought in the Report of the Agricultural Committee, which, among other things, recommended an appropriation of £500 in aid of individual subscription to purchase four Stallions; one for York, Sunbury, Carleton, and Queen's; one for Saint John and Charlotte; one for Westmorland and King's; and one for Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restiguouche.

Saturday morning was occupied in disposing of Amendments to Bills sent down from the Council, and other such business, when the House went into a Committee of Supply. The principal discussion on this occasion grew out of a motion made by Mr. Wilmot for £1,000, recommended by the Navigation Committee, to improve the Navigation of the River Saint John, and the Towing Paths along its margin. After a long Debate, the amount was carried; all parties admitting the necessity and great usefulness or the measure. It was however objected by some, that the State of Finance would not warrant an expenditure of such magnitude; and by others that there should be a more perfect survey made, before such a large expenditure should be attempted. The Resolution, as before observed, passed by a large majority.—After the House had resumed, Mr. Hannington brought in the Report of the Committee to investigate the amount for expenses incurred in different parts of the Province, in providing for sick and distressed Emigrants.—Mr. Wark reported from the Post Office Committee—but as we intend publishing the Report as soon as we have time, we will only observe, that among other things, it recommends grants for Couriers throughout the Province, and goes into a long investigation of affairs connected with the Post Office.

On Monday, most of the time was occupied in transferring motions to Supply, it being the last day for granting leave to enter on the Supply Book. Mr. J. Earle moved an Address relative to the Timber regulations which was referred to the Lumber Committee. The House went into Supply, passed several Resolutions and adjourned.

On Tuesday the House passed a Bill introduced by Mr. Boyd, to provide for the Inspection of Fish. It was opposed by the Members from the City and County of St. John, who finally proposed to accept the charter rights of the City, which failed. A Bill also passed to explain certain doubts in an act to fix the Salary of the City Clerk. Mr. Hill reported from the Lumber Committee a provision relative to Mill Reserves; and the House at 12 went into Supply; passed a number of Resolutions and adjourned about half-past 5.

On Wednesday the House was engaged for some time discussing a Bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Simonds to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of New-Brunswick which Bill after some discussion passed unanimously. It appears that Mr. End had introduced a Bill for a similar purpose last year which was lost in the Legislative Council through the opposition of the Law Officers of the Crown; who asserted that it was unconstitutional. Mr. End now complained that he had been unfairly dealt with, that supposing the Law Officers were of the same opinion as last year, he conceived it useless to introduce such a Bill again. Honourable Mr. Simonds stated that the Bill had the sanction of the Government, and had been examined by the Law Officers of the Crown, who saw nothing objectionable in its provisions; that the Right Rev. Mr. Dollard, the present Bishop approved of it, and was very desirous it should pass; that it was copied from a Bill which had recently passed in Canada, and had been delayed for the purpose of procuring the Canada Bill. Messrs. Hazen and Fisher commented severely upon the observations which were made in the Legislative Council last Session. Mr. Botsford observed that the popularity of the measure was due to the learned member from Gloucester (Mr. End.) The House next went into Committee of Supply, and passed several Grants including one of £79 10s. 11d. to Colonel Whannell, being the return of duty on 700 gallons of Liquors consumed by the Officer's Mess. When the House resumed, Mr. Fisher reported a Bill to amend the Election Law.

On Thursday after reading several Bills a third time, the Hon. Mr. Simonds called the attention of the House to the Report of the Supervisor for erecting the Restook Bridge, who it appeared had recommended a new site for the same;—Messrs. Fisher, Brown, Partelow, and J. A. Street, all spoke in favour of proceeding with caution, and taking measures for selecting a good site, and procuring a good plan before any expenditure on the Bridge should be made, even if £50 or £60 should be laid out in this way. Mr. Connell did not think the Supervisor required any other assistance, otherwise than in selecting the site. Mr. Wilmot was opposed to any interference on the part of the House; it was only intended to relieve the Government from responsibility which it was its duty to bear. Afterwards an address passed on motion of Mr. Partelow praying the appointment of one or more Commissioners to explore the ground and Report to His Excellency before the work should be commenced.—The House then went into Committee on a Bill to increase the Representation of Northumberland. This occupied the whole day; the only question being whether the County should have an addition of one or *two* Members. The Bill, giving *two*, after a great variety of divisions and subdivisions finally passed, 16 to 14. Every effort was made by the opposition to the Bill to defeat it. St. John, King's, Carleton, and the new County of *Albert*, were proposed as subjects for increase, without effect. Carleton failed by a majority of one, it being the opinion of several that it was entitled to the addition at all hazards. The House resumed about 5 o'clock, and passed several grants in Supply, after which it adjourned.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

On Saturday 29th ult. in committee of supply, the assembly voted £50 to Doak & Hill, of the *Loyalist*, for reporting the Debates; £50 to Phillips, of the *Head Quarters*, and £50 to Hogg, of the *Reporter*, for the same service, which have been rejected in the Council, but will doubtless be provided for in some other way. A grant of £75 to the Mechanics' Institute of your City was passed on Wednesday, and has since been concurred in by the Council. Mr. Partelow brought it before the House in the shape of a modest request for £150, but was glad, before the debate upon it had concluded, to accept £75.

The Destitute Passengers and Emigrants Committee reported on Saturday, recommending the prayer of the several petitions referred to them, and strongly suggesting that in future no charges shall be made against the Emigrant Fund, except for the support of Emigrants who have arrived within the year.

The Light House Committee reported on Tuesday, recommending several grants for the more efficient conduct of the service, (among them £200 for a Fog Bell on White Head Island, Grand Manan) and finally disposing of the difficulty between Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Woodward, in relation to the latter gentleman's remuneration for *extra* services.

In answer to Mr. Fisher's resolution of the 26th March, requesting that the fees collected at the Secretary's Office since Mr. Odell's death should be paid over to the Receiver General, for the use of the Province—His Excellency has replied to the address of the House, by Message, stating that he has no authority to cause the Fees so collected to be paid over as requested.

With the exception of the rejection of the Gas Company Bill, and several matters of minor importance, I have now given you the principal proceedings in the Assembly,—and ascending to a higher branch of the Government, where more interest is attached, we find an extraordinary occurrence to have taken place, which has struck astonishment into the hearts of the good and loyal people in this neighbourhood, not excluding even Her Majesty's faithful Commons of New-Brunswick. *The Lieutenant Governor has drawn on the Receiver General for the full amount of the Salary enjoyed by the late Mr. Odell, in favour of Mr. Reade, the present* PROVISIONAL *incumbent of the Secretaryship*, (at the rate of £1600 per annum) *besides his usual quarter's salary as Private Secretary!!!* It has puzzled us exceedingly to know how the Executive members of the Assembly will reconcile this fact with the statement of the Hon. Mr. Simonds, made about six weeks ago, that the Provincial Government had determined to fix the salary at £600.

In view of this extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Government, Mr. Partelow moved a resolution in the House, on Thursday, in the shape of an Address, praying that His Excellency would lay before the House a detailed statement of all Warrants drawn on the Receiver General since the 31st December last, in order to get the information officially before the House.—*Correspondent of the Courier.*

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office Committee brought in their Report on the 29th ult. The Report states that the expenses of conducting the Department under the new system in operation since July, 1843, have been more than doubled,—(£2,580 per annum in 1844, against £1289 in 1842,) while the facilities for inter-Provincial communication have decreased in an inverse ratio!—The Report after enumerating several long established routes from which Post Couriers have been entirely withdrawn, and other important sections of the Eastern part of the Province where the mails have been reduced from *two* to *one* per week, which is a very serious inconvenience to the inhabitants, proceed as follows:—

"It is stated that the reason why the Couriers have been withdrawn from these Roads, and no further Mail accommodation can be extended to the Eastern section of the Province, is the want of funds to defray the expense. We, however, are of opinion, that under the new arrangement, a great amount of the income is unnecessarily absorbed in the *management* of the Department.

"We are of opinion that the office of Surveyor is altogether unnecessary, and that it might be abolished without affecting the efficiency of the Department. We also think that the affairs of the Post Office at St. John might be conducted by a Deputy Postmaster General at a Salary not exceeding £500, and two Clerks £250. By this arrangement a saving would be effected of not less that £500, a sum sufficient to give an additional Mail to the Eastern Counties, and to defray the expense of Couriers between Fredericton and Saint Andrews, Fredericton and the Finger Board, and in several other parts of the Province where the establishment of Post Offices is much required by the inhabitants.

"From what has taken place in the Province within the last two years, we have unquestionable proof that *Officers* and *Salaries*, with the patronage they confer upon the Department, have been much more regarded than the Public accommodation; and that while the expenses of management have been doubled since 1843, the facilities for inter-Provincial communication have decreased in an inverse ratio.

"The present high rates of Letter Postage, and the unjust Tax upon Printed Papers, are considered as vexatious and burdensome, that every opportunity for private conveyance is availed of; and thus the Law is habitually and universally violated, and that with impunity.

"The Legislative control which is exercised by the Imperial Parliament over the Post Office Departments of the Colonies, has, we conceive, been at all times intended more for the accommodation and security of the Public, than for the purposes of Revenue; and it is, therefore, a subject of regret, that such intention has not been more satisfactorily effectuated.

"We would suggest, for the consideration of the House, the propriety of submitting a proposition to the Home Government to receive all the Revenues, and to defray all the expenses of the Department within the Province; and in the event of such a proposal being accepted, we would recommend a reduction of at least fifty per cent. on the present rates, which in our opinion, would in a short time produce double the amount of the present Revenue.

"The facilities for Post Communication have a direct bearing upon the Educational Status and General Intelligence of every Civilized Country, and are also of incalculable importance in a Moral and Political point of view.

"Regarding our Population as Members of the same great British Family which has encircled the World, we should ever appreciate and foster their desire for information upon all those important subjects which from time to time are brought before the Public, and which give an impress and character to the passing History of the Age.

"Privileged with a Representative form of Government, it is of the last importance that the Provincial People should be well informed on the Political questions of the day. An intelligent Constituency will always make a watchful Representative, while the faithful labours of a Representative can only be duly appreciated by the intelligent Constituent. We are therefore of opinion, that every effort should be made to open up facilities for the diffusion of knowledge by Post Communications through every inhabited district of the Province; and we would impress this as a duty no less obligatory upon the *Imperial* than upon the *Provincial* Government.

"After full consideration, we recommend that the House should bring the whole subject of our Post Office Department under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, where we may confidently expect our grievances will be redressed, and ample justice done to the People of this Province.

"In the mean time, we have turned our attention to the several Petitions referred to us, praying for Grants for the support of Couriers and Packets, and we recommend that the sum of £545 be granted for this service, to be distributed as follows:—

£80 for a Courier between Fredericton and Saint Andrews.—£50 between Fredericton and Finger Board.—£100 between Petitcodiac and Miramichi.—£20 between Madawaska and Saint Francis.—£25 between the Mouth of Nerepis and Head of Long Reach.—£30 between Saint John and Quaco.—£15 between Washademoac and Sussex Vale.—£25 between Gagetown and Salmon River.—£30 between Bathurst and Pokemouche, by Shippegan.—£30 between Miramichi and Pokemouche, by Tabusintac and Tracadie.—£100 for a Packet between Saint Andrews, West Isles, Campo Bello and Grand Manan.—£20 for a packet between Baie Verte and Prince Edward Island.—£20 for a packet between Shediac and Prince Edward Island. Respectfully submitted.

DAVID WARK.
L. A. WILMOT.
WILLIAM END.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted. And, on motion of Mr. Wark, further ordered, that so much of the Report as recommends appropriations to be made for the support of Couriers and Packets, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

In the Assembly, on the 29th ult. the House were occupied in Supply, when a grant of £25 passed to Dr. John Paddock, President, and Thomas Harding, Esq. Vice President of the St. John Total Abstinence Society, for the purpose of enabling them to extend its usefulness by the distributing of the *Temperance Telegraph*, published in that City, and representing the views of the Society. The grant was strenuously opposed, but was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Wilmot, Hon. Mr. Hazen, Messrs. Smith, Partelow, Jordan, Scoullar, S. Earle, Payne, Connell, Taylor, Fisher, Perley, Wark, Gilbert, J. Earle, Hill, and Barber—17. *Nays*—Hon. Mr. Speaker, Hon. Mr. Simonds, Hon. Mr. Allen, Hon. Mr. McLeod, Messrs. Hannington, W. H. Street, Stewart, Palmer, Alexandre, Barbarie, Thomson, J. A. Street, Boyd, Rankin and End—15.

APRIL 2.—Mr. Boyd, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the thirty first day of March last, requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to make applications to Her Majesty's Government for an Armed Vessel to be stationed in the Bay of Fundy during the Fishing Season, to prevent the infringement of existing Treaties by Foreigners, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, April 1.—The House in Committee on Appropriations. After the House resumed—

The Chairman reported, that in the Committee, on the question, whether the Resolution granting to the Reverend John G. M'Gregor the sum of forty pounds towards remunerating him for his services for conducting a School in the City of Saint John, should be concurred in—the Committee divided.—*Content*—Messrs. Black, Shore, Cunard, Saunders, Robertson, Wyer, Hatch, Kinnear, Johnston. *Non-Content*—Messrs. Attorney General, Street.—And so it passed in the affirmative.

That on the question, whether the Resolution granting to John Paddock and Thomas Harding, Esquires, President and Vice President of the Saint John Total Abstinence Society, the sum of twenty-five pounds to aid their exertions in the Total Abstinence cause, should be concurred in, the Committee divided. *Content*—Messrs. Cunard, Robertson, Kinnear, Johnston. *Non-Content*—Messrs. Black, Shore, Street, Wyer, Hatch. And so it passed in the negative.

That on the question, whether the Resolution granting to His Honor the Speaker the sum of three hundred pounds towards remunerating any expenses he may incur in vindicating the privileges of the Assembly under the Resolution of this house of the twelfth April one thousand eight hundred and forty four, should be concurred in—the Committee divided. *Content*—Messrs. Black, Shore, Saunders, Robertson, Wyer, Kinnear, Johnston. *Non-Content*—Messrs. Cunard, Street, Hatch. And so it passed in the affirmative.

That on the question, whether the Resolution granting to John Paddock and Thomas Harding, Esquires, President and Vice President of the Total Abstinence Society, the sum of twenty five pounds to aid their exertions in the Total Abstinence cause, *be reconsidered*, and that the Committee should concur in the same—the Committee divided. *Content*—Messrs. Black, Cunard, Robinson, Botsford, Attorney General, Robertson, Kinnear, Owen. *Non-Content*—Messrs. Shore, Street. And so it passed in the affirmative.

It was moved and seconded, that it be Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the Appropriations made this year for the Bye Roads in the different Counties are much too large for the limited amount of the Revenue, and more than in due proportion with the amount granted for the Great Roads in the Province; and this House has cary concurred in the same to avoid rejecting them altogether, or doing injustice in particular cases by passing only a portion of such Grants. The House divided. *Content*—Messrs. Black, Attorney General, Robertson, Wyer, Kinnear. *Non-Content*—Messrs. Cunard, Saunders, Botsford, Hatch. And so it passed in the affirmative.

CANADA.—HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONTREAL, MARCH 25.—Mr. Daly laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Governor General, the following copies of Dispatches:—

DOWNING STREET, 4th Feb., 1845.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 181, of the 17th December, transmitting a Resolution of the House of Assembly of Canada, on the subject of the anticipated interruption of the Post Office Packet service between Quebec and Nova-Scotia.

Her Majesty's Government trust that the Province will not experience, to any serious extent, the inconvenience which is apprehended by the House of Assembly by the proposed change in the mode of maintaining the Post communication with Quebec. Considerations affecting the convenience of all parts of Canada, as well as financial motives, certainly render it desirable to effect an alteration in the present system of conveying letters to Canada, if, at least, by that alteration the system can be made more generally conducive to the interest of the public. With this view, therefore, a proposal from the Contractors for the North American Mail Packets to discontinue the running of the "Unicorn" to Quebec, has, for some time, been under consideration, the Contractors having offered to accept such discontinuance as an equivalent for a very considerable deduction from the sum they receive from Her Majesty's Government. With a view to the diminution of the very heavy expense which will necessarily attend the conveyance of the Canada Mail's through the United States, Her Majesty's Government have felt disposed to accept the offer made to them by the Contractors, foreseeing that, in the event of the Mails being sent through the United States, the communication maintained by the means of the St. Lawrence Unicorn, would, so far as the service of the Post Office is concerned, be scarcely of any advantage.

At present, however, the negotiations on this subject are not concluded; but in the state in which they are, there is reason to think that the change in question will be completed. I therefore can only state that, if the Legislature of Canada should be desirous of keeping up the Post Communication with Quebec by Steam, there is no other mode of which I am aware, of accomplishing that object, except by an arrangement between the Province and the owners of the Unicorn.

I have, &c. (Signed) STANLEY.

The Right Honourable
Lord METCALFE, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

DOWNING STREET, 2nd March, 1845.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch No. 342, of the 4th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government concluded an agreement on the 11th February last, with the Post Master General of the United States, for the conveyance through that Country of the British Mails to and from Canada. Under this agreement the correspondence between this Country and Canada will, after this Mail, be landed and embarked at Boston, instead of at Halifax as at present. The Letters will be forwarded through the United States in iron boxes and placed under the charge of an officer appointed by the Post Master General.

The first homeward Mail to be despatched by this route will be conveyed by the Packet appointed to leave Boston on the 1st of next May.

I have, &c., (Signed) STANLEY.

The Right Honourable
Lord METCALFE, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MR. EDITOR.—Curious to know what a Minister of Religion could say on a subject so far removed from his ordinary studies, and in itself so very abstruse an compilation as Political Economy, I bought the pamphlet published at the Courier office. I must confess that I did not expect much depth or thought, of accuracy of research, under the circumstances; but I was not prepared altogether for mere assertions, unsupported by a shadow of reasoning, or proof. Even good Catholics seem sometimes to have doubts of the infallibility of the Pope himself when he dogmatizes; but the Rev. Mr. Wishart has in this work assumed an infallibility in Political Economy, quite equal at least to that of His Holiness in Religion. He has absolutely left no appeal from his authority.

Notwithstanding, I propose, without paying much attention to a system, to criticise some of his positions. I at once acknowledge that were all nations placed in a state of primitive simplicity, all equally rich and powerful, and all producing or suitable for producing different products, and fabricating different Manufactures, and all of them willing to remain in a state of equality—in short, a sort of republic, or rather, perhaps, democracy of communities, Mr. Wishart's system of Free-Trade might be applicable enough; but such is not the state of things, nor while the human character continues unchanged, will it ever be. As in the common intercourse of life each individual strives to surpass his fellows, so in the intercourse of nations will the same tendency be found; and this order of Providence has the effect of stimulating the energies of the mind, which otherwise would sit down contented in indolence and obscurity.—Wars are also inevitable while made are as at present constituted, and Mr. W. makes no provision for their occurrence. In fact, with the History of the World before us, it appears to me little better than dreaming to advocate such an Utopian system.

Leaving Religion and Education to the care of others, I will limit myself to Agriculture and Manufactures, principally. Little can be said on Trade, except that it should be left as free as at all practicable. There should be no monopolies, or restrictions, not absolutely necessary for order, and record—so far, Mr. Wishart and I are at one. The Merchant is not a producer, he merely exchanges, or dispenses commodities already created, for which he gets, or charges, a certain profit or commission. With him therefore we have little to do. When he engages in lumbering, or sawing, he becomes a manufacturer, and under this character, like all other manufacturers, he comes under our notice.

On Agriculture, Mr. Wishart states much that to my mind seems indisputable. "Agriculture is," says Professor Liebig, "the true foundation of all Trade and industry—it is the foundation of the riches of States." I wish however that the Rev. gentleman, while he acknowledges that the most efficient means to stimulate Agricultural industry is to procure a good market for its produce, had applied himself with more care to shew us how that market was to be provided. Certainly not by his theory of Manufactures, and as certainly not by his theory of Societies. As he turns our attention to Scotland, I must follow him thither. It is notorious to all, but Political Economists, that the first and principal impulse to Agriculture there, was given by the Banking system adopted in that country. About the year 1695, the first Scottish Bank was instituted, principally by landholders, in order to the improvement of their Estates. Others followed, viz. the Royal Bank, &c., and the Linen Banking Company—this latter for the improvement of the Linen Trade, which it effected to a considerable extent; but it was not until 1729 that the first considerable impulse was given, as well to Agriculture, as to all other interests, by the Cash-credit system, which was legalized by the Legislature of the time, and was just simply giving credit, to a limited amount, to any one who could give safe personal security for the repayment at some future period. This was, I conceive, beginning at the right end. It was not until 1767 that the Highland Society was chartered, long after farming had made great progress, and more than doubled its former proceeds. This Society was commenced, as its name implies, by some Highland proprietors, who wished to see the advanced husbandry of the Lowlands introduced also into the Highlands. This is a very different statement of facts from that of Mr. Wishart; and yet I am quite certain that every old Scotch farmer in the Province will acknowledge its correctness. Mr. Wishart would make improvement in Scotland to be only 53 years old, but he will find that it is of a much earlier date. The Society alluded to did, without any doubt, a great deal; but what possible analogy can there be between it, composed of gentlemen of the first rank, character, and education in the country, and of large property, and our farming associations, where, in most cases, to use a scriptural phrase, the blind are leading the blind; and our publications, useful in some small degree as they may be, can hold no sort of comparison with those of Scotland. Mr. Wishart calumniates the climate of that country also, as any one may satisfy himself of who will take the trouble to examine its thermometrical diaries. We had quite proof enough of the value of the Chemical Lectures, recommended by the Rev. gentleman, to the fate of Dr. Ewart's efforts on that point, which, even among our Legislators at Head Quarters, was denominated gibberish. So much for Agriculture. I may have occasion to speak of its proceeds, or products, under the name of Manufactures, as it is certainly a manufacture of provisions, as others are of clothing, &c., and is thus subject to the same rules of Political Economy. I have already treated incidentally of the Credit system, of which certainly Banks are the principal feature. I will continue to do so in treating of Manufactures, as if its great value, and influence, can be substantiated. I need not trouble myself about it further. Indeed I may say before leaving this point, that were Banks, and other capitalists, here, and on the other side the Atlantic, to withdraw their aid from us in New-Brunswick, we should soon experience a deeper poverty than we have yet met with, and little means to raise ourselves out of its grasp; and I fancy this is so well known and understood, that Mr. Wishart seems the only one insensible of it, among educated men, in the Colony. He speaks of no one having a right to *keep business* until he gets capitalized by his industry, but takes good care not to grapple with the question of how he is to gain this said capital *before* he begins business. There lies the difficulty. He even contradicts himself by saying that manufactures receiving the patronage of governments, and encouragements of government in another place, flourished and so on; while on the whole face of the pamphlet, he deprecates protection most strenuously. He says that capital saved by his gains would put a great deal of industry in movement, while at the same time capital lent by annuitants has the effect of causing over-trading, and all sorts of evils. Poor annuitants in his eyes are an useless, nay a pernicious class, as if after a man has made or saved money, he is not to have any benefit from it.

But I now proceed to the main point at issue in this Province, namely, whether Protection should justly be given to Manufactures of any kind, or not. This question Mr. Wishart and many others confound with Trade, between which the line of separation appears to me very obvious. And here I beg to be understood as by no means advocating a *permanent* tax on the community at large to support any manufacture whatever. What I do advocate, and pretend to prove is, that it is excellent policy to foster any commencing operation of this kind, which shews a probability of eventual success, until it take root—that is to say, until its labourers become intimate with their respective departments, until a market be secured, and its machinery, if such be necessary, be improved. Also, that in every case, and always, where raw materials can be rendered valuable in the Province, by the hand or machinery of men, that such raw materials should, in as far as practicable, be free of all duty, or burthen whatever. In as far as practicable I say, because there may be considerations of international policy standing in the way. National like individuals, are in the habit of making the best bargain they can with each other, and I fear, as often as individuals, endeavour to over-reach each other also, and in spite of the denunciations of universal philanthropists, they will continue to do so, at least until the millenium arrives, in all appearance.

As infants are led and guided by their nurses, so would I have infant trades and manufactures guided and fostered into adolescence, and like them also, when arrived at the state, left to pursue their own way. And in this point I will meet address myself. I have now said enough at one time, and therefore subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant. LYNX.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1845.

FROM EUROPE.—The packet ships Queen of the West, from Liverpool, and Louis Philippe, from Havre, at New-York, have brought intelligence three or four days later than the last steamer from Liverpool.

STATE OF TRADE.—Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that work is brisk and wages are on the advance. In the iron trade, an advance has taken place, and the circulars quote 40s. per ton advance on bars and rods, and 50s. per ton on hoops and sheets, above their January quarter day prices.

It was reported in London that Mr. Gladstone was about to re-enter the Cabinet, in a higher post than the one he resigned.

In the British House of Commons, on the 5th, Sir Robert Peel declared that United States Sugar would be admitted under the same advantages of the reciprocity treaties as the sugars of Java and Manilla.

The London Times of March 4th, gives an account of a destructive fire on the premises of Enderby and Brother, rope makers and South Sea merchants, near Greenwich. The manufactory, a large building overlooking the Thames, was destroyed, with the exception of the bare walls, which fell down during the day by the force of the wind. In this building was a large deposit of manufactured goods. The origin of the fire is unknown. The total loss is supposed to be from £40,000 to £50,000 while the insurance does not exceed £6,000. Two hundred and fifty workmen are thrown out of employment by the calamity.

Sir Robert Peel has announced that Government will bring forward a measure to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews.

A resolution has been introduced into the Diet of Switzerland for the expulsion of the Jesuits from that country. The Diet adjourned amidst great excitement, without any definite action on this important question.

INDIA.—The insurrection in Kolapore and Waree continues unabdued, although 10,000 men are in the field for the purpose of suppressing it.—Three British officers have, in the course of the month, been slain by the enemy. The roads are everywhere blocked up, and robbery and plunder universal. In Lower Scinde the troops continue healthy, and the people quiet. H. M. 78th Highlanders, now at Hyderabad, are suffering as severely as ever from indisposition. They have, in the course of four months, lost 402 men, 85 women, and 120 children, or 577 in all belonging to the regiment.

There was a good deal of sickness at Koolungsoo, China. Lieut. Greene of H. M. S. Plover was buried on the morning of the 4th December, and several officers were off duty.

The Provincial Legislature is expected to be prorogued on or about Saturday next. They have now been in session 70 days.

The Committee of Supply, in the Assembly, closed their sittings on Saturday evening.

A Bill has passed the Assembly granting two additional members to the County of Northumberland. That County will, therefore, after the next Election, have four members in the Assembly.

The claims of the City and County of Saint John to an increase of Representatives, should be among the next to be considered.

At the meeting of the Common Council, on Tuesday evening last, THOMAS MERRITT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Chamberlain of the City.—And His Worship the Mayor re-appointed Mr. JAMES STOCKFORD, High Constable for the ensuing year.

The Royal Mail steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax from Boston, last Thursday morning, and sailed three hours after her arrival, for Liverpool. She carries out 119 passengers—112 from Boston, and 7 from Halifax. Two Roman Catholic Bishops, one from Mexico, the other from Philadelphia, intending to visit Rome, are among the passengers.—John H. Gray, Esquire, of this City, was among the passengers who embarked at Halifax.

BEEVES, &c.—The Steamer *Herald*, arrived this morning from Digby, brought over 34 head of Nova Scotia cattle, 5 calves and 6 sheep.

Our April weather, thus far, has been cold and disagreeable. Large quantities of snow and ice yet remain in sheltered situations; and sufficient snow falls almost daily to keep the travelling in our streets wet and uncomfortable.—An old fashioned snow storm has commenced this afternoon.

WRECK OF BARQUE HIBERNIA.—A letter received by Messrs. Chubb & Co., from Brier Island, we regret to state, announces that the barque *Hibernia*, Capt. Lyon, from Liverpool, bound to this port, with a valuable cargo of merchandize, went ashore on the North West side of Long Island, near Brier Island, Nova-Scotia, on Tuesday night last, 1st inst. in a thick fog and storm, and is a total wreck, only a small portion of her cargo being saved. Crew saved.—The Hibernia was a fine new vessel, being only on her first voyage, and was owned by Christopher Boultenhouse, Esquire, of Sackville, Westmorland County, in this Province.

Since the above was in type we have been favored with the letter, from which we extract the following additional particulars:—

"The ship went on shore on the N. West side of Long Island, on the night of the 1st inst. in a dense fog, and I regret to say she has since broken up, and yesterday when last I visited the wreck, scarcely a vestige of her remained together. The sails, a small part of the running rigging, and a very small proportion of her valuable cargo has been saved, none of which was landed until after the vessel commenced breaking up, and in consequence of a number of barrels of coal tar bursting. The idea that is saved is completely saturated with it and salt water, which consequently renders it of little value.—The crew are all saved."

At a meeting of the officers of the St. John County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, on Thursday last, it was resolved that a Mill for the grinding of Bones for manure should be established as soon as possible, in the vicinity of this city, and the sum of one hundred pounds was set apart for that purpose. Messrs. R. Keltie, R. Jardine, and Thos. Trafton, were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for erecting the Bone Mill and getting it into operation.

A resolution was also passed for expending the sum of Forty Pounds in Agricultural premiums, to be distributed at the Annual Fair, in this City, next October, and the President named Messrs. Keltie, Jardine, N. Creighton, H. Blakslee, W. Jack, and M. H. Perley, a Committee to settle the scale of Premiums, and manage all the business of the Fair.

It was Resolved, That the sum of Five Pounds should be given this season as Premiums on Horticultural productions, of which a show should take place at a proper period during the Summer.

Mr. Peter Dewar, of Black River, Mr. Nugent Creighton, of the Marsh, and Mr. Perley, Emigrant Agent, were appointed a Committee to visit the new Settlements in this County, and recommend such of the humbler class of Settlers to the consideration of the Board, as they might find deserving of encouragement, either for superior skill, energy or industry.

The members of the Society purpose dining together on the Fair-day, as a means of promoting a better acquaintance among the members of the Society, and creating a warmer feeling toward the encouragement of Agriculture in this County.

The Society expect a considerable supply of seed grain and other seeds, of kinds not usually imported, by the Cannore, which vessel would sail from the Clyde about the 15th March.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The growing importance of our City, and of the varied interests which have lately grown up within it, have led to the proposal of a re-organization of the Chamber of Commerce, which has been entertained by the existing Members, with the same liberal spirit hitherto so conspicuous in their exertions for the public good. It has occasionally been difficult even to leave an impressionable Committee the representation of the great interests involved in the commerce of this Port, because their proceedings, however just, were liable to be misinterpreted, and their influence, in some degree, to be thereby diminished; we therefore have great pleasure in being enabled to offer for the action of the Executive Board hereforth more generally acceptable, although at the same time, we doubt whether much additional talent can be thrown into it. The greater the interest taken in the affairs among the commercial community in the proceedings of the Chamber, the more diligent will the Committee be rendered in their effort to give expression to the generally prevailing sentiment, upon what occasion soever it may be required; and, when given, it cannot well be mistaken, or marred with any charge of impropriety to which the late Chamber was sometimes subjected. A long list of new subscribers has been obtained, and we learn that a general meeting will shortly take place for the election of Office-bearers and the transaction of other business.—*Courier.*

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We understand that only about one hundred shares of the Stock of this Company remain to be subscribed for, which will no doubt be taken up, and the terms of the Act of Incorporation complied with, before the general meeting of the shareholders on the 15th instant.—*Ib.*

THE ASSEMBLY.—An occasional correspondent at Fredericton informs us, that the Committee of Supply closed its labours at a late hour on Saturday evening last, after voting a much larger amount than recommended by the Finance Committee. The Legislative Council were engaged the whole of the day on Saturday, in debate on a Bill sent up from the Assembly, for incorporating the Catholic Bishop of New-Brunswick. This Bill, after passing the House unanimously, appears to have created quite a ferment in the Legislative Council. A call of that Honorable Body was moved, and in consequence those members who had left Fredericton, have been summoned to return to their seats by Thursday next. The Honble. Mr. Johnston and the Honble. Colonel Wyer, who are both here, leave for Fredericton to-morrow morning. The Honble. Mr. Chandler, who has returned to Dorchester, has been sent for, as also the Honble. Colonel Hatch at St. Andrews.—*New-Brunswicker of this morning.*

SACKVILLE ACADEMY.—We refer our readers to the Letter of the Rev. H. PICKARD, Principal of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, to the Editors of the Courier, on the first page of this paper. We subjoin a few remarks from the Fredericton "Reporter," on the subject of the Academy, its management, &c.:—

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns the copy of a Letter from the Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, to the Editors of the New-Brunswick Courier.

Our readers will recollect that we some time ago announced as a *report*, the suspension of the Parliamentary Grant to the above Institution, in the Legislative Council, on account of some remarks made in his place by an Hon. Member of that branch of the Legislature. Our *report* was correct; but shortly afterwards the grant passed rather quietly, and has since been assented to by the Head of the Government.

We were from the very first inclined to think that the whole affair had its origin in misconception; and we were convinced that the charge could not be sustained; but in the absence of all official information on the subject, we were constrained to remain silent.

The phrase "Religious excitement" is as liable to different constructions as any other two words contained within the wide range of the English language. *Different*, because while one man thinks himself right in supposing that all excitement should be laid aside in Religious matters, another concludes with more reason, that without excitement there can be no Religion at all. Johnson defines the term, to raise, to animate, to stir up, to encourage; and a higher authority than Johnson has said, that "it is good to be zealously affected in a good cause."

We do not however assume the position that there has been much Religious excitement lately in the Sackville Academy; we know not that there has,—but upon one point we can speak confidently: there never has been any attempt to proselyte any of the Students. Its Rev. Principal has been known to us for many years, as a man of superior talents and attainments, and as a person rationalized in the first degree to distinguish the point where Religion ends—and fanaticism begins. And we should as soon, from what we know of his character, suspect him of making converts to Mahommedanism, as being a designing person who could take a mean advantage of the power which he might exercise over the minds of his pupils in their proselytism to his own Religious opinions.

We have never had the pleasure of seeing the Academy; but his original rise from the extraordinary benevolence of one man—its successful management under the Rev. Mr. Pickard, the truth of which may be established by its hundred scholars at the present moment, the universal testimony of pupils, parents, and the public in its favour; all agree in giving it a character second to none in the Province.

But there is still another guard over the Academy, giving an additional guarantee, if such were wanting, for its proper management; and when we mention the name of the Rev. Mr. Wood, Chairman of the District, and Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions in New-Brunswick, we apprehend that both the friends and enemies of the Institution will grant that our proposition is well assumed. And here we might add, that even beyond that gentleman, there is another and superior power in the British Methodist Conference to which he belongs, and to which he is responsible. No Institution connected with Wesleyan Methodism, is permitted to stand alone like a wounded reed in the wilderness.

We give the Rev. Mr. Pickard's Letter entire; as a lover of truth and justice, and the great cause of Education, we cannot do less; and we are glad the misunderstanding (if it has fallen in our way) is at the subject."

CHARITY SALE.—The Committee of the Charity Sale, having finished the distribution of Clothing for the season, present the following statement:

Collected at the Sale,	£100 13 9
Expended in Clothes, viz.—230 Frocks, Closks, &c.; 100 pairs of Stockings, Socks, &c.; 40 Jackets and Trousers, 90 pairs Shoes, - - £60 13 9	
Books, - - - 10 0 0	
Deposited in Savings' Bank for the ensuing year, - 10 0 0	
	£100 13 9

RIFLE BALL.—The Rifle Company, 1st Battalion City Militia, under the command of Captain McMackin, gave a splendid Ball, at the *St. John Hotel*, on Wednesday evening last, which was attended by two hundred ladies and gentlemen. The room was very appropriately decorated; the brilliant display made by the ladies, and the variety of military dresses worn by the gentlemen of the different Militia Companies, formed a pleasing and interesting spectacle, and the party separated highly pleased with the enjoyments of the evening.—*Chronicle.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, to be Mayor of the City of Saint John, for the ensuing year.

James White, Esquire, to be Sheriff, and William Bayard, M. D., Coroner, for the City and County of Saint John, for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Lieut. Governor in Council.
Secretary's Office, April 1, 1845. A. READE.

The steamer *Herald*, Capt. Brown, with a number of passengers, started this forenoon for Eastport, to meet the American Steamer Portland, Capt. Rogers, for