

warmer, soothing him. 'Nothing indeed, dear Barnaby, look! You see there are but you and me.'

He gazed at her vacantly, and becoming reassured by degrees, burst into a wild laugh. 'But let us see,' he said, thoughtfully, 'were we talking? Was it you and me? Where have we been?'

'Nowhere but here.' 'Ay, but Hugh, and I,' said Barnaby. '—that's it. Maypole Hugh, and I, you know, and Grip—we have been lying in the forest, and among the trees by the road side, with a dark lantern after night came on, and the dog in a noose ready to slip him when the man came by.'

'What man?' 'The robber; him that the stars winked at— We have waited for him after dark these many nights, and we shall have him. I'd know him in a thousand. Mother, see here! This is the man. Look!'

He twisted his handkerchief round his head, pulled his hat upon his brow, wrapped his coat about him, and stood up before her: so like the original he counterfeited, that the dark figure peering out behind him might have passed for his own shadow.

'Ha ha! We shall have him,' he cried, ridding himself of the semblance as hastily as he had assumed it. 'You shall see him, mother, bound hand and foot, and brought to London at a saddle-girth; and you shall hear of him at Tyburn Tree if we have luck. So Hugh says. You're pale again, and trembling. And why do you look behind me so?'

(To be continued.)

EMIGRATION.

The observations contained in the following article, from a London paper of the 28th April, are well deserving of attention in this Province, in which so large a field is open to the enterprise of European Emigrants. It is especially important that the views of municipal settlement, suggested in the extract from the German papers, should be considered as the basis of any plans which may be set on foot. It is quite time that the miserable expedient of considering the colonies as a refuge for the destitute, should give way to the nobler object of carrying out the religion, the arts and institutions of the old world.

Providence has bestowed on these regions, the most valuable resources.—Ports and harbours secure and accessible, the means of internal communication by navigable rivers and streams, forests of fine timber; coal, iron, and other materials, with inexhaustible supplies of fish in the rivers and the seas.

A casual inspection of the map of this Province alone, with its 14,000,000 of unreclaimed acres, intersected in all directions between the latitudes of 44° and 48° north, must satisfy us of the field that it presents. Let us hope therefore, that measures may be adopted to render it available to the hardy and enterprising Germans, as well as to the people of the United Kingdom.

Let the wilderness be opened to them, and locations be laid out, where colonies may be settled and freely formed, in the spirit of the old common Law of England, whereby concord and co-operation may be secured, which in the arduous undertaking of a first settlement, are so well calculated to accelerate the progress of the Colonists, and to preserve amongst them the bonds of civilized life.

The result of such a policy would be, the simultaneous formation of English, Irish, Scotch and German settlements, which would rival each other in successful enterprise; and in a generation or two become moulded into a community having the distinctive characteristics of the various races. Europe has still to fulfil her destiny as the "magna vororum mater," and England herself may be held out as an example of the effects of combining the attributes of different families of mankind under the influence of that glorious constitution, which we inherit and under which we cannot fail to prosper.

From a Correspondent of the London Morning Post.

Having met of late in the German papers with many curious and highly interesting observations on the recognised approach of an eventful epoch for emigration, and which, if profited by in a statesmanlike manner on the part of our Ministers, will contribute in an extraordinary degree to the increase of our colonial strength, or, at any rate, to the advancement and extension of our commerce, even although it be directed only to a market such as Brazil, a country that takes from us almost every thing it consumes of manufactured goods. I give you a translation from one of them which appears to me to be about the most concise and accurate review of emigration affairs that has appeared for some time; and, following this up with other extracts from the German writers, I may, on a future occasion, present you with my own conclusions on the various conclusions therein embodied. Your readers will, in the meanwhile, not be unwilling to obtain a glimpse of the prospect we have of seeing our Canadian, South Australian, New Zealandian, and Fatherlandian settlements strengthened by exclusively German colonies, or at least municipalities, at no cost to this country, but merely the trouble of passing a law similar to that which created the provinces of South Australia, New Zealand, &c. and the formation of a board of commissioners to levy a small loan for defraying the expense of preliminary arrangements, such as the survey, municipal buildings, the transportation of a few thousand German labourers to lay the foundation of a regular course of emigration, and the like. Nor need we at all feel a jealousy of Brazil for perchance offering more advantages in the encouragement of German emigration. Such emigration must be considered a great benefit to our manufacturing interest, and scarcely less desirable than a direct accession of free labour to our own colonies, provided the position of this country is not unfavourably affected by the commercial treaties Brazil is about renewing with the states of Europe:—

ON THE VARIOUS SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION. Translation from the Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 5th of March.

England is daily proceeding nearer to perfection in the system, and it is of interest to Germany to know what goes on there in this important matter; for England, Germany, and China, are the only countries which, in consequence of their high state of civilization, and consequent redundancy of population, have an emigration on a large scale. In China and in Germany it is left to chance, and to individual energy; and although the emigrants of these countries do not prosper the less for that, yet their mother country loses all the advantages which she would have a right to expect from the spreading of her descendants. Had China organised her emigration, in-

stead of throwing difficulties into its way, there would long since have existed Chinese colonies in the ultra-Gangetic peninsula, in Borneo, in the Moluccas—nay, perhaps even New Holland would have been discovered and peopled these 500 years by Chinese nations, which as subjects or allies, would have given to the mother country power, riches, commerce and navigation, while now they are lost by intermarriage with the mass of the natives of the countries to which they emigrate, or are butchered, from time to time, in masses, as they have been repeatedly in Java and other parts. Had Germany at all cared for her emigrants, and facilitated and prepared for them the first, and always difficult establishment in America, there would now exist in North and South America German States, perhaps in political connection with the United States, with Great Britain, or with Brazil; but, in language, morals, and commerce, thoroughly German. England alone has understood how to form nations of her sons which the pressure of an excessive population drives away, and her present power, chiefly derived from her colonies, recompenses her abundantly for the often sparing, and still often injudiciously dispensed aid which she formerly gave them. Perhaps it is not yet too late for Germany to learn how a nation acts whose territory is getting too narrow for it, and which feels in itself the germ and the strength of future greatness. At any rate the present circumstances, when a large consumption of raw colonial materials in Europe, and the abolition of the slave trade have produced a great demand for free labour in half-civilized and sparingly inhabited countries, which causes a daily increasing kind of traffic in white men, these considerations impose on the governments of Germany the duty of protecting their emigrants against the allurements and false representations of rapacious planters, who would seduce them away to countries, the climate and circumstances of which are by no means suitable for them.

The great success of the first settlements of the New Zealand Company in Port Nicholson, led to the foundation of a second, which is calculated for a much greater extension. A new association has been formed which proposes to build a second town on the territory of the old company. It announces that it will sell 201,000 acres of land, in lots at the rate of 30s. per acre. Of the proceeds of £300,000, 150,000 are to be set aside to send out 9,000 labourers, £50,000 for the government arrangements and buildings of the colony, £50,000 for public works (£20,000 for steam navigation, £15,000 for schools, and £15,000 for churches of all creeds,) &c. The situation of the town is not yet fixed, and will be chosen only on the arrival of the commissaries of the company in New Zealand; but the confidence of the public in such undertakings, the abundance of capital, and the necessity for the emigration of younger sons are so great, that it is no matter of doubt whatsoever, that all the lots of land will be taken on the first day. The company keeps back 200,000 acres for the natives, which, according to the regulations of the New Zealand Company, are to be held in trust for them until they be so advanced in civilisation as to be able to judge for themselves of the value of the land, when it will be handed to them, without the danger of throwing it away on swindlers for spirits or bawbles. The opening price of the land with the first company was twenty shillings, but it has been seen by experience that this price will not supply the means to transport from Europe a sufficient supply of labourers, and that it is more advantageous for the buyers themselves to give a higher price for the land and to pay a lower price for labour than the other way. It is probable that the price of the land will be more and more enhanced. The company is on the point of sending out its first vessel with commissaries and land-surveyors, who will be followed by twenty emigrant vessels during the year. In New South Wales there have settled in the vicinity of Sydney, four German families, who are forming sugar plantations, and erecting refineries. They brought with them some capital and began operations at once. Because of the great dryness of the climate, New South Wales is one of those few lands where it is possible for whites to work under the free scope of Heaven in a temperate which matures the sugarcane. But this very dryness makes doubtful the result of the undertaking since artificial irrigation is impossible in the present state of the Australian rivers.

But there is something moving in South America which concerns Germany much, and which deserves serious attention. The increasing difficulties which England opposes to the slave trade, and which, though inefficient in putting a stop to it, do nevertheless enhance much the price of the Negro by rendering the arrival of the slavers rather precarious, have called into existence in Brazil a powerful party, resolved to apply the new colonization theories to that country. They were there introduced by a Brazilian, who had resided some time in England, and gained such an ascendancy within a very short time in the public opinion as to enlist in its favor not only all the public journals but also the Chambers. It would occupy too much space to relate the entire history of the attempts made to introduce the theory. Suffice it to say, that at the conclusion of the sessions of last year a special committee of the House of Deputies gave, with the concurrence of the Ministry, a long report, on which was based a project of law, which is destined to produce a great revolution there in the colonisation and labour principle. The report is a remarkable document for a country of which the produce has for years wholly and solely rested on slave labor.

Although this project was not, for want of time, converted into a law during the last session, yet there is no doubt that an Act embracing its views will be adopted, and that then Brazil will look as a matter of preference to the German States for emigrants. It is then incumbent on the German Governments to adopt measures for protecting the interests of their emigrants, and not to leave them to absolute chance. Brazil is not fit for German labourers in all its districts. In the southern provinces, and in the uplands, agricultural labor can be well pursued, even by Germans, but in some parts of Brazil they can only meet with a miserable existence and premature death from excessive heat, and therefore, the appropriation of these emigrants must not be left to interested land proprietors or to a corrupted Administration, such as were those who formerly directed the attempts at colonization in Brazil. The proposal, as it stands now, is generally inadmissible. If the Brazilian planter or landowner is to repay the cost of transport of the emigrants he will be inclined to consider them as his property, and in our opinion, generations must pass away before a free man can trust himself into the hands of a former slaveowner. Thus so long as the Brazilian Government will not renounce repayment, and so long as it will not secure to the immigrant full liberty to make his own contract for his labor with the landowner, or to buy crown land where and how he pleases, so long shall we dissuade every one of our countrymen from entering into any connection at all with the empire, for it would be nothing else than the replacement of the slavery of blacks by the slavery of whites. To establish emigration to Brazil on a secure footing, German agents should be sent thither to buy tracts of public lands, or of large private domains in healthy and favorable situations; to organise these German settlements in separate municipalities; and strenuously to uphold and protect their rights by a clear understanding with government and previously obtained guarantees.

Only large and compact masses of German emigrants can maintain themselves in Brazil, with-

out falling back into barbarism, and assimilating themselves to the half savage hordes of Negroes and Indian Mixtures which exist in some parts of the interior. They must have extensive municipal rights, and the most perfect guarantees of their rights and their property. The difficulties which they will find there on the part of nature and of man will be fully sufficient by themselves but they can be conquered if those guarantees are given; and until such guarantees are given in a satisfactory manner, we shall advise every one of our countrymen to avoid Brazil, and to emigrate either to North America or to South Australia, where they will find a more moderate climate and civilized communities.

From the Quebec Gazette of May 19.

We have been favoured with a copy of a Petition to the House of Commons from "the undersigned Merchants, Traders and Citizens of Montreal," against the contemplated alterations in the Timber Duties. It is too long for this day's Gazette. It enters fully into the advantages of the Trade, to the Colonies and the United Kingdom, particularly as it concerns British maritime superiority, independence of supplies from Foreign and rival powers, and emigration. The following paragraph from the petition, gives the opinion of practical men, on the importance of the trade to the Provinces:—

"That the only means enjoyed by the Canadas of paying for their supplies of British goods are by exports of Timber and Wood articles—Wheat and Wheaton flour—and Pot and Pearl Ashes. Even whilst possessed of all these resources, the balance of trade which the United Kingdom is materially against the Provinces, and exchange generally at a high premium. Of the ashes annually exported, about one half are introduced from the United States, and paid for in money. And it is to be remarked that owing to the increased use of substitutes, and the apparent cheapness of their production, the returns derivable from Pot and Pearl Ashes have of late years materially decreased. The quantities shipped bear no proportion to those of former years. Little or no return of profit now accrues to the manufacturer—and circumstances justify the apprehension that at no distant day the commerce of this article throughout these Provinces will be entirely discontinued. The Trade in Furs and Peltries, which formerly yield a remittance of considerable value is now totally withdrawn wheat Flour and Timber may therefore be considered as the chief, if not the only, means possessed by the Canadas for carrying on their trade with the Mother Country. The former article, although a principal object of culture in the Colonies, yet, owing to the uncertainty of production in northern climates, cannot be reckoned upon as a never failing source of remittance; as the limited quantity which the Provinces will be able to export in the ensuing summer, in consequence of the nearly total failure of the harvest throughout the Lower Province, and a partial failure in Upper Canada, will amply prove. The recurrence of unfavorable seasons, if this crop were to be depended upon solely for the payments of Foreign importations, would disable the country from making remittances for one or two years. And experience has shown that a remunerating price is not always to be obtained in the markets to which this produce can be conveyed. Little, therefore, remains for export but Timber; and if that resource should be withdrawn, the trade with the Mother Country, already languishing from the operation of causes which are familiar to all, must speedily come to a very low ebb."

We observe that another petition is receiving signatures at Montreal, praying for the introduction of Corn from Canada into the United Kingdom, free of duty. If such a prayer were granted, it would be of no use, if the protective system in favour of British agriculturists were done away with, so as to admit foreign grain on the same terms. If that system were only relaxed, in favour of Canada, it would still be of no use to Canada, unless our merchants and capitalists could pass off the produce of the United States' agriculturists for Canadian produce; for Canada, on an average of years, produces no surplus of corn. It would not be very creditable to avail ourselves of British Laws for protecting British agriculturists against the introduction of foreign corn, to introduce it by a description of fraud from Canada. Such a trade might answer the ends of a few, but it would give no employment to the nonagricultural population in Canada, and only a trifling encouragement to British shipping; no home market to the Canadian agriculturists; but would in fact bring into competition with their produce, the produce of the United States in the only markets to which Canada farmers could resort to. If the United States' produce were made subject to duties, if they were low, would not support the line of Custom-Houses and officers to collect them; if they were high, most of all that would come in, would be smuggled; and the Canada farmers be the losers.

We certainly do think, that in so far as the interests of the Province are concerned, if the British Government and Parliament had not extended the protective system to Colonial Timber, we would have had no good grounds of complaint. But thirty years after the trade has been created by act of Parliament; after the capital and industry of the country has been so deeply engaged in it, that almost every inhabitant of the Province is interested in it, directly or indirectly, it is neither consistent with good faith nor justice, to withdraw the protection on which they had a right to calculate.

In so far as the interests and wants of the nation are concerned, the Government and Parliament must be allowed to be the best judges.—We do not however believe in their infallibility. As British subjects, we have a right to form our very humble opinion on this as well as other subjects of public concern, and we doubt if any interest can compensate for an act, which the generality of mankind, will hold to be inconsistent with justice.

A most distressing accident, occurred this morning at about eleven o'clock, a large mass of Cape Diamond, with the wall from the Governor's Garden to the base of the Citadel gave way, and buried under masses of stone and earth the houses in Champlain street, opposite the Custom House. About eight buildings in all are destroyed. Part of the inmates were at work, but it is supposed that between twenty and thirty persons were in the houses. Thirteen dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. Some were alive and sent to the hospital. The military are assisting in removing the rocks and earth and searching the ruins.

The accident in Champlain Street, on Monday the 17th inst. has proved more disastrous than we represented it to be at the time. The following list of persons known to have been in the houses at the time of the calamity, has been politely furnished by the City Clerk, and we fear it is yet incomplete:—

Williams' House.—Mrs. Williams and two children dead; Jane Crawford and Ellen Reid, dead; Miss Williams and sister, uninjured.

Power's House.—Mr. Power, Mrs. Power, and two children, uninjured; Mrs. Hayes, do. Patrick Hayes, (child) dead.

Considine's House.—John Considine, dead; Joseph Considine not found; Peter, Mary and Michael Considine, (children) injured; Mary Ryall, injured.

Connors' House.—Mrs. Connors and daughter, dead; Mrs. Gallagher, dead; Dominic Gualley, dead; Patrick Doherty, dead; Robert Mc

Kibbin, (Policeman), dead; John Fisher, dead; Eli McGuire not found.

Gaulin's House.—Mr. Gaulin, dead; Mrs. Gaulin, injured; Miss Gaulin, dead; Mr. Gaulin's child, do; George Jones, do; Mrs. Jones and child, do; Lucie Labadie, do; Leon Leonard, do; D. Fitzpatrick, do; Henri Côté, do; Francois Chartier, do; Julie St. Laurent and her cousin, Julie St. Laurent, not found.

Young's House.—Miss Young, dead.

O'Sullivan's House.—Ann Sullivan, injured, Mrs. McCluskie, not found; Mrs. McCluskie's infant, uninjured.

Roy's House.—All the family, (five in number), uninjured. Angele Guilmet, injured.

RECAPITULATION.

Dead, 26.—Saved, 22.—Not found, 6.

The following extract from the Quebec Mercury of yesterday, gives some account of the state of the sufferers conveyed to the Hotel Dieu:—

"The religious ladies of the Hotel Dieu, with their characteristic benevolence, have received seven of the injured persons into that establishment, although there were no vacant beds in the regular wards at the time of the calamity. It is almost unnecessary to say that every care, skill and attention is shown to the unfortunate on the part of the Medical attendants as well as the Nuns; and that the whole of these cases promise to do well."

"The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of the following persons previous to one o'clock this day:—

"Robert McKibbin, Mary Connors, Margaret Connors, Dominique Grealy, Patrick Doherty, Mary Gallagher, Jane Crawford, John Considine, John Fisher, Park Hayes, Mary Williams, Emmanuel William, Rose Ann Williams, Ellen Hall, wife of Robt. Reed, Margaret Young, Henri Cole, Jos. Gaulin, Julie Gaulin, and Marie Gaulin."

"The following have since been found:— Denis Fitzpatrick, George Jones, Madeline Jones his wife, Madeline Jones an infant, Leon Leonard, Lucie St. Laurent, Francois Chartier."

The exertions of the Military, the Mayor, several members of the Corporation, Mr. Symes, Justice of the Peace, and the Police, have been meritorious; and Mr. Wells, foreman of Mr. Black's ship-yard, with a number of hands employed in the yard, have been conspicuous among the citizens who assisted in searching for and recovering the bodies of the sufferers from under the ruins of the houses, and the masses of rock under which they were buried.

It would not be doing justice to the character of benevolence which the citizens of Quebec have always maintained, to suppose that they will not do everything in their power, to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors, of the present calamity.

The distress, besides the wounds which no human assistance can relieve, must be severe. We saw yesterday morning an industrious Irish woman, who supported herself and family by selling on the market, who could not keep away from the place where some parts of the bodies of her husband and two children were visible under the rocks, while the labourers were making efforts to reach the mangled remains.—Altogether, the marks of blood on the dress and furniture scattered among the ruins, extending across two trees blocked up by the fallen masses, and the numerous dead bodies, horribly disfigured, collected under a shed on the wharf, presented a heart-rending and appalling spectacle.

A funeral procession of 17 bodies proceeded from the Lower Town Church to the Roman Catholic Cathedral this morning, preceded by a numerous body of the Clergy, and followed by a great concourse of people. A solemn funeral service was performed for these lamented victims of the late accident.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

The call made by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in aid of Emigration by the formation of Societies, has been promptly met at Fredericton and St. John; and it will be perceived that a meeting has been appointed in the County of Sumbury for the 12th of June, when the present hurry incident to the season shall have subsided.

On Saturday last a meeting took place at Fredericton, the High Sheriff in the chair when, as will be seen by the following Resolution, it was determined to revive an old Society, which had been dormant for several years:

Resolved, That as a great many Emigrants are now on their Passage to this Province from the Mother Country, and as it is highly desirable to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government by assisting them either in locating or by providing employment for them on their arrival, this Society be again put into operation.

Resolved, That as it appears by the minutes of the Society, several alterations in the original institution thereof, have from time to time been made, and as it may be found necessary to make further alterations therein, both as to the amount of the Subscription, and in other respects, there be a Committee of seven Members appointed to revise the rules of the Society, and suggest such alterations therein as they may deem advisable, and report the same at the next meeting of the Society, for consideration.

Resolved, That the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. Mr. Dollard, the Honourable Thomas Baillie, the Honourable G. F. Street, James Taylor and Charles Fisher, Esquires, and Mr. Gowan, be the Committee for that purpose, and that any three of them be a quorum for the despatch of business.

Resolved, That a new Subscription List be immediately opened for Subscribers.

Resolved, That this Meeting be adjourned until one o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday next, at the County Court House.

The Society again met at the County Court House, pursuant to the order of adjournment, on Tuesday the 25th inst. at one o'clock, p. m.

The Honourable Mr. Baillie took the chair.

The Honourable Mr. Street from the Committee appointed to revise the Bye Laws, presented a Report of the alterations recommended by the Committee, which was read, and it was then

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee be accepted and adopted by the Society, and the Rules as therein recommended be fairly entered in the Minutes, and stand from henceforth as the Rules of the "York County Emigrant Society," and that 200 copies of the said Rules be forthwith printed for distribution, and be published also in the Royal Gazette and Sentinel Newspapers.

Resolved, That from the length of time that the Society has remained inoperative, no Officer being now in Office, the following be the Officers of the Society for the year ending on the 1st Tuesday in January next, namely:—Hon. Thomas Baillie, President; Hon. G. F. Street, 1st Vice-President; The Surveyor General, Ex-Officio, 2d Vice President; James Taylor, Esquire, Treasurer; Robert Gowan, Secretary. Committee.—Lt. Col. Hayne, L. A. Wilmot, Esq. Charles Fisher, Esq. Rev. Mr. Dollard, Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, B. Wollhaupter, Esq. Isaac Kilburn, Henry Jones, James A. Miles, Allan McLean, Lewis Huestis, Esquires.

Resolved, That the Surveyor General be requested to permit the Office of this Society to

be kept in the Crown Office, and that the Secretary of the Society be in that Department.

Resolved, That the Committee now elected, be requested to make all necessary enquiry as to the state of the Funds of the Society, and what, if any, available balance now remains, particularly as to the loan of £150 made in the year 1832, to the Board of Health, for Fredericton, out of the funds of the Society, and to take such steps as they may deem advisable, to attain payment of the said loan or any other balance due the Society, and also for obtaining Subscribers and Members thereof.

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare the form of a Circular to be written pursuant to the 13th Rule, and that he get 200 copies thereof printed and forwarded as early as possible, and that he also get inserted in the Royal Gazette, without delay, the Public Notice required to be given by the 13th Rule, the same to be continued for several weeks, the expense of which to be paid out of the funds of the Society, under the direction of the Committee of Management.

Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, Lieut. Governor of this Province, with a copy of the Rules as now established, and of the Resolution passed at this Meeting, and respectfully solicit that His Excellency will be pleased to accept the Office of Patron of the Society, and give such aid and encouragement in carrying into effect the objects and views thereof, as his high station and influence will afford.

The Society then adjourned.

R. GOWAN, Secretary.

ST. JOHN, May 26.

ST. JOHN EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a requisition of His Worship the Mayor, for a Public Meeting to be held at the Exchange on Saturday last, to take into consideration a communication from the Provincial Secretary, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the manifest advantages of establishing Emigration Societies for the various important objects suggested in the Royal Gazette of the 19th inst.—The Meeting took place accordingly, and was most respectfully attended, His Worship the Mayor in the Chair.—The Secretary, Mr. Wedderburn, was then called upon to read the above communications—which being done, the following spirited and gratifying Resolutions were adopted.

Moved by John R. Partelow, Esquire, and seconded by the Hon. Hugh Johnston:

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting cordially respond to the call of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor upon the several Counties in this Province, as to the great advantages that will be derived in forming Emigrant Societies, for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of the numerous Emigrants arrived and expected to arrive during the year.

Resolved unanimously, That in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, an Association be forthwith formed whose object shall be to devise the best means of affording early employment to such Emigrants on their arrival; to assist in forwarding them to other parts of the Province where labour may be obtained, and by every means in its power to ensure their settlement within it.

Resolved unanimously, That a subscription list be immediately opened, and that as soon as the sum required by the Act of Assembly shall be subscribed, that application be made for the Provincial Grant of the last Session towards this important object.

After which a subscription list was most liberally opened, and is now in course of signature. The Officers and Committee of the Institution being—

Hon. Wm. Black, (Mayor), President; Hon. Charles Simonds, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Vice Presidents; A. Wedderburn, Esq. Secretary; John V. Thurgar, Esq. Treasurer; who, with the following Gentlemen, constitute the directory:—John R. Partelow, Wm. Wright, P. Besnard, Isaac Woodward, A. Gesner, Robert Payne, George Younger, Robert Bayard, M. D.

The Committee will meet at the Exchange every morning, at half-past nine o'clock, for the transaction of business relative to the objects of the Society, and the interests of Immigrants in the Province by application or otherwise.

WILLIAM BLACK, President.

A. WEDDERBURN, Secretary.

We look upon the formation of such Societies, as being fraught with a beneficial moral effect; and that they will have a tendency to disabuse the public mind, in which an improper prejudice has existed against emigration. In this way a new feeling will be created, which shall have for its object, the extensive settlement and improvement of the country; by which an amelioration of climate will be produced, and contentment and prosperity shall pervade the land.

We have great satisfaction in being able to announce to our readers, that Her Majesty's Government are about contracting for an additional line of steamers to these Colonies, giving us a weekly communication with the Mother Country, and that His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke intends representing the great benefits that would accrue to the public generally, and more particularly to the Government, if the new line, which would run every alternate week, were required to come to this port direct; the present line to go to Halifax as usual. It appears to us highly desirable that our citizens, especially the mercantile part of them, should immediately represent in their true colours the great advantages that the port of St. John affords for this purpose; and support to the utmost of their power the exertions of our worthy Lieutenant Governor, who already shows himself so warmly interested in our behalf.—Herald.

Sacred Music Society.—This excellent Society gave a concert at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening; at which about three hundred persons were present. The vocal and instrumental performances gave general satisfaction. At the conclusion "God Save the Queen" was sung and played, while the audience stood up.—News.

We are glad to hear that the N. B. and N. S. Land Company are about to lay out fifty or sixty allotments of 100 acres each, extending from the upper granted lots on the Keswick to the Royal Road, for actual settlement. The land is excellent, and will be offered for sale on reasonable terms; the particulars of which may be known by applying at the Emigrant Office, Fredericton, or to the Commissioner at Stanley; where information will also be given on the subject of the vacant lots on the Stanley Road, as well as of the Company's lands generally, and which we consider as very liberal and satisfactory.

Through the liberality of the Company, a medical gentleman of high reputation has been ordered to purchase lands, with a view to establish himself at Stanley, and efforts are making in England to encourage a clergyman of the Church of England to follow this example. Such conduct reflects the highest credit on an Association, whose heavy expenditure on improvements have hitherto met with so unprofitable a return. We nevertheless feel confident of the ultimate success of the undertaking, and consider that the farther out-