

RAILWAYS IN THE COLONIES.—The following piece of news is taken from an article in the Brighton Gazette of January 22.

"In connexion with this subject, we have pleasure in stating that Her Majesty's Government are not backward in seeing the necessity that may exist for railways in our Colonies, and one of the first acts of Mr. Gladstone, as Colonial Minister, has been to invite gentlemen connected with the Colonies to a conference, and to give them information of a despatch of recommendation which he proposes sending to the Governor of each colony. There were twenty-eight gentlemen present, who agreed that the Minister's intentions were liberal in the extreme, and departed highly gratified with the urbanity, intelligence and frankness of the Colonial Secretary, who said distinctly that however strongly he might recommend any one point, if, after mature deliberation in the colony, it was thought unadvisable, he would not press it. One thing only he was positive about, viz., that to prevent ill-digested schemes that would not be likely to be carried through, 10 per cent. on the capital must be paid up, before the Royal Assent would be given."

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—Richard Smyth, a Farmer, residing in the Titagouche settlement, perished on the road, between Bathurst and his own house, on the evening of Tuesday, the 24th ult., within a quarter of a mile of a farm house. He had left the village about dusk, and his body was found on Wednesday, early, laying extended on the road-side; he appears to have made great efforts to proceed on his journey, as there are several marks in the snow where he had evidently been struggling.

Mr. Smyth was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country a few years ago; he was possessed of considerable intelligence, well liked in his neighbourhood, and has left a widow and eleven children.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS.—At the request of several persons, we examined the approaches to the Public Landing in Chatham, between the wharves of Messrs. Peabody and Samuel, and we do not wonder that complaints have been made respecting the same. We call the attention of our Commissioners to the evils complained of, with the full assurance that something will be done by them, to remove the nuisance which at present exists, and to prevent the public making it in future, what it appears to have been this season, the receptacle for the filth and rubbish of the town. If parties find it necessary to clear up their yards, &c. they should be compelled to place the refuse in some other place than in the vicinity, and in some instances, on a public thoroughfare, which, although it be on the river, we contend is as much a highway as if it were on the land. We are astonished that parties should have such little regard for the comfort and convenience of their neighbours, as has been evinced in this instance, especially as it would have taken very little extra labour, to place the heaps of dirt in such positions as not to cause annoyance or offence.

STEAMER ST. GEORGE.—The Chatham Gazette, of the 24th ult., contains the Report of the Prince Edward's Island Steam Navigation Company, from which we copy the following extracts, as well as an account of the expenditure and receipts of the company during the past season.

"At the special meeting which took place on the 14th day of January last, a resolution was passed, authorizing the Directors to take necessary steps for procuring a Steamboat of 60 horse power, to be placed on the station at an early period as possible next season. In the anticipation of such a proceeding, the Directors had sent Cap. Mathewson to England with instructions for his guidance, in either contracting for an engine of 60 horse power, to be placed in a vessel built in the Island, or for the purchase of a suitable vessel of the most improved construction, of that power; if the price and condition of the vessel, and all other circumstances, should render such a purchase the most advisable. An advertisement, inserted

at the instance of Captain Mathewson, in the Shipping Gazette, has been received here, showing that Captain Mathewson is in the diligent performance of the duties intrusted to him; and we may expect by the next mail to receive important information of his proceedings. Meanwhile, to prevent the loss of time which might occur if Captain Mathewson should not be able to meet with a desirable Steam-ship of the size and character required by his instructions, we have the satisfaction to report to you that measures have been taken to prepare timber in readiness to build, if it should in consequence thereof be finally determined to build here, and this without risk or cost to the Company.

"The Directors consider the change about to be effected in the affairs of the Company by the substitution of a light, swift and comparatively inexpensive vessel of the most improved construction, in the place of the St. George, as opening out the promise of retrieving the losses hitherto incurred by the very heavy cost of working that vessel; and they fully anticipate that the voyages of such a vessel as they hope in due time to be able to place upon the station, will be performed with every satisfaction to the public, and with substantial advantage to the Proprietors."

EXPENDITURE.

	Isl.	cy.
	£	s. d.
Amount for repairs, Winter Expenses & Spring outfit	527	4 0
Amount paid for coals,	688	4 5
Labour—Seamen's wages, Firemen & Engineers do.	515	3 10½
Capt. Mathewson, to 1st January	90	0 0
	605	3 10½
Provisions—For 20 men, 28 weeks, to Nov. 15, from 1st May, at 5s.	223	19 3½
Tallow, Oil, and Waste,	112	12 10½
Small Disbursements—Wharfage and Harbour dues at Miramichi, Brokerage & Litterage at Pictou	24	9 4
Postage	5	6 5
Printing	17	0 10
Washing	16	0 9
Warehouse rent	8	13 4
A new Boat	12	10 0
Sundries	46	17 2
	130	17 10
Salaries and Commissions—Thos. Owen	75	0 0
J. Johnson, £20 Halifax currency	24	0 0
Captain Mathewson	3	12 0
	102	12 0
	£2390	14 4
RECEIPTS.		
Passage, Freight, &c.	1522	10 6
Provincial grant for carriage of mails,	514	5 9
Received from Province of N. Brunswick, 1844	247	12 7
	2284	8 10
Excess of Expenditure	£106	5 6

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—CHILDREN'S FEAST.—We have been furnished by a correspondent, with the following interesting account of the Feast given to the children belonging to the Sabbath School, in connexion with the Wesleyan Chapel, in Chatham.

As your readers have already been furnished with an interesting account of the Tea Meeting held in the Vestry of the Wesleyan Chapel, I do not think it would be proper for me to trespass on the columns of your useful journal with a second edition, particularly as I could not present an improved one. The proceeds from the sale of tickets amounted to nearly Eight Pounds, and will be appropriated towards the purchase of Books for the Library attached to the Sabbath School—my object is to give a short sketch of another pleasing scene which I witnessed in the same place on the following evening.

The Christian world has long been impressed with the duty of giving to the youth, an education based on Christian principles, and to this end, Sabbath Schools are connected with the various departments of the Church of Christ; the great importance of which, together with their numerous advantages, must be obvious to all who give the subject a serious thought. The Wesleyan Sabbath School in this place (as well as those in all other places under the control of that body,) aims at, and is calculated to advance the great object for which they have been instituted; and I have reason to believe, that under the Superintendance of one, who takes a lively interest in the welfare of the children, with the united, persevering, and praiseworthy exertions of the present Teachers, its operations will continue to be crowned with that success which attended it while under the Superintendance of our highly esteemed friend, Mr. Morrow.

On Friday, at 4 o'clock, the Superintendent, Teachers, and Children, met together, and occupied the centre, or body of the chapel, on

each side were a number of Friends, who were present agreeable to a general invitation given on the previous evening, and who appeared much interested in the proceedings. A suitable hymn having been sung, a number of the Scholars took their places within the communion, and recited in turn, such pieces as had been selected for the occasion; which was done in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and gratifying to those who heard. Several others had committed pieces to memory, which want of time prevented them from repeating; but in the hour and a half spent in this exercise, sufficient proof was given as to the prosperous state of the school, and improvement of the scholars. They were next requested by the Superintendent, to repair to the Vestry for Refreshment, which was soon done, and all seated at the tables, when the visitors entered. The sight which presented itself was truly delightful; almost enchanting; the centre and side tables exhibited an appearance quite as inviting as on the previous evening—the seats filled up with Children, all neatly attired. It was one of those scenes which produce upon the mind sensations so pleasing as scarcely to come within the power of language to describe. The Teachers and Children joined in singing a verse of a hymn; and all were soon busily engaged. The sight was a treat—the first of the kind witnessed in Chatham. Having partaken liberally of the rich repast—all is quiet—thanks are returned to the Giver of every Good—the word was given, and they retire in the same orderly way in which they had entered, and return to the chapel, where they occupy the pews they had left. A few words were then addressed to them by the Superintendent, Mr. George McKay, and they were dismissed—much pleased with the agreeable way in which they had been entertained—a subject upon which their thoughts will often dwell in future years.

The number of children who sat down to tea was 68—some of these do not belong to the school, but were invited to participate in the festival, with their youthful friends. The visitors and officers of the school remained in the Vestry; several addresses were delivered, and a few pieces of music sung, and a vote of thanks given to the Ladies who had so kindly furnished, and cheerfully presided at the tables. At about 9 o'clock prayer was offered up for the Blessing of God upon Sabbath Schools, the Universal Church of Christ, and for all men, when we separated, having enjoyed one of those seasons which may be termed the sunny spots in one's life.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MR. BLISS.—We are indebted to the Loyalist of the 26th ult., for the following copy of a letter, from Henry Bliss, Esq., Provincial Agent, to Sir Robert Peel:—

Sir,—With reference to the proposed alteration of Timber duties. I humbly beg leave, being the agent for the Province of New Brunswick, most respectfully to address you. Not to reiterate the arguments before employed in the favour of the Colonial trade in wood, as they seem now almost superseded by the present position of the protective principles; but to submit to your consideration of the subject, the following view, which is rather political than economical. The imposts into the B. N. American Colonies are paid for by the export of their productions from the Forest, Agriculture, Fisheries and Mines. In the natural course of things, independently of all Legislation, British or Foreign, this Trade would be principally carried on with the United States, the nearest for nearly two thousand miles a contiguous country, highly commercial, and having wants and productions correlative to those of the British Provinces. But that republic imposes high duties on those Colonial productions, while this country giving them protection here, and imposing there a protection on her Manufactures, has made the exchange of commodities on both sides exceed an aggregate of Four Millions sterling a year. Now if protection for those Colonial productions be withdrawn in this country, and the British N. A. Provinces be placed commercially on the same footing as the United States, the effect of such Legislation taken conjointly with the existing legislation of the American Congress, will be, to hold out the strongest inducement that can arise from commercial considerations, for those Provinces to separate from this Country, and join the United States. By such a step those Provinces would have nothing to lose in their intercourse with this country, and almost everything to gain in their intercourse with the United States. They would lose nothing, since as United States they would still have the same advantages here as British Colonies. And what they would gain in having their productions admitted into the United States free of duties now imposed there would be of the very greatest importance; not indeed so great as the advantages now enjoyed here of protection, but indispensable, if such protection be lost, because then the Trade with the United States would become the only resource for Colonial industry.

Nay, even whatever might remain of their Trade with this country would be on a better footing, since Colonial productions might be brought hither in American vessels, whose competition would, by reducing freights leave larger profits to the producer. Whether this consideration may not apply to other of the Possessions of this country, and whether the protective system is not essential to the Colonial Empire, is not for me to urge further; but this argument is, I humbly submit, peculiarly applicable to the British N. A. Colonies, at a moment when such a disposition for aggran-

dizement is avowed in the neighbouring States. At the same time I am far from intimating that the loyalty of the present inhabitants of those Colonies depend upon commercial advantages, but I wish to invite your attendance distinctly to the question, whether it is not objectionable to have such a temptation placed permanently before them by our own laws of Trade, and whether such laws may not thus offer a stronger motive for the Americans to continue, than to abandon, their duties upon the produce of those Provinces, so long as they remain Colonies of Great Britain. It may perhaps, better suit the Policy of that Republic to announce, that if all destination between Colonial and Foreign productions is in Great Britain to give way to considerations of price alone; and if, therefore, the advantage of belonging to the British Empire is henceforth to be limited to political institutions, price is also an ingredient in the appreciation of political institutions, and these are not only to be had cheaper in the American Markets, but accompanied with commercial privileges of great value in peace, to say nothing of immunity in war. I will only add that this point of view becomes the more urgent with regard to the Timber Trade, as the Corn Trade of Canada is at the same time taken away, and wood becomes again the principal staple of that Province, as it is almost the sole resource of New Brunswick. Nor should it be forgotten that the principle of protection is still kept up in all those Colonies for the manufactures, and productions of that Country.

I remain most respectfully,

Sir,
Your very humble and ob't serv't.
H BLISS,
(Signed) Agent of New-Brunswick.

To the Right Honourable
Sir Robert Peel, First
Lord of the Treasury,
&c &c &c.
11, Kings Bench Walk, Temple, 31st Jan.

GRAND DISCOVERIES OF THE DAY.—The present age certainly far transcends any prior one in the miraculous advances of science. The sun now paints pictures; locomotive engines are worked by means of electro-magnetism, that is, by a jar of vitriol or a copper wire! the voyage to America is a nine days trip and the brilliant Bude light has been invented! But there is still another discovery of incomparably greater merit than any of these; we allude to preparations that have power over human suffering to an extent hitherto unparalleled, namely, "Holloway's Ointment," and its powerful tonic and alterative auxiliary, Holloway's Pills." These may truly be called specifics in almost all disorders, from their rapid efficacy in Gout, Cancer, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Glandular Complaints, Scrofula, Wounds of all kinds, Piles, &c. &c.; and we can recommend their use to ALL.

AUCTION.

At JOHNSON & MACKIE'S Stores, on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, to close Consignments:
100 barrels Fall Herring,
10 do. Labrador Do.
25 boxes Young Hyson Tea, 6 lb. each,
10 boxes Do. Tea, 13 lb. each,
40 boxes Congou Tea,
10 chests Bohea Do.
8 kegs Negrohead Tobacco,
5 boxes Cavendish Tobacco,
10 barrels Timothy Seed,
1 cask Clover Seed,
1 Franklin Stove,
4 Casks Ale,
20 boxes Cigars.
And a number of other articles, to close sale.
JAMES JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
Chatham, March 6, 1846.

FOUND.

On the ice, on Wednesday last, between Chatham and Newcastle, a PEA COAT. The owner can have the same by proving property, and paying expenses.
Apply at the Gleaner office.
Chatham, March 6, 1846

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late SAMUEL MCKNIGHT, Farmer, Napan, parish of Chatham, deceased, are requested to present the same within three months from this date: and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
FRANCIS H. M'KNIGHT,
JAMES M'KNIGHT,
Administrators of said Estate.
Glenc, December 30, 1845.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM ABRAMS, Esquire, deceased, are requested to make payment without further delay, at the Office of the subscriber.

GEORGE KERR,
Attorney for the Estate.
Chatham, 19th Decr. 1845

Oats, Butter, &c.

By the schooner Happy Return, from Prince Edward Island, just landing—
1000 bushels OATS,
5 tubs BUTTER.
H. C. D'ARMAN.