

very different. It is well known that butter of the best quality cannot be made from some cows, whatever may be the quantity they yield. In our experience, we have generally found this to be the case with cows giving a large quantity of thin milk. We have also noticed that coarse-boned, hard skinned, unthrifty cows, generally afford the poorest milk and the poorest butter.

It has been laid down as a rule that cattle which fatten readily, usually give richer milk than those of an opposite character. A reference to some breeds we think supports this conclusion. The old Short Horns for instance, gave poor milk, and they were very lean and unthrifty. The improved breed, on the other hand, fatten easily, and though they give less milk than the old stock, it is of better quality. The Kyloes and Galoways, breeds which are much disposed to fatten, give milk of remarkable richness. Now, although we would by no means encourage an excessive fattening tendency in dairy stock, we believe that for the purpose of obtaining rich milk and good butter, the fattening properties should not be disregarded. In connection, therefore, with the points which indicate a disposition to secrete milk, we would unite those denoting constitution and a moderate tendency to make fat, in order to constitute an animal whose produce should be superior in quality as well as quantity, and which should combine the requisites that would increase to the greatest extent her ultimate profit and value.

Provincial Legislature.

New Brunswick.

JOURNALS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

February 24.

Resolved, That there be granted to the Lieutenant Governor, the following sums:—£50 in aid of the Grammar School at Newcastle, on the usual certificate being given. £300 towards the support of the Wesleyan Academy at St. John's. £250 to the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton.

Mr. J. A. Street presented a petition from David C. Carter, Esquire, and 341 others, of the county of Northumberland, praying that a grant may pass towards exploring and opening a direct line of road from Dixon's Ferry, opposite the Town of Chatham, to Bathurst, and that the same form part of the Great Road from Newcastle to Bathurst, just as of old the line now established had been the Table.

Mr. Rankin presented a petition from John T. Williams, Henry G. D. Curran, William Rennie, James Thomson, and ninety others, inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, with the like prayer. Laid on the Table.

Mr. Rankin presented a petition from C. E. F. Lafrance, a retired teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School at T. Leedy, in the county of Gloucester, for a period of six months, ending in January, 1845. Referred to the committee on School Petitions.

Mr. End presented a petition from John T. Carter and Benjamin Adams, Overseers of the Poor for the parish of Bathurst, county of Gloucester, praying to be refunded certain advances made by them to John Kelt her, a sick and indigent pauper. Referred to a Select Committee.

On motion of Mr. Barberie, Ordered, That the Petition of Edward M. Leaden, of Dalhousie, in the county of Restigouche, praying for Legislative aid towards fitting out a suitable Vessel for prosecuting the Seal Fisheries, and which was presented to the House on the 31st January last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

February 25.

Mr. Barberie presented a petition from Andrew Barberie, President of the Agricultural Society for the county of Restigouche, on behalf of that Society, praying that a grant may pass to enable them to import an Entire Horse of an improved breed, for the use of that county. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Education, submitted the following Report:—

The committee for taking into consideration all matters connected with the Education of the Youth of the Province, have had before them the subject of the Parish School Act, and prepared a Bill, under the title of—"A Bill to provide for the support and improvement of the Parish Schools," which he was directed to submit to the House; and that the committee, in order to make a further Report upon the matters submitted for their consideration,

are desirous that the powers of the Committee be continued.

JAMES BROWN, Chairman.

February 26.

Mr. Wark presented a petition from L. P. W. Desbrisay, John P. Ford, Isaac Sowerby, and fifty others, Merchants, Mill Owners, and other inhabitants of the county of Kent, praying that no measures may be had to deprive Mill Owners in the Tideway of, or prevent them from, holding Reserves as hitherto granted. Referred to the committee on the Lumbering Interests of the province.

On Motion of Mr. End, the House again went into committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick. Mr. Taylor is the chair of the committee. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the sixth section thereof being under consideration, which enacts—That nothing contained in the said bill shall affect the rights of Her Majesty or of any person or Body Corporate;—when an amendment was moved to the said section—To add after the word "Corporate," the following:—

"Or of any Church Wardens or Auditors of Accounts, in any Roman Catholic Church in this province, or in any way to abridge, diminish, or take away, any of the rights, privileges and advantages now enjoyed and possessed by any Pewholder, or any person having any right, title or interest in any Pew or Sitting in any Roman Catholic Church or Chapel in this province."

And the division being equal, the Chairman had decided it in the affirmative. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative. That the committee then went through the bill, and after making amendments thereto, agreed to the same. Ordered. That the Report be accepted and the bill engrossed as amended.

February 27.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick. That the Bill do pass.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, That the petition of William Johnson, praying compensation for carrying extra Mails between Miramichi and Bathurst, be referred to the committee on the Post Office Department.

February 28.

Mr. J. A. Street, from the committee appointed on the 23rd of February instant, to take into consideration a Petition from Francis Elliott, of Miramichi, made the following report:

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of Francis Elliott, praying a grant in payment of the balance and interest thereon, due him for the erection of a bridge over Bathurst Basin, in the county of Gloucester, presented to this House on the 23rd instant, having had the petition under consideration, and the Vouchers accompanying the same, report—

That the petitioner in 1841 entered into a contract with William End, H. W. Baldwin, and William Napier, Esquires, (the commissioners appointed by Government for that purpose) for erecting a bridge over Bathurst Basin, 2,570 feet in length, for the sum of £2,150; to receive £900, part thereof, on entering into the contract, by a Draft on the Province Treasury, and the balance, so soon as it could be procured from public or private means;—That the petitioner, by the sanction of the commissioners, raised the abutments of the bridge, 47 in number, two feet higher than the original contract required, as a necessary precaution for the safety of the bridge, by which the petitioner incurred a very considerable expense for additional labour and materials, over and above what the bridge would have cost had the original contract been adhered to;—That the contract was completed to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and the bridge has been upheld the full period agreed upon;—That by allowing to the petitioner the sum of £2,150, the amount of the original contract, and for extra work in raising the height of the bridge, the sum of £100, which your committee, under the circumstances of this case, think is fair and just, the total amount will be £2,250; and by deducting therefrom the total amount as yet paid, say £1,050, the balance now due to the petitioner is £600 currency, exclusive of interest, which your committee cannot feel themselves justified in allowing, without running the risk of opening the door to a dangerous precedent. Your committee therefore beg leave to recommend that a grant of £600 be made to the petitioner, Francis Elliott, the present session, in full discharge of all his claims and demands, for principal, interest, and extra

work, for and on account of the said bridge, and as a final settlement of the transaction.

J. A. STREET, Chairman.

The Report was accepted, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, the House went into committee of the whole on a bill to prevent the performance of Statute Labour on Highways, in the parish of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, by substitute, when the bill was postponed for three months.

On like motion of Mr. Rankin, the House went into committee of the whole on a bill to prevent horses and neat cattle from going at large on the Low Lands on certain parts of the Big Bartibog river, in the county of Northumberland, when the bill was postponed for three months.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, February 26.

CHURCH BILL.

The third and last sitting of the Committee of the whole, on the Church Bill, took place this day. Hon. Mr. Shore in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved his amendment to the first section of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. MINCHIN said, that so far from the amendment being what it was represented to be, merely calculated to make the Bill more effectual, its real operation would be, to destroy the Bill altogether; as it went to provide, that no alteration should be made in a Church, till all the Pew holders were got to agree to it. Now to expect such an agreement, or that any large body of men connected with any public institution, would unanimously agree on any proposed change of system, amounted to an impossibility; it could never be done. If the amendment would propose that some specific majority, such as two-thirds, three-fourths or four-fifths, should bind the whole, it would be all very well; but to say that the whole must unanimously agree, that one or two only should prevent the intentions and wishes of all the rest was an absolute absurdity. On such a principle, no improvement could ever be made in any public institution in the world, if one or two self-willed people were allowed to defeat the better intentions of the great majority. This was his (Hon. Mr. M's) principal objection to this amendment; and he also objected to any proposal to raise the qualification above 5s, as he thought that sum quite high enough, especially in County Parishes. It was not necessary for him to go over all the arguments on the other side, that had been urged in the previous debates on this subject; but there were one or two which he would briefly notice. An Hon. and learned Member on his right, (Hon. Attorney General) had said, that there always would be a majority found to declare for free seats, because all the occupants of the worst or most inconvenient pews were ready to form a majority, that so they might get hold of the best pews for nothing. Why that was one very good reason why the alteration should be made. Those small pew holders found themselves thrust into all the most inconvenient and uncomfortable parts of the Church, that a few rich and proud individuals might monopolise all the best and most comfortable situations; although all had an equal right to accommodation in their Parish Church. He would go no further than the Fredericton Church, as he knew very little about the Country Churches; but certainly in the Church at Fredericton, many of those small pew holders who were thrust into the back ground, and excluded from the conveniences and comforts of the building, paid much more in proportion to the accommodation they enjoyed, or to the space they occupied, than the proprietors of the choice and spacious pews in the best situation.

Then again, it must be remembered, that in that particular Church, the occupants of those very fine Pews monopolised, in the winter time, all the comfort of the building; and while they were enjoying all the warmth and comfort of the stoves, others at more distant parts of the Church, were almost freezing. Frequently had he himself (Hon. Mr. M.) been obliged to wrap his cloak close around him, to keep himself warm, while he saw his Hon. and learned friend the Atty General sitting in perfect ease and comfort in his spacious Pew, enjoying all the cheering heat of the stoves; and often had he (Hon. Mr. M.) been obliged to stay at home on a Sunday, for fear of catching cold in his seat at church. Yet, as he had said before, those persons who had suffered so much, paid more in proportion for their pews than the owners of the large and choice ones did. But it was not the fact, that they wanted to get possession of the best Pews for nothing; they did not want to get possession of those Pews; they wanted to abolish Pews altogether, and to introduce free seats throughout the church; so that there should be no monopolies or distinctions in the House of God, but that all classes should equally enjoy their natural right, of worshipping their Maker without exclusive privileges. But it was strange that there should be so much opposition to this proposal, from a few individuals, when so many of the principal Pewholders in the Church of Fredericton had set a better example. His Honor the Chief Justice had offered to give up his large and beautiful seat, which was one of the choicest in the whole church; so had the Master of the Rolls; so had Judge Carter; so had Judge Street; and so had an Hon. Member of this House (Hon. W. H. Robinson,) and many others; and when it was known, that there were so very few individuals holding out against the wishes of nearly all the

congregation, it would surely be a great injustice to allow those few individuals to prevail. It had been said yesterday, by an honorable and learned member, that ever if pews were abolished, the exclusive system would still be carried on; that the proud and haughty would crowd together into particular corners and portions of the church, in order to keep as far aloof as possible from the generality. But he (Hon. Mr. M.) did not believe that would be the case; it might perhaps be done two or three times, in the early days of the alteration; it might last for a little while; but such persons would soon see the folly of it; such conduct would be so conspicuous and glaring that it would soon cure itself; and the good sense of the parties themselves would induce them to give up such a practice. He, Hon. Mr. Minchin, was formerly an advocate for close Pews, although he had always desired to see a proportion of free seats in every church; he did not deny that he formerly stood up for close Pews; but since he had seen, in other countries, free Churches and the effects of the free seat system, he had wholly altered his opinions on the subject, and had entirely abandoned all partiality for the exclusive system. He had been in such free churches; he had always found them well filled, by persons of every class and condition; he had always seen the utmost decorum and good feeling among the congregation, and as much respect paid by the humbler classes to those of higher worldly station and distinction, as could ever be desired; yes, a great deal more than he ever saw, where the system of close Pews and exclusiveness existed; he never saw any intrusion or disrespect among such congregation; but quite the contrary. He would therefore heartily go for this Bill, but not for the amendment; and if he did not sincerely believe, that the bill would operate for the real benefit of his church, he would not give it his support.

Hon. Mr. SAUNDERS said he would feel much gratified if the hon Atty Gen. would consent to something not so entirely calculated to destroy the bill as this amendment was. It must be extremely evident, that if the consent of every individual owner of a pew was to be required, there would always be difficulties, and the object intended would be entirely prevented. Many casualties were liable to prevent such a consent being obtained, besides the positive obstinacy of individuals; such as the absence of pewholders from the province, the death of pewholders and the minority of the children; and many other such difficulties might occur, which would render a unanimous consent impossible, and thus make the bill inoperative; surely then, for such a purpose as this, they should look upon the church in the same light as any other community or body corporate, in which the vote of a majority should always regulate the proceedings of the whole body. He had no objection to assent to such a modification of the amendment as would require a majority of three fourths or four-fifths, or some other such reasonable and specific proportion of voters; but to require the assent of every individual voter was extremely unjust, and contrary to every principle of proceeding in the affairs of corporate bodies.

Hon. Mr. Botsford hoped the hon. and learned mover of the amendment would consent to such alteration of the amendment. [Hon. Mr. Attorney General, very emphatically, "certainly not."] He thought the observations he had made the other day, when this bill was first discussed, were now completely confirmed by every hon. member who had spoken in its support. The bill had come up here with marks of great suspicion; and he for one, would consent to no compromise on the subject. He did not impute to any hon. member the having had anything to do with the manner in which this bill had been sent up here; but he would say, as he had said before, that there were evident marks of suspicion about it; and that it was intended to cover a very different design than that which appeared on the face of it. It was now found, that instead of this Bill being merely a revival of a former enactment, it was really devised to allow a majority to take away the rights of a minority; and he never would consent to any Bill on this subject, that would alter the provisions of the one intended to be so renewed. It was the first time that a legislative enactment had ever been asked for in this Province, to introduce so extreme a principle of change into existing institutions, as the Bill was intended to effect. If such alterations were desired, why should they not be brought about by persuasion and exhortation; why did the parties come before the Legislature, and ask them to sanction by Law a principle so directly opposed to the feelings and wishes of the people at large? The arguments in favor of this Bill had been most extraordinary in their nature, and most fallacious; although they had been urged with such singular zeal, ability and candour. But its supporters had drawn a most deplorable, and unfounded picture of the condition of their Church; and did they not feel, that the imputations they had thus cast upon her, and which would go abroad through the medium of the press, more especially with regard to this particular Church in Fredericton, would recoil on themselves? Why did they seek this Bill? Because they said that a person had come into that Church at one end of the aisle, and gone out at the other, was that a sufficient ground for this Bill? If such an event had really happened why did not those persons throw open their own pew doors for that unfortunate stranger; or why did they not prevent the recurrence of such evils, by doing as was sometimes done elsewhere, viz. by purchasing Pews and throwing them open to the people as free seats? He did not admit that such evils existed, as had been described. But even if they did exist in the