

ace. On a clear bright day, at the season of their flowering, I passed through this magnificent avenue with inexpressible delight. I passed through them again late in the autumn, when the frost had marred their beauty, and the autumnal gales had stripped off their leaves; but they were still venerable in the simple majesty of their gigantic and spreading forms. I could not help reflecting, with grateful emotion, on that beneficent Power which shall presently breathe upon these apparently lifeless statues, and clothe them with the glittering foliage of spring, and the rich and splendid glories of summer. So be it with those of us who have got far on into the autumn, or stand shivering in the winter of life!

Provincial Legislature.
OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS,
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 9.

Read a third time—A bill to encourage the raising and dressing of hemp. Passed.

March 10.

Mr Partelow, from the committee of trade, submitted a second report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read and is as follows:

The committee of trade, is farther investigating the several matters referred to them, have had under their consideration the following petitions, viz:—

The petition of Andrew Barberie, president of the Restigouche agricultural society, praying a remission of duties paid on six Ayrshire cattle, and sundry agricultural implements imported for the use of that society: The committee recommend that £11 13 1 be granted him.

The petition of Roderick McKenzie, of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, praying Legislative protection on the manufacture of rakes, scythes, sheaths, and forks; should be referred to committees of ways and means.

The petition of John Wright, president of the Northumberland agricultural society, praying a return of duties paid on two entire horses, imported in 1846 from the United States: The committee recommended that £4 be granted him.

The petition of William H. Scovil, of St. John, setting forth that he had purchased in Great Britain, a new and substantial built Iron steamer, constructed of the latest and most approved principle, and praying encouragement towards keeping up and maintaining a weekly communication between Shediac, Prince Edward Island and Pictou, by means of said vessel; The committee recommended that the sum of £250 annually for three years, be placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant governor towards this object, to be paid at the expiration of each year, for the said three successive years, on the requisite certificate being produced, that a boat answering the description alleged in the said petition, has run once a week during open water, between the aforesaid places (unavoidable accidents excepted) for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of freight.

The petition of Robert B. Cutler, of Buctouche, in the county of Kent, praying for a return of export duty paid on a cargo of timber and deals shipped in the brig Mary Ann, which vessel was anchored subsequently in the harbour, and the cargo reloaded; The committee recommended that £17 16s. be granted him.

The petition of Charles N. Smith and others, commissioners of buoys and beacons at Buctouche, praying a grant to assist them in erecting new buoys and beacons in that harbour: The committee recommended an appropriation of forty pounds towards this object.

The petition of Thomas M. Deblois and others, commissioners of buoys and beacons at Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, praying a grant to enable them to pay a balance due to them in that capacity: The committee recommended that a grant of £76 be made them.

The petition of John Doran, Tidewater at Shippigan, in the county of Gloucester, praying an additional grant by reason of increased duties of his office: The committee recommended an increased grant of fifteen pounds to him.

To the Miramichi Mechanics' Institute the sum of one hundred pounds to enable them to purchase apparatus and increase their library, in order to the extension of the usefulness of the said institution.

On motion of Mr Partelow, The House went into committee of the whole in further consideration of ways and means, for raising a revenue. Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient to pass an act to repeal the imperial duty on wheat flour imported into this province before adopting the present revenue bill. To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole of the said resolution, after the word 'Committee,' and the substitute as follows:—That the present duties imposed upon articles imported into this province, should be continued for one year ending the first day of April, 1848. Upon the question for adopting the amendment, the committee divided as follows—Yeas 24, Nays 9—And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative. That the committee then passed the following resolution.

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that an act should pass authorising His Excellency in council, by proclamation in the Royal Gazette, to admit into this province, free of duty, goods, the produce or manufacture of any British North American colony, provided such colony shall admit goods, the produce and manufacture of this province, free of duty.

The following resolution was then moved: Whereas it is by the application of the labour and industry of the productive classes of this province to the natural resources of the country, that the wealth, well being and comfort of the people, are to be insured; therefore Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that in enacting a revenue bill, by which the trade of the province will be regulated, the principle of protection to home industry, irrespective of revenue, should be recognized, by levying duties on those productions and manufactures of foreign countries, which the people of this province are capable of producing and manufacturing themselves, making a just discrimination between raw materials and manufactured articles, and as a general rule admitting raw materials duty free. And upon the question for adopting the resolution the committee divided as follows:—Yeas 23, Nays 10. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

The following resolution was again moved: Resolved as the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient to pass an act to repeal the imperial duties on wheat flour imported into this province, before adopting the present revenue bill. To which an amendment was moved—to expunge the whole of the said resolution, after the word 'committee' and substitute as follows:—That a bill should be introduced into the house to repeal the imperial act or acts imposing differential duties paid on foreign produce imported into this province to take effect on the first day of April 1848. And upon the question for adopting the said amendment, it was also carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr Partelow, that a select committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for raising a Revenue, and that they be instructed to introduce the same, re-enacting the present revenue law, to expire on the first day of April 1848, agreeable to a resolution just passed in committee of ways and means; and that the same committee be also instructed to prepare and bring in a bill embracing the objects contained in the resolution also just passed, relating to inter colonial trade; and that the same committee be farther instructed to prepare a bill for abolishing the parliamentary duties, agreeable to the resolution also passed in committee of ways and means. Ordered, that the committee appointed on the 23rd day of January last, and to whom were referred all matters which may in any way effect the trade of the province, be the committee to take into consideration the several objects embraced in the foregoing resolution, to report thereon.

March 11.

To William Garman, tide surveyor at Miramichi the sum of seventy five pounds for his services for the year 1847; the same be drawn in the usual manner, on a certificate from the Deputy Treasurer that the duties have been performed, by warrant of the Governor in council.

To the Rev Donald McPhail, of Buctouche, Kent, the sum of two pounds to reimburse him for duties on a horse brought from Prince Edward Island.

To his Excellency the sum of £7 10s., being an additional allowance for a tide surveyor at Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester, for the year 1847.

To J. W. Holderness and Chilton of Richibucto, the sum of £3 7 1 to refund them duties on tea exported to Prince Edwards Island.

To J. W. Holderness and Chilton of Richibucto, the sum of £23 3 3 to reimburse them duties of export paid on the cargo of the barque Evening Star, which vessel was wrecked at the entrance of that harbour, and the cargo consequently reshipped in another vessel when the duties were again paid.

To Sylvester H. Wathen of Richibucto, the sum of £9 11 6 to reimburse him duties of export paid on the cargo of the barque Cambells, wrecked under similar circumstances, and the duties subsequently paid, as in the case of the preceding grant to J. W. Holderness and Chilton.

To Gilmour, Rankin and company, the sum of £9 6 8 as a return duty paid on the importation of a fire engine into Miramichi, the past year.

March 12.

Mr. Street, from the Committee on Immigration, submitted the following report:—

"The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with Immigration, having had the subject under consideration, Report—

"That, in the opinion of your Committee, a judicious encouragement to Immigration is a subject of great importance to the prosperity of this new colony, and one that deserves the serious and vigilant attention of the Legislature;—That at no period was this House more imperiously called upon to give this subject consideration, inasmuch as from the destitution and pauperism prevailing among the small Farmers, and labouring classes in the Old Country, especially in Ireland and some parts of Scotland, owing to the failure of the Potato Crop during the last two years, an immense influx of Emigrants to this and the adjacent Colonies may be looked for during the approaching Spring;—That for these reasons your Committee are of opinion, that it is desirable not only to adopt some mea-

sure by which encouragement may be afforded to the settling such of the Emigrants as may be calculated to make good Settlers, upon certain tracts of the Wild Lands of the Province, which your Committee recommend to be laid out and set apart for that purpose, but also to afford temporary relief to the destitute Emigrants by providing means for the limited employment of such as are fit to labour upon roads and other public works, in the different sections of the Province at or to which there is a probability of their arriving or resorting, and for the gratuitous assistance of such of them as from their sex, age, sickness, or infirmity, may be unfit for employment. Under the above circumstances your Committee have prepared a Bill, embracing the objects above recommended, which they now respectfully submit as part of their Report.

J. A. STREET,
JAMES BROWN,
WILLIAM ENE,
ROBT D WILMOT.

On motion of Mr Gilbert, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the two days' company Drill of the Militia forces in this Province may, for the present year, be dispensed with. Ordered, That Mr Gilbert, Mr Wark, and Mr Thomson, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr Brown, The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to remunerate certain persons for sums of money forfeited in the purchase of Crown Lands. Mr Speaker resumed the Chair. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the first Section thereof was under their consideration and which is as follows:—

"1. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the purchasers of Tracts of Land exceeding five hundred acres, since the beginning of the year 1833, who have paid a portion of their purchase money, be and they are hereby allowed to have Land at the price of their original purchases, to the extent of their several payments; the same to be laid off at their expense, under the direction of the Surveyor General, out of the Lands by them originally purchased, where the same may still remain unsold, or in case such Lands have been sold, then out of any other ungranted Lands;

When an amendment was moved thereto—To expunge the whole of the said Section, after the words "Legislative Council and Assembly," and substitute as follows:—

"That all purchasers of Tracts of Land exceeding five hundred acres, between the years 1833 and 1839, exclusive, who have been compelled to purchase such Lands during that period for self protection, or in order to insure an adequate supply of Timber and Logs in the vicinity of streams on which Mills were erected, or were then in the course of erection, in consequence of the mania of speculation then going forward, be and they are hereby allowed to have Land at the price of their original purchase, to the extent of their several payments; the same to be laid off at their expense, under the direction of the Surveyor General, out of the Lands by them originally purchased, where the same may still remain unsold, or in case such Lands have been sold, then out of any other ungranted Lands; Provided always, before such relief be afforded, it shall be made to appear clear and satisfactory to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that such purchasers were made bona fide for Mill purposes, and for no other purpose or intent whatsoever."

And upon the question for adopting the said amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—Yeas 14 Nays 17. Whereupon it was decided in the negative. The question was then taken upon the original Section, and it was carried in the affirmative. The Committee then proceeded further in the Bill, when the following Resolution was moved:—Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for six months Upon this question, the Committee divided, and was also decided in the negative.

March 13.

A bill to encourage immigration to the province of New Brunswick, and the settlement of immigrants.

The Honourable Mr Hazen a member of her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of his Excellency laid before the House—Extracts from the minutes of a special session of the Peace holden at the county of Northumberland on the fifth day of March instant, in reference to the anticipated immigration during the current year, with a view to providing for the wants of the emigrants.

To Elizabeth Willis on the sum of £13 6 8 for having taught a school in Chatham for eight months ending the twenty fourth day of February last.

To the Lieutenant governor the sum of £341 12 6 for the support of Lazaretto at Sheldrake Island to first January 1847.

To his Excellency a sum not exceeding £600 towards the support of the establishment on Sheldrake Island, in the county of Northumberland, under the direction of the Board of Health for the counties of Northumberland and Gloucester.

To his Excellency the sum of £800 for the support of the provincial penitentiary for the year 1847.

The sum of £30 to provide for the services of a tide waiter at the port and district of Richibucto.

To his Excellency the sum of five hundred pounds to reimburse advances from the treasury of two warrants of three hundred pounds and two hundred pounds issued for the past

year in support to the establishment on Sheldrake Island to the Board of health or commissioners of that establishment.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BRITISH NEWS.

The Courier arrived yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, with the British March mail. It was brought to Halifax by the Hibernia, which vessel arrived at that port on the morning of Friday last, in 14½ days. She had 79 passengers.

We give below a number of extracts, principally copied from Willmer and Smith's European Times, of the 4th of March, which embrace all the news of consequence. But little is said of the affairs of Ireland, from which circumstance we augur that the supplies which have been pouring in from all quarters, have tended materially to mitigate the ravages of the famine.

The affairs of Ireland still continue to absorb attention. The proposition of Lord George Bentinck, for expending sixteen millions on railways in that country, was rejected by a large majority, and the accompanying discussion—for the house was two of three nights in full but discordant chorus on the subject—showed that the evils attending the proposed remedy would far outnumber the benefits. With a considerable portion of the community, the proposition, when it was first broached, found favor. It was argued that a large amount of the public money expended in Ireland was consumed without an object: that to give the money to starving paupers would have been as judicious as employing them on unproductive works; and that the making of railways, while it would employ the people, would develop the resources of the country, and ultimately pay interest of money. The reply to this was, that a very small portion of the enormous expenditure would reach those who are really in distress; that the lion's share would be devoured by the landlords, and that "navvies," accustomed to the making of iron roads, would have to be sent from England; that the present distress was temporary, and the remedy would entail a permanent drag on the Imperial Exchequer; that the money market would be seriously deranged, and trade, through all its complicated arteries, suffer paralysis by the adoption of the proposed plan. Sir Robert Peel brought his sledgehammer logic to bear upon the scheme, and, by a few masterly strokes, knocked all sense and practicability out of it. Lord George Bentinck, who was lauded to the skies by a portion of the press, as the "pilot to weather the storm," was proved to possess all the mariner's recklessness without his skill; and, so far from being able to steer the vessel of the State with safety, it was discovered hazardous to trust him with the command of a cockle boat.

Startling propositions, nevertheless, secure ephemeral popularity, concentrate attention on the projector, and serve the purpose of aspiring ambition, until the scheme is snuffed out of existence by the common sense of the country.

The Government began to riot in its strength when it had extinguished the Protectionist leader in the Lower House. The acquittal which followed the trial on the Irish Railway scheme, threw around them a temporary halo which has not yet disappeared.

The days of the present Parliament are numbered. All mooted points will be carefully avoided. The business of the session will be got through as speedily as possible, so as to get through the general election before harvest. Like dying sinners anxious to propitiate offended justice, several members voted for the abolition of the rate paying clauses of the Reform Bill. The fear of dissolution haunts the spirits that flit uneasily through the portals of St. Stephen's. Poor fellows! They sigh to part with its fetid atmosphere, its late hours, its exciting pleasures, its swelling dignity.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying. The state of his health, prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Miley, left Dublin, by express, to attend him in London, where he now remains. His complaint is stated to be water on the chest and dropsy in the legs—fatal symptoms ever at this time of life. The number of inquires daily at his hotel is great, and it is said a servant from the palace is amongst the number. His span of life has already exceeded the three score and ten of the sacred volume, and the mental and physical wear and tear he has undergone during his last forty years show that his constitution must have been originally hard as iron to resist the inroads of disease so long. Two things have enabled him to preserve health to this time—temperance and exercise. All excitement during life from fermented liquors he has studiously shunned, and, whenever opportunity permitted, he indulged in as much physical exertion as time enabled him to command. His end is drawing to a close during the severest affliction with which Heaven can visit his country, and the diminution of the unprecedented popularity in which he so long rioted, is a striking commentary on the instability of favour based on flattering the passions of an excitable people.

The transportation system is to undergo a change. Convicts are not henceforth to be sent to the Austrian colonies. Model prisons or penitentiaries at home are to receive penal offenders for a given time, with subsequent employment on public works, and conditional pardons when they behave well, the earnings

of the prison... the means of... they have a... regulations... whole arrange... comprehens... formation of... well as his... only has be... As regards... they were c... unacquaint... sentiment fo... were initial... cal regula... ty with th... the future... will be ra... ded, the st... ken in this... dence, and... success. V... under certa... be sent to... The Gov... meeting wi... senters. M... Marquis of... pronounc... it otherwi... their scho... them! In... education... dy's prej... make up i... a great or... matter. T... tion is to... ly too con... this only... the questi... of a grand... speedily c... Executive... The Ch... ly.—Now... which Pri... to be put... of the C... and the o... entered... Powis. I... last, and... when the... 112; the... for Earl... of the co... but at th... realized... Next day... and it app... as ill on... ous occas... sorts of... &c. from... Many pe... duct that... all, rem... will acc... highness... by a lar... sider the... The... Steam S... is report... treaty for... no truth... Shoek... the Bre... ward bo... with the... off Mun... per ore... with a... cargo is... reported... The... new ste... can R... increas... land, ar... the Nis... are bei... wistent... so em... below... and th... class t... It is a... onal vo... The... be mo... dent o... Scienc... sterlin... finance... n. T... dered... show p... sixtee... The... impri... in Equ... but on... so litt... that... this w... don to... There... British... their... Lord... ton, I... Lord... other... Urquh... Codri... ern p... the... Euro...