

March 27.

On motion of Mr Hayward, the House went into committee of the whole on a Bill to restrain the provisions of the Fifth Section of an Act, intitled "an Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province," and to establish sundry Regulations for the future disposal of Timber in certain cases. Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for six months. Yeas 20 - Nays 9. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

March 29.

Read a second time, a Bill to amend an act intitled "an Act for ascertaining the Population of this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

On motion of Mr Connell, whereas a Railroad from the Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy to Woodstock, would be an important link in a chain of Railways from the Bay of Fundy to Quebec, would open up a large tract of Wilderness Land to immediate settlement, facilitate the construction of other Railways, and deserves every encouragement that can be afforded it, consistent with the condition and resources of the Province; therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that it is expedient to grant to the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, all the ungranted land along the line of the said Railroad to the distance of five miles on either side thereof, a patent of the said Lands not to issue to the said Company until the said Railroad is completed, with a branch to St. Stephen, and all the necessary Stations, Houses, Engines, Cars, and other furniture necessary to put the same in good working order, are provided; and further Resolved, That the substance of this Resolution be embodied in a Bill. Upon the question for adopting the said Resolution, the House divided as follows:—Yeas 13, Nays 19, and it was thereupon decided in the negative.

Mr Read, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Lieutenant Governor with the address of the House of yesterday, relative to the expenditure of an appropriation made for that part of the Great Road from Bathurst to Belledune, in the county of Gloucester, by David Crocker, Supervisor, reported that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say he would call on Mr Crocker for the required accounts.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee appointed on the 31st January last, to take into consideration all matters connected with the Education of the Youth of the Province:—

No. 2. Is the Petition of the Rev. M. Powers and others, managing committee of the Roman Catholic School at Bathurst, praying a continuation of the Grant towards that Establishment; a certificate is attached, shewing an attendance of 36 males and 15 females, and that the School is in an efficient state; we recommend that the grant of last year be continued.

No. 7 Is the Petition of Cain Spillain, of Richibucto, licensed Teacher, praying additional compensation for teaching School, in consequence of having taught a great number of poor children gratis; no certificate is attached to this Petition, and we cannot, therefore, recommend a compliance therewith.

No. 9. Is the Petition of Mardoock McKenzie and others, inhabitants of the Parish of Alnwick, county of Northumberland, praying a Grant of money to enable them to purchase a Wilderness Lot for the support of a School; we recommend that the sum of £7 10s. be granted for the purchase of said Lot.

We have had under consideration the Grammar School Returns, which are of a satisfactory character. The gross amount granted for twelve Schools is £1,030; total number of Schools 483; the emoluments of Teachers, exclusive of Government allowance, £573 6s.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

St. John New Brunswick, April 3. Reciprocal Trade with Canada.—The attempt to introduce a system of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, meets with serious if not fatal opposition in Michigan. Notice has been given in the Legislature of an intention to bring in a joint resolution instructing the Michigan Senators and members of Congress, to oppose the passage of such a bill as has been before Congress during the past sessions. It is urged in support of such a step, that such a privilege to the Canadians would be suicidal to the interests of Michigan. It would admit six to eight millions of bushels of wheat into the eastern markets to compete with that of the west, and open a free market at the east, to all the vast pineries of Canada, which will give employment to her fourteen hundred saw-mills. The produce of these mills, the Detroit Advertiser says, is to be thrown into the eastern market to compete with the hard labour of their lumbermen, who are double the distance from market, and consequently will have this advantage.—Canada lumber once admitted free, and we shall be compelled to give up the eastern market in toto. Our interest demands a prompt action in the matter.

St. John Observer, April 3.

THE RAILWAY DEMONSTRATION.

Yesterday, pursuant to notice from the High Sheriff, in compliance with the au-

merously-signed requisition addressed to him, a public meeting took place at the Court House, to consider what measures should be adopted to promote the introduction of Rail Roads into this province, after the extraordinary and unpatriotic conduct of the House of Assembly on this most important subject. The Resolutions passed (which we subjoin) will testify the sense of the community on the matter, and the course of proceeding which it has been thought proper to adopt; and if ever the public voice was unequivocally, emphatically and unitedly declared on any subject, it was incontestably so on this occasion. Never did we witness such unanimity of feeling, such harmony of opinion, or such enthusiastic determination of purpose in any public assembly; the spacious Court Room was not only crowded to excess by an anxious and eager multitude, including all ranks, classes, professions, and avocations in our community, and the largest assemblage of talented and respectable citizens we ever witnessed, but throughout the day others were continually arriving, and unable to find admission; so that hundreds were obliged to turn away disappointed.

The proceedings of the day occupied from about 11 a. m. to about half past 3 p. m., during all which time the interesting attention of the vast assemblage was untiringly maintained, by the eloquent and powerful addresses delivered by the various speakers on the occasion; and we are confident, that if the members of the Assembly had been present, they would have witnessed a demonstration of public feeling and opinion, by the most powerful and important community in the province, so unmistakable, so truly patriotic and incontrovertible, that they would scarcely have the temerity to commit themselves a second time in the manner they lately have done, and whereby they have called forth this indignant public demonstration. The speeches on this occasion were numerous, and generally of a high order; powerful, argumentative and convincing.—Dr Robert Bayard proposed the first Resolution, in a most interesting speech, in which he detailed the late proceedings between the Legislature and the delegation from this city. J. H. Grey, Esq., in seconding this resolution, most eloquently viewed, at great length, the principles, arguments and statistics connected with the whole subject. The second Resolution was moved and supported by Robertson Bayard, Esq., in his usual energetic and stringent manner; to this resolution an amendment was moved by Mr Venning, in a calm and argumentative speech. The amendment was opposed, and the original resolution supported at considerable length, and with much force and vigor by Geo. Blatch, Esq., and after replies from Mr Venning and Robertson Bayard, Esq., the amendment was rejected and the original resolution carried, by an overwhelming majority. In moving the 3d Resolution, James Whitney, Esq. spoke briefly but impressively, and was supported by William Wright, Esq., in a most apt and happy speech. Mr Thomas C. Hatheway offered two Resolutions, wholly irrelevant to the business of the meeting, and of such a noxious and unpalatable character, (recommending annexation to the United States) that neither of them could even obtain a seconder, and the mover was hailed with an overwhelming torrent of hisses, yells and groans. The remaining resolutions were unanimously carried; and after a succession of hearty cheers for the good cause, the meeting broke up; satisfied that they had performed a truly patriotic duty, and had adopted measures eminently calculated to subserve the best and truest interests of their country.

PUBLIC MEETING

At the Court House, St. John, on Monday, the 2nd of April, 1849—pursuant to a requisition to the High Sheriff for that purpose.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., a large and highly respectable meeting, consisting of Freeholders, Freemen and others, was convened as above. The requisition was read by the Sheriff, Walker Tisdale, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and James Robertson, and D. B. Stevens, Esqrs., requested to act as Secretaries.

Dr Robert Bayard moved the first Resolution, which was seconded by J. H. Grey, Esq., and is as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this community are due to the select committee of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, for their courteous attention, in receiving and hearing the Delegation appointed at a meeting in this city upon the 2nd of March, to express the sentiments of that meeting respecting the construction of a railroad from St. John to Shediac.

This Resolution passed unanimously. It was then moved by Robertson Bayard, Esq., and seconded by John Duncan, Esq.

Whereas it is the opinion of this meeting

that the construction of Railroads within this Province will be the most effectual means of checking the ruinous immigration of its inhabitants, and of raising its Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture from that state of depression into which they are sunk;

And whereas it is also the opinion of this meeting, not only that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to aid in any public works from which such desirable results may be obtained, but that in the present state of this Province the construction of Railroads cannot be effected without their assistance.

And whereas a majority of the House of Assembly—regardless alike of the pledge contained in their answer to a closing sentence of his Excellency's Speech, of the welfare of the Province, and the pressing necessities of its inhabitants—have rejected all the measures which have been brought forward for that purpose at the present session.

And whereas it is desirable that the opinion of the Country should be taken on a question so momentously affecting its prosperity.

Therefore Resolved, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be petitioned to dissolve the House of Assembly of this Province at the close of the present session.

To which the following amendment was moved by Mr W. N. Venning, and seconded by Noah Disbrow, Esq.:

Resolved, That this meeting petition the House now in Session to pass such measures as will cause the immediate commencement of the Line of Railroad from Saint John to Shediac.

This amendment being put and lost, the original Resolution was put, and carried by a large majority.

It was then moved by J. H. Grey, Esq., seconded by W. Jack, Esq., as follows, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That Walker Tisdale, Esq., John Duncan, Esq., and Robertson Bayard, Esq., be a special Committee to prepare a petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

It was then moved by James Whitney, Esq., seconded by Wm. Wright, Esq., and carried unanimously, as follows:

Whereas no country can properly develop its resources, or keep pace with the progress of the age without the aid of Railways—

Therefore Resolved, That in order to promote the introduction of Railways into this province upon a regular plan or System, a Railway League be now formed; and that every person in the province favorable to the construction of Railways be invited to enrol himself a member of the League, the fee on such enrolment to be One Shilling and Three Pence.

And Further Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to organize the Railway League, and its branches throughout New Brunswick.

It was then moved by Mr Geo. E. Fenety, seconded by Mr Thos. G. Hatheway, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed at a former meeting be a committee to carry out the object of the foregoing resolution, in organizing the Railway League, with power to add to their numbers.

It was then moved by George Blatch, Esq., seconded by Chas. Watters, Esq., and carried unanimously:

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen who composed the late delegation to the Legislature on the subject of Railways. (in pursuance to the Resolutions of the 2nd of March last) for the zealous, indefatigable and able manner in which they have discharged the duties entrusted to them, and rendered to this meeting an account of their proceedings.

The chairman having left the chair, John Duncan, Esq. was called thereto, when thanks were voted to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair; and also thanks to the Secretaries for their services.

United States News.

St. John New Brunswick, April 3.

Gale at the South.—On Tuesday evening last there was a very heavy gale of wind, accompanied with rain, on the American coast, and it is feared that much damage has been caused to the shipping.

The Flood at Chicago was fast subsiding on the 13th. It was thought that the damage might amount to \$250,000, but it could not be correctly estimated.

St. Louis Republican, March 14.

Illinois River.—If all we hear in relation to this stream be true, there was never known such an amount of suffering and loss of property, as has taken place within the past few days, and must result from the flood. From boats in yesterday, we learn that the water at Peoria, on Monday, was twelve or fifteen inches higher than during the great freshet in 1844. Nearly all the landings and towns on each side of the river, are completely inundated.

At Peru, on Sunday last, the foundation of Messrs. Beebe & Brewster's extensive warehouse, situated immediately on the bank of the river, gave way, and the whole building, in a mass, with an additional loss of 20,000 bushels of wheat stored in bulk. The building is said to have cost \$9000. The wheat, which was equal in value to \$10,000, was stored in

bins and not a bushel it is said will be saved. Mr R. Tompkins' warehouse at Copper creek, has also been washed away, with a very considerable loss of produce.

Naples and Beardstown are completely inundated, and there are but two or three places from the mouth to Peoria, on the north side of the river, but which are under water. On the south side, it is even worse, and with the exception of Havana, Pekin and one or two other points the whole coast is submerged to the depth, in many places, of 8 and 10 feet. The water at Peoria, on the morning of the 12th, was up to the curb stones on Front-st., and rising slowly.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Mormons.—The Cincinnati Atlas calls the readers' attention to the new and most extraordinary position of the Mormons. Seven thousand of them have found a resting place in the most remarkable spot on the North American Continent. Since the children of Israel wandered through the wilderness, or the Crusaders rushed on Palestine, there has been nothing so historically singular as the emigration and recent settlement of the Mormons. Thousands of them came from the Manchester and Sheffield of Europe, to join other thousands congregated from Western New York, and New England boasted descendants of the pilgrim fathers—together to follow after a new Jerusalem in the West. Having a temple amidst the Churches and Schools of Lake County, Ohio, and driven from it by popular opinion, they build the Nauvoo of Illinois. It becomes a great town. Twenty thousand people flock to it. They are again assailed by popular persecution; their Prophet murdered—their towns depopulated—and finally their temple burned! Does all this series of signal persecutions to which they have been subjected destroy them? Not at all.—Seven thousand are now settled in flourishing circumstances, on the Plateau Summit of the North American Continent! Thousands more are about to join them from Iowa, and thousands more are coming from Wales! The spectacle is most singular, and this is one of the singular episodes of the great drama of this age. The spot on which the Mormons are now settled is, geographically, one of the most interesting on the American Continent.

Halifax Nova Scotia, April 4.

The Mormon Temple.—By a letter received from our Brother, P. W. Cook, who was one that left Council Bluff last spring, for the Salt Lake, dated August 2nd., written while encamped on the Salt Water River, at the South Pass (in sight of Fremont's Peak,) we gather some information which may not be uninteresting to our readers. The new Mormon Temple at the Salt Lake is to be a splendid building. They enclosed a lot 17 miles long and 12 miles wide, with a mud wall 8 feet high and 4 feet thick.—There are to be four cities inside. They have discovered mountain rock that resembles Cornelian stone, which the writer says is beautiful for temples and pillars.

The size of the temple is not stated, but its highest point is to be 600 feet, and can be seen 80 miles either way. The party that went out last season lost many of their oxen, having died of what they called the "swell head."

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

This steamer arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Thursday last, in a fine run 12 days; and this morning we obtained our papers, which are to the 24th March. We give below a very copious summary of the news, copied from Willmer and Smith's European Times. The intelligence thus obtained is important.

The proceedings in Parliament since our last have been of the highest political interest. Besides the question of the Navigation laws, to which we have adverted in a separate article, the proposal of Mr Disraeli to make an inquiry into the peculiar burdens on land, with a view to their relief, has been disposed of by a majority of 280 to 159. This majority is quite decisive for the present; and Mr Disraeli and his friends being fettered by the position of parties from taking their own view of the case, by boldly demanding protection, the debate became a mere dispute of class interests, in which each took a narrow view of those which regarded himself, and thus, as we anticipated, it led to nothing. But Mr Disraeli promises to bring it forward again and again, and it remains to be seen to what point of depression agricultural produce will fall, and upon the political results of the great experiment now in progress must depend