

be devised to check this forestalling, that the real settlement of the Country would thereby be very much accelerated. I know other good tracts of land in this district, but which are as yet too remote from other settlements to be thought of at present. I have &c.

J. G. G. LAYTON.
Hon. T. Baillie, Sur. General.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 7.
Extracts from the Report of the Committee of Trade:

The Petition of Charles Lloyd, Warehouse Keeper and Searcher at Dalhousie, praying reimbursement for extra services performed, and expenses incurred by direction of the Deputy Treasurer there: your committee recommend that £4 12 6 be granted him.

The Petition of Wm. Napier, of Bathurst, praying compensation for his services as Gauger and Weigher in 1848: your committee recommend that £5 4s. be granted him.

The Petition of Holderness and Chilton, of Richibucto, praying to be reimbursed duties on Bricks imported from Britain for the erection of a steam mill at that place: your committee cannot recommend the prayer of this petition.

The Petition of Robert G. Moran and others, owners of the ship William Vail, praying reimbursement of monies expended by them in the support of two Seamen attacked with typhus fever at Miramichi, and refused admittance into the Marine Hospital there: your committee are of opinion that the sum of £33 4 6, less £5 16 8, paid for professional services, expended there, should be reimbursed the owners from the Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund at Miramichi.

The Petition of John Fraser, Waiter and Searcher at Miramichi, praying a grant for his services in Gauging and Weighing dutiable articles the past year: the committee recommend that £5 11s. be granted him.

March 9.
The committee to whom were referred the sundry petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools, who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants, Report—

That one hundred and six petitions have been referred to them; and after having examined the same, your committee recommend that there be granted to the several Teachers in the several counties in this Province hereinafter named, the following sums for their services:

Northumberland.—John Lawler £6 3 4. Michael Flinn £5. Jane Davidson £10. John Hinchey £10. David Lynch £5. Robina Richardson £5.

Kent.—Francis Gogrean £10. John Le Blanc £20. Peter Amireaux £6 13 4. Elizabeth W. Grannel £5. Catherine Howlet £10. Francis Gogrean £20. Ann Mooney £10. Joseph Bristol £10. Gabriel Herbert £10. Gloucester.—Horatio G. Howard £5. Wm. Lalor £5.

Restigonche.—Donald Downie £20.

March 10.
Read a third time, a Bill to restrain the holding of Parishes in plurality by the Clergy of the Church of England in this Province. Passed.

Read a third time, a Bill in amendment of and in addition to an act, intitled "an Act in addition to an Act, intitled, "an Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers and Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province." Passed.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

From the St. John Courier.

Fatal Affray.—We regret to state that a riot occurred near Mr Neihery's (Hibernian Hotel,) in Church street, on Tuesday evening, during which fire-arms were used, and Mr Robert Boshby, butcher, a resident in Portland, was so severely wounded by a discharge of slugs from a gun or large pistol, that he survived but a short time. The excitement subsequently became so great, owing to an opinion that the shot came from the hotel, that His Worship the Mayor deemed it necessary to call out a detachment of the Troops, to restore order, which was soon accomplished, and the streets cleared.—We trust that the authorities will not fail to investigate the cause of this outrage upon the laws, and take such steps for the prevention of future outbreaks of the kind as will be creditable to the City, and protect the lives and property of peaceable and well disposed citizens.

The Coroner's Jury, after a tedious investigation, yesterday returned a verdict of "Man-slaughter against some person or persons unknown."

From the New Brunswick.

The Burnt District.—The workmen are busy in clearing away the rubbish in the burnt district, and preparations are making to build again. We trust ere long to see a substantial row of brick buildings erected in the place of those destroyed. We observe that our enterprising townsman, Mr James J. Christie, has already got up a small building, and is doing business on his old stand. This is going ahead at a rapid rate.

St. John New Brunswick, March 13.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has imposed an ad valorem duty of 6 1/2 per cent. on dry goods. We learn from the Recorder, that on Wednesday last, when the report was brought up, the house on motion refused to sanction the duty on flour, and that duty was lost. It was then moved by Mr Marshall that the duty of 11s sterling per barrel on pork be reduced to 5s. and that all foreign pork imported pay this, instead of as now allowing it to be taken out of Bond for foreign voyages, duty free. This was carried in Committee by a small majority.

A resolution has been carried to increase the representation of Cape Breton from 6 to 8 members.

St. John Morning News, March 14.

Reciprocal Trade with the United States.—The following Bill (introduced by Mr Woodward) was read a second time in the House of Assembly of New Brunswick on Tuesday last—viz: "A Bill to admit certain articles, the growth or production of the United States of America into this Province, duty free, upon condition that the like articles, the growth or production of this Province, are admitted into the United States duty free." This is the only free trade that we have ever contended for; place us upon equal terms with the Americans, and there is nothing to prevent this Province flourishing like any State in the Union. To a one sided free trade we have always been opposed.

Native Talent.—Mr James Hunter of this City has obtained the degree of M. D., with the highest honors of his class, at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia; and he has not only graduated with credit to himself, and his friends, but he has been offered the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the same institution. This is another proof in support of our oft repeated assertion—viz: give our young men a field, wherein they can display themselves, and they will be found equal to the most active in the world. At present they have no field.—They are cooped up in a nut-shell, and surrounded by high walls of "protection," on both sides of the line.

Canada.

Quebec Gazette, March 9.

Good Time for Lawyers.—According to a statement furnished by the Prothonotaries, dated the 17th February, 1849, and laid before the Assembly in answer to an address for the number of suits instituted, &c., in the superior court of Queen's Bench for the district of Montreal during the last twelve months, there were, in that court alone: suits instituted and returned, 2177; instituted and not returned, 701;—total 2878.—Judgments in suits returned, 966.—Suits pending: evidence closed and cases argued, 172; evidence closed and cases not argued, 48; evidence not closed, 391;—total, 1211.

Robbery.—It is stated in the Journal de Quebec, that Mr John Halferty, a traveling merchant from Quebec, was robbed of the sum of £150, in the Portage of Temiscouate, while returning from Madawaska with the proceeds of the sale of his goods. Two Indians arrested on suspicion have escaped.

Quebec Chronicle, March 9.

The Legislative Union of the B. N. A. Provinces.—When the Union of the Canadas took place under Lord Sydenham, the mercantile body of Quebec in a great measure opposed it, arguing that the English portion of the lower province would be no better off, while the great mass in the upper province would be sufferers under the fiction that had so long acted as a night-mare on the energies and enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon part of the community. The Montreal press and merchants, however, insisted that a union was the only panacea; and we think are now pretty well convinced, they are not much better represented than in 1835 and 1836.

Sooner or later, either by emigration or increase of population, the English will be the more numerous; but the cunningly devised scheme of representation, to be brought forward by ministers, will for a generation enthrall us; and it is well to consider it Lord Durham's plan of uniting all the provinces under one government, ought not to be agitated.

With a railroad from Halifax to Lake Huron, Quebec, as the seat of government, could be reached from every portion in 15 or 20 hours. With one tariff and one government, the North American Provinces would then be, in fact, one united family, instead of knowing as little of each other as if they were at the north pole; and if England so far relaxed her policy as to adopt the states-rights

views of Sir Howard Douglas, and look to the colonies as integral portions of the kingdom, admitting their produce free, and taxing that of foreign countries, what an impulse would be given to all her great interests, agricultural, manufacturing, shipping and colonial!

A confederation of the provinces, each with its separate legislature, and a congress from all, would only perpetuate strife and ill-will; but a legislative union would be equally beneficial to every one of them.

Gaspe Gazette, March 8.

Rebellion Losses.—We understand that a requisition is about to be forwarded to Wm. McDonald, Esq., Mayor of this Municipality, requesting him to convene a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the proposed indemnity to persons engaged in the late Rebellion in Lower Canada.

We hope that the meeting will be numerously attended, it being the duty of every man, boldly to protest against the act of robbery intended by the ministry of the day. To ask the loyal District of Gaspe to contribute its share to the payment of Rebel Losses, is an insult which we cannot easily forget, particularly so, when the same Ministry refused our humble petition for food for our distressed inhabitants; refused to lend us a few hundred pounds to purchase Provisions and Seed, yet they have the hardihood to attempt to tax us to the tune of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds!! Let those places and persons, which encouraged rebellion, be made to pay the piper, but Gaspe has a right to be exempted.—She remained loyal when other parts of Canada were the scenes of murder, yet we are called upon to reward these very robbers and murderers. If England has consented to this measure, it would be well if she would at once tell those who still have a lingering prejudice in her favor, she does not want them; but whether she does or not, we know that the British blood still remaining in Canada, will never quietly submit to French legislation. The Stars and Stripes would be preferable to the Tri-color, but the Red Cross of Old England to both. We expect the Carlisiers will show a good example to the rest of the District.

United States News.

From the Boston Advertiser.

THE MORMONS.

Later from the Great Salt Lake.—The Pittsburg Gazette announces the arrival in that city of Mr E. Whipple, one of the leading Mormons, from the settlement in the neighborhood of the Great Salt Lake.

Mr Whipple left the Great Salt Lake Settlement on the 13th of October, arriving at Fort Kearney, on the Missouri, in 51 days. The settlement of Mormons with which he is connected, is located in a beautiful valley on the borders of the Great Salt Lake, in the north eastern part of Upper California. The Great Salt Lake is about 150 miles long, by 50 broad, and contains nothing living. It is so salt that three barrels of water will make one of salt. The shores of the Lake in the dry season, are encrusted with salt fit for use. It has no outlet.

Nearly south of the Salt Lake is a fresh water lake called the Utah, which empties its waters into the former. In this lake, fish, the mountain trout, are found. The river, which connects the two Lakes the Mormons call the Jordan. The valley in which they are situated slopes from the mountains to the river, on both sides. These Lakes we may state for the information of those who have not access to late maps, are situated on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of the River Platte, which runs into the Missouri, the Colorado, which empties into the Gulf of California, and the Columbia, which empties into the Pacific. The waters of the Platte and the Colorado almost unite by means of the Sweetwater River, which heads west of the Rocky Mountain chain, and runs into the Platte through the famous South Pass. Between these Lakes and the California mountains, in which the Sacramento rises, is a vast valley or Basin, supposed to consist principally of sandy plains, about 400 miles wide from east to west, and some 600 to 700 mile long from north to south. From this immense basin no egress for water has been discovered, the rivers losing themselves in the sand.

The valley in which the Mormon settlements are, is about 50 miles long and 40 broad, and is surrounded on three sides by high mountains, and on the north side by the lake. It gradually slopes from the mountains to the River Jordan, and is formed into steppes. From various gorges in the mountains, numerous

fresh water streams pour their waters into the Jordan, affording fine water power.—No timber grows in the valley, but an abundance is supplied by the valleys of the streams in the mountains. It consists of fir, pine, hemlock, and sugar maple.

In this delightful valley, about 1000 miles from Missouri on the east, and 700 from the gold diggings of the Sacramento on the west—the Rocky Mountains being a barrier on one side, and the Great Basin, and the Californian or Sierra Nevada range on the other—the Mormons have at last found a resting place. About 7000 persons of all ages, and both sexes, are now collected in this valley. They commenced arriving in the valley in July, 1847, and last season they raised a fine crop of wheat, corn and other productions, sufficient for their own consumption and of those of their faith who are yearly coming in. After next harvest they will have provisions to dispose of. They have two grist-mills and four saw-mills in operation, and have laid out several villages, and a town on an elevated plat, which overlooks the whole valley and lake.—They are building substantial houses and surrounding themselves with many comforts. They expect a large emigration this season from their brethren in the neighborhood of Council Bluffs, where there are some thousands congregated.

The road to Oregon and California, by the North Fork of the Platte River, and the South Pass, passes some 60 miles to the north of the settlement, but a route by the way of the Salt Lake can be taken which will not take the traveller out of his way more than 40 or 50 miles. The Mormons will be able to supply fresh mules and oxen; and after next harvest provisions to those who are emigrating to California.

Mr Whipple says the road is very good all the way from Independence to west of the Mountains. In 1847 about 1,000 wagons passed over it, and last year some 350. The trail is so well defined that no danger from losing it need be feared.—Mr Whipple recommends oxen in preference to mules, and says they will make just as good time. Emigrants make 15 miles a day. On some portions of the route there is a scarcity of grass. For about 500 miles, buffalo meat can be obtained in abundance.

Mr Whipple represents the valley of the Salt Lake as perfectly healthy, and the journey to that region as attended with no danger, and but little fatigue.—He returns again in the Spring.

The Mormons have established Ferries over the only rivers which are not fordable on account of high waters—the Platte and Green Rivers—so that no hindrance to emigrants, from that cause need now be feared. No gold yet has been found in the neighborhood of the Salt Lake, or anywhere east of the Sierra Nevada, as far as Mr Whipple is informed. What has reached that region, was brought there by the discharged Mormon soldiers, who had returned from the Placer to visit their families.

With reference to the story, that the Mormons had claimed a pre-emption right to the diggings, and were demanding a percentage on the gold found, Mr Whipple gives the following account. The first discovery of gold was made by Mormons, (discharged soldiers,) in digging a mill-race for Mr Sutter. As the discovery was on his ground, he gave them the liberty of digging gold, on condition of paying him a certain per centage. This they agreed to do, but soon started off to explore for themselves, and having found some rich spot, they demanded a per centage from new comers for digging in their ground, to which they claimed a right of discovery. This practice is general in the mines, and the Mormons, Mr Whipple says, no more claim the whole of California.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

This mail came in unusually early.—From papers received by it we make the following selections:

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Courier March 17.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

We have again to record another devastating fire in this City, which has laid bare the greater part of that densely populated district known as "York Point." The flames were discovered about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, from the dwelling of Capt. Thos. M. Smith, in George's street, making rapid progress on a barn in rear of his dwelling, but whether the fire had its origin in that building or in a back building belonging to the estate of the late George Thomson, has not, we believe, been satisfactorily ascertained. It had gained such headway, however, in the middle of a compact block of a building, that by the time many of the residents in the adjoining