

later source it is difficult to keep it within reasonable bounds; and from the former, it has a direct tendency to check the immigration which is most for the interest of the provinces to encourage, inasmuch as the healthy industrious settler who has money to pay his way, is taxed for the benefit of the destitute, the sickly or the indolent, who cast themselves on the Immigration Department at the sea-ports. It cannot, however, I think, be doubted, that the undertaking of this great national work under the authority of the Imperial government, and in connection with matters of systematic colonization on the line, would go far towards the removal of this impediment to the general settlement of British North America. The immigrants who had in due measure sought the west, and money to pay their passage, would still proceed thither, while those who were either unwilling to go farther, or without the means to do so, would immediately on landing seek employment on the Railway or in some one of the various undertakings to which, when once fairly commenced, it would infallibly give birth, and they would eventually either become settlers on the lands in the vicinity of the line or move on to the west, leaving their places vacant for new comers. I am disposed to think that by thus removing the main obstacle to the rapid colonization of the vast British territory beyond it, this work will do far more for the interests of emigration from the mother country than will ever be effected by the employment and settlement of the large number of immigrants who are likely to be immediately engaged upon it.

As regards the probability of the work proving ultimately remunerative, I cannot but express my belief, that under the arrangement suggested by the Canadian Government, its cost to the British Government will be found to fall within Major Robinson's estimate. He has based his calculations, it would appear, on the expenses of railways constructed in the State of Massachusetts, where large prices are frequently paid for land, and where the cost of the principal materials employed is enhanced by the operations of a highly protective tariff. As the land to be occupied by the line will cost the Government nothing, and as a considerable sum may be realized by the alienation of that portion of the public domain which will be placed at its disposal, a large deduction may, it is hoped, be made from these estimates; whilst the almost invariable productiveness of railways in America, which are frequently pushed, in the face of great engineering difficulties, into districts whose present resources and population would not appear to justify the outlay, or warrant the expectation of a return on the capital expended.

I have chiefly insisted on the advantages which the mother country is likely to derive from the execution of this work, believing that the benefits which it will confer on the colonies are too manifest to require elucidation. I would, however, venture to offer one observation on this head. It is obvious that as soon as railway communication is extended throughout the Provinces, a smaller military force than is now requisite will suffice for their protection. But looking to the anxiety which your Lordship has repeatedly expressed that a diminution in the expenditure incurred by Great Britain on this account should be effected at the earliest period, I am prepared to go a step further in this direction, so confident am I that the mere undertaking of the work in question will tend to raise the colonists from the despondency into which recent changes in the commercial policy of the empire has plunged them; to unite the Provinces to one another and to the mother country; to inspire them with that consciousness of their own strength, and of the value of the connexion with Great Britain, which is their best security against aggression; that I would not hesitate to recommend that an immediate and considerable reduction should take place in the force stationed in Canada, in the event of the execution of the Quebec and Halifax Railway being determined on.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
The Right Hon. Earl Grey.

JUVENILE INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the Juvenile Institute, held on the 23d day of April, 1849, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Institute be given to the Members of the Miramichi Mechanics' Institute for their kind attention in admitting the members of this Institute to their Lectures, free, and to William Letson, Esq., for the use of his office.

J. D. CARMAN, Secretary.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The second April mail was obtained at the Post Office in Chatham, on the morning of Saturday last. As the Halifax papers of Wednesday morning make no mention of her, we presume she arrived on the afternoon of that day. We have gleaned a good many extracts from papers thus received, which are to the 14th of the month. They furnish some interesting news.

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE NOTICE.—Our latest British paper has the following important announcement. It is a singular circumstance, that while the Colonial Secretary is constantly propounding in his Despatches to Colonial Governors, the doctrine that they must be guided in their actions by the well-understood wishes of the people; that he should act on a principle the very reverse. No sooner was it

known in the Colonies, that the Government contemplated forwarding the British Canadian mails through the United States, than they complained of the impolicy as well as the injustice of such alteration; and the Canadian public, who were the parties most deeply interested in the matter, pointed out clearly, that the mails had been received at earlier dates when conveyed through the Provinces than they had been when despatched through the United States. Notwithstanding these remonstrances, it will be seen, that the Post Office authorities at home, persist in their determination to change the route. What motives can the Colonial Secretary have to persevere in a measure so contrary to the wishes of all those who are interested in the matter? To us such conduct is inexplicable.

"After the 14th instant the mails to and from Canada will be forwarded through the United States, and all letters and newspapers for Canada will be transmitted in such mails, unless specially directed to be sent by some other route. Letters for Canada will be chargeable with postage at the rate of 1s. 2d. the half ounce, as at present; and newspapers will be liable to a postage of 1d. each, to be paid on delivery. Letters and newspapers for any other part of British North America may also be forwarded via the United States, if specially so addressed; but the rule will be to forward them via Halifax, as heretofore. From the period above mentioned, the reduction of postage, authorised by the treasury warrant of the 3rd instant, will take place on the letters transmitted by British packet between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia (the port of Halifax excepted), as well as on such letters for Canada as may be specially addressed to be sent via Halifax. On all these letters will be chargeable a uniform rate of 1s. when not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 2s. when above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce in weight, and so on, according to the scale of weight at present in operation for charging inland letters. Letters for Halifax, N. S., and for Newfoundland, will also be liable to the rate of 1s. as at present."

NO MORE BOUNTIES.—This is the heading of a short paragraph which we copy below from the St John Morning News, pointing out the injustice and folly of the Colonial Secretary interfering with our domestic affairs. It is high time for us to complain, when we are prevented from giving that encouragement to new branches of trade, which experience has taught us must be prosecuted to save us from ruin, and enable our population to avail themselves of those natural resources which only require the fostering care of the Legislature to develop. The conduct of the Council in rejecting the Fish Bounty Bill cannot be too highly reprobated.

"Last year a despatch came out from England disallowing the hemp bounty bill, which had passed the Legislature, for the encouragement of the growth of hemp—and in consequence of this, the Legislative council threw out the bill passed during the last session, in the house, affording bounties to Fishermen—on the plea, we presume, that Earl Grey would not allow this either. We are certainly come to a fine state of things indeed, if we are not allowed to produce what we like in our own country, in our own way, without the interference of the Colonial Secretary! The next despatch will inform us that we must not make any more boots."

In another page we have copied a long article on the subject from the same paper, which deserves a careful perusal.

This Despatch called from the Assembly of our province the following spirited remonstrance to the British Government, which we trust will have the desired effect of removing the obnoxious complaint. We hope it will reach the Secretary that Colonists do not feel disposed to set down and quietly submit to the instructions which he pleases to pen in Downing-street for their counsel and guidance.

The Humble and Dutiful Address of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.

May it please your Majesty.—We, Your Majesty's Faithful subjects, the Representatives of the People of New Brunswick, beg leave, with renewed assurances of Loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government, and fully sensible of the deep interest Your Majesty takes in the prosperity of Your Colonial Subjects, most respectfully to bring under Your Royal consideration that part of a Despatch, No. 168, under date 2nd March, 1848, from the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the late Lieutenant Governor of this Province Sir William Colebrooke, in reference to the impolicy of encouraging the investment of Capital and Industry in pursuits and enterprises, by granting Bounties; in which Despatch, His Lordship was pleased to direct the Lieutenant Governor of this Province to withhold his assent from any Law which might thereafter be passed by the Provincial Legislature, involving such a principle.

That although fully sensible that such instructions have arisen from a conviction on the part of Your Majesty's Government, that en-

actments of the description in question will militate against the interests of the Province, judging from the effect of such encouragement in the Mother Country; yet we, Your Majesty's Faithful Commons of New Brunswick, beg leave most respectfully to urge the wide difference in that respect between an old and a new Country: That in a new Colony like New Brunswick, where capital is scarce, and the natural resources of the Country comparatively little developed, we respectfully submit, that it is not only good policy, but it becomes in many instances necessary to encourage, by Legislative Bounties, the embarking of Capital and Industry in undertakings and pursuits which, however beneficial and profitable they may appear in theory, have not been practically tested. With these views we would humbly submit, that in matters so purely local, involving no constitutional principle, and in no way conflicting with Your Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers, the Legislature of New Brunswick may be safely left to the free exertions of its discretion.

We therefore, on behalf of Your Majesty's Faithful Subjects, the inhabitants of this Loyal Colony, earnestly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the instructions to the Lieut. Governor, contained in the Despatch referred to, may be re-considered by Your Majesty's Government.

JOHN W. WELDON,
Speaker of Assembly.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.—We would call the attention of the inhabitants of this county, generally, but more particularly of the Farmers, to some important suggestions thrown out by a correspondent, under the signature of "A Yeoman of Kent," published in this day's paper, under the Agricultural head in our first page.

The establishment and efficient working of the Agricultural Society in this County, has been of essential service in promoting the cause of Agriculture; and from what we can learn from Gloucester and Restigouche, the societies in those counties are also extending their spheres of usefulness, and bringing this too long neglected, and most essential occupation into notice. Our neighbors in Kent could not do a better thing than follow our Correspondent's advice; and we hope speedily to have the satisfaction of announcing that the measure has been canvassed over, a society organized, office bearers appointed, and that there is every prospect of its obtaining a most liberal countenance.

The sooner the people of this Province are convinced of this great fact, that on the cultivation of their own soil they must mainly depend for their support, the speedier will they emerge from the state of despondency and bankruptcy into which they have been immersed for several years past. While we depend on our neighbors for breadstuffs, beef, pork, &c., and all such articles as can be raised in the Province, so long will we be exerting our energies to promote the prosperity and add to the wealth of our more sensible neighbors. This opinion, we gladly perceive, is daily increasing, and from the spirit evinced throughout the Province, there appears a disposition to act upon it. If this be accomplished, the depression of trade and 'hard times' will eventually prove to us a blessing.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.—Willmer & Smith's European Times furnishes the following paragraph respecting this trade:—During the week there has been disposed of one cargo of Quebec Pine at 154d per foot; red Pine 174d, one cargo of St. John's Pine, 184 inches average, at 184d; one cargo of Miramichi Pine and Birch, price not known; and 113 logs Charleston Pitch Pine, of fair quality, at 204d per foot. By auction, a small cargo of St. John's Deals brought £8 5s. per standard; about 4000 Spruce Boards £10 6s. 3d. per standard; 120 logs Savannah Pitch Pine, an average of 2s. 14d. per foot; and 58 planks 4d. per foot.

ARRIVALS AT HEA'S HOTEL:

CHATHAM.

W. W. Barnard, Esq., St. John, from Restigouche; Charles Kelly, Esq., London; David Wark, Esq., from Fredericton; T. DesBrisay, Bathurst; Thomas Harding, Sluppigan; S. B. Hethrington, Richibucto.

Marriages.

At Nicholas River, County of Kent, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. James Law, A. M., Mr JOHN MORTON, to Miss ANN LUCINDA THOMPSON, both of the Parish of Weldford.

Ship News.

BATHURST, April 25.—Cleared, schr Marcelline, Roy, P. E. Island, lime.

HALIFAX, April 25.—Arrived, brig Albion, Leshe, Aberdeen, 38 days. 26th—cleared, schr Siberia, Watt, Miramichi.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

SAILINGS FROM BRITAIN.

For Miramichi.—April 4, Endymion, Hall; Lord Mulgrave, ditto. 7th, Oxford, the Clyde. 11th, Eliza Keith, Falmouth; Eliza, ditto.

For Gaspe.—April 5, Chance, Jersey; Jamvrin, ditto. 6th, Gaspe, ditto.

For Restigouche.—April 10, Harmony, Troon. 11th, Ada, Liverpool.

For Bathurst.—April 7, Henry Hood, the Clyde.

For Buctouche.—April 6, Employ, Sunderland.

For Shediac.—April 13, City of Rochester, from the Thames.

For Richibucto.—April 10, Elizabeth Holmness, Hull.

Loading.—At Liverpool, Hammond, for Bathurst.

Notice to the Public.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having been pleased to issue a Warrant, dated the 8th March, authorising a reduction in the rates of Postage on Letters transmitted direct by British Packets between the United Kingdom and any part of British North America, under which Warrant, on and after 15th April next, Letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to New Brunswick, and vice versa, will be chargeable with a uniform rate of 114d sterling, when not exceeding half an ounce in weight; a Letter weighing above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce will be liable to 1s 11d, or two rates, and so on according to the scale at present in operation. The payment of this Postage will remain optional with the sender.

By command of His Lordship the Post Master General.

J. HOWE,

Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office,
St. John, 27th March, 1849.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

Shewing the advantage of Assuring with the Company before

25th MAY, 1849,

The Date at which the Books fall to be balanced in the present year.

The POLICIES granted by the COLONIAL COMPANY in the participation class of Assurances, are ranked at the periodical divisions of profits, according to the particular year in which they have been opened.

AT 25th MAY, 1849,

the lists for the present year will be closed, and all persons opening Policies before that date will secure a share of the PROFITS at the investigation in 1854, corresponding to 6 years.

The mode of dividing the profits of the Company is a subject of much importance, and the Directors have studied to adopt a plan which will conduce to the interests of all concerned in the Institution.

In order to secure the benefit of the present year's entry, it is necessary that all proposals should be lodged at the Head Office, Branch Offices, or Agencies, on or before the 25th May next.

C. J. PETERS, Agent.

Chatham, 20th April, 1849.

TO PERSONS

Wishing to go to California!

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Miramichi public, that he has it in contemplation to fit out a vessel for the port of San Francisco, in the course of the coming season. Taking into view the extreme depression of trade in this Province, and the small probability of its reviving, at least for a length of time, he is thoroughly convinced that many persons, thrown out of employment here, must seek an asylum and the means of sustenance in some other country than this. From official, and therefore undoubted accounts from that quarter, he is led to believe that there is no country in the world which at present holds out such inducements to emigrants and others seeking to better their condition, as California; a country not only vast in extent, but containing, in almost every part of it, the elements of wealth and comfort; whether we consider its fine climate, its fertile soil, its free government, or its surpassing richness in the precious metals. He will be happy to confer with any person or persons willing to aid or join him in this enterprise, at his residence, Newcastle, where further information on the subject may be obtained.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Newcastle, April 23, 1849.

NOTICE.

Being about leaving the Province, I have appointed ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Esq., my Attorney, to whom all persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. As many of these debts are of long standing, they will, unless speedily liquidated, be put in suit.

ALEX. FOSTER.

Newcastle, 30th April, 1849.

Henry C. D. Carman,
GENERAL AGENT

AND

Commission Merchant,
HALIFAX, N. S.