

denly again as he finished some fervid sentence, returning to a perpendicular attitude. Mr Hall stands some six feet, and upwards, lean as Cassius. The sleeves of his coat, either by the fault of a mechanic, or some strange afterthought of nature, terminate about midway from his elbow to his wrists.—The Speaker on this occasion, happened to sit exactly opposite the member for King's, who before he concluded a most inspired philippic directed personally to its object, and crossed more than half way over the floor. He had wrought himself up to a towering height, the object seemed to be to add fuel to the combustion now kindled. But the member for King's mistook his man. So soon as he resumed his seat—sliding from the crowded bench opposite, in his gown and bands, the very antipodes of his accuser in stature, manner and habit, the speaker coolly but suddenly let the gentleman down from the dizzy position he had assumed.—The question was called for and was taken on Mr Johnston's amendment, which advocated the denominational principle. For the amendment 17—against it 29. Hon. Mr Huntington immediately moved another amendment, the giving of £15,000 for Education, to be divided among the counties according to population, which was agreed to without amendment.

The Council have thrown out the College Bill by a majority of three.

The Sun says that the Mail Courier between Sydney and Louisburg, was recently attacked and robbed of a considerable amount.

We are indebted to the Colonist for the following account of the meeting recently held in that city, with reference to the Electric Telegraph.

A numerous and respectable body of gentlemen met yesterday at the Exchange Reading Room to consider the propriety of forming a company to extend the line from Amherst to where it will meet the Quebec line. Our Government has, it seems, engaged to build the line from Halifax to Amherst, out of the public funds, the people of Quebec have subscribed £8000 towards the portion of the line from that city; and £6000 is required to complete the line from the Canadian boundary line into Amherst, to endeavor to obtain which, Mr Gisborne has come on to Halifax.

Jonathan Allison, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and J. W. Johnston, Jun. Esq., requested to act as Secretary. Mr Allison succinctly stated the object of the meeting, and his opinion as to the great profit that would be derived from the undertaking. He then introduced Mr Gisborne to the meeting, who went fully into the subject, and furnished statistical information of the most satisfactory kind to prove not only that the line would pay—but pay a very handsome per centage. After some remarks from the Hon. George R. Young, and several other individuals, a subscription was opened for stock, when several gentlemen took shares to a considerable amount. Mr Gisborne was then authorized to enquire from the Government when they intended to commence the line from Halifax to Amherst, and what guarantee a company formed to continue it beyond the boundary of this Province would have that the government would not neglect to proceed with their part of the undertaking, and so leave them in the lurch.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next, then to meet at the same place at 12 o'clock—in order to enable Mr Gisborne to receive the reply of the Government, and that gentlemen might be prepared to subscribe the necessary amount of stock. We may mention that the shares are £10 each, payable in instalments as required.

CANADA.—*Temperance.*—The following Petition was drawn up by the Committee appointed at the great mass meeting, recently held at Quebec, the particulars of which we gave in last Tuesday's paper:

That your Petitioners, notwithstanding the encouraging progress and success of the Temperance cause, view with serious alarm the acknowledged evils of Intemperance, which are still exhibited in so many different parts of the Province, and unfeignedly deplore the continued prevalence of this most destructive vice.

That they look upon the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as fraught with deep and serious injury to the best interests of society; and therefore to counteract the operation of these prolific sources of evil, it is expedient to discontinue and check these branches of trade, as tending so materially to increase the facilities for placing within the reach of all classes in the community, those hurtful beverages, the use of which in too many instances leads to poverty, disease and crime.

That entertaining as they do the opinions just expressed, your petitioners have learned with the most lively regret that it is in contemplation to bring into the Provincial Parliament during this session, a Bill having for one of its objects the reduction of the duty on foreign spirits from its present amount to a figure all but nominal. And they cannot conceal from their minds the painful conviction, that the passing of such a law would be followed by the introduction into this Province of a largely increased quantity of an article already too great either for the wants or happiness of the inhabitants.

That in passing under review the records connected with Courts of Justice, Police Offi-

ces, Coroner's Inquests, Jails, Penitentiaries, Magdalen Institutions, Lunatic Asylums, &c., your Petitioners have been struck by the startling discovery, that a fearful majority of the cases which these various returns disclose, are clearly traceable to the baneful influence of Intemperance upon these its hapless and misguided victims.

That the deplorable abuses connected with the present system of granting Tavern Licences (and which the magistrates, however disposed to do so, are unable properly to regulate) demonstrate the necessity for legislative action on the subject; and that in the opinion of your Petitioners it is desirable that the Act 4 Vict. cap. 28, and all other acts conferring a discretionary power on the Executive Government to grant licences without the certificates required by the act 2 Vict. cap. 14, should be repealed, and other more stringent adopted; and also that since it is known upon authentic testimony that 350 persons in the city sell spirituous liquors unlawfully, it ought to be the special duty of some public officer to prosecute all persons transgressing the laws relative to Taverns, and to publish the names as well of all delinquents as of those who obtain Licences.

Mr Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and whose subsequent history is well known, has availed himself of the general amnesty, and arrived in Montreal.

Rebellion Losses.—This measure passed the Assembly on the 23d ult. The papers report—about 10 a. m. the question was put on the amendment of Mr. H. Boulton, and the committee rose and reported that the resolutions with Mr. Boulton's amendment, were carried.

The Quebec papers furnish the following account of a public meeting held in that city, on the 23d ult., on this exciting subject:—

At the meeting of persons opposed to this measure, held on Friday afternoon, James Gibb, Esq. was called to the chair, and W. Kimlin, Esq., M. D., requested to act as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, and by Messrs. Andrew Stuart, J. B. Forsyth, H. S. Scott, G. Hall, and other gentlemen, and a memorial to his Excellency the Governor General, founded on them, and signed by the Chairman in behalf of the meeting, was transmitted by Saturday's mail. A counter-meeting in favor of the ministerial measure is talked of.

Moved by A. Stuart, Esq., seconded by A. Gillespie, Jun. Esq.

1st. Resolved.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the measure now brought forward by the Provincial Administration, having for its object the payment of losses to those who were in arms against the Queen in the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838, is unjust in principle and repugnant to every feeling of honor and honesty.

Moved by J. B. Forsyth, Esq., seconded by H. S. Scott, Esq.

2nd. Resolved.—That by an act of amnesty, many who fled to foreign Countries to escape justice, could, if this measure pass, now return and claim compensation for losses they had sustained while fighting against their Sovereign.

Moved by Charles Alleyne, Esq., seconded by W. Perry, Esq.

3d. Resolved.—That a Petition to His Excellency the Governor General be prepared, embodying the foregoing resolutions, and praying that he will be pleased to dissolve parliament, and take the sense of the country on the proposed measure.

Moved by H. Gowen, Esq., seconded by G. Hall, Esq.

4th. Resolved.—That this meeting formally protests against pledging the Revenue of the Province for so unhalloved an object, and that the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, with the movers and seconders of the Resolutions, be a committee, with power to add to their number, to carry out the views of this meeting.

The Railway.—The papers announce that public meetings have been held in most of the Parishes below Quebec, where it is intended that the great trunk Railway should pass, at which resolutions were adopted by the land-owners, agreeing to give the necessary ground free of charge.

The Quebec Gazette thus speaks of this movement among the Canadians French:

We are happy to find that the French Canadians are determined not to be outdone by the Blue Noses in a matter in which they are equally interested, and enter with the same spirit into a project of national importance in which they indeed are peculiarly so. In the distance of upwards of 200 miles of rich and populous country, or, as her Majesty's commissioner appropriately terms it, of "continuous village" along the south bank of the St. Lawrence from Point Levy to Metis, there is not a Jean Baptiste, or a Josephite either, whose property, or the products of whose industry would not be doubled and trebled in value by this steam communications at all seasons of the year, on the one hand with our markets, and on the other with those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and with the sea; leaving out of the question the millions of dollars which would be spent in the construction of the Railroad across or along their lands, and more or less of which could not fail to find its way into their pockets.

Let them only think of an outlay of 25 or 30 000 dollars on every mile of the Road, 277 miles of which will traverse their territory.

Mr. Heath, in a private letter accompanying the report, says that the resolutions were passed with a unanimity which certainly does honor to the meeting, and he expresses a hope that the example set by the inhabitants of St. Germain will be followed by those of all the parishes from Point Levy to Metis; adding that if a similar engagement were entered into by all the owners of lands to be traversed by the Railroad, it would doubtless greatly facilitate the execution of the enterprise, and show the inhabitants of the two neighboring provinces that when such improvements are to be made, the French Canadians are as capable of great efforts as any others.

Communications.

REPLY TO RUSTICUS.

Sir,

My Letter which was published in the Gleaner on behalf of the Indians, was not written for the sake of controversy: my reason for getting it published was, that I saw that the Indians were very much in want, and I concluded that it might be the means of stirring up the minds of some benevolent persons of influence in their behalf.

I am very sorry that you misunderstood me, when I alluded to the mental capabilities of the Indians: I did not compare them, as you seem to have understood me, with the lower animals, nor yet did I say, that they were incapable of improvement, I merely said, that nature has not bestowed on the Indians the capabilities (sufficient) to enable them to traffic, or to study the arts and sciences, like the Europeans. I am satisfied that no reflecting person would conclude from anything that I have stated, that I meant that the Indians are incapable of improvement. It is my opinion that the Indians are capable of improvement, although not to such an extent as the Europeans are, and I even believe that the lower animals are capable of improvement to a certain extent.

You have referred to Chambers's Information for the People, where he says, that the foreheads of the Indians are low and retreating. I am very glad that you have referred to those remarks, as they tend to prove my argument. If those words of Chambers be true, they shew plainly that the Indians are not so capable of improvement as the Europeans, whose foreheads are high and prominent.

You have alluded to compression upon the organs at birth, as a means of improving the Indians. This new plan of yours requires to be approved of before you can bring it to bear. Mr. George Combe, who is the highest authority in the Phrenological School, when treating upon external compression, as applied to the wild Carabs, says, the point is still unascertained, whether in these cases the organs affected by compression are merely displaced or impeded in their growth. It is unnecessary for me here to bring forward any arguments to show that the Indians are inferior to the Europeans in intellectual capacity, as you have proved that for me yourself. Now, Mr Rusticus, the next time you try to turn the truth into a falsehood, take good care that you do not make any allusions to Phrenology, until you will demonstrate your plan of compression. For experiment sake you might apply it to your own organs of combativeness, which appear to be large, and if you will find it to have a good effect, then you can introduce it among the Indians as a means of improving their race.

A FRIEND TO THE INDIANS.

Douglasstown, March 8.

List of Letters

For the month of December, 1848, remaining in the Post Office, Chatham, for delivery, 15th January, 1849.

Bryson John, care of J. G. Van Mrs Emmy	point aux car
Bell Thomas care of Hickey M	
Geo Leison	Johnston Mrs Elizabeth
Bunner John	McConnell G engineer
Conway M	Pembroke Jane
Cameron John Bk River	Renould H Wm
Carroll Miles Bartibog	Russell Angus
Daly Timothy carpenter	aux car
Dowling Benjamin	Stannard Samuel care
care of Geo Letson	of Geo Ogilvie
Daley Wm	Stewart Chas Napaa
Davidson Wm senior	Scallin Jos Chatham
Davidson Joseph	Stclair R black river
care of Geo Davidson	Ward William
	Young Wm

N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say Advertised.

LIME.

The subscriber has a quantity of LIME for sale, at the Kiln above the Ship Yard, in Chatham, which he offers cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Wheat, Oats, &c. &c.

HENRY CUNARD.

March 5, 1849.

SEEDS.

Fresh Garden and Agricultural Seeds.

For sale by
JOHNSON & MACKIE.
Chatham, March 13, 1849.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber, being about to retire from business, offers to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, Newcastle, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Beaubair's Island.

With the whole of the Establishment for carrying on an extensive Mercantile, Shipbuilding, and Fishing business.

The Island is a mile and a quarter long, of an irregular width, not exceeding anywhere half a mile. It contains 300 acres of land, (more or less) and is situated at the confluence of the North and South West branches of Miramichi River, near the head of the navigation for vessels of the largest class, two miles from Newcastle, the Shire Town of the County, and six miles from Chatham. There are from 20 to 25 acres of the land under cultivation, and the rest of the Island is well wooded.

There is an excellent two story STONE DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situated on the South side of the Island, near the lower end. It is 40 by 38 feet, thoroughly finished, has a frost proof cellar, kitchen, well of water, wood house, coach house, convenient Out Houses, and a large Kitchen Garden, the whole being furnished with every comfort and convenience for a large family.

The Barn will contain from 30 to 40 tons of Hay, and stabling for five or six horses, besides cattle.

The Retail Store is situated near the Dwelling House, is two stories high, with a Cellar underneath the whole. The shop is fitted up with the usual conveniences. There is a back store, and a comfortable office, with ample room on the upper flats for storage.

There is another Store, two stories high, used as an iron and provision store, having ample room to contain a large stock.

A Wharf runs out into the river in front of the retail store, at which ships of from 5 to 600 tons can discharge and load. On this wharf there is a new Store 90 by 18 feet, two stories high, finished and fitted up as a warehouse.

There is also a Salt Store, one and a half story high, close to the wharf, which will contain upwards of three hundred tons. There is a safe and convenient Boom, capable of holding from 7 to 800 tons of Timber, between the wharf and the lower end of the Island, near which there is a Ballast Berth, which has been used for many years. There is also a convenient Deal Yard adjoining, above the salt store, which will accommodate, without any further expense, a million of deals.

The SHIP YARD is also on the South side, about the centre of the Island, completely sheltered from every wind except the South East. There are now three ships building in it, each upwards of 500 tons, with accommodation to lay down two more. The Yard has attached to it a Blacksmith's shop with three fires; a Joiner's shop, 40 feet long; a Moulding Loft of sufficient dimensions for laying down a ship of the largest class; a Shed and two Saw Pits, a Steam Box and Boiler, and every other convenience.

There is a Cook House, with frost proof cellar, well of water, kitchen, eating rooms, bed rooms, and accommodation for 50 workmen.

There is a comfortable house for a Foreman, with a barn and garden attached, near the building yard.

The workmen's houses are situated in a range but distinct from each other, along the South side of the Island, just below the yard. There are seven houses, one and a half story high each; they are framed buildings, finished outside and plastered inside. Two of them contain apartments for three families each; the other five for two families each. Each dwelling has a distinct entrance, and there is a Garden Plot set apart for each family. An excellent well of water is situated close to these buildings, and the whole bring in an annual rent of £200.

There is a good Salmon Fishery on the North side of the Island, and the Gaspereaux Fishery is prosecuted all round it.

Shipbuilding materials can be procured from the surrounding country, within a moderate distance, and hauled into the yard in any quantity that may be required, during the winter season.

Altogether, the subscriber believes, from his own experience for upwards of ten years, that there is not a more desirable or advantageous situation in the lower Colonies, for Shipbuilding; and he is satisfied that any man of prudence and experience might, with the command of a reasonable amount of capital, continue the business from which he is about retiring, with every prospect of making money.

The purchaser of the Island may obtain any of the stock and materials remaining on hand, on very moderate terms.

The Terms of Sale will be liberal, and a part of the purchase money may remain on security, for such period as may be agreed upon.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises, to JAMES ADAMS, Esq., Nelson street, St. John, or to Mr GEORGE H. RUSSELL, merchant, Chatham.

JOSEPH RUSSELL.

Miramichi, 23d February, 1849.