

scale. If these things were done, there could be little doubt, but that a large amount of capital, skill, and enterprise would very soon find its way to our shores. The first great step towards an improved state of things would then have been taken, and a prospect, bright with promises of future prosperity, would suddenly break upon us.

But perhaps some may imagine, that the inconceivable advantages which the agriculture of this Province may be expected to derive, from the grand line of Railway, which is likely soon to pass through a part of Eastern Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and to open up a direct medium of communication between these Provinces—the Atlantic Ocean—and the whole of the more Southernly portion of the American continent, will supercede the utility of the measures just recommended, no matter from whom they might emanate. So far, however, is this from being the case, that the Railway project should have the effect of exciting all such Societies as this, and every farmer in the country, to double their diligence in favor of Agriculture. That gigantic enterprise should have the effect not of paralyzing, but of giving tenfold energy to every nerve, hitherto employed in its favor. It should have the effect—not of discouraging our existing race of farmers—those bold pioneers, who entered not the forest under railway auspices, but rather of arousing and animating them, by this sure and certain hope, that any enterprise whose tendency is to augment our population, develop our resources, and facilitate our intercourse, cannot fail to prove advantageous to every interest of the country; but to not one of these, so pre-eminently so, as to that of Agriculture.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, who were appointed to explore the contemplated line of Railway, state in their admirable Report, now being published, that "of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is impossible to speak too highly. For beauty and richness of scenery, some of its rivers are not surpassed by anything in Great Britain.

"The country can everywhere be penetrated by its streams. Its agricultural capabilities, its climate, &c., are described in Bouchett's Works, in Martin's British Colonies, and other authors. The country is by them, and most deservedly so, highly praised.

"To 17,000,000 of productive acres, there are only 208,000 inhabitants. Of these 11,000,000 are still public property. "If its forests should ever become exhausted, there are coal-fields underneath. The rivers, lakes, and sea coast abound with fish.

"New Brunswick annually pays to the United States, upwards of £200,000 for provisions and other articles, which she can raise upon her own soil, and Nova Scotia does nearly the same thing. Whilst within a few miles of their own Capitals there is abundance of land for agricultural productions, these two Provinces are dependent for large supplies of food, upon the United States. Flour is imported from as far as New Orleans. Wheat grown in the Valley of the Mississippi is shipped at St. Louis, and imported into New Brunswick. There exists, therefore, a good market, on the spot for agricultural produce; and it would be a strange anomaly indeed, if a country situated within three or four weeks' sail of the markets of England could not compete with the growers of produce in the Valley of the Mississippi, and the countries round the great Lakes in the Far West."

This most valuable Report, is not only worthy of the careful perusal of every inhabitant of these Provinces, but in order that the vast amount of information which it contains, may be as widely disseminated as possible, and the country be thereby benefited, the Board strongly recommend, that all who have it in their power, transmit copies of it forthwith to their friends and relatives in the mother country. It is being published in the Gleaner, and several of the Nova Scotia and Canada journals, in full, and these can be transmitted to Britain by mail, free of any expense.

All which is respectfully submitted.
JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, from 26th January, 1843, till 26th January, 1849. Table with columns for item and amount.

Balance on hand, 125 19 7 1/2. £185 17 9. Table with columns for item and amount.

EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

CANADA.—The Legislature of this Province was opened for despatch of business, on the 18th inst. In his speech on the occasion Lord Elgin remarked:—

It affords me much pleasure to state that with the desire of the local Legislature, expressed in a joint address of the two houses of the provincial parliament has passed an Act repealing a clause in the Union Act, which imposed restrictions on the use of the French language.

I have been in communication during the recess, with her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the subject of the Provincial Post Office; and I am enabled to inform you, that on the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, steps will be taken for conferring on the provincial authorities the entire control and management of this department. I trust when then the necessary arrangements for effecting this object shall have been completed, it may be found practicable to establish a low and uniform rate of postage for the British North American Provinces.

The officers employed in exploring the country between Halifax and Quebec, with the view of discovering the best line for a railway, to connect these two points, have presented a Report, which contains much valuable information; and sets forth in a strong light, the advantages of the proposed undertaking. I shall lay it before you, together with a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressive of the interest taken by Her Majesty's Government in the execution of this great work.

Among the measures which seem to merit the attention of the Provincial Parliament, at the present time, as being calculated to raise the credit of the province, to extend its trade, and to contribute to the development of its resources, I recommend to your consideration the following, as especially important.

The provision of such funds as may be required for the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, at the earliest period. These great works may, it is believed, be so far perfected, at a small additional expense, as to permit vessels drawing nine feet on the outwards, and eight feet on the inwards voyage, to pass from Lake Erie to the ocean, soon after the opening of the navigation. When this object shall be accomplished, Canada will possess an inland navigation, unparalleled in capacity and length, and connecting the marts of a commerce to the growth of which it is impossible to assign limits.

The enactment of a law authorising the alienation of works of a purely local character, which have been executed at the cost of the Province, and giving the Government such powers as may be necessary for the re-organisation of the provincial debt, and the creation of an efficient sinking fund. This debt has been contracted, not in the prosecution of costly wars, whether of defence or aggression, but in the construction of works of utility: the more important of which can hardly, fail, when completed to prove remunerative.

The existence of a large revenue, derived from Customs, places the creditor of the Canadian public in a very advantageous position; which will be improved, when the principal of a sinking fund is brought into active operation.

The amendment of the existing Emigration Act, with a view to the removal of such provisions as tend to prevent emigrants who propose to settle in Canada or the Western States of the Union, from proceeding to their destination by the route of the Saint Lawrence. The passenger trade is an important branch of the trade inwards, which cannot be discouraged, without prejudice to the trade outwards.

I would further recommend for your consideration, the expediency of setting apart a portion of the public domain, in order that the revenue derived from the sales thereof, may form a fund the interest of which shall be applied to the support of Common Schools. It may probably be deemed advisable to authorise the Government to invest the capital arising from this source, either in the stocks of the province, or in those of some of the principal railways, the construction of which has been sanctioned by parliament.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY,

JANUARY TERM, 1849.

NEWCASTLE PARISH OFFICERS.

- Overseers of Poor.—Christopher Wishart, Robert T. Millar, Patrick Watt. Assessors.—Alexander Rankin, Alexander Goodfellow, Edward Williston. Commissioners of Highways.—David Johnston, David Goodfellow, Allan A. Davidson. Overseers of Highways.—Wm. Stothart, Alex. Jessamine, John Russell, Jos. Griffith, Wm. Clarke, Michael Quigley, Patrick Doyle, Isaac McLeod, James Fish, Chas. Crammond, Richard Coltart. Overseers of Fisheries.—Andrew Hay, Sen.,

- John Innes, Wm. Russell, Hugh Hamill, Wm. Mathison, Hugh McMurray. Fence Viewers.—Andrew Hay, Sen., Calvin Nevin, Wm. Stothart. Pound Keepers.—Edward Farrell, John Alexander, Jun., Andrew Hay, Jun. Hogreives.—George Watt, Charles Vanstone, John Rundle, Daniel McGruar, John Robinson, James Miller, John Chalmers, Wm. Park, John Dickson, Jun., James Stewart, George Innes, Wm. Doyle, Wm. J. Scott, James Russell, Peter Blalock, Hugh McMurray.

- Constables.—Edward Farrell, Robert Kilpatrick, John Duff, John Grant, Patrick Wheeler, James Copp, John Nevin. Inspectors of Fish and Barrels.—John McKenzie, Donald McKinnon, Andrew Hay, Jun., John Hay.

- Surveyors of Lumber.—Patrick Blake, Alexander McKillop, Robert Falconer, Donald Morrison, Robert McCosh, Robert McCosh, Jun., Walter Johnston, James O'Donnell, Michael O'Donnell, James Walsh, Robert Rennie, Patrick Sullivan, Jerry McAdie, Marks McLaughlin, Christopher Craig, Timothy Connolly, Alex. McEwan, John Sinclair, Thomas Maltby, Ronald Davidson, Thos. B. Maltby.

- Trustees of Schools.—Rev. Wm. Henderson, Richard Hutchison, Christopher Wisart. Collectors of Taxes.—Edward Farrell, upper district; John Ferguson, middle district; Wm. Gordon, Jun., lower district.

- Weigher of Hay.—Hugh Hamill. Collectors of Dog Tax.—Edward Farrell, upper district; John Ferguson, middle district; Wm. Gordon, Jun., lower district.

- Ferrymen.—Thomas Drinan, John Wyse, John Rennie, John Dickson, James Grant. Wharfinger.—John Beggall.

- Sealers of Leather.—Christopher Wishart, Thomas Vanstone. Town Clerk and Clerk of the Market.—Edward Farrell.

Extract from the Minutes. T. H. PETERS, Clerk of the Peace.

The parties named in the foregoing List of Parish Officers, for the Parish of Newcastle, are hereby notified to qualify themselves respectively for their said offices, agreeably to law, otherwise they will be submitted to a fine for not doing so.

EDWARD FARRELL, Town Clerk. Newcastle, 27th January, 1849.

CHATHAM PARISH OFFICERS.

- Assessors.—James Caie, Thomas Vondy, Sen., James Kerr. Overseers of Poor.—John Macdougall, W. J. Fraser, John Mackie.

- Commissioners of Highways.—J. Sannell, John M. Johnson, Peter Gray. Overseers of Highways.—Thomas Smith Brehaut, Philip Wall, Asa Parley, John Nicholson, Daniel Bulman, James Kerr, Wm. Gray, James McKnight, Bartley Breen, Wm. McRae, Michael Searle, John Hea, Anthony Jackson, Hugh Fraser, Murdoch McFarlane, J. McArthur, J. Flood, Gavin Rannie, Kenneth Forbes, James White, Jun.

- Overseers of Highways.—John Carruthers, jun., James McKnight, jun., John Percival, John Gammon, Peter Gray, Wm. Loggie.

- Fence Viewers.—James Jardine, Jackson Fleming, John Percival, Michael Searle.

- Pound Keepers.—Alex. McFarlane, John Percival, John England, James Danford.

- Constables.—Edward Lobban, Andrew Duncan, Thos. Farnell, Richard Barbridge, Andrew Irvine, Robert Murray, Wm. Forrest, Finlay McDermott, Andrew Wilson, James Fitzpatrick, Patrick Stapleton, John Wakeham, James Putterton.

- Inspectors of Fish and Barrels.—Philip Briannier, Peter Loggie, Asa Parley, John England, Henry Kelly, Alex. Murdoch, Matthew Mitchell, John Gray, John Gammon, Alexander Loggie.

- Hogreives.—Henry Wyse, Anthony Jackson, John Whitehead, John Brown, John Jones, Peter Moar, Alex. Fraser, James Anderson, James Dickson, Samuel Jardine, Wm. Curry, jun., Thomas Lane, Morris Scully, Cornelius O'Keefe, John Mason, jun., James Martindale, Andrew Wilson, Francis King, Wm. McRae, Murdoch McFarlane.

- Surveyors of Lumber.—John Percival, jun., David Gatchell, John McRae, John McKenzie, David Sadler, Wm. O'Brien, John McKay, Daniel Bulman, Francis P. Henderson, Wm. McRae, Wm. Williston, Lewis Morrison, Robert Blake, Cornelius O'Keefe, Henry Gatchell, John McDonald, Alex. Morrison, Shepherd J. Frost.

- Trustees of Schools.—Henry Cunard, J. Johnson, jun., John Wright.

- Collector of Taxes.—Martin Cranney. Weigher of Hay.—Henry F. Letson.

- Sealer of Leather.—George P. McKay. Collector of Dog Tax.—Andrew Duncan.

- Wharfingers.—George Parker, Alexander London.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Market.—John Fraser.

Extract from the Minutes. T. H. PETERS, Clerk of the Peace.

The above named persons are hereby notified to qualify for their respective appointments, as by law required.

JOHN FRASER, Town Clerk.

Marriages.

On Thursday, 25th January, by the Rev. Wm. Henderson, A. M., Mr THOMAS HILL, to Miss ABIGAIL GOODFELLOW, both of the Parish of Northesk.

At Grande Port, Mauritius, in January, 1848, Dr. JAMES B. JOHNSTONE, son of

Mr George Johnstone, of this town, to MARGARET CAROLINE, daughter of Captain Sadley.

Deaths.

At Chatham, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Mr John Fraser, Merchant, aged 28 years.

At Chatham, on Wednesday last, JANE, fifth daughter of Mr Stewart McDonald, in the 16th year of her age. She was a young woman of exemplary piety, and goodness of heart, and was greatly beloved by her acquaintances. She died in the hope of a glorious immortality, resting on the merits of Christ's atonement, as contained in the Gospel.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Halifax papers of Saturday morning, make no mention of the British steamer Canada, but as we obtained the mail by her yesterday afternoon, we conclude she arrived during the day, in time for her mail to be despatched in the evening. Our papers are to the 13th of the month, and we give such extracts as our space will admit. They contain all the information of importance relating to the affairs of the old world, contained in the papers thus received.

We regret to state that the hopes which were generally entertained that the cholera had reached its most destructive limits in the British dominions have been falsified during the last fortnight. The mortality in the London district has again reached about its previous highest range of seven weeks ago. In the provinces the mortality is still comparatively insignificant; whilst in Scotland, especially in Glasgow, the official reports of the numbers attacked daily are upon alarming scale. The total number of cases throughout the country, from the first appearance of the malady, had reached, on Wednesday, to 6506, whereof 2948 had died, 1249 had recovered, and 2819 were under treatment, or the result not stated. The inhabitants of London were beginning to breathe again, after the first feeling of alarm of the cholera had subsided, when last week this insidious fatal malady appeared in a very aggravated form at the establishment for the farming of the pauper children of the metropolitan districts, at the village of Tooting, five miles south of the Thames. About 120 children were taken ill at the first breaking out of the disorder, and the deaths have been so numerous that the weekly metropolitan report of deaths has been swelled from 30 the preceding week to 61 during the last week; and the last daily report of deaths at the establishment at Tooting was no less than 16, whilst 14 new cases had appeared. Next week the number of deaths in the weekly report will thus considerably be increased. The various parishes of London withdrew their pauper children from the house at Tooting, a step of questionable prudence; and the result has been that the disease has appeared in Gray's Inn Lane Hospital, on the north side of London where some of the children were received, and many deaths have ensued in that locality, besides isolated cases of children who had had no connection with those removed from Tooting. In the worst part of Somerset, a filthy locality, the disease seems to be breaking out, and a good deal of alarm prevails. The disorder at present has been limited to the humblest classes, and everything tends to prove that the disease commits its greatest ravages amongst the ill-placed, poorly fed classes of the people. No expense or energy of purpose seems to be wanting amongst the guardians of the public health to meet and counteract this frightful visitation. It is satisfactory to add that the general health of the metropolis is good; only 1131 deaths occurred last week, against five years' average of 1169. In the provinces the returns may be deemed very satisfactory, the number being generally limited to between 5 and 10 daily throughout England. In Scotland, however, the disease seems to make rapid strides, especially in Glasgow. Last week the cases in that city it quarterly exceeded 150 daily; but during the present week the number has alarmingly increased. On Tuesday the official returns were 150 in Glasgow, and 246 for all Scotland. On Wednesday the Glasgow returns had risen to 313, 109 of which had proved fatal, and 111 had recovered, whilst in all Scotland, including Glasgow, the number of fresh cases was 347. In Belfast we are happy to add, the malady has not made great progress: in the last two days reported there were only 3 new cases, and no deaths. The alterations of the temperature have been extreme during the last fortnight. From a very severe frost we have now milder weather, and yet no apparent change has taken place in the disorder. The mean temperature of last was 30 deg. 7 min., the highest being 34 deg. 5 min., and the lowest 27 deg. 1 min. The barometrical pressure is now higher, and a good deal of rain has fallen in the south of England. France seems to have escaped the malady hitherto: it would be a rightful aggravation of the sufferings of the poor in Paris if the cholera should appear in that capital. We trust that the indications of an increase of cholera reported for this publication, will assume a different aspect during the next fortnight, and that the disorder, both in London and Glasgow, will be confined to the localities where it has appeared.

The quarterly abstract of the Revenue up to 3th January, which will be found elsewhere, is much more satisfactory than we could have anticipated under the dispiriting events of the