

litical meetings in this county. I might also state that the Petitions, though but a short time in circulation, were respectably subscribed, and if time would have permitted, they would have been most numerously signed. They were forwarded to our members by last evening's mail. I must now solicit your indulgence for trespassing thus far on your columns with any comments of my own.

I remain, &c.
R. HUTCHINSON.

March 20, 1851.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The news from the Legislature is not important. There is a great deal of talk but little progress made in the business before it. The extracts we have given from the papers, and the letter of a correspondent, published below, will furnish our readers with a pretty correct idea of what has been done during the week.

We have obtained the Revenue Bill which has passed the House. It is a half-way measure—neither favoring the Protectionist or Free Trader. We have not room for it to-day but will publish it next week.

FREDERICTON, March 20, 1851.

Dear Sir,—I again write to give you the Legislative news. During the last week, the Municipal Bill has been twice committed, and progress twice reported upon it. The principle of the Bill was generally admitted. None of your members opposed Municipal Corporations. Johnson—if not the only one who really wishes their immediate introduction, is at least the most desirous among them—opposed the Bill in its present shape, as being a mere delusion, the shadow without the substance, and as calculated to disgust the people, and throw them back a century, after they had advanced to a great degree in political knowledge. He contended that as the Bill provided for two Councillors for each Parish, each to have £300 real estate, and that the Parish Officers should be appointed by all the Councillors of the county, it in fact disfranchised the people, instead of granting new privileges. The people could now elect their Parish Officers, but if this Bill passed in its present shape, it took away that right. He argued that £100 was sufficient qualification for a Councillor—that all rate payers on property should vote, and should have the election of all Parish Officers. Ritchie, Gray, and others, also opposed these provisions in the Bill, and there is no doubt but it will be amended to meet many of the objections, as the Government will submit to any change which will ensure its passing, and unless many of the opposition support it, it must be lost. There are several supporters of the Government against the Bill in toto.

The Revenue Bill was committed yesterday and passed, and I will send you a copy so soon as I can obtain one. The Bill is, upon the whole, as good as could be obtained for your county. There is a duty of 3s. on flour, but another Bill provides for the admission of Canada flour, &c., free of duty, and 1d. per gallon is taken off molasses; so that your county will not suffer.

There were some items in the Bill which your members would have opposed, but finding that if the Bill was not agreed to as recommended by the Committee, it would be made worse for your interests, all your members consented to take the whole measure as the best that could be done. The Bill is for four years, or until December, 1854.

The Road Committee have recommended £1,000 for the road from Fredericton to Newcastle, including the Renous River Bridge; and £250 for the ferry opposite Chatham, to Bathurst, £100 of which is to be expended on the new line from Currie's to the ferry. This latter sum will, I think, please your people, and will certainly save the travelling public much time and danger.

The "Bill to facilitate the construction of the European and North American Railway" was committed to-day, and passed by a large majority, the minority being five only. I send you a copy of the Bill as agreed to. (When I say a Bill was passed in Committee, I mean simply agreed to by them, which almost amounts to passing, as it is a rare thing to reject a Bill on the third reading.) The Saint Andrews' Railroad Facility Bill will be taken up to-morrow, but I do not know what its fate will be.

The members appear to have settled down to work, and it is to be hoped that the business will progress. There are certainly more important measures before the House this Session, than at any former sitting of the Legislature; and such as will, if carried out, change the face of the country, physically, commercially and politically. Railways, Municipal Corporations, and Elective Legislative Council, are among the most important.

The School Bill is a failure, and if carried through, will merely produce a change in name—a distinction without a difference—unless, indeed, the difference be in additional expense.

The Militia Bill is having a hard time in the Council. The other day, when in committee upon it, a motion to postpone its consideration for three months was only lost by one vote. If, however, they reject the Bill, I don't think the House will provide for the salaries of that important service, and some members of Council may find out that while they retain their military rank, they will lose their military pay.

The Scrutiny Committees—Boyd against Fitzgerald, and Gilbert against Chapman—are

making slow progress. Ritchie is Chairman of the former, and Johnson of the latter, and fourteen members, besides the two whose seats are contested, are thus kept out of the House two hours each day. It is impossible to say whether either of these Scrutinies will terminate this Session, or when the Session itself will close; but there is certainly more prospect of an early termination of the latter than could have been looked for a week since.

The Electric Telegraph Bill for your section of the Province has received the Governor's sanction, so that you may proceed in safety.

Yours,
TELESCOPE.

MARK OF RESPECT—We have much satisfaction in transferring to our columns, at the request of the parties who signed the complimentary address to Mr Vondy, the following articles from the New York Mirror. It is alike creditable to Mr V. as it is to the other parties concerned:—

NEW YORK, March 6th, 1851.

DEAR SIR—In taking leave of you, on the eve of your departure for the land of your nativity, we cannot allow you to depart without some expression of those feelings, which we, one and all entertain toward you.

As one of the pioneers of your fellow townsmen, who followed you, to seek their fortune in this free and enlightened country, you entered this city in the prosecution of studies, to qualify you for a high and an honorable profession; and we have now much pleasure in congratulating you on the speedy and creditable success which has crowned your persevering efforts; another instance of the superiority of talent which Miramichi-ites, we are proud to say, have ever evinced, when placed in circumstances favorable to its true development.

By your honorable and gentlemanly bearing, you have won our highest esteem; and the many expressions of your generous disposition, which we have often witnessed in our social intercourse with you, will ever be remembered by us when you are no more here to join us in our frequent associations. Your absence on those occasions will create a blank which we shall deeply feel; but our regret will be in some degree lessened by the hope, that you will ere long return to reside in this locality, where, we doubt not, success would follow the prosecution of your professional duties.

While, on the one hand, we thus regret your departure, on the other, we are happy in the successful result of your studies, leaving us as you do, a credit to yourself, your friends and the land which gave you birth; and should you determine to choose some other sphere than this for the practice of your profession, rest assured you will have our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness, both in your professional and private capacity.

Wishing you a safe and pleasant transit home, and an early return, permit us once more, Dear Sir, to bid you adieu.

Respectfully Yours, &c.
John Wetherell,
William Y. Thomson,
Joseph Thomson,
Howard D. Frost,
Samuel Thomson,
John S. McLean,
Chris'r McManus,
John Shirreff.

To J. H. Vondy, M. D.

NEW YORK, March 6th, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—It is with the deepest feelings of friendship and respect that I make this feeble attempt to express my sense of the high honor which, by your kind address you have conferred on me; and though unworthy of such a distinguished mark of friendship, I shall ever prize it highly as the most acceptable and gratifying compliment it has ever been my lot to receive. To be presented with such a flattering token of regard, is more than my vainest wishes could have anticipated, and I shall ever cherish the remembrance of it with feelings of the highest pleasure.

The regret which you do me the honor to express at the prospect of a separation, I can assure you is fully reciprocated; for by the kindness with which I have ever been welcomed by you, and the true friendship with which I have always been met, you have laid me under a weight of obligations which I can never hope to repay; and the thought of being separated from friends with whom I have spent many happy hours, and by whom I have been so kindly entertained, inspire me with a feeling of deep regret which I do not think unmanly to avow; but the hope of meeting you again before a long time has elapsed, softens in a degree the sorrow which I cannot but feel at parting with you, even for a time.

I thank you sincerely for the kind wishes you have expressed for my welfare, and heartily reciprocate them; and I beg you to accept of my kindest regards and best wishes for your success in the great struggle for happiness in which we are all engaged.

Once more expressing my gratitude for the honor you have paid me, and with the hope that we may yet have many happy reunions, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours,
J. H. VONDY.

To Messrs. J. Wetherell, M. D., and others.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Post Office Bill has passed the Legislature of Nova Scotia. It appears to give general satisfaction, and looking over its provisions, we cannot see how it

could be otherwise. We trust a precisely similar bill will meet with the sanction of New Brunswick. We copy a synopsis of it from the Halifax Recorder:—

The 5th Section provides that letters shall be charged a uniform rate, not exceeding 3d. the half ounce, for any distance within the Province; to be increased according to the British scale. No transit postage to be allowed on a letter passing through this Colony to another, unless posted here, and the sender chooses to pre-pay; nor on a letter from such Colony if pre-paid there. 2d. sterling the half ounce to continue for letters by British Mails to other countries as at present, unless the British Government change it to 3d. currency. The 6th leaves prepayment optional.

The 7th authorizes all postage received within the province to be kept, and allows the same right to other Colonies.

The 11th provides for the transmission of Newspapers published here, addressed to persons here or in the United Kingdom, or other Provinces free of charge.

The 12th enacts that Books and Pamphlets may be posted at 2d. per ounce up to six ounces, and 3d. for each additional ounce to 16 ounces; no heavier book to pass by Mail—The Governor and Council may reduce and alter these rates.

17th, Printed Parliamentary papers shall be free of postage.

18th, Printed Papers, Newspapers, Books, &c., to ensure for them the benefits of the Act, must be sent uncovered, or open at both ends. No words or writing shall be thereon, except the address of the sender and the person to whom sent. No paper or thing to be enclosed.

21st Provides that such newspapers and printed papers as are privileged under Section 18, may be re-directed if not opened, and pass free, in case the party to whom directed shall have removed to another place within the Province.

26th Provides that the Governor in Council may make postal agreements with the other Colonies, or a Foreign Country respecting the carriage of Newspapers through the Province.

29th Provides a penalty of £10 for the misconduct of persons in the employ of the Department.

45 Gives the amount of Salaries. It is in these words—That after this act shall go into operation the annual salary of the Postmaster General for the Province of Nova Scotia shall be Six Hundred Pounds currency:

The Salary of the First Clerk in the Post Office in Halifax,	£187 10 0
Of the Second Clerk,	125 0 0
Third Clerk,	125 0 0
Fourth Clerk,	125 0 0
Messenger at Halifax,	75 0 0

46th Provides that the Act shall come into operation by Proclamation.

The second reading of a bill to Incorporate a Company to construct that part of the European and North American Railroad which is to pass through Nova Scotia, was moved by Mr Dickie on Tuesday last. After a very warm debate, an amendment was put and carried—29 to 15—that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until after the arrival of the expected steamer.

A bill has passed the lower House, qualifying every male inhabitant in the Province over 21 years of age, to vote for members of Assembly.

The Hon. Mr. Howe, it is said, will be a passenger in the Canada, which vessel is expected at Halifax to-day.

UNITED STATES.—We are indebted to the Boston Journal for the following important extract. We trust the intelligence is correct. We hope the time is not far distant when a Reciprocal Free Trade will be established between the British North American Colonies and our Republican neighbors.—We think the measure would be highly beneficial to all parties:—

The Senate has adopted a Resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at the next Session full and complete statements of the trade and Commerce of the British North American Colonies with the United States, and other parts of the world for 1850 and 1851. Also, a Resolution requesting the President to communicate whether arrangements are likely to be made with Great Britain, or the British Provinces, for securing the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. This will bring up the subject of Reciprocity before the next Congress, in a legitimate shape for definite action.

THE RAILWAY.—The following extracts from speeches made in the House of Lords, on the presentation of a Petition respecting the European and North American Railway may interest our readers:—

It behoved the British Government not only to do all it could to promote this great national object, but also to take care that no step should be unadvisedly taken by the Colonies that might stand in the way of the completion of this important project. Hear, hear, LORD MONTAGLE.

The line of Railway, when constructed would in a pecuniary point of view pay its

cost. But though it did not pay a PENNY FOR EVERY £100 FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS, still the interposition of this Country in aiding the project by its credit if BY NO OTHER MEANS, was worthy of the consideration of Parliament. It was not to be regarded in a pound, shilling and pence point of view. It was all very well in this Country, to leave the construction of Railways to private enterprise. The Legislature of Nova Scotia had determined that their line should not be completed by foreign Capital. It was a SOUND, A WISE, AND AN ECONOMICAL POLICY. He believed if the noble Earl (Grey) stepped forward and gave a guarantee, he would be met liberally.

LORD STANLEY.

There was at present in this Country a gentleman of great ability, who occupied a high position in the Government of Nova Scotia, deputed to represent the case. He had several communications with that gentleman, and had obtained great assistance from his information. Hear, hear. The suggestions of that gentleman were still before the Government, and he would not fail to receive a very early statement of the decision which would be arrived at by the Government of this country.

EARL GREY.

BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to the following Acts:—

An Act in addition to the Law relating to Inland Posts.

An Act to make further provision for the service of Non-Bailable Process.

An Act relating to the competency of Witnesses in certain cases.

An Act for erecting the Parish of Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester, into two separate Parishes.

An Act to authorise Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester to assess the said County to pay off the County Debts.

An Act for dividing the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, into two separate Parishes.

An Act to incorporate the Miramichi and Richibucto Electric Telegraph Company.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our Correspondents must have a little patience with us; they will receive attention in turn. It will be seen by our paper to-day, that a very large space is occupied with original matter. To enable us to accomplish this we have been compelled to limit our extracts from British, Colonial, and United States papers.

The following will appear next week:—
"A Colonist," "Tarry, Oh!" on the Fisheries, and "A Farmer."

AUCTIONS.

By C. L. HAWBOLT, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Store adjoining Messrs. Johnson & Mackie's, in Chatham:

- 40 bbls. CORN MEAL,
- 10 do. APPLES,
- 10 do. ONIONS,
- 6 Wheel Barrows,
- 1 Bedstead,
- 1 Mangle.

With a variety of DRY GOODS, and other articles. Terms at Sale.

Chatham, 24th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, at Black Brook Mill, a quantity of

Mill Machinery,

—Consisting of—

- 1 METAL GANG FRAME, with its Machinery, viz: Cast Fenders the whole length, brass faced,
- SLIDES, brass faced, Screw Bolts, for do.,
- Malleable Iron Connecting Rod,
- Top Pin Band with Brasses,
- Malleable Iron Crank, Shaft and Pin,
- Cast Iron FLY WHEEL,
- Cast Iron tight and loose Drum, bushed,
- Plumber Blocks, brasses, and screw bolts,
- CARRIAGE, with cast-iron facings,
- Carriage Shaft,
- Carriage Backing Gear, bushes and down-foats,
- Cast Iron Bracket, Iron Screw, Iron Crank, bushed, and Levers for feeding gear,
- Also—one metal Gang Frame; two tight and loose pulleys for Circular Spindles; two carriages faced with Cast Iron; two Cog Wheels and Cone for backing gear for carriages; Castings for two Circular Tables.

The above Machinery is of excellent material, of British manufacture, and can be seen at any time by application to the Subscriber, at Black Brook.

ALEX. FRASER.

Black Brook, March 20, 1851.

Also for Sale—A MACHINE, complete, for cutting Laths, which can be used with one or two saws.

FOUND.

Some time since, between Gilmour, Rankin & Co.'s Mill, and Mr John Dixon's Ferry Wharf, a large SCARF. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at the Gleaner Office.
March 21, 1851.