

resolved, that a Petition be forwarded to the Legislature, praying that a sum of money be placed at their disposal, to enable them to offer a larger amount as an inducement to parties to erect this desirable establishment, for without it it was impossible for farmers in the County to make any headway in the manufacture of Homespuns. As good wool was an indispensable article in manufacture, a portion of the funds of the Society were appropriated to the importation of an improved breed of Sheep; and it was decided that a grant from the Provincial chest be asked for, to enable them to expend a larger amount towards that object than their limited means will admit of. These Resolutions of the Board will show the sincerity of the Government—in the Leader's declaration—

"That he and his colleagues would most cheerfully aid, by every means in their power, in establishing a higher tone of feeling, with respect to Agriculture, and assist in societies which are already in operation in carrying out any measure which would tend to advance the interests of the rural districts of this country. Domestic manufactures was another point to which he had directed the attention of his constituents. He (Mr Street) had been always ready, and always would be ready to afford what assistance was in his power for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures."

We have a communication on this subject from "A Freeholder of Northumberland." We understand that the inhabitants of Napan intend, at an early day, to hold a meeting in that settlement, for the purpose of "enunciating" their views on the best means of promoting the Agricultural interest, as they do not at all feel satisfied with those put forth by the hon. Leader of the Government. We have an inkling that the opinions of the two parties will be as wide as the poles asunder.

We presume by and bye, we shall hear the opinions of our Fishermen on the amount of consideration which the Government promise to bestow on that valuable, but sadly neglected branch of business.

There is much to praise in the exposition of the hon. Leader, and much to condemn. The manner in which he treats the Despatches from the Colonial Office, cannot be too highly censured. He speaks of them as if they were sacred things, and their contents not to be gainsayed, however absurd, tyrannical and unjust they may be. The Opposition, we hope, will view them in a very different light—to be roughly handled until the sharp and jagged edges are rubbed off them.

The Speech of the hon. Attorney General will be found in our first page.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax papers state that the Assembly of that Province have passed a Bill granting a Charter to Messrs. Hyde, Killam, and Henry, to construct certain lines of Telegraph. The Nova Scotian says that the Bill is so mangled, guarded, and clogged with restrictions, that it is doubted whether those who claim the paternity of the bantling, will recognize their own bantling. The Sun says that its fate in the Council is very doubtful.

In alluding to the two schemes before the Legislature, for extending the lines of Telegraph, the Picton Eastern Chronicle remarks:

"The principal difference in the two schemes is, that by Mr. Gisborne's plan the construction of lines will be £5 per mile cheaper than the other, being about £10 less than the Picton line cost, and the tariff for telegraphing will be reduced upwards of 30 per cent. from the present rate. We hope the Legislature will see fit to adopt this scheme, as it is the only plan yet offered that holds out the means of bringing this great and useful invention within the reach of our whole population."

The London Daily News reports that the Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has been appointed Bishop of Nova Scotia.

P. E. ISLAND.—Sir Alexander Bannerman, the newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of this Colony, came out passenger in the last Steamer to Halifax.

CANADA.—The Hon. James Morris has been appointed Postmaster General of Canada, with a seat in the Executive Council.

A project has been started to bridge the St. Lawrence, at or near Quebec.

A TEA PARTY for the benefit of the Methodist Chapel in Newcastle, will be held at Mr Wetherall's, on Wednesday the 19th inst.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We have devoted a large space to day to Legislative matter, and give below some extracts from the letter of our attentive correspondent.

FREDERICTON, March 1, 1851.

Dear Sir,—Since writing to you last week, there has nothing very important transpired in the house. The Committees have been sitting in their several rooms, and the House occupied merely with those minor matters which did not require a full attendance. The School, Emigrant, and Courier Committees, have their Reports ready for copying.

The Bill to suspend the Militia Law is undergoing a hard fight in the Council. I am afraid it will be put to the right about. I am told they are making such amendments as to change the whole nature of the Bill, and revive and sustain the existence of that nonsensical farce.

A Bill has passed the House to exclude from the Assembly, at future elections, all persons holding offices of emolument under the Crown (political offices excepted), all Great and Bye Road Commissioners, persons employed in collecting or expending the public Revenue. The principles of this Bill were generally sustained by the members. The Attorney General was absent. Williston and Rankin opposed the Bill, the former wishing it confined to Collectors of Revenue, Deputy Treasurers, and Great and Bye Road Commissioners, but not to interfere with Clerks of the Peace. Johnson went with the Bill, but wanted the officers particularly named, as they are in the British acts. After much discussion, however, and numberless amendments proposed and withdrawn, it was carried as above. How this Bill will be received up stairs I cannot say, but I have no doubt it will receive the sanction of the country, as it removes temptation from sitting members, and tends to exclude the undue influence of government.

The great fight will come off next week, the Attorney General having not yet returned from Queen's County Circuit.

There has been much talk about appointments to the Legislative Council. Report says a gentleman from St. John was appointed, and actually attended to be sworn in, but owing to some disagreement among the present members on the subject, the idea was abandoned. The Secretary has since been absent at St. John, 'tis said upon this business.

The Executive is not yet filled up. I presume the government want to slide over the difficulties arising out of the Attorney General's exposition, and the Despatches, ere they give a new source of discontent to the House, as upon this point some of those who now adhere to the old ship might desert: there are reports, but no certainty. I believe some of the reports emanate from the Government, for the mere purpose of leading the House on the wrong scent.

R. D. Wilnot moved a Resolution to-day, to the effect that as the United States will not listen to reciprocity, it has become necessary to impose countervailing duties to meet them, and protect our own manufactures and agriculture, in such a way as not to interfere with any branch of our trade. This passed quietly through, as no person could object to its principles, and the terms used to convey them; but the difficulty will be in the details and practical working of the measure. This will come up in discussing the Revenue Bill. Wilnot gave much information as to imports and exports, showing that by importing the raw materials, and manufacturing the articles, we could obtain them cheaper, besides having the benefit of the labor in the country. That while candles were imported into St. John, and cost from 10d. to 1s. per lb, and while tallow had for some years never varied more than from 7 to 7½ cents per lb., candles are now manufactured there at 8d. per lb. That the exports from this Province are much below the imports.

He proposes that in order to meet the wants of the Northern Counties, and to compensate for the loss, real or imaginary, sustained by imposing a heavy duty on American goods and imports, Canada produce shall be admitted free. He is an advocate for Free Trade between the Colonies—if such an expression be not a libel on our legislation—should such a thing as placing our sister colonies on an equal footing require to be named at all; surely there never should have been any distinction made. I do not know how his suggestion will be received in your county, but the diversified trades and interests of the respective counties, makes the fair regulation by tariff very difficult; besides, though Northumberland be a part of New Brunswick in point of territory and legislation, it is, in point of position and trade, much more a part of Nova Scotia or even Canada. This, of course, arises from the difficulty of transport to and from St. John, and this difficulty can only be removed by Railroads.

The Bill for Elective Legislative Council has been introduced into the Council, but I fear they will insist upon making it for the term of eight years, and this will not suit the Assembly, because, should a liberal house be returned by the Country, it is probable a liberal Council would also; and it at the end of four years the country should return a conservative assembly, the council would remain antagonistic, without even the present power of adding members to change the scale. It is hard to say what will be done in the matter, and not easy to determine what would be for the best.

TELESCOPE.

In our second addition of last week's paper, we gave from the St. John Courier, a brief synopsis of the Municipal Corporation, and Elective Council Bills. It is a somewhat singular circumstance, that while those two bills have been printed, the Editor of that paper, it appears, is the only public journalist who has been favored with copies. There are two members from this county in the Government, and whatever may be their feelings toward us, their duty to their constituents should have induced them to put us in possession of those important bills at an early day, so as to enable us to make known their provisions. One of the members (not of the government), sent us the only copy of the Municipal Bill he could procure, but it never reached us.

SCHOOL BILL.

We give below a brief synopsis of this bill, which has been laid before the Legislature for their consideration, by the Government.

Section 1. Repeals former Acts.

Section 2. Authorizes the appointment of three Trustees in each Parish by the General Sessions. [Why the sessions! would it not have been more in accordance with the expressed liberal feeling of the Government, had the choice been left to the rate payers.]

Section 3. Trustees are to divide the Parishes into districts—to agree with teachers—and to visit the schools at least once in six months.

Section 4. Makes the Governor and Council a Provincial Board of Education.

Section 5. Authorizes the Provincial Board to appoint a Secretary with a fixed salary.

Section 6. The Provincial Board are to establish a training school in any part of the province, and to require such of the licensed teachers as they may see fit, to attend the training school.

Section 7. Points out the duty of the teachers of the training school.

Section 8. Authorizes the payment of 10s. a week to such licensed teachers as may attend the training school, and to candidates for instruction, on producing a certificate of character and attainments.

Section 9. Classifies the teachers.

Section 10. Provides that persons who have passed through the training school shall be licensed.

Section 11. Authorizes the Provincial Board to enforce the training system, and to select books, &c. to be used in the schools.

Section 12. Provides for a County Board of Commissioners, consisting of five persons, whose duty it shall be to examine all applicants for school licenses, who are to be licensed on receiving a certificate from the county board.

Section 13. Authorizes the provincial board to appoint one inspector in each county, who is to visit every school once every quarter, and to deliver a lecture in each parish at least once a year, and to make an annual report of the state of the schools.

Section 14. County inspector to be remunerated at certain rate for each school.

Section 15. Requires the provincial board to provide form for returns, &c.

Section 16. Requires all money and books belonging to the former board, to be handed over to the future board, and authorizes them to dispose of the same.

Section 17. Points out the duty of teachers.

Section 18. Authorizes the provincial board to apportion the unappropriated money granted for schools.

Section 19. Fixes the remuneration to teachers, viz: first class £30 per annum; second do. £22; and a third class, or untrained licensed teacher £18. In addition to which the inhabitants are required to subscribe and pay £20.

Section 20. Authorizes the trustees, or any two of them, to draw on the County Treasurer in favor of the teacher every six months.

Section 21. Requires the trustees to admit five free scholars into each school.

Section 22. This is an important section as it relates to Taxation. It provides that when the inhabitants of a County desire to raise money by assessment instead of voluntary subscription, and fifty freeholders, householders, and landholders petition the Sheriff, praying that a public meeting may be called for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration, that the Sheriff shall call such meeting, by giving three months notice, at which meeting there must be a certain number of householders and rate payers present, and if two thirds of those present determine that the money required for parish schools shall be raised by assessment, the sheriff shall certify the same to the Lieutenant Governor. [It will be seen by the provisions of this section, that the Government are most anxious to avoid forcing this wise measure on the people.]

Section 23. Provides that when the Lieutenant Governor receives said certificate, he shall, by the advice of the Executive Council direct the Justices of the Peace, to assess the county for the required sum, equal in amount to that allowed by the provincial board, which is to be assessed and collected in like manner as county rates, and when collected, is to be paid into the hands of the county treasurer. [If Municipal Corporations are appointed, who will then have the power to assess?]

Section 24. Provides, that 'whereas it is desirable to raise money by assessment for the erection of school houses, and the supply of

books, maps, and apparatus, that on the application of five resident freeholders or householders in any parish, the trustees shall call a public meeting of the inhabitants, and if the majority present shall agree to taxation for the above purpose, then the trustees shall transmit the vote of such meeting to the assessor of rates, and the sum voted shall be assessed, collected, and paid into the hands of the trustees.

Section 25. Provides that when assessment shall be adopted, all the Parish Schools shall be free, and open to all youths of both sexes, between the ages of 5 and 21 years; and that the inhabitants shall not be required to subscribe. That then a first class teacher shall receive £60 per annum; a second class £44; and a third class and unlicensed teacher £36. [The salaries are too small—no men of learning or character can be procured for them.]

Section 26. Prescribes Punishment for false report.

Section 27. Requires the County Treasurer to give security.

Section 28. Requires the Provincial Boards to supply Books, &c., on application of Inspectors.

Section 29. Provides that the Secretary and Inspector, and the sums required for Books, &c., shall be paid out of the School Fund.

Section 30. Prescribes Punishment for disturbing School Meetings, or injuring School Houses.

Section 31. Provides that the Salaries of the Secretary and Inspectors shall be paid by warrant.

Section 32. Requires the Returns to be laid before the Legislature.

Section 33. Limitation.

AUCTIONS.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 18th March, instant, at the Store of E. DALEY & SON, Commercial Building, Chatham, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

An Assortment of Dry Goods,

Consisting of—Orleans, Coburgs, Prints, Muslins, Shawls, Broad Cloths, Tweeds, Flannels, Cottons, Ready-made Clothing, Bases, Caps; Boots and Shoes. BOOKS, Wool Cards, Travelling Bags, 1 double-barrelled percussion Gun, 1 single do., 1 flint do.; Ladies' Work Boxes, Accordions, small wares, &c.

Sale to be continued from day to day. And in the evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

E. DALEY, JUN., Auctioneer.

Chatham, March 10, 1851.

Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi.

A General Meeting of the Directors of the above Society, will be held at White's Hotel, Chatham, on the FOURTH TUESDAY of March, instant, at ten o'clock, A. M., being the 25th of the month.

A. LOUDON, Secretary.

Miramichi, 10th March, 1851.

New Brunswick,

NORTHUMBERLAND, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable within the said County: Greeting.

Whereas DAVID JOHNSTON and WILLIAM PARK, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JAMES McCULLAM, late of the Parish of Newcastle, in the said County, deceased, have represented to me that the Personal Estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due by the said deceased, and have prayed that License may issue to authorize them to sell all, or so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the said debts:

You are therefore required to cite the Heirs of the said deceased, personally to be and appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office, in the Parish of Chatham, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of April next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why License should not be granted to the said Executors, to sell so much of the said Real Estate of the said deceased as may be requisite and necessary for the purpose of paying the said debts. And you are further required to cite and require the said Executors, and all and every the Creditors, and all other persons interested in the said Estate, personally to be and appear before me at the time and place aforesaid, with their Vouchers and Papers, in order that I may then and there proceed to hear and examine the proofs of the said Parties, and the validity or legality of the Debts and Demands alleged to be existing against the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, the Twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty One.

THOS. H. PETERS,

Surrogate.

GEORGE KERR, Register of Probates, for said County.

Notice to the Public.

A Contract has been entered into with Her Majesty's Government, by which the communication between British North America and the West Indies is re-opened. The former arrangement will therefore be resorted to, and Letters for the West Indies will hereafter be forwarded via Halifax and Bermuda.

J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

Gen. Post Office, St. John, March 4, 1851.