PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

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A SCOTIA

The Head Quarters.

Bishop powers so extensive as those contained in the present Bill. The present incumbent, who held the office of Roman Catholic Bishop, was a gentleman which he believed was highly respected by all who knew him, and from all that he had heard, he could not for a moment suppose those powers would ever be abused by him, but they were bound as prudent Legislators to look beyond the present time, and legislate in such a way as would prevent inconvenience to posterity. What security had that Committee that the successor to the present Roman Catholic Bishop would possess the confidence of the members of that Church to the same extent as Bishop Dollard? It might happen that his successor may entertain very different views on matters relative to the temporalities of the different Churches in this Province, and wish to remove from the large and populous Parish of Saint John part of their funds to some other portion of his diocese. This, were it done, would surely be a hardship to those of his constituents who had acquired that property; and the Committee should look well to any Bill which might have the effect of taking away property which had been raised by contributions in that City. It was generally supposes that the members belonging to the Roman Catholic Churches were much under the influence of their Priesthood, and the Petitions in favor of the Bill were in a great many cases headed by the resident Priest in the district from which the Petition came, but he thought it was the duty of the Committee to do nothing to interfere with the laity of that church, which they would not do with the laity of their own church. No member of the church of England had advocated that the temporalities of that church should be surrendered to the clergy, and he did not think it right to do for the Roman Catholic Clergy what they would refuse to do for their own. There were, however, a portion of the Roman Catholic community who had dared to speak out even against what might be considered the general opinion of the Priesthood, and these were the intelligent and respectable Petitioners, who appeared before the Committee in opposition to the Bill. In the United States the temporalities of the Roman Catholic Church were managed by officers elected by the people belonging to the different congregations. (He Mr. Street) had it from respectable authority, that in Saint John the Members of the same denomination of christians elect their Church Wardens. It was by no means singular, that the Petitions were not very numerously signed; the wonder was that among those belonging to that church in the City of Saint John there had been found so many who had the moral courage to come forward and Petition that House in opposition to the views entertained by their Clergy.

Mr. Boyd, rose and said that there had been no Petition from Saint Andrews against the Bill before the Committee, but he had had conversations with some respectable members of the Roman Catholic Church belonging to the County, and he felt it his duty to state that he believed there would have been Petitions against the measure had it not been that those who were opposed to the Bill did not wish to take any active part against the views of the Clergy. They might be afraid that if they did so, they would be marked men among their Roman Catholic brethren, and he (Mr. Boyd,) might injure himself at the next General Election by expressing himself so freely on this question, but he had a duty to perform to the minority of his Roman Catholic constituents as well as to the majority, and whatever effect it might have on his election, when he again offered himself as a candidate for the honor of representing the County of Charlotte, he was determined to do his duty, for when he was elected he was elected to represent all the people in the County, and the interests of the minority were to be fairly protected as well as that of the majority. He was aware that there were a portion of the Roman Catholics in this Province very much opposed to the passage of this Bill; their objections, he believed, were sincere, and he would not be doing his duty to himself, his constituents, his Country, or his God if he did not bring those objections before the Committee, and do all that was in his power to bring fairly under consideration the objections which he had heard urged. There were some of the most respectable Roman Catholics in the town of Saint Andrews who were altogether hostile to the proposition of yielding up the temporalities of that Church to the Clergy, and he thought the objections which applied to all clergymen of other denominations applied with equal if not greater force to the Roman Catholic Clergy. The Bill which passed the House last year was, he admitted, a more objectionable Bill than the one then before the Committee, and that Bill had come down to them backed and recommended by all the influence of the Government members at that time. The provisions of the Bill were not generally known, and honorable members supposed it was entirely in accordance with the wishes of the Roman Catholic community. This impression turned out to be incorrect as was testified by the Petitions presented against the Bill from the City of Saint John, as well as other gentlemen belonging to that church, who had not petitioned. If the Petitions against the measure were few they were most respectable, and as they did not attempt to dispute the authority of their clergy in spiritual matters he thought there Petition in matters purely temporal were intitled to, and he hoped would receive the serious attention of the Committee. There were among the Roman Catholics a number who would Petition in favor of the Bill without knowing any thing further of it than that it was the wish of their Bishop that it should pass; and there were others who knew and had considered its provisions, one of whom he had conversed with on the subject, and his remark was this, "my Bishop commands and I must obey." This was no doubt, the reason, why many of the Petitioners were willing that the Bill should become Law, but it was no sufficient reason for that House refusing to listen to the Petitions which had appeared against the measure, nor was it any ground to legislate upon. The question should stand fairly on its own merits, and be disposed of on the same ground as had governed the Legislature in regulating by law the affairs of other denominations. He would call the attention of the Committee to the circumstances under which the Canadian Act had been brought into the Legislature. It was at a time when Sir Charles Metcalfe, the late Governor General, had differed with his Executive Council on a point of Colonial policy, and the members of the Government were anxious to strengthen their hands by the adhesion of the Roman Catholic party. To accomplish this the Canada Act was framed, and was supposed to be a boon to that denomination. It was avowedly a Government measure, and the government here followed in wake of the Canada Government, and no doubt, for the same purpose. Honorable members would recollect how cautious the honorable member of the late Government, (Mr. Simonds) had been in answering the question which he (Mr. Boyd) had put to him last year when the Canada Bill was introduced into that House. He would not say that it was a Government measure, but contented himself with saying that the Government were in favor of the measure. This was the course pursued, and in the absence of any information on the subject, and any Petition for or against the Bill, the House passed it without discussion, supposing from the manner in which it had been introduced that it would be agreeable to the Roman Catholics generally. Since then, however, the Roman Catholics themselves, as well as the Members of that House had had time to reflect on the measure, and on reflecting that a respectable opposition had been offered by the Roman Catholics by Petition, and in his (Mr. Boyd's) opinion there was a majority of that Committee against the Bill, unless the honorable mover would materially amend it; at any rate unless such amendments were offered as would remove some of the objections urged in the Petitions brought in by the honorable members from Saint John, he should feel himself compelled to go against the Bill altogether.

Dr. Earl said, that there was no Member on the floor of that House, who would wish to deprive the Roman Catholics in New Brunswick, of the means of protecting their property; but he regretted very much that the present Bill did not meet with the general approbation of the Roman Catholic community. This placed him and every other Member on the floor of that House in a very delicate position. They were now called upon to decide between two contending parties on a question which affected the interests of a Church, to which no Hon. Member of that Committee belonged. This was a painful task, but one which must be performed; and he was quite willing to take his share of any blame which might attach to Hon. Members, who were conscientiously doing their duty. He (Dr. Earle) was well aware, that there were many Roman Catholics in the County which he had the honor to represent, who were adverse to having the temporalities of their Church placed entirely in the hands of the Clergy; and it was no good argument for the Hon. mover of the Bill to say, that because a Bill passed last year, conveying to the Roman Catholic Clergy greater power than the one under consideration, that therefore the Committee should pass the present Bill. The fact was, the last years' Bill passed without opposition, in consequence of there being no Petitions against it; but this year there were more than one Petition against the measure, from parties, most of whom he believed, were Pew holders. There were, he willingly admitted, a vast number of names to the several Petitions in favor of the Bill; and no doubt, there were among them a great number of most respectable members of the Roman Catholic Church; but there were also equally respectable names on the Petitions offered against the measure; and those came before the House, protesting against their property in Churches being taken away from them, not only without the owners consent, but contrary to his declared wishes. He was sorry to offer opposition to a Bill like the present, but unless such amendments be made as were about to be proposed, he should feel himself compelled to do so; and he would now notify the Hon. mover, that if the Bill was passed in its present state, he should feel himself bound to move, that the Parish of Norton in King's County be exempted from the operation of the Bill, as well as the City and County of St. John. The Roman Catholics in that Parish managed the temporal affairs of their own Church, and the Committee who had communicated with him, were adverse to any change of their former system; he hoped the amendments now proposed to be made by the Hon. Members from the City and County of St. John, would be carried; otherwise he must go against the Bill.

Mr. End said, that he should not again have risen at that stage of the debate, had it not been that honorable Members seemed entirely to misapprehend the Bill. In introducing the Bill he (Mr. End) had done nothing more than doing to others what he would wish to be done by. The Church to which he belonged had every tittle of the privileges which were wished to be conferred by the present Bill; and if honorable Members would only read in the Royal Gazette at page 1348. They would find that Her Gracious Majesty herself had conferred on his Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, powers quite as extensive as those sought for by the present Bill. Surely if the Queen's Majesty in her Royal Grace and favour had conferred such powers on his Lordship of Fredericton, it was unfair for honourable Members to talk of the Committee doing for the Roman Catholic Bishop, what they would not do for themselves. It was already done for the Church of England, and all the arguments used against the Bill were founded on premises completely false. The Bill before the Committee did not convey a single pew, nor a shingle, nor a nail in any Roman Catholic place of worship to the Bishop; and until a conveyance should be made by those now in possession of the property, no persons rights could under this Bill be interfered with ("the Bill speaks for itself" from Mr. Partelow.) The Bill did speak for itself, and not a single inch of property of any kind was conveyed by the Bill; ("then why not insert a clause to that effect" from Hon. Mr. Hazen) it was not necessary, and he would tell the committee more of that by and bye. A good deal has been said of the respectability of the signers to the petitions against the Bill, and invidious comparisons had been attempted to be drawn between them and the seven thousand petitioners in its favour, he was sorry that such arguments, should have been advanced, but when they were advanced, he felt himself compelled to retaliate. He could assure the Committee that there were on the Petitions so numerously and generally signed in favour of the Bill, names quite as respectable as any of those which appeared on the Petitions against it—one of which since the signing of that Petition had been accused of setting fire to his own House. He was sorry to allude to such things, but if Hon. Members would persist in using such arguments he would meet them. In St. Malichi's Church in Saint John there were one hundred and thirty Pew Holders, and of that hundred and thirty, one hundred and three had signed the Petition in favor of the Bill, and twenty of those Pew Holders who had not signed were said to be neutral. There were others who had signed themselves as Church Wardens who he (Mr. End) had been informed were not Church Wardens at all. It was impossible to conceive how seven thousand men scattered over a thinly populated country like New Brunswick could be brought to petition in the manner they had done by the influence of one or two individuals. Such a thing was not to be thought of, and all that had been said, or could be said on that score ought to go for nothing. His Hon. friend from Saint John if he dare call him his honorable friend, objected to the title of the Bill, but if his objection amounted to anything at all, he should have carried it further, and required the production of the Bull authorising the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard to be Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, and even when he had this, he might go on to dispute the authority by which he was appointed, but neither the authority nor the apointment which had made under that authority, had anything to do with the present question. The simple question was, whether the legislature of the Province should permit the Roman Catholic Bishop to hold in his corporate capacity, and transmit to his successor such lands and real estate as might be conveyed to him for the use of the Churches in his diocese. He would repeat that this was the whole scope and intention of the Bill, it gave no power to the Corporation to sell any property after this conveyance was made. It only empowered the Roman Catholic Bishop to give what is termed a Bishop's lease that is for three lives, or twenty one years. The Bill which had been petitioned against, was the printed Canada Bill, and, not the Bill before the Committee. The printed Bill contained sections not in the present one, and he really hoped honourable Members would read it, and however much they might misunderstood its provisions out doors, it was only common justice to have it brought fairly under the consideration of honorable Members in that House.

Mr J. A. Street rose and said, that he had looked over the Canada Bill, as well as the Bill then in the hands of the Chairman, and he had no difficulty or embarrasment in fully expressing his opinion on the question then under consideration. The necessity of some Bill of the kind now under consideration he thought was quite apparent. It was only giving to the Roman Catholics a power to do that which other denominations of Christians in this Province had already a right to do by Law. The Church of England could hold real estate under a Provincial enactment; the Scotch Church could do the same thing, and he saw no reason whatever why the Roman Catholics, who were a very numerous body should be deprived of an equal previlege. He (Mr. Street) thought that this Bill ought to be cooly and calmy discussed on its own merits. At present there was no corporate body authorised by Legislative enactment belonging to that church and he could see no reason why a Bill like the present one, properly guarded should not pass into a Law. On examing the Canada Act, he found that the present Bill did not give the same powers to the corporation sought to established as the Canada Act did. The provisions of the present Bill did not go nearly so far, and gave no right to sell lands placed in the hands of the Bishop, for the use of the church,—And if it contained nothing giving power, what ought not to granted then, the objections urged against its passing must fall to the ground. In the petitions in favour of the Bill [one of which Mr. Street read] there was evidence that the great majority of the Roman Catholics in this Province were anxious that their Bishop should be incorporated, for holding such portions of their property, as might be given to him for the use of the Church. To this prayer there was no reasonable objection existed. Why should they not be able to do so? He was clearly of opinion that no existing rights were invaded by the present measure. The Hon. Member from St. John (Mr. W. H. Street) had told them that the Church in St. John, had for many years been managed by the church wardens and members of the vestry but the affairs of their church might continue to be managed in the same way. There was, however, a possibility, that if the Church property were conveyed to the Bishop by those now holding it, for the use of that Denomination in St. John, part of the funds might be appropriated to the use of Churches in other parts of the Province. This, however, could be easily guarded against, by a proviso restraining the Corporation from appropriating the funds of one Parish to the use of another; and he was not prepared to say, that such a proviso would not be necessary, for although the present Bishop might not do so, his successor might, perhaps, think it advisable to manage the Church affairs in a different way. Some Hon. Members had spoken highly of the present Roman Catholic Bishop, and not more highly than he believed he deserved; he had been acquainted with the present Bishop for many years, and he believed Dr. Dollard was deserving of every word of praise which had been uttered; but it was the duty of the Committee, on a matter of importance like that, to legislate for posterity, and guard any Bill which might be passed, in such a way as would prevent any danger in that respect. The Committee had no right to assume, that the successor of the present Bishop would be a bad man; nor did he wish to Legislate on any such assumption; but he did wish to guard the Bill in such a way, as would render it impossible for the present or any future Bishop, to adopt measures injurious to the rights of the people. He could not agree that the Roman Catholic Bishop should have the right on his own mere notion of transferring property belonging to one Parish, to the people of another. That was a right which he would not concede to his own Bishop, nor to a Clergyman of any other Denomination; and a clause to prevent it should be introduced in the present Bill. The Act then before the Committee, did not vest in the Roman Catholic Bishop, any property held by others at the present time; it only permitted and legalized him and his successors in office, to receive and hold for the benefit of the Church, such lands as might hereafter be conveyed to the Corporation. This was the only effect of the general principle of the Bill, and to this principle he would offer no objection. The reasons urged in the Petitions in support of the measure were, in his opinion, good and substantial reasons; and if they were good, the Committee should pass the Bill, taking care to guard it, in such a way, as would prevent any improper use being made of the powers it conferred. There was no danger that the property now held by Trustees for the use of the Church, would be improperly conveyed; that could be obviated should it ever take place, as the parties conveying property contrary to the tenor of the trust, which gave them the lands for certain purposes, could be kept from conveying them for any other purpose than that pointed out by the deed of the original donors. The Hon member from Saint John had raised objections that the rights of the Pew holders were not sufficiently protected by the Bill. If that was the general opinion, a proviso could be added, reserving to them those rights, although he (Mr. Street) saw nothing in the Bill, as it then stood, which would deprive Pew holders of any property they then held. There was a provision in the Bill to enable two clergymen of the Church to exercise the functions of the corporation in case of the sickness or absence of the Bishop, who might from some cause become incapacitated to perform the duties required by the Act of incorporation. This clause might lead to some dispute among the Clergy as the Bill pointed out no method by which the incapacity of the Bishop was to be ascertained. He (Mr. Street) thought the Bill rather loosly framed in that respect, and might lead to future difficulty, and if hon. members agreed with him in that opinion, the section might be amended when the Bill was considered in detail. With respect to the Petitions which had been presented in favor of the Bill, he (Mr. Street was sorry to hear motives imputed to the signers of those Petitions which were at best mere matters of conjecture, and he thought it highly improper to impute improper motives to Petitioners, when the Petitions themselves bore evidence that the parties understood the subject perfectly well. It was likewise worthy of remark, that there was not a single petition from any other denomination in the Province against the Bill. There had been one or two Petitions against it from Saint John, and he held one of them in his hand and would read its prayer. [Here the hon. member read the Petition.] It appeared plainly to him (Mr. S.) that these Petitioners were under a wrong impression, and that the Canada Act and not the present Bill was the one which they were anxious should not pass. The difference between the Act and the Bill was so great that most of the objections urged in that petition were already removed by the omission of the second section of the Canada Act. The few which remained could be disposed of without any material alteration in the Bill. The principle objection he had already pointed out, and that was the power to transfer the funds of one church to another; this ought to be guarded against. ("I have prepared a Proviso to meet that objection," from Mr. End, who handed the honorable member a paper.) The honorable mover, I see, has prepared a proviso which will effectually meet this objection. The only remaining objection, of any importance, was that urged by his honorable friend from Saint John, (Hon. Mr. Hazen) with respect to the rights of Pew holders. He (Mr. Street) was clearly of opinin that the present Bill did not touch their rights, but if the honorable gentleman insisted on their being expressly reserved in the Bill he did not know there would be any harm in introducing an amendment to that effect. The Petition against the Bill, brought in by another honorable member from Saint John, prayed that in the event of the Bill passing, there should be a clause added, to exclude the City and County of Saint John from its opperation. This he thought would never do. If they passed the Bill at all, they ought to make it as perfect as possible, and extend its provisions to all parts of the Province. It would have a very injurious effect to specify particular localities where its opperation should not reach, and he was entirely against giving it any thing like the character of a local Bill. Whatever was defective should be amended, and whatever was loose and not sufficiently explicit could be remedied; but let them make the Bill as perfect as possible, then there could no occasion for limiting its operation; and he hoped it would pass without any serious opposition.

(*To be continued.*)

The Head Quarters.

Fredericton, Wednesday, March 4, 1846.

Provincial Legislation.—In the present number we have brought the debates in the Legislative Council up to the day of publication; in our next and succeeding numbers, we will endeavour to give the conclusion of the important debate on the Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop, and other important debates which have taken place in the House of Assembly during the past week. Yesterday the Committee on Roads sat until nearly 3 o'clock, after the Committee returned to their places, the House was occupied in considering "A Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice" which had been sent down from the Council for concurrence, this led to a short but animated debate which terminated in the Bill being lost Immediately after the disposal of this Bill, Mr. Partelow informed the House that —

The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums it may be necessary to Grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province; recommend that the following sums should be granted and apportioned as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.

Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line, (£600 of which to be applied to the improvement of the great Marsh, in the vicinity of Saint John.)	£2000	0	0
St. John to St. Andrews,	700	0	0
Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis; (such sum as may be necessary from the two last mentioned Grants, to be applied in repairing the approaches to the Steamboat Landing in Carleton.)	1000	0	0
Nerepis to Gagetown,	65	0	0
Dorchester to Shediac,	80	0	0
Shediac to Petticodiac,	50	0	0
Richibucto to Chatham,	400	0	0
Newcastle to Bathurst,	330	0	0
Bathurst to Campbellton,	830	0	0
Fredericton and Woodstock, (including Nackawick Bridge, eastern side,)	1050	0	0
Woodstock to Arestook,	500	0	0
Arestook to Grand Falls,	600	0	0
Fredericton to the Finger Board,	400	0	0
Bellisle to St. John,	150	0	0
Fredericton to Newcastle,	1000	0	0
Fredericton to St. Andrews,	600	0	0
Salisbury to Hopewell,	450	0	0
Shediac to Richibucto,	700	0	0
Waweig to St. Stephen,	150	0	0
Woodstock to Houlton,	15	0	0
Oromocto to Gagetown,	180	0	0
Oak Bay to Eel River,	500	0	0
Fredericton to Bendof Petticodiac,	500	0	0
Grand Falls to Canada Line,	500	0	0
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pocmouche,	400	0	0
St. John to Quaco,	250	0	0
Hampton to Bellisle,	100	0	0
Total,	£13500	0	0

SPECIAL GRANTS.

Towards a Bridge over the South West branch Miramichi,	£400	0	0	
New line of Road to the Mechanics' Settlement in the Counties of Albert and King's County,	100	0	0	
Hammond River to Hopewell,	100	0	0	
New Bridge over Cashel Creek, County of Albert,	60	0	0	
Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale,	150	0	0	
Bridge near Smith's, Hammond River,	75	0	0	
Campbellton to Upsalquish,	200	0	0	
From the River to Gillan's, and thence to the Victoria Settlement.	150	0	0	
Little River Mills to a new Settlement above the Mills, Sunbury,	80	0	0	
From the Nerepis Road, for the Douglas Valley Road, so called.	50	0	0	
Baekabec to St Stephen,	160	0	0	
Chamcook to Phascels Ridge,	50	0	0	
Waweig to Roixes,	50	0	0	
Trout Creek Bridge, on the Great Road leading to the Finger Board.	70	0	0	
Cole's Island to New Canan,	50	0	0	
Bend of Petitcodiac to Richibucto, via Irish Town,	100	0	0	
Road leading to French Settlement, St. Nicholas' River,	60	0	0	
For the Nashwaak Bridge,	250	0	0	
Bay Verte to Gaspereaux River,	125	0	0	
Bend to Mountain settlement,	60	0	0	
Bridge over Great Prisquisle,	250	0	0	
Road over Shippigan Plains,	100	0	0	
For the Big Nipisiquit road towards Northumberland,	80	0	0	
New Road, Blaksey's Farm to Loch Lomond,	150	0	0	
Road to Theobald settlement,	50	0	0	
New Road from Quaco to Albert County,	100	0	0	—£3070 0 0

BYE ROADS.

York,	£1233	15	0	
Carleton,	1232	10	0	
Queen's,	1150	0	0	
Gloucester,	875	0	0	
Charlotte,	1357	10	0	
King's,	1317	10	0	
Saint John,	983	10	0	
Sunbury,	694	0	0	
Northumberland,	1296	5	0	
Restigouche,	693	15	8	
Westmorland,	1130	0	0	
Kent,	842	10	0	
Albert,	693	15	0	—£18500 0 0
Total,				£30070 0 0

The amount recommended towards the Bridge over the South West Branch of the Miramichi is £500 below the estimate for such amount. The balance, it is understood by the Committee, will be appropriated at the next meeting of the Legislature.

(The report was signed by every Member of the Committee, and was accepted by the House.)

This morning the House was in Committee of the whole, on the Revenue Bill, Mr. Partelow in the Chair. So well was the pledge of the House, when in Committee of Ways and Means, carried out, that this important Bill continuing the Bill of last year, with the exception of Bread Stuffs, was disposed of in less than five minutes —not a word said against its passing by any member of the House. This Bill being disposed of the House went into a Committee of the whole, on the Registry Bill, brought in by Mr. Brown, which led to a very protracted debate. The principle of Mr. Brown's Bill is sustained by a small majority, but it will likely undergo some important amendments in Committee; in the mean time progress was reported.

There has been recently quite a scene in the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia, an account of which is in type, and will appear on Saturday. We have been obliged to defer several articles intended for this day's number, and a number of Communications are on hand which will be attended to as soon as we can find room.

In compliance with a requisition, presented by number of Gentlemen to the Rev. Messrs. Brooke, Spurden, and William Watts, Jr. Esq., these Gentlemen intend to favor our citizens with a repetition of their lectures on Language, Poetry, the history of the Steam Engine, and the British Colonies, delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of St. John. The Garrison Theatre has been engaged as a lecture room. Want of time and space prevents us from giving this subject a more extended notice at present.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Frebruary 20.

The Debate in the Senate.—The Oregon Debate advances in the Senate with a calm and measured pace; it is also conducted, latterly at least, in a temper, and with an evident study and preparedness on the part of the speakers, and an attention on the part of the listening members, worthy of a high delibeiative body and of the deep importance of a matter under discussion. But what is of even more interest than all this to the country, is the commendable spirit which has, for some days, marked the debate. Leading Democratic members, especially the three last who have spoken, have, by the tenor of their own speeches, ebuked the intemperate tone of some who proceed them, and have avowed themselves the antagonists of "the whole or nothing" doctrine, the friends of amicable negotiation, of far compromise, and of honourable peace. May such sentiments continue to charicterise the Debate, and finally lead to the happy adjustment which these gentlemen so independently espouse!

Arrival of Troops.—The Transport ship *Blenheim*, Capt. Withers, arrived on Sunday afternoon, in 28 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica, with the right wing of the 77th Regiment,—337 men. The following are the names of the Officers—Lieut. Col. Wilson, Capt. Griffiths; Lieuts. Hackett, Willis, Garden, Carey, McCarty; Qr. Master Smidly, Staff Surgeon Burrell, Paymaster Galloway. The Regiment landed yesterday afternoon, and took up their quarters in the Citadel.—*Halifax Times.*

MARRIED,

At Christ Church, Maugerville, on the 3d instant by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, Mr. James Foshay, of Queen's County, to Miss Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Foshay, of Sussex Vale, King's County.

At St. John, on the 26th ult, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Andrews, to Miss Prudence Weldon, both of the Parish of Greenwich, King's County.—On 26th ult. at her Father's residence, in Kingston, by the Rev. William E. Scovil, Captain Edwin Pentreath, of Penzance, Cornwall, (England), to Elizabeth R. eldest daughter of Justus Sherwood Wetmore, Esq.

DIED,

At St. John, on the 24st ult. of Consumption, Mr. Joshua Mercer, Jun, aged 33 years, leaving a wife and two small children.—On the 27th ult. Mr. Hugh Graham aged 20 years.

At Chatham, on the 1st instant, James Charles, youngest son of Charles J. Peters, Esq. of that place, aged 17 months.

At Jacksontown, on the 22nd ult. Sarah, wife of Thomas D. Stokoe, aged 56 years.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following persons were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year —

Hon. George Shore,
Hon. John S. Saunders,
William J. Bedell,
Charles P. Wetmore,
George I. Dibblee,
Benjamin Wolhaupter } Esquires.
Asa Coy,
Charles Macpherson,
Thomas Pickard.

And at meeting of the Directors held immediately after, W. J. Bedell, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

SAM. W. BABBIT,
Cashier.

Fredericton, March 2, 1846.

NOTICE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Central Fire Insurance Company* of New Brunswick, held on this day, the undermentioned Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year,

Benjamin Wolhaupter,
Charles Macpherson,
Charles Fisher,
John S. Coy,
James Willon,
Thomas Bowden,
William A. McLean,
Thomas R. Barker,
Thomas Stewart,

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors on the same day, Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

W. McBEATH.
Secretary

Fredericton, March 3, 1846.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm will present them to James Doak; and all persons indebted to the said firm will please make payment to the same.

JAMES DOAK.
THOMAS HILL.

Fredericton, N. B., February 23, 1846.

NOTICE.

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn by John Cristy, of Gaspereaux, Queen's County, for Three Pounds, in favour of Winthrop Young, of St. Stephen, Clock Pedlar, as I have not received the value of the same.

JOHN CRISTY.

March 2, 1846.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of N. W. Smith, late of the City of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render the same for payment forthwith; And all persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to Mr. James F. Gale, of Fredericton, or to the Subscriber, at his store in the City of Saint John.

JOHN T. SMITH.
Sole Administrator.

Fredericton, March 2, 1846.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Francis W. LeCain, late of Fredericton, Carpenter, deceased, are requested to present the same forthwith (duly attested) at the office of William Watts, Junior, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment at the same place.—Persons having any of the property of the deceased in their possession are requested to return the same to William Watts, Esq., who is duly constituted my Attorney in the administration of this Estate.

FREDERICK LeCAIN.
Administrator.

Fredericton, February 28, 1846.
Loyalist & Reporter, 3 ins.

PEWS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale *three* Pews in desirable situations, on the first floor of the Baptist Chapel in Fredericton; a double one well lined and cushioned, and two single ones. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to Mr. Z. G. Gabel.

JOHN T. SMITH.

Fredericton, March 2, 1846.

The Cathedral,—Fredericton, N. B.

To Stone Masons, Carpenters, and others.

The Committee for building the above edifice, are desirous to receive tenders for erecting a portion of the same.—The plans and specification may be seen at the Centeral Fire Insurance Office Fredericton. Sealed tenders are to be delivered at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, on or before 12 o'clock, noon of March 25th.

The Committee do not pledge themselves to receive the lowest tenders; and ample security will be required from the Contractors.—For other particulars, apply to the Architect, Mr. Frank Wills, Fredericton.

JOHN FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, 19th February, 1846.

IC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA