COMMUNICATIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I resume the subject of the new College appointments, in discussing the merits of which, I was the other day interrupted.

If there be many in the community who still continue, in spite of the evidence of their senses, to believe in the existence of "real responsibility" in this Province, let them peruse a plain statement of facts.

Several years ago the Legislature announced their determination to remodel the Royal Charter of King's College,—To *vulgar* minds, no less than to the chief Law Officers of the land, it *did* seem that what the Crown had bestowed, the Crown alone had a right to resume. The Corporation accordingly contended that the House of Assembly must proceed by address to the Throne. But the Provincial Parliament being omnipotent (omnipotent with one memorable exception, *the power of arbitrary imprisonment*) elected to proceed by Bill. That Bill passed all the three local branches, but not without a most animated and protracted discussion. I mention this merely to shew that its provisions, whether for good or evil, were regarded as of the highest importance to the country. When transmitted home, it long lay secluded in the pigeon-holes of the Colonial office, evidently looked on with considerable suspicion by the Peel cabinet, until, on a change of ministry it "pleased the Gods and Earl Grey" to give it Her Majesty's approval. Having thus become the Law of the land, the people and the College have a right to expect "the Bill—the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill." For another Governor with other advisers to have tampered with its spirit would have been wrong; but for its own enacters to do so, is (I hesitate not to say) an act of the grossest political depravity.

By the old Charter the Governor is Chancellor, the Bishop of the Diocese is Visitor, and the Archdeacon of the Province is President. By the Charter as amended, the Chief Justice supersedes the Governor as Chancellor, the Governor supersedes the Bishop as Visitor, and the Archdeacon is removed, the President to be appointed by His Excellency. Three public officers are made *ex officio* members of the Council, and other eight members, I think, are to be nominated by the Governor. The main object of this measure was, as every one knows, to remove the exclusively Episcopal appearance of an Institution having thus two Ecclesiastical Dignitaries at its head. I do indeed know that much dissatisfaction was expressed, and that the vilest calumnies were made use of to cherish and to strengthen it. Let this be borne in mind when the small number of the students is adduced as a proof of the inefficiency of the Professors, frequently by those very persons whose laboured falsehoods have kept scholars from the College.

In the debates on the subject of the University, no objections were made except to the Ecclesiastical rank of these two dignitaries; their private characters were unassailed with the exception of one single torrent of Yahoo-like abuse on a *Venerable* Clergyman, and which thoroughly disgusted the nearest friends of him who vented it.

About a month ago a Gazette appeared in which were the new appointments to the College Council. I was myself an eyewitness to the wonder, the amusement, or the indignation of a number of persons who perused it. At the head of the names stood one which, under all the circumstances, was truly amazing.

The Governor, charged with carrying out the objects of an enactment which excludes the Archdeacon as *head of the Church* from the presidential chair, proceeds forthwith to place in that same chair the Lord Bishop, now the head of the Church.

And this is what is called "governing the country in accordance with the well-known wishes of the people?" Where are those orators who for successive years have urged this very Bill as indispensable for the prosperity of the institution? Alas! they are silent all. Where above all is he who adopted the College as the "creature of his love," and who nearly killed her with his kindness? Alas! he is now a member of the new born Academic body, and beholds with benign contentment the wanton violation of his favourite measure.

And yet those deluded noblemen, Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, and Earl Grey, still believe this country to be governed on "truly British principles." They have seen the excitement which prevailed in the House of Assembly at the unconstitutional appointment of Mr. Reade, but they should have recollected that *in that case* a considerable pecuniary interest was involved.

Even in the Province itself there is here and there an individual to be found who can look one in the face and talk gravely of "responsible government." For in the words of the wise man "Though thou bray a fool in a morter with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

It would be desirable to know whether throughout this affair His Excellency has had the advice of his Constitutional Advisers, or whether having taken counsel with himself he has conferred this signal *boon* upon the College "of his own mere motion and special favor." The manner in which *some* appointments have been given during his administration of the Government might well induce the public to presume the latter.

One individual, I am almost certain, can have had no share in advising the Governor upon this appointment, and he is the person appointed. I shall assign some of my reasons for arriving at this conclusion.

1. His sense of his high rank and sacred calling, to desire to intrude himself into the presidential chair contrary to the wishes of the people; wishes clearly expressed not less by the act itself, than by the whole tenor of the Legislative proceedings relative to the College.

Secondly—His Lordship never would have been accessory to an arrangement at once impolitic and disgraceful, by which the Rev. Principal is excluded from the seat he has so long held at the Council Board, and with him all the Professors.

Thirdly—His Lordship would never *voluntarily* impose on himself any office which might tend (in however small a degree) to divert his attention from what should be and doubtless is the great engrossing object of his residence among us. In the management of his extensive, afflicted and distracted Diocese he will, I fear, find more than enough to employ his undivided energies. In allaying suspicions, in soothing irritations, in exciting better hopes and feelings amongst his flock, he will, I doubt not, eventually be successful; but until all that be done, he must be the greatest enemy to His Lordship who would seek to *thrust* upon him additional responsibilities, anxiety and cares.

In my next and last I shall take the liberty to offer a few remarks on the character and composition of the new Academic body. A. P.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

LETTER I.

The Consecration of St. Anne's Chapel, Fredericton, Or—Episcopal Pageantry.

The recent exhibition in Fredericton, called the Consecration of St. Anne's Chapel, is calculated to create an impression, that piety implies the out ward and visible display of pageantry, and "*Crotchets*" in gorgeous and fancifully decorated Chapels and Cathedrals, and not the inward and spiritual worship of God, in the beautiful simplicity and truth of the example and doctrine of our Saviour, and his evangelical contemporaries. It is calculated to create a suspicion, that Puseyism, like the gradual rising of an unruffled tide, is advancing *step by step upon the altar* of Protestantism, in the Established Church of this Province, and that the Right Reverend John Medley, Lord Bishop of Fredericton, is not opposed to these ceremonial parades, which have created schism and defection in our Church throughout Great Britain. It is calculated to encourage the weak-hearted Novitiates, and bolder Innovators, in this Province, who are beginning to invest obsolete usages with renewed importance, and who seem to think that the surplice—the particular location of a baptismal font—the elevation, construction, and gothic trscery of an altar—the decoration of a chair and chancel—the figure of a cap, and the curve of a crozier—the scriptural imageries upon glass—the architectural order of beams and pulpits, and the increase of offertories are indispensably requisite in the material building for "spiritual sacrifices." It is calculated to attract the admiring gaze of the beholder, and to ensnare the young and unsuspecting—and, moreover, it is sufficiently expressive to excite the attention, vigilance, and determined resistance of all those members of our Church, who have been taught to believe that the beauty and splendour of Solomon's Temple, prefigured the glory and riches of Christ and his religion—that when the Being typified was present, the types are no longer necessary—that the "Most High" "dwelleth not in temples made with hands," but in the temple of the believer's heart, and that God is a Spirit, and must be worshipped in spirit and in truth. The extravagance which has characterised the erection and completion of St. Anne's Chapel, does not comport with the statements of the Lord Bishop respecting the want of Clergymen and Churches in many destitute parts of the Province, as the superfluous expenditures upon this building would have supplied some of these wants; and although the "money was placed at His Lordship's disposal by friends in England," and "by Sir William Colebrooke, and a few other individuals" in the Province, nevertheless, this source of funds cannot with propriety be advanced in justification of the manner of expenditure, when we compare the ostentatious entrance of His Lordship into his Chapel, with the humble entry of his "Heavenly Master" into Jerusalem; and when we compare the superfluous expenditure with the destitution of many districts, and with the duty of a Diocesan to provide for the spiritual wants of the people committed to his charge—the unprofitable embellishments of St. Anne's Chapel, with the Episcopal pageantry at its Consecration, independently of the misapplication of funds, have a tendency to prejudice the cause of religion generally, and of the Episcopal Church in particular. The history of our Church is a record of the truth, and the feeling of reflecting Christians is against the display of ceremony and extravagance.—It does not promote piety—it has caused, and favours schism, and exposes our church to animadversion. I would ask the Bishop of Fredericton if the fixture of the eye upon gothic trscaries and painted glass, will dispose the beholder "*to commune with his own heart.*" Our Saviour enjoined abstraction from worldly allurements, when he said "But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut the door, pray to thy Father," &c.

If this seclusion favours devotional feelings in private prayers, surely the gorgeous displays in his Lordship's Chapel cannot promote them in public services; and I would further ask if a "Crotchet in C," or a "Gregorian in F" and antiphonical Chants will "Feed the flock of slaughter, even you, O poor of the flock" in the spirit of his Lordship's text, or, if any of his hearers could behold his variegated windows, his tesselated arrangements, his gothic carvings, and his blood-stained images, "and not lift up his mind to vanity" and idolatry, according to the text of his evening preacher?

We are informed from the consecratory announcement, that the gorgeous Chapel of St. Anne has been erected—1st, for the *peculiar* jurisdiction of the Bishop in obedience to custom; 2d, for the accommodation of the poor; 3l, for the commemoration of St. Anne, "whose praise is in the Gospel;" and lastly—4th, "That the ancient name of the City of Fredericton may not be wholly lost to succeeding generations!"

Every person must admit the propriety and necessity that the Poor should have free access to seats in every Church set apart exclusively for their accommodation, and that Chapels should be built for this purpose where the population required, and funds could be obtained for them—but all will not coincide in opinion, that the Service at the Consecration, as detailed in the Chronicle of the 26th of March, was calculated to impress the poor and ignorant with correct ideas of the Christian religion. Few, if any, wou'd comprehend the alphabetical "crotchets" and "Gregorians," and all would associate the idea of earthly display with it. This pomp and pageantry may demonstrate the "march of mind" in episcopal godliness, and the outward and visible signs of the inward and spiritual grace of the temporal heads of the Church in the present day; but they are utterly at variance with the great example of the "meek and lowly" Head of the Church Militant upon earth, and of the Church Triumphant in heaven, who was born in a manger, and not amidst the magnificence of a palace—whose pulpit was the mountain, the field, or the fisherman's boat—who ate his last supper in "an upper room," and not in a gorgeously decorated chapel, or cathedral—and who gave "the bread and wine" as the symbols of his broken body, implying that the remembrance of his sufferings should be engraved upon our hearts, and not upon stone or wood. I shall not advert to the "peculiar jurisdiction" of a Bishop over a particular chapel, in this Province, as time will develope the advantages or disadvantages of it. But if there is such a want of churches, as repeatedly stated by the Bishop, in different parts of the Province, the superfluous expenditure upon St. Anne's Chapel is irreconcilable with any profession of anxiety for the spiritual welfare of the destitute—as five hundred pounds would complete a commodious building for many such places, and several five hundred have, to say the least of it, been squandered in display upon one chapel, in a small town, with very few poor in it, and where there is already a Parish Church, and an extensive Cathedral in course of erection, independently of several other houses of worship belonging to different denominations of Christians.—This statement will enable the reader to form some idea of the probable amount of sympathy for the spiritual wants of the poor, which has influenced His Lordship in his restoration of "*ancient* places" for Fonts, and *ancient* usages of Images—in "the *ancient* City of Fredericton;" but if that sympathy had been extended commensurately with His Lordship's pecuniary means of applying it, his name would have been associated with the best feelings and recollections of present and future generations in various parts of the Province.

I must confess that the reasons assigned and the scriptural references adduced, in favour of the name of the Chapel, savour of the "TRACTS FOR THE TIMES"—and, if this not Saint-worship, it is giving glory to the ancient Prophetess, who, if the voice of the "Just made perfect" could be heard from heaven, would exclaim, like Paul and Barnabas of old, "Sirs, why do ye these things?"

The last reason assigned for the erection of the chapel—"that the ancient name of the city of Fredericton may not be wholly lost to succeeding generations"—is an absurdity, manifesting, however, the want of every auxiliary argument to support the erection of a building which is an unequivocal demonstration of architectural Puseyism.—I am credibly informed that a society was established in England, cotemporaneously and hand-in-hand with the "Tracts for the Times," and called, if I mistake not, the Camden Religious Architectural Society, for the purpose of assisting the funds for buildings similar to St. Anne's Chapel, and remodelling others, and as the Bishop of Fredericton has frequently expressed his admiration of this description of architecture, I am inclined to believe that he is a *disciple* and *protegé* of the school.

The composition of His Lordship's "*Suite*" at the consecratory exhibition is worthy of observation. The Clergymen composing it may be arranged under the following classes:—1. Those who have openly avowed their advocacy of some of the Puseyite novelties, and who have recently discovered the importance of a Surplice, and the imperative authority of the Fathers. 2. A large [illegible] silence, and whose opinions, if ever [illegible] ed, are not publicly known. 3. And [illegible] as yet, have never manifested any [illegible] adopt innovations. It is rather extraordinary that some of the oldest Clergymen in the Province were not invited or ordered to attend the Procession and Consecration; and that others of similar standing, if invited, were not present: the attendance of *young clergymen* from the most distant parts of the country suggests this remark.

This composition of His Lordship's *Suite*—the architecture and imagery of his Chapel—the pump and pageantry at the Consecration—the reason assigned for the same—the importation of Puseyite tracts by his former Curate—his doctrine of implicit obedience to ecclesiastical authorities, and his evident disinclination to express any opinion respecting Puseyism—compel many, who hoped otherwise, to believe that the Right Reverend John Medley has not breathed with impunity the noxious atmosphere of the "*Oxford Tracts*," or left the Diocese of Exeter uninfluenced by its Primate. It is to be regretted that His Lordship has not publicly avowed his opinions upon this question without any reservation—it was due to his own influence and usefulness—it was due to the cause of religion, and it was due to the people, who were committed to his spiritual charge.

In submitting the foregoing and any subsequent remarks upon this subject, I must disclaim any personal feeling against His Lordship, for whose private character and domestic virtues, I entertain the highest respect: but I cannot allow this to silence my objections to him as my Bishop, or, to suppress my opinion that the details of the Consecration in conjunction with other circumstances already noticed, are loud calls upon Episcopalians and all other Protestants, irrespective of denominational peculiarities of opinion, to preserve Protestantism from those evils, which have wounded and divided it in England, and which acquire strength from indifference and neglect in the commencement. This apathy allowed the Oxford Tractarians to disseminate their pernicious doctrines, until the LAITY of the Church of England, intolerant of the ecclesiastical indifference of some, and the ecclesiastical dominancy of others, rose in defence of their Church, and checked the previously unrestrained and overwhelming innovations.

AN ANTI-PUSEYITE CHURCHMAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—He who has the best interests of religion at heart, cannot but lament at the unhappy divisions which are at present existing in our Church. In the midst of the dust and tumult of present controversy, it may be indeed difficult to obtain a hearing; but I trust there are still remaining some whose minds are open to the reception of truth.

They who have read the letters signed "Churchman," and under other signatures, with a mind unrestrained by the dominion of others, and which has been in the habit of contemplating the actions of men and the *motives* which leads them to act, cannot but condemn in the strongest terms some of the statements there made, and more especially the spirit which prompted them thus to write. It is indeed to be regretted that we live in an age when the virulence of party feelings runs high, and when slanders are: propagated with wonderful facility; and for this very reason it is incumbent upon us to do all in our power to silence these disputations, and not to suffer falsehood and malignity to triumph.

I know very little of the Bishop personally, sufficient, however, to esteem him. He has been stigmatized by the writers in the Loyalist with the appellations of "Bigot and Jesuit", but it is to be feared that *Churchmen* who can fulminate such names against their Bishop have little or no religion, and can, like the thistle-down, be blown by every wind of doctrine, and carried about wherever the gust or current impels. Bigotry, in its present acceptation, is a vague and plastic term, the slang of modern infidelity, and *generally applied* to those persons who attach *some importance* to their religious opinions. If by bigotry is meant a spirit of intolerance, contempt and persecution towards those who differ from us, then I conceive every impartial judge of the Bishop's actions and sermons must acquit him of this accusation. The other is too ridiculous and insulting to answer, and I need only remark that the temper which leads men thus to speak is perfectly suited to the character of the religion *they* profess.

When his lordship arrived in this Province, he beheld the fairest prospect open to his view, but the rays of hope had scarcely beamed upon his endeavours, when he was disappointed not through any imprudence on his own part, but through the writings of designing men. It may be that the Bishop's views on some points differ from many worthy Churchmen, but I cannot help entertaining the idea that the shades of opinion on religious matters are slight and few, and the majority of people would not have known of their existence, were it not for these *acute disputants*.

It has been rumoured that Dr. Jacob assents to these writings, but I have heard too much of that gentleman's angelic meekness and forbearance to suppose for an instant that he would consent to the dealing out of such *ponderous* and *vulgar* blows against a Bishop who happened to see some things in a different light from himself.

Do not Churchmen know that Dissenters exult in those things, and are delighted to see the Church of England embroiled in a civil war, for they are not ignorant of the fact that she always came off victorious in her foreign contests! Why should we then make such a firm stand against things of minor importance?—And, if they are to be discussed, why not in a proper spirit, that we may not allow our enemies the opportunity of saying, "See how these Christians *love* one another!"

It is, indeed, rather an amusing thing to hear the Bishop's qualifications questioned, and affords as a good illustration of what a labyrinth of nonsense people will run into in order to maintain a favorite opinion. The absurdity of the thing can only be equalled by the reflections which were made a few years ago on the attainments and capabilities of the Vice-President of King's College.

If the "Churchman" who appears in so many different costumes; wishes to gain the approbation of the public, I would advise him to confine himself to one garb; for honest minds are beginning to scrutinize the motives of this *religious chameleon*. Those who have read his writings will, no doubt, be struck with the numberless and finely turned compliments which he has paid to his Bishop;—these flowers of rhetoric are not confined to one part, but spread a delightful perfume over the whole of his letters.

General opinion has appropriated a few of the letters which have appeared in the *Loyalist*, to a writer of no small eminence in the public prints. Were it not for the nefarious occupation in which he is engaged, the talents which he sometimes displays would reflect an honor on his name; but, at present, I only regret that he should devote them to purposes so little congenial to the feelings of benevolence, and that the same spirit which has so often stood out in the defence of others, should now exult in inflicting the same species of pain, which it was his highest glory to repel. I will forbear assigning the motives of this person, but those who have perused his letters will have no difficulty in solving the problem. LAICUS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—The extraordinary position assumed by the majority of the Assembly on the late debate on the Government, is already familiar to many of your readers; presenting, as it does, to the Country, the deliberate opinion of the House, that the Representatives of the people approve of the conduct of the Executive in refusing to initiate measures of public utility.

In arriving at this conclusion, our Representatives must have presumed largely on the forbearance of the people; and if this had happened to be the *last* instead of the *first* year of their probation, I think the absurd vote which now finds a place on the journals, would never have insulted the good sense of the community.

The Resolutions were, as you know, brought in by Mr. Fisher; a man whose ability and public services are well known throughout the Province, and who, notwithstanding the false position in which the enemies of reform have frequently endeavoured to place him, is still found with an unblemished character for political as well as private integrity. They were supported by the brilliant talents and incontrovertible arguments of Mr. Wilmot, another unceasing advocate for the rights of the people, and all was applied with extraordinary force by the sound logic of Mr. Street, the practical statements of Mr. Brown, the clear common sense view of Mr. Hanington, the eloquence of Mr. Ritchie, and the aid of our ultra traders, Messrs R. D. Wilmot and Woodward; but all was of no avail,—a certain executive influence, not new in our Legistative proceedings, got abroad, and many of those who knew, and others who perhaps did not know the true bearing of the question, were caught in its toils. The names of those men are now before the public, and by the public they will most assuredly be judged; but there are some facts connected with the case worthy of being preserved, as showing, in no common degree, the extreme weakness of the human mind, when not kept under proper restraint.

When the Resolutions were first read, I am credibly informed that so perfectly did they appear what they really were, that the Conservatives had begun to congratulate themselves for a happy deliverance from the impending evil. But on consideration, the great pillars of the present government exhibited some appearance of trembling, lest those Resolutions—though perfectly harmless in themselves—might be regarded as a sort of entering wedge to future operations, and thus the beautiful fabric of exclusive Tory rule, which had been so recently raised, might be shaken. In this emergency, they held a consultation, and although the only *means* within their reach—that of raising the cry of "Initiation in danger"—were not very creditable, still they looked to the *End*, and there they found an apology for the outrage they were about to perpetrate. Mr. End, of course, was found ready for the *job* assigned him, and he immediately brought in an amendment independent of, and hostile to the Resolution.

The cry was thus raised that *initiation*, that darling idol of the House, was in danger; and from that moment, whatever might be said to the contrary, the Resolution was lost sight of, and the question of "Initiation" took its place. The debate was [illegible] ment to a recognition of their [illegible] reap the benefit of their [illegible] infuse the principle of British activity and foresight in the Council of this Province, all were prostrated before the ghost of Initiation:—the *small fry* were caught, and the House by a large majority declared—notwithstanding the offer of Mr. Fisher to place an explanatory clause on the Resolution, if Mr. End would permit—that they were perfectly satisfied the Government should be a do-nothing one, now, henceforth, and forever! There was, for instance, Mr. Boyd, who, on the first introduction of Mr. End's amendment, expressed his indignation at the manner in which the House had through its means been put in a wrong position; and yet we find the same gentleman, *in identity*, voting away the Resolution. For his sake, I regret that the Government has not a higher *caste* than that of Colonel of Militia, wherewith to reward his faithful adherence. Before I close this hastily written letter, I cannot help alluding to the well merited castigation received by Mr. Barberie, in the return which Mr. Fisher gave him for his *sop*. Indeed, if he be what I hope he is, and what Mr. Fisher told him he *ought to be*, it will give him a lesson which will effectually promote his temperance; I, of course, restrict my meaning to the use of words. Your's, &c. X. Y. Z.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1847.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

MR. FISHER'S RESOLUTIONS.—Last week we gave the decision of the Assembly on the Resolution introduced by Mr. Fisher, relative to the duty of the Executive Council, in bringing forward measures for the development of the Provincial resources, and the advancement of the public interests; we now insert the subjoined synopsis of the adjourned debate on this subject, which we find in the Fredericton Reporter of the 26th ult.:—

On Wednesday Mr. Fisher resumed the debate, agreeable to the understanding already arrived at; and on his again reading the Resolutions, Mr. Woodward rose and moved an amendment, most probably with the view of excluding that of Mr. End; upon which the latter complained in his turn of the ruse which had been practised, and spoke again to the subject. Mr. Hazen then rose, and in a Speech which lasted about two hours and a half, went into a most learned, elaborate, and ingenious defence of the Government. It was now nearly 5 o'clock, and the House adjourned, with the understanding, that the debate should be taken up in the same position next morning.

On Thursday the debate was again resumed by Mr. R. D. Wilmot—who expressed himself in favor of the Resolutions. Mr. Jordan followed, assigning as his reason for voting against the Resolutions, that they evidently had a tendency to the surrender of the Initiation; and expressing his fears that they contained a covert attack upon the Government, which he wished to support. Mr. Brown followed with one of his most effective speeches in favor of the Resolutions, that they had no covert meaning, and had no reference whatever to the question of Initiation. Mr. McLeod briefly spoke in opposition reiterating an opinion advanced the other day, that the Resolution advocated Initiation; but stating that whether it did or did not, he would feel compelled to oppose it, as it would indirectly confer greater power on the Executive. Mr. Street next made a speech stating his full belief in the integrity of Mr. Fisher, but at the same time remarking that his opinion of the Resolution had been induced entirely by his own judgment of the only legitimate construction which it could receive. He gave Mr. Hazen great credit for his special pleading in his Speech of yesterday; but stated that the whole of his arguments had been directed against a certain construction of the Resolutions which their plain reading would not admit of. At this stage of the debate a contest arose between Mr. Street and Mr. Hazen, as to which of them had originated the Indian Bill of last session; Mr. Hazen declaring that he had introduced it, and Mr. Street affirming that he had only tried to defeat it.

Mr. Wilmot followed Mr. Street with one of the most eloquent Speeches of the Session. He described the view taken by the opponents of the Resolutions as obtained through a sort of *Political Microscope*, which magnified every idea in the resolution to an enormous size, distorting many of them, and bringing up several which had no existence. This part of the learned Member's speech was extremely felicitous. He reviewed the political occurrences of the last ten years; and commented at considerable length on the course pursued by the respective parties during that period. He also defended himself from inconsistency with regard to his views of Departmental Government, which he had always wished to be introduced as soon as the progressive steps of Responsible Government, had prepared the Country for its reception.

Mr. Barberie followed Mr. Wilmot; in opposition to the Resolutions; denying generally the statements that the liberals had by their measures benefitted the Country more than the Conservatives. He expressed his belief that the principle of Initiation was covertly contained in the Resolutions, and as a detached part of his speech remarked that Mr. Fisher had in his late appointment as Registrar of King's College, received a *sop* from the Government. Mr. Ritchie was the next speaker. He chiefly confined himself to the speech made by Mr. Hazen yesterday, exposing its weaker points, as clever instances of special pleading; and defending the Resolutions from the charge of unfairness. He also freely gave his opinion in favour of resting the Initiation in the Executive, which system he said would sooner or later be forced on the House and the Executive by the people.

Mr. Carman followed, expressing a strong repugnance to Responsible Government, and declaring that in his belief the first step to it had not yet been taken, he stated his aversion to the Resolutions.

Mr. Gilbert briefly opposed the Resolutions on the ground that he feared they involved the *surrender*. He described one set of men as being in office, and another as anxious to turn them out and get their places; and he thought one as good as the other. Mr. Hannington defended the conduct of Mr. Fisher; and expressed himself pleased with the Resolutions which he thought did not signify so much to the country, as the discussion which would be published, and go forth to the people. Mr. Miles briefly spoke in favor of the Resolutions, and expressed himself fully satisfied that they contained no private interpretation. Mr. Boyd and Mr. S. Z. Earle spoke against them; the latter in a long speech defended the conduct of the Conservatives for several years. Mr. Wark opposed the Resolutions on the principle of Initiation. Mr. Hayward supported them; and Mr. Botsford opposed them solely on the ground of their being unnecessary.

Mr. Fisher closed the debate by vindicating his own conduct from the imputation of unfairness which had been cast upon him not only in relation to the present resolutions, but also in former occurrences. He remarked that there was scarcely a measure which he had ever introduced into the House, however small the minorities in which he had been placed at the moment—which had not been afterwards fully acknowledged either in resolutions of the House or in Addresses to the Home Government—He concluded by some caustic remarks on Mr. Barberie in relation to the word *sop* which he had used; stating that hon. members should under all circumstances treat each other like gentlemen. The question was then taken, and the House divided 14, 23, and the Resolutions were lost.

THE ROAD SERVICE.—On the 17th March, Mr. Partelow handed in the Report of the Road Committee, recommending the appropriation of £37,250 for the Road service, as follows—

Great Roads.—£1800 from St. John to the Nova-Scotia line—£200 of which to be applied towards the improvement of the Great Marsh road, in the vicinity of St. John, and £300 towards the erection of the Memramcook Bridge; £630 for the road from St. John to St. Andrews—out of which the amount due for building the Bocabec Bridge to be applied by the Supervisor; £900 for the Nerepis road from Fredericton to St. John—(such sum as may be necessary to be applied from the two last mentioned grants in repairing the approaches to the Steamboat Landing in Carleton); £160 for the road from Nerepis to Gagetown; from Dorchester to Shediac, £200; Shediac to Petitcodiac, £75; Richibucto to Chatham, £680; Newcastle to Bathurst, £270; Bathurst to Campbelton, £900; Fredericton to Woodstock, £1350; Woodstock to Arestook, £540; Arestook to Grand Falls, £630; Fredericton to Finzer Board, £400; Bellisle to St. John, £135; Fredericton to Newcastle, £1000; Fredericton to Saint Andrews £740; Salisbury to Hopewell, £450; Shediac to Richibucto, £500; Waweig to St. Stephen, £225; Woodstock to Houlton, £25; Gromocio to Gagetown, £45; Oak Bay to Eel River, £600; Grand Falls to the Canada line, £1100; Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche, £260; St. John to Quaco, £250; Hampton to Bellisle, £135; Lower Landing at the Grand Falls to the American Boundary, £100; Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine, £200; Pickard's Store to the American Boundary, £100; Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, £600;—Total for Great Roads, £15 000.

Bye Roads.—York County, £1,371; Carleton, £1,370; Queen's, £1,278; Gloucester, £972; Charlotte, £1,508; King's, £1,464; Saint John, £1,093; Sunbury, £771; Northumberland, £1,440; Restigouche, £771; Westmorland, £1,255; Kent, £936; Albert, £771. Total for Bye Roads, £15,000.

Special Grants.—Towards a Bridge over the Richibucto River, £800; towards a Bridge over the Arestook, 900l.; for completing the Bridge over the Memramcook River, on the Great Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line, 300l.; [illegible] line of Road to and through the Mecha[illegible] element in the County of Albert [illegible] ty, 150l.; Ham[illegible]d River [illegible] Loch Lomond, 50l.; [illegible] Smith's [illegible] Upsalquitch [illegible] thence to the [illegible] Road to [illegible] Nerepis [illegible] Road, and toward[illegible] way's Bridge, 50l.; [illegible] River to Richibucto, [illegible] Canaan, 50l.; Trout Cr[illegible] Petitcodiac to Richibucto, [illegible] Bend to Mountain Settlemen[illegible] Shippegan Plains, 150l.; for the Bi[illegible] Road, towards Northumberland, 100l.; [illegible] Farm to Loch Lomond, 400l.; Road to Theo[illegible] Settlement, 30l.; Quaco to Albert County, 250l.; Nackawick Bridge and approaches, 225l.; Keswick Bridge, 20d.; Earle Creek Bridge, 75l.; Road and Bridges from Stoney Creek to Stone's, in Coverdale, in the County of Albert, 100l.; Road from Dennis Gallagher's to Point Wolfe, in Harvey, 100l.; Road from German Town Road to the County Line, through the New Ireland Settlement, 100l.; from Newcastle Bridge to the Gaspereau, through the Hard Wood Ridge, 150l.; for a Bridge in Tabusintac, near Forein's, £100; to extend the Ferry Blocks, South side Caraquet River, £50; for the Road from the St. Andrews Road to Dipper Harbour, £100; for the Scodiac Bridge, Westmorland, £200; for the Kouchihnuguacis Bridge, 100l.; to replace the Bridges for Davis and others, carried away by the ice-freshet, winter 1846, £200; Road leading from Gagetown to Ocnabog, 50l.; Bridge near House of Correction, St. John, £75; Bridge at Darling's Island, Kings', £50; South Stream Bridge, Kilpatrick's Mills, £30; improving and laying out a road from the Pabineau Falls to the Chaplin Island Road, including balance due for ever expenditure, £200; Miramichi to Tracadie, including Bartibog Bridge, £125; Bridge across O'Boar's Creek, on the Road from Chatham to Escuminac, £50; exploring the Road from Dixon's Ferry to Corry's, Bartibog, £35; Road from the River Miramichi to the mouth of the Bathurst Road, £45; from the mouth of the Tobique to the head of the Settlement, £150; Bridge across Kennebecasis, at Sidney Baxter's, £150; Rushagonish to St. Andrews Road, £75;—Total, special grants, £7,250.

Among the grants passed by the Assembly on the 22d March, was the following:—

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, an amount not exceeding the following sums, for the purpose of assisting Emigrant Societies in the respective Counties, to encourage and promote the settling of Emigrants, viz:—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland, Albert, Kings', Saint John, Charlotte, Queens', Sunbury, York, and Carleton, £100 each; which sums, or aliquot portions thereof, shall be paid to the order of the President of the respective Emigrant Societies, when it shall be certified that the inhabitants of the several Counties have subscribed and paid a sum equal to one half of the respective sums above mentioned, or to the said aliquot proportions thereof, to be expended as may be considered most advisable for the encouragement of Immigration, or assisting Immigrants in locating themselves, by any such Association or Society, and that an account of the expenditure be laid before the Legislature.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee on Public Accounts, handed in a report on the 25th, upon the Accounts of the several High Sheriffs in the Province, for expences incurred in holding the late General Election, recommending the following amounts to be paid:—To the High Sheriff of the City and County of St. John, for the County Election, £64 4s. 4d.; to the same, for the City Election, £28; to the High Sheriff of Restigouche, £32 6s.; Charlotte, £65 17s.: King's, £47; Gloucester, £33; Northumberland, £61 6s.; Kent £39 13s. 6d.; Westmorland, £34 9s. 2d.; York, £7 19s. 3d.; Queen's, £44 7s.; Carleton, £78 6s. 3d.; Sunbury, £36 9s. 1d.; Albert, £38 1s. 6d. —Total, £549 19s. 1d.

In addition to the above, the Committee recommended that £20 be allowed the High Sheriff of St. John, for his services in holding the City and County Election, and £10 each to all the other Sheriffs, in lieu of all allowances made under the Election Law. In all cases the Committee restricted the charge of the several Deputies to 25s. as established by the Act.

On Tuesday, 23d March, His Excellency attended in the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to the following Bills, intituled—

An Act further to continue and amend an Act, intituled "An Act imposing Duties for raising a Revenue."

An Act to facilitate the making of a Rail Road from Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Branches thereof, (*with a suspending clause*).

An Act further to amend and extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company."

An Act to incorporate "the Saint Andrews Benefit Society."

An Act in addition to and further to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled "An Act to encourage the establishment of Banks for Savings in the Province."

An Act further to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the support of a Nightly Watch in, and for lighting the City of Saint John, and for other purposes.

An Act to continue and amend the several Acts to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board Steam Boats.

An Act to encourage the raising and dressing of Hemp.

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Carleton to assess the said County for the erection of a Lock-up House at the Grand Falls, in the said County.

An Act to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Westmorland to make provision for the payment of the County Contingencies.

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt.

An Act to authorize an annual assessment on the City and County of Saint John for the payment of County Contingencies; and

An Act to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Albert to make provision for the payment of the County Contingencies.

On Monday, a Bill was passed in the Lower House to incorporate the South Bay Boom Company; after which the House went into Committee on a Bill to facilitate the construction of a Magnetic Telegraph Line through this Province, by a Company formed in Canada. The Bill proposed a line entering the Province at the Bay Chaleur thence to Miramichi, then to Fredericton, Saint John, Bend of Petitcodiac, &c. An amendment was moved, to the effect that the Company shall be at liberty to select their own route, and considerable debate ensued. The amendment was carried by a small majority, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

On Tuesday, the House went into Committee of Supply. A grant came up of £50 towards the support of the Temperance Telegraph, which elicited considerable cross firing. The grant was sustained. Among the grants there were £1,500 appropriated to clear the channel of the River St. John from Fredericton to the Grand Falls, and £500 for the same purpose above the Falls.

The House of Assembly has lately passed a Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Railway from Shediac to the Bay of Fundy.—The Legislature is expected to rise about the fifteenth of April. —*Loyalist.*

On Monday last a rather interesting debate took place on a Bill to authorise the ministers of certain dissenting congregations to solemnize marriage, which was sustained without serious opposition. A Bill to incorporate a Company to erect an Electric Telegraph from Halifax to Quebec, via St. John and Fredericton, was also discussed on Monday, until a late hour. Yesterday the same Bill was again taken up and passed. A resolution, introduced by Mr. End, pledging the House to grant £2,500 to the Company on completion of the work, also passed the House.—*Head Quarters.*

On Wednesday the discussion of a Bill on Mill Reserves elicited some facts which may not be quite familiarly known in the Country; we think it was Mr. Carman who remarked that about 20,000 square miles were occupied by two great Firms in the Northern part of the Province as Timber births; for which they paid about £1100. The statement caused some remarks at the time, and may no doubt lead to future enquiry.

Mr. Brown's Education Bill came up in the afternoon; and after a good deal of hard sparring, four sections of it, somewhat altered from the original were passed. On Thursday morning Mr. Boyd read the report of the Light House Committee; and shortly after, Dr. Wilson moved for leave to place on the Supply Book a grant of £50 for each of the Reporters, which motion was negatived by a majority of one; the three members for York, Messrs. Baillie, Taylor and Wilmot voting against it. Mr. Fisher was absent. A short debate followed on a section in the Report of the Committee on Trade relative to a sum of £400, which had once been granted by the House of Assembly for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof addition to the Lunatic Asylum, which sum it appears was not laid out, and has in some way been lost sight of. The motion brought by Mr. Partelow was for its *develope*-ment.—*Reporter, April 2.*

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The reports made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by Doctors Robb and Toldervy, and John Wilkinson, Esq. on the subject of Magnetic Telegraphs, and which were laid before the Provincial Legislature, have been printed, and a copy has been forwarded to us by the Queen's Printer at Fredericton. The Doctors take up the establishment of a line of Telegraphs between Fredericton and Saint John, a distance of sixty-five miles, which they consider, may be accomplished and maintained for [illegible] at a cost of £5032 10s.—or at an average [illegible] 77 per mile, and extended to Halifax at [illegible]or about £25 000 for the whole distance. Wilkinson's reports go more at large [illegible]ct; and contain a variety of interest[illegible]stative to the cost and working of [illegible]ween United and this City in ope[illegible]long.

[illegible]TION.—The election of Aldermen, [illegible]c., takes place on Tuesday next, on [illegible]o the appointment of Mayor is made [illegible]rnor and Council, and the Chamber[illegible]by the Common Council.—In Queen's [illegible]warm contest is expected. No publi an[illegible]