possess. Some things may not be able to apprehend how powerful over the mind of youth is the influence arising from the very furniture of the room in which they are taught; but if comfort and order, and good taste be not elements in the education of the young, then all that they may be taught will have little effect upon their domestic and economic arrangements in after years. It is assumed, then, that the Province stands in need of new schools, and to these I shall add school masters' houses—(it being left to the School Trustees or other parties competent to judge, to say how many dwelling houses are needed for Teachers.) It were impracticable to lay such an assessment upon the people directly as would suffice for this. But if the Legislature can impose upon both exports and imports into and from this Province such duties as will meet the Provincial expenditure, why not impose a duty upon all imports and exports for the special purposes of education, to continue, say, for the space of three years. Let this fund be sacred to school building or repairing, and let it be expended by Commissioners appointed for the purpose upon certain principles to be arranged and determined before hand. The Legislature will have then conferred a boon upon the Province, indeed, for which the poor will bless them. And having been furnished with good school masters by the gift of an enlightened Legislature, the people will be themselves prepared to ask and liberally reward an efficient staff of teachers. I throw out this suggestion in the hope that some one more competent than I am will pursue it to a favourable and triumphant issue. And I would add that the sooner the whole burden of providing for the maintenance of teachers is thrown upon the people themselves the better. A three years' assessment to meet the amount of £10,000 given from the public revenue will shew the people what they can do, and will, I believe, render unnecessary any further grant from Government save such as may be needed to meet the wants of newly settled districts.

I shall trouble you again, Messrs. Editors, with a few notes as to the classification and salaries of teachers, and also as to the work and pay and responsibilities of inspectors—and in the meantime remain your obliged servant,

A READER OF THE COURIER AND AN ADMIRER OF ITS PRINCIPLES.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Triumphant passage of the Facility Bill by the Assembly!

A fortnight since, we published a synopsis of this Facility Bill, for aiding the construction of the European and North American Railway, which we then stated would, in all probability, meet the views and wishes of a large proportion of the inhabitants of this Province.

We have now the most unqualified satisfaction in stating, that this Facility Bill, as prepared and brought in by the Government, passed the Assembly by an overwhelming majority, on Thursday last. The only opponents to the principle of the Bill were Messrs. Gilbert and Earle, the members for Queen's—the same gentlemen who oppose the introductions of Municipal Institutions, and the Establishment of Free Schools. The Bill was ably sustained on both sides of the House, and some excellent speeches were made in favour of Railways generally. The speech of J. H. Gray, Esq., was in his usual admirably clear and lucid style, replete with valuable statistics and varied information of the most useful kind, which seemed to open an entirely new light upon the subject of Railways in the minds of many honourable members, who had not previously investigated their important bearing upon the interests of every new country. For the first time during the Session, Mr. Needham sustained the Government, stating that on this Bill he gave them his most hearty and cordial support. He said it was an excellent Bill in all respects, and up the mark in every particular—it was so good that a struggling to swallow it from "the tip of the The nip of the tail" without the alteration of by Messrs. A gouche, solely on the Bill was objected to only stock to be taken by the and Barberie, of Resti the circumstances of the co as they stood alone, however, the raised upon the point; the first section is as

1. When the Shareholders of the European and North American Railway Company shall pay in to their Treasurer at least the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, Sterling, and it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that such sum has been actually paid in, and is ready to be expended in the construction within this Province of the European and North American Railway, the Province Treasurer shall be authorised by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to subscribe on behalf of the Province for Shares in the said Company to the like amount, and in payment therefor to deliver to the said Company Special Certificates of Debenture bearing interest at a rate [illegible] which it shall be satisfactory to the said Company and the Governor in Council to accept, the principal of which shall be payable out of the proceeds of the said Debentures when expended and paid over by the Shareholders of the said Company towards the construction of the said Railway; and that a further subscription in like manner, the Province shall be authorised to subscribe Pounds, Sterling, [illegible] equal amount with the sum so paid in and paid over as aforesaid, and also to pay in full for such Shares by a further delivery of Debentures; provided always, that the amount of Shares in the said Company subscribed and paid for by the Province Treasurer in any one year shall not exceed One Hundred Thousand Pounds, Sterling, and in the whole shall not exceed Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, Sterling.

The Bill, of course, has yet to pass the Legislative Council; but we do not fear its fate there, but confidently look to its final passage as a law—and then an actual commencement may soon be made on the Great Railway!

The division was as follows:—

For the Bill—The Speaker, the Attorney General, Messrs. Partelow, Rankin, Hanington, Ritchie, Wilmot, Gray, Chapman, Scoullar, Gordon, Read, Tilley, Crane, Williston, Botsford, Rice, Stiles, Taylor, English, Beardsley, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, McPhelim, Fitzgerald, Robinson, Cutler, Hayward, Johnson, Steves, MacPherson, Needham—33.

Against it—Messrs. Gilbert, Montgomery, Pickard, Earle, Barberie—5.

THE FISHERIES.—We understand that the Fishery Committee of the Assembly, of which J. H. Gray, Esq. is Chairman, is now sitting to receive testimony as to the granting of bounties, and the preparation of new enactments, for the inspection of pickled and smoked Fish, and the protection of the Sea and River Fisheries of the Province generally. We understand that this Committee will probably sit during all next week, and such of our fishermen and others as feel an interest in the important subjects under investigation, ought to appear before the Committee, and make their desires and opinions known.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

On Monday the House of Assembly was occupied in discussing the bill introduced by Mr. Taylor, for authorizing the issue of Provincial debentures, payable in twenty years, for the purpose of aiding in procuring a loan of money to assist the Inhabitants of Fredericton to rebuild the burnt district with fire proof materials.

A prolonged discussion took place on this bill, in which all the members from York took part. The principle of the bill was also warmly supported by the representation from St. John, with the exception of his Hon. the Speaker, who had some objections to the principle of the bill. Messrs. Ritchie, Gray, and Needham, spoke with much feeling on behalf of the sufferers by the fire, which had laid waste one third of this city. The principle of the bill was sustained by a large majority, and progress was reported to allow the Attorney General an opportunity of examining its provision with a view to correct any omissions in the clauses providing for the security of the Province against loss by the operation of the bill. The Executive Council being in session, and a number of committees sitting, no other important business came before the House.

On Tuesday, the loan bill for the city of Fredericton was recommitted, and received from Mr. Botsford, Mr. Steves, Mr. Hannington, and Mr. Johnston, the most determined opposition. It was finally agreed to report progress.

Mr. Hayward then introduced a Resolution affirming that the resignation of Judge Botsford was a conditional resignation, and should not have been accepted unless the conditions were to be fulfilled. The Resolution also in strong language refers to a passage in a despatch from Sir William Colebrooke, in which an implied reflection is cast upon Judge Botsford, as well as on the late Chief Justice Chipman, by complimenting Mr. Justice Carter and Mr. Justice Parker at their expence. The hon. mover of the Resolution spoke long and eloquently of the sevices of Judge Botsford.

Mr. Gray seconded the resolution in a speech replete with elevated sentiments, and did full justice to the merits of the retired Judges.

A discussion followed, during which not a single speaker failed to pay his tribute of respect to Judge Botsford, in terms which must have been gratifying to the friends and relatives of that hon. gentleman. As some fears had been expressed with respect to the effect which passing the resolution might have on any future claim for a retired allowance, or with respect to a pension list, Mr. Hanington introduced an amendment in addition to the original resolution, affirming the decision of the House in 1846, against the introduction of a pension into this Province. The hon. mover and seconder of the resolution denied any such intention from the beginning, and offered an addition to the original resolution, couched in nearly the same terms as the amendment proposed by Mr. Hanington, but as that gentleman determined not to withdraw his motion, the resolution and amendment passed with the concurrence of the whole House.

Mr. Partelow then introduced the bill to amend the act to provide for reciprocal free trade with Canada, stating the objects of the bill to be to admit flour which came direct from Canada into this Province free of duty, but to subject that which came via the Erie Canal to New-York, in bond, and from thence transhipped to this Province, to the same duties as were levied on foreign flour. This bill had been rendered necessary by the refusal of Canada to admit the products of this Province sent to Canada by the New-York route, unless on the payment of the duties levied on the same articles from foreign countries.

The bill passed without much opposition, Mr. Porter, from Charlotte, being almost the only member who warmly resisted its passage.—*Head Quarters.*

The House went into Committee on the Revenue Bill.

Mr. Wilmot explained the reasons why the Select Committee had concluded to recommend the several rates in the Bill. There were conflicting opinions among them, as there were in that House, and the Bill was the result of a compromise. It was exactly such a bill as he would liked to have seen, but it was an approximation towards protective principles, and the best Bill he could get. He believed that our prosperity depended chiefly upon the encouragement given to home industry. This Bill, as he had already stated, would approximate somewhat towards protection. As regards the amount of revenue anticipated by this Bill, according to our present trade, it would probably exceed the last year's revenue about £7000. He was disposed, taking all the circumstances into consideration, to support the Bill as recommended by the Committee.

Upon the articles "Beans and Peas" coming up, Mr. Crane moved, that a duty of 2s. 6d. per bushel be imposed, 1s. 6d. having been recommended by the Select Committee. The motion was put and lost, the minority being, Messrs. Crane, Hanington, Chapman, Scoullar, Botsford, Stiles, Beardsley, Pickard, English, McLeod, Ryan, Steves, Gilbert, and hon. Speaker.—Nays, 25.

On the item "Coals" coming up, Mr. Scoullar opposed the recommendation of one shilling per ton. It was a tax on Steamers and on public works, and he hoped the Committee would consent it should be struck off.

Mr. Ritchie spoke to the same effect. It was a tax that bore heavy on the poor, and checked industry.

The Hon. Secretary said it produced £1000 to the revenue last year, which could not well be spared. He did not think it was much felt by the consumers. He believed there was scarcely any part in the world where coals were cheaper the year through than in St. John. (The motion for 1s. per ton was then put and carried.)

On the question for imposing a duty of 1s. per barrel on Corn-meal, Mr. Ritchie said it only produced a revenue of £250 a year; it was scarcely worth the trouble of collecting, while it bore altogether on the poor. For these reasons he should oppose the motion.

Mr. Macpherson would support the motion. He had purchased last year 100 barrels of imported meal, and purchased at the same time 100 barrels of home-ground meal. He sold all the latter, while most of the former remained on his hands. He was for importing raw materials, and manufacturing them ourselves. We could grind the meal, as we have plenty of water-power, and plenty of mills, and would save the cost of the barrels.

Mr. Hatheway entertained a different opinion, to that ground meal imported was much superior to English meal from this Province.

Mr. Wilmot was in favour of the motion. We could produce our own corn in abundance, and inferior to none on the continent. He could now, if he chose, purchase thousands of bushels of excellent corn in the county of Carleton, for

The motion for one s[illegible] per bush[illegible] lost. The division on [illegible] ng a barrel was put [illegible] Select Committee [illegible] consider items agreed upon [illegible] the compromise broke up, and would fight for his own opinions throughout the Bill. He would now move to insert cut nails among the articles for specific duty. (After considerable discussion this motion was put and lost, the minority numbering 15.)

Messrs. Gray, Needham, Macpherson, and Ryan, corroborated Mr. Wilmot's assertion respecting the compromise, to which Mr. Hanington replied that he did not consider himself bound by anything that took place in the Select Committee not to oppose a single item recommended.

Mr. Gray moved to reconsider the article of Corn meal. This drew on considerable altercation, and much acrimonious language was made use of. The hon. Speaker then rose and said, that the Committee were not in a proper temper to proceed with the business before them, he therefore moved that they rise and report progress. This was agreed to.—*Mr. Hill's reports.*

[The Revenue Bill was again under discussion on Wednesday, but the report of the debate did not reach us until too late an hour this morning, for publication to-day. We subjoin the Table of Duties, &c. as finally agreed upon:]

Table of Duties and Exemptions from Duties, under Act for raising a Revenue, passed in Session of 1851, *and in force until* 31st *December*, 1854.

SPECIFIC.

Apples, per bushel,	£0	0	6
Axes, each, of 3 lbs. weight and upwards,	0	1	6
Butter, per hundred weight,	0	9	4
Beans and Peas, per bushel,	0	1	6
Barley, per bushel,	0	0	6
Barley Meal, per hundred weight,	0	2	0
Buckwheat, per bushel,	0	0	6
Buckwheat Meal, per hundred weight,	0	2	6
Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax, per pound,	0	0	1
Sperm and Wax, per pound,	0	0	4
Cattle of all kinds over one year old, each,	2	0	0
Cheese, per hundred weight,	0	14	0
Cider, per gallon,	0	0	3
Clocks or Clock Cases of all kinds, each,	0	15	0
Coffee, per pound,	0	0	1½
Coals, per ton,	0	1	0
Chairs, per doz. (in addition to any Duty imposed on Chairs and parts of Chairs by this Act,)	0	10	0
Corn Meal, per barrel of 196 lbs.	0	1	0
Fruits, (dried) per hundred weight,	0	9	4
Horses, Mares, and Geldings, each,	2	0	0
Lard, per pound,	0	0	1
Leather—Sole, Upper Leather, Harness and Belt Leather, per pound,	0	0	2½
Sheep Skins, tan'd and dress'd, per doz.,	0	3	0
Calf Skins, tanned, per doz.,	0	6	0
Malt Liquors of every description, (not being *aqua vitæ*, otherwise charged with duty) whether in bottles or otherwise, per gallon,	0	0	6
Meats, fresh, per hundred weight,	0	9	4
Salted and cured, per hundred weight,	0	7	0
With an additional Duty of 1s. 2d. per hundred weight on and after the first day of April, 1852, and a further increase of Duty of 1s. 2d. per hundred weight on and after the first day of April, 1853.			
Molasses and Treacle, per gallon,	0	0	1
Oats, per bushel,	0	0	3
Oatmeal, per barrel of 196 pounds,	0	2	4
Rye, per bushel,	0	0	2
Rye Flour, per barrel of 196 pounds,	0	1	0
Soap, per pound,	0	0	0½
Spirits and Cordials, viz:—			
Brandy, per gallon,	0	3	4
Rum, for every gallon thereof of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 26 by the Bubble,	0	1	0
And for every bubble below 26 in number, by the bubble, an additional, per gal.	0	0	1
Lemon Syrup, per gallon,	0	1	0
Gin, Whisky, and all other Spirits, (not hereinbefore enumerated,) per gallon,	0	1	6
Sugar, refined, in loaves, per pound,	0	0	1½
Refined, crushed, and white bastard, per hundred weight,	0	9	4
Of all kinds, except refined, crushed, and white bastard, per cwt.,	0	5	0
Tea, per pound,	0	0	2
Tobacco, manufactured, except Snuff and Cigars, per pound,	0	0	1½
Wines, per gallon,	0	2	6
and on every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, in addition,	10	0	0
Wheat, per bushel,	0	0	2
Wheat Flour, per barrel of 196 pounds,	0	3	0

AD VALOREM.

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, viz:—Anchors; Ashes; Barilla; Burr Stones; Canvass; Cordage, (except Manilla Rope); Chain Cables, and other Chains, for Ships' use; Cotton Wool and Cotton Warp; Copper and Patent Metal, in sheets, bars and bolts, for Ship Building; Dye Wood; Felt; Hemp; Flax and Tow; Hides, green and salted; Iron, in bolts, bars, plates, sheet, and pig Iron; Oakum; Oars, of all kinds; Pitch; Sails and Rigging, for new Ships; Sheathing Paper; Silk Plush, for Hatters' purposes; Tallow; Tar; Tobacco, unmanufactured; and Wool;—One per cent.

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, viz:—*Castings*, viz.—Steam Engines and Boilers, and parts thereof, Mill Machinery, Ships' Castings, Composition Rudder Braces, &c.; Machinery of every description; Square Stoves, known and designated as Canada Stoves,—7½ per cent.

Bread and Biscuit, Bricks, Manilla Rope, and Ready-made Clothing,—10 per cent.

On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, viz:—*Iron Castings*, viz:—Cooking, Close, Box and Round Stoves, and parts thereof; Apparatus for Cooking Stoves; Franklin Stoves; Register Grates; Fire Frames, and parts thereof; Kitchen Ranges; Boilers; Cast Iron Furnaces, and parts thereof; Cast Iron Ploughs,—15 per cent.

Boots, Shoes, and other Leather manufactures; Chairs, and prepared parts of or for Chairs; Clock Wheels; machinery and materials for Clocks; Household Furniture, (except baggage Apparel, Household effects, Working Tools and Implements, used and in use, of persons or families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale); Looking Glasses; Oranges and Lemons; Whale Oil, (except the return cargoes of vessels fitted out for fishing voyages from ports in this Province); Brushes; Hats and Hat Bodies; Pianofortes; Snuff and Cigars,—20 per cent.

Veneered and other Mouldings for Looking Glasses; Picture and other Frames made of wood; Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, and other Vehicles; Wooden Ware of all kinds; Matches, Corn Brooms, Agricultural Implements, except Ploughs—30 per cent.

And all other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not herein otherwise charged with duty, and not hereafter declared to be free from duty, for every one hundred pounds of the real and true value thereof,—7½ per cent.

All articles, of which any component part or parts is or are subject to duty, to be liable to the highest rate of duty to which any one of the said component parts will be liable under this Act.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY.

Baggage, Apparel, Household Effects, Working Tools and Implements, used and in use of persons of families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; Books, printed; Carriages of travellers, not intended for sale; Coins and Bullion; Corn Broom Brush; Indian Corn; Rice, ground and unground; Eggs; Lines and Twines for the Fisheries; Manures of all kinds; Oil; Blubber; Fins and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea; the return of vessels fitted out in this Province for fishing voyages; Oil,—Seal, Cod, Hake, Porpoise, Palm, Rape; Plants, Shrubs, and Trees; Printing Paper, Types, Printing Presses, and Printers' Ink; Rags, Old Rope and Junk; Rock Salt; Sails and Rigging saved from vessels wrecked; Salt; Soap Grease; Wood and Lumber of all kinds, (except Cedar, Spruce, Pine, and Hemlock Shingles); Block Tin, Zinc, Lead, Tin Plate, Bar and Sheet Steel.

Friday, March 21st.—This morning the House went into Committee on a bill to repeal the Act of Incoporation of the city of Fredericton.—passed. The object of this bill is to prepare the way for the introduction of a new Charter.

The House, on motion of the Hon. the Attorney General, next went into Committee on the St Andrews Railway Facility Bill. Speeches were made in support of the bill, (some of them very able,) by the Hon. Attorney General; and Messrs. Robinson, Beardsley, Taylor, English, Pickard, Wilmot, Needham, Cutler, Macpherson, Thomson, Cutler, Barberie, and Hayward.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Gilbert, Steves, Johnson, Ritchie, and Gordon.

At half-past five the division was taken, and the bill was sustained by a vote of 27 to 12.

Yeas—Porter, Robinson, Taylor, English, Pickard, Beardsley, Rice, Botsford, Williston, Crane, Scoullar, Gray, Partelow, Rankin, Street, McPherson, Wilmot, Cutler, Thomson, Barbarie, Hayward, Needham, Chapman, Purdy, Simmonds, McPhelim.—*Nays*—Ritchie, Reed, Gordon, Steves, Stiles, Montgomery, Earl, Gilbert, Lawen, McLeod, Hannington, Tilley.—

[illegible] were occupied with the Revenue Bill, which led to considerable discussion. Some of the new Members especially, distinguished themselves in the *mêlée*; there was attack and recrimination, and seven or eight Members at once on their feet, until the storm became too violent, and the standing order was moved (although not pressed,) and Mr. Barbarie proposed that an address be sent to His Excellency to dissolve the House! These unseemly displays are, I suppose, the characteristics of a *Reform* House, and are a novelty in this country. We live in *hope* that when the House *gets to work*, the great measures which are promised by your contemporaries of the Penny Press will be introduced. Now that Weldon, and Wilmot, and Fisher, with other prominent men are gone, there ought to be no obstruction to the Legislation of the country!!

But seriously, Messrs. Editors, while I regret the unbusiness like course pursued by this House so far, I am happy to inform you, that the European and North American Railway facility bill passed, and to-day the House is in Committee on the Quebec and St. Andrews Railway facility bill, which is more opposed, but which will no doubt pass also. These two important bills will give great satisfaction to a large portion of the people of this Province and will materially help the position of the Government. In fact, I think the opposition (which by the way has been most foolishly managed by its leaders) is disposed to give the Government a trial. Some are already asking, who can His Excellency call upon to form a new Government, if the existing one is overthrown? Why does not Mr Ritchie, if he wishes to get a permanent leadership of a respectable Government, *go to work* and *do* as his liberal predecessors did, show his ability as a Statesman, by bringing in and carrying great measures? Talking alone will not do; the intelligence of the country requires deeds, not words. Mr. Needham, who is fast rising to the leadership, if one can judge by appearances, is evidently softening towards the Government. Messrs. Wilmot and Steeves, with other influential Members, are pursuing the same course.

Talking about the Government, the Revenue Bill is now passed, and in a few days the necessary business of the Legislature will be so far completed as to prevent any crisis. A vote of Want of Confidence when the Despatches come up may be moved, but the time for that to be done successfully is now gone by.

E. D.

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of General Sessions of the Peace was opened on Tuesday last. His Honor the Recorder in charging the Grand Jury, stated that there was only one criminal case on the Sheriff's calendar to be brought before them—a charge of assault by some seamen upon a Constable in the execution of his duty.

The County Accounts for the past year, with vouchers and other papers connected therewith, were submitted for the inspection of the Grand Jury, accompanied by reports from a Committee of the Sessions and from the Auditor of County Accounts; and an estimate of the probable amount required to be assessed for County Contingencies the current year.

Yesterday the Grand Jury submitted several Presentments to the Court, which were read by the Clerk. From these it appears that the monetary affairs of the County are in a much more satisfactory state than for several years past, and that the amount required to pay the Contingent expenses will be only £300, which is much less than was assessed for last year. We also learn that there will be a reduction of nearly £4000 on the taxes in the City and County the present year, as compared with the last.

The presentments, we presume, will be published at length, as they refer to several subjects of importance. One of these is the election of the Foreman by Grand Juries, instead of being appointed, as at present, by the Court. To accomplish this, the Jury prepared a petition to the Legislature, for the requisite alteration in the Law. Should this recommendation be adopted, as we have no doubt it will, we anticipate good results from it, as we understand the elective system prevails in other Colonies and in Great Britain, and has been found to work well, and, moreover, is in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age. The Court, we believe, is favourable to the popular principle being carried out in this case.

Another very important recommendation made, was the appointment of an Inspector of Streets for the City on the Eastern side of the Harbour, whose duty it would be to superintend the cleaning of the streets and the necessary repairs an alterations, as well as to see to the expenditure of all monies connected with this Department, including Statute labour money. As this is an alteration and improvement that is very loudly called for, and which we strongly urged about a year ago, we need not here mention that we hope before long the recommendation will be efficiently and promptly carried out, and it will also relieve the Aldermen from the very onerous duty of overseeing the cleaning of the streets for which at present they receive no remuneration, and it cannot be expected that they can devote their time and attention to scavenger work, merely for the honour of the thing. There is a general impression that the work under the proposed plan will be much better done, and a considerable saving effected to the public funds.

On Tuesday, petitions were presented to the Sessions, praying that the recent elections of Parish Officers in Portland and Lancaster should be set aside, on the ground of illegality in the proceedings; but the Town Clerks having made their returns under oath, recording to Law, the Justices resolved to sustain the elections by a vote of 12 to 10.

On Mr. Payne's motion to confirm the Parish Election in Portland, the division was thus:—*Yeas*—The Recorder, Messrs. Kerr, Parks, Gallagher, Street, Kelltie, Henderson, Payne, Sharkey, Cougle, Menzies, Smith.—*Nays*—Messrs. Robertson, Thos. Allan, Travis, Olive, W. Leavitt, G. A. Lockhart, Gilbert, A. Lockhart, Vernon, Crookshank.

Two of the parties charged with an assault on Bernard Murray, a constable, in the execution of his duty, were found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with hard labour.

JUDGE BOTSFORD.—The papers furnished to the House of Assembly by His Excellency, connected with the resignation of Judge Botsford, have been printed in the Journals of the House, and from these documents it appears that the Judge sent in his resignation on the express understanding that, in the event of its being accepted, he was to receive a retired allowance. Notwithstanding these terms, however, it appears that the resignation was accepted after being forwarded to the Colonial Office by the late Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Colebrooke, and a successor immediately appointed, although Earl Grey intimates that he could do nothing towards providing a pension for him, and the matter is finally referred to the House of Assembly, who decide against the principle of pensions altogether. The Judge then solicits permission from Earl Gray to resume his duties on the Bench again, but of course without effect. Now, although we are decidedly averse to establishing a pension list in this young country, unless a certain per centage be deducted from the salaries of officials for this purpose, similar to the system at present in practice in Great Britain with reference to certain of the civil departments, still we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the Judge has been very unfairly treated in this matter, either by the late Governor or the Colonial Office, who should have seen the question of a retiring allowance first settled before appointing another Judge in his place. This seems to be the general impression, and we much regret that the worthy Judge should have been placed in this position, as every one must respect and esteem the motives which led him to take this step—considered necessary by him—for the benefit of the public service.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Gustavus R. Jarvis, Esq., lectured at the Institute on Monday evening last, on the *Falls of Niagara*. In the course of his lecture, which was a continuation of one delivered by him two years ago, he gave a description of the most prominent features of this wonderful sight, as also a detailed account of the many sources from which this immense sheet of water is supplied. The manner of descending under the Falls was also graphically described. The lecture was illustrated by some fine views, and many anecdotes, connected with this interesting place, which served to amuse his audience, and the subject was handled in the usual pleasant and happy style, interspersed with some compliments for the fair sex, with whom he appears to be quite a favourite.

OUR PARISH SCHOOLS.—While much has been said respecting the inefficiency and inadequacy of the present Parish School system, throughout the Province, and perhaps not without some cause, arising, it may be, from local circumstances, it does not seem to be generally known, and we are glad to have it in our power to state, that [illegible] as the Parish Schools in the [illegible] in this City, on the eastern and western sides of the harbour, wherein upwards of 600 children of both sexes are taught. A great number of these are receiving free instruction—many are charged only a nominal sum, the remainder are paid for—as the circumstances of the parents enable them to do—the charges varying from 2s. 6d. to 20s. per quarter. In these Schools are taught all the branches of an English education; in some of them the scholars have made great proficiency in mathematics, navigation, book-keeping, mapping, &c. The Trustees have, in every instance, selected the Teachers with a strict reference to their competency, and for their moral and sober habits. The School-houses are generally roomy and well ventilated, and care is taken that regularity, good order and attendance are adhered to; and that education is afforded to all classes of children. Every thing in a great measure connected with our progress in prosperity and enterprise, must depend upon the instruction of the youth of the City; and we believe that the small sum from the Province funds, now expended on the Parish Schools in the City, will be hereafter repaid fourfold by the knowledge and information which the rising generation are acquiring under the system, as it is now in operation among us.

While on the subject of Schools, we hope that the Common Council, who may be considered to have hitherto been somewhat remiss in their duty to the rising generation of the City, over which they exercise controul, will bye and bye see the necessity of making an arrangement, either by a disposal of the Fishing Lots, or by an assessment, whereby a Free School in each Ward in the City may be supported. By adopting a proper Educational plan, an excellent Free Education could be given to every child in the City, whose parents are not otherwise able to obtain it for their offspring.—*Communicated.*

THE SESSIONS.—The Court of General Sessions of the Peace was opened on Tuesday last. His Honor the Recorder in charging the Grand Jury, stated that there was only one criminal case on the Sheriff's calendar to be brought before them—a charge of assault by some seamen upon a Constable in the execution of his duty.

The County Accounts for the past year, with vouchers and other papers connected therewith, were submitted for the inspection of the Grand Jury, accompanied by reports from a Committee of the Sessions and from the Auditor of County Accounts; and an estimate of the probable amount required to be assessed for County Contingencies the current year.

Yesterday the Grand Jury submitted several Presentments to the Court, which were read by the Clerk. From these it appears that the monetary affairs of the County are in a much more satisfactory state than for several years past, and that the amount required to pay the Contingent expenses will be only £300, which is much less than was assessed for last year. We also learn that there will be a reduction of nearly £4000 on the taxes in the City and County the present year, as compared with the last.

The presentments, we presume, will be published at length, as they refer to several subjects of importance. One of these is the election of the Foreman by Grand Juries, instead of being appointed, as at present, by the Court. To accomplish this, the Jury prepared a petition to the Legislature, for the requisite alteration in the Law. Should this recommendation be adopted, as we have no doubt it will, we anticipate good results from it, as we understand the elective system prevails in other Colonies and in Great Britain, and has been found to work well, and, moreover, is in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age. The Court, we believe, is favourable to the popular principle being carried out in this case.

Another very important recommendation made, was the appointment of an Inspector of Streets for the City on the Eastern side of the Harbour, whose duty it would be to superintend the cleaning of the streets and the necessary repairs an alterations, as well as to see to the expenditure

"here who has not health, energy, and a disposition to work, if necessary, by the sweat of his brow, and even in a *menial* capacity. Farmers, farm-servants and sailors will obtain a sure living; clerks and persons not used to buffet it had better stay away. With means much can be done, it will make money sooner than anything else; without money—(friends being of little use)—it is *starvation* or *mining*. Here every man is for himself, and takes no interest in his neighbour. The Yankee 'clever man' is every thing.

"Shipments to this country, particularly from Great Britain (if on freight), are, and will be, worse than a lottery on this spasmodic market. No dependance can be placed upon any price current. The *slaughter houses* have been turned into auction rooms, where the principal part of the sales are now made. The best of clear pork was yesterday sold by auction in small lots at $13 per barrel."

The above information may be relied on as correct, and we much regret to learn, that business has so much declined there, as several cargoes have gone from this and the neighbouring Province.

By the Steamer *Admiral*, we have received our usual files through Favor's Express, and from the officers of the Steamer, which bring our Boston dates down to Wednesday evening.—A violent storm of wind from the North-East, accompanied by snow, commenced at Boston on Monday night and continued all day on Tuesday. The snow drifts were so great on some of the roads as to obstruct the railroads, and on one of the lines the passengers were detained in the cars all night, within a few miles of Boston.—Considerable damage was done about the wharves by the unusual rise of the tide—the shipping, however, escaped with but little injury.

The storm extended to New-York and Philadelphia. In the former city many of the inhabitants had to leave their dwellings, which were overflowed by the rise of the tide. In the latter, the roof of a church—fell in from the weight of snow upon it and the force of the wind.

☞ The Steamer Admiral will not leave Boston next week until Wednesday morning.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Honorable Judge WILMOT to be a Trustee and Director of the Grammar School in the County of Sunbury.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 19th March, 1851.

The Rev. Hibbert Binney, Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Nova Scotia, vacant by the demise of the late Dr. Inglis. This appointment will probably give immense satisfaction to the Episcopalians in this province, for, independent of the reputed learning and piety of the Rev. Gentleman, he is a Nova Scotian by birth, and connected with many of the most respectable families in this country, being a grandson of the late respected Collector of Excise in Nova Scotia, the Hon. H. N. Binney.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST.—Commander Sir William Winniett (1843), Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, died at Acra, Dec. 4, of chronic dysentery. This gallant officer devoted the last years of his life to the Coast of Africa service, and has effected a vast amount of improvement in the scope of his government. His death is sincerely lamented, no less by his countrymen and the profession at large than by the tens of thousands of the black population who have enjoyed his protection and his philanthropic government. Sir William had lately returned to the Coast of Africa, and previously to his departure thither he had received the honour of knighthood for his distinguished civil services. Sir Wm. Winniett entered the Navy June 18, 1817, as second-class volunteer, on board the Cleopatra, 32.—*London Morning Herald, Feb.* 22.

Ministerial Explanations.—In the House of Commons on the 24th Feb. Lord J. Russell made his promised statement of the reasons which induced him on Friday to propose its postponement. His explanation was brief. Adverting to the results of Mr. Disraeli's and Mr. Locke King's motions, he said he had come to the conclusion that they were not in a position to conduct satisfactorily the business of the country in that house during the session, thinking it likewise very disadvantageous to the country that the government should be liable from time to time to defeats. He, therefore, with the concurrence of his colleagues, tendered their resignation to her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to accept the same, and informed him of [illegible] he had thought it his duty to attempt the task, and had assured her Majesty that he would undertake it. In the meanwhile he asked the house to adjourn until Friday.

Mr. Disraeli expressed his conviction that it would be found, when Lord Stanley gave his explanation in his place in parliament, that, in saying that Lord Stanley had informed her Majesty that he was not then prepared to form an administration, Lord John Russell had made a statement to the house which, on further consideration, he would acknowledge was not founded upon what had really occurred.

Lord J. Russell felt assured that Lord Stanley's explanation would bear out what he had said.

In the Lords, on the 28th, the Marquis of Lansdowne said he had to state that the attempt in which Lord John Russell was engaged on Monday last had failed. Before that night had passed, in consequence of that failure, a negotiation had been entered into with Sir James Graham, for the purpose of ascertaining if he was prepared to undertake the formation of a cabinet. Under these circumstances he had undertaken it, but had communicated to Her Majesty his inability to succeed in his attempt in this important and critical state of affairs. Her Majesty was desirous of pausing and informing herself of the opinions of others before taking further steps, especially of an illustrious duke,—the Duke of Wellington,—to whom she had, on another occasion, to refer in moments of difficulty.

Lord Stanley stated that, at his first interview with Her Majesty, he had advised that an attempt be made to form a ministry by a coalition between the supporters of the late administration and the followers of Sir Robert Peel. He believed that the cause of the abrupt resignation was not the result of the divisions on the motions of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Locke King; but by their difficulties with respect to the question of Papal aggression and the budget, and the failure of Lord John Russell to reconstruct the ministry. He had earnestly made an attempt; but, having failed to obtain the co-operation of the Peelite leaders, he was convinced the opposition in the lower house would be too great to enable his ministry to bear up against, and he had accordingly made a communication to Her Majesty to that effect. If he had succeeded in the attempt, he should have considered it his duty to repeal the income tax, and to bring in measures for the relief of the agricultural districts; but would not have pursued so rash and hasty a course with reference to the papal aggression as had been taken by the late ministry. The noble lord sat down amidst loud cheering.

Earl of Aberdeen said he had been unable to unite with Lord John Russell for the purpose of forming a government.

After a few words from Lord Stanley, their lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham explained their positions.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—It perhaps may not be generally known that the additional duty of one-fifth imposed upon goods imported into this country in vessels belonging to nations which refuse reciprocal advantages to British shipping was not repealed by the legislative measures on the navigation laws. Belgium is one of the countries which yet refuses reciprocal advantages, and, in consequence, a cargo of refined sugar lately imported into Liverpool from Antwerp was subjected to the extra duty of one fifth, and the Lords of the Treasury refused to admit to entry the sugar so imported except at the additional rate of duty.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., is created a peer by the title of Baron Broughton de Gyfford, in the county of Wilts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*A Native*," on the change in the Constitution of this Province, by making the Legislative Council elective, came too late for insertion this week: it will appear in our next. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of several communications this week, on less important subjects, which must be laid aside for the present, to make room for more pressing matter.

No. 2 on Wooden Railways, intended for publication in the present number, is unavoidably postponed until our next issue, in order that our correspondent may be enabled to illustrate "Prosser's Guide Wheels," by a design on wood, the engraving of which was not executed in time for this day's impression.

W. W. EATON purposes, the Lord willing, on Lord's day (to-morrow) afternoon, giving a discourse on "*Christian Experience*," and *Scriptural evidences of pardon.*

Services commence at 3 o'clock. Seats, in "Christian Chapel," always free.

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. John Vincent, to Miss Margaret Cunningham, both of Portland.

On the 19th inst., at the house of the