...ing, and the proprietors would be ...

...could not agree with the last ...they did not think the time ...did he think the delay of ...would be at all inconvenient to the Revenue department. He would therefore go for giving ...time for the other parties to make ...

Mr. FERGUSON thought it of no use for members from the country. They should not be ...

...and the proprietors would be ...

...could not agree with the last ...they did not think the time ...did he think the delay of ...would be at all inconvenient to the Revenue department. He would therefore go for giving ...time for the other parties to make ...

Mr. FERGUSON thought it of no use for members from the country. They should not be ...

...looking at all parties, he would oppose the Bill; ...then the House again he would tell the ...House what it knew about the matter.

Mr. RYAN thought the time allowed for a hearing should be as short as possible; three days ...to witnesses in the parish from Fredericton, and ...for them to come to St. John if they wished; but ...the time mentioned that it should take, was given the ...improvements contemplated could not be effected ...this season.

Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that although they asked for an extension of the Bill, they had not informed the House whether they had bonus ...there at all. All he wished was that the complaining parties should have a fair hearing. They were an American company, and were doing an extensive business in the Province. The petition for the extension did not even come from the shareholders, but from the President of the company. Their Act of Incorporation did not expire for two years ...to come, and as the complaining party had not been notified, he thought the House bound in common fairness to give them time.

Mr. CUTLER did not entertain a high opinion of the justice of the opposition, a short time would be sufficient to enable them to show their objections fairly before the House.

Mr. SCOTTLER had no objection to the Bill, but thought it at the same time right that all parties should have a hearing.

Mr. SMITH quite agreed with the last speaker, he would give them ample time to make their objections, but no more.

Mr. HARDING said the parties whose letter he had read did not know until a few days since that such a Bill was coming before the House. It might be doing an injury even to the parties for whose benefit the Bill was intended, to pass it at that time; as on other information being obtained, the House might find it necessary before its rising to go into the Bill again and make an amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON coincided with Mr. Harding.

It was then ordered that the committal of the Bill stand as the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL presented a Bill for a further provision for municipal authorities for the Province.

House in committee of the whole then went into the Fire Police Bill for the City of Saint John (Mr. Cutler in the chair). Read, and ordered to be engrossed.

House in committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Courtney Bay Bridge Company, (Mr. Hatheway in the chair.

Mr. JORDAN spoke in the highest terms of the utility of the undertaking, and the enterprise of the projectors of the scheme.

Mr. HARDING thought there was one thing wanting to make the Bill as complete as he could wish it, which was that they had neglected to name in the Bill the precise locality of the intended bridge.

Passed five sections and reported progress. Passed also a Bill for the imposing of a dog tax in the City of Saint John. Passed also an Act to continue the suspension of the militia trainings.

TUESDAY, March 15.

Read sundry Bills which were sent to the Council for concurrence.

Mr. EARLE brought in a Bill to erect the Parish of Woodstock into three separate parishes.

Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY made a request from His Excellency that the House, in supply, would provide for a £1,000 subscribed by the Government to the fund for the sufferers at Montreal by fire.

Mr. CUTLER presented a schoolmaster's petition, which on being received the Speaker discovered was contrary to the rules of the House, which ...much discussion, but was at length agreed ...Mr. Needham moving the rule be suspended. ...being done, the petition was received, and ...referred to a select committee.

The House then went into A committee of the ...on the reciprocity and fishing report (Dr. ...in the chair), on which it was moved by ...Hon. Provincial Secretary, that an address be presented to Her Majesty, and in which the Legislative Council should be requested to join.

Mr. WILLISTON rose and called the attention of the House to a paragraph in the address which said "the Province was not depending upon reciprocal trade for its prosperity." He would suggest that the word NOT should be struck out.

Mr. JOHNSTON said, No, we can do without reciprocal trade with the United States, although he was free to acknowledge that if it could be obtained on fair terms, it was his opinion that it would benefit the Province. It was in the choice of evils that this House had been called upon to say ...would be better British fish should be ...although the word *exclusive* had been objected to, he only ...that it might happen that circumstances ...he could see nothing in the word implying a ...threat. He was by no means anxious for the reciprocal trade unless the Americans gave us a fair ...equivalent, and then he should be happy to see it ...fairly carried out.

Mr. HARDING thought the report a very excellent one. He thought the language in which it was couched strong, but not one whit too much so. The Americans had used very strong language in their proposition to Great Britain, so much so that it actually amounted to a threat. The colonies also should speak out boldly. Our interests of late years had not been considered in the negociations made by Great Britain and foreigners. The Yankees invariably got the advantage in all bargains with the mother country; while the colonies had been tied down to ruinous restrictions; even our ores, that crude material, had been taxed. He could not believe the doctrine that our prosperity depended on reciprocity. The Yankees he believed were quite as anxious on the question as we were. Last session that House passed a law protecting the taking of fish by our own people at Grand Manan, this had put a stop to fishing on the spawning ground in the spawning season, but he ...if we gave them the right to fish in our ...would only regard that law; No. We ...therefore called upon more strongly than ever ...assert our right to our own property; a right ...vested to us by Great Britain, and apportioned to ...by nature.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL thought although there might be some strong language in the report ...as a whole he thought it a good one. This Province he conceived was more interested in this question than any of the others. Our wood, which ...was now our principal and most valuable staple, ...was that dwindling, and when once cut off could not again be renewed. The people of this Province, when that article failed, would naturally look for another, and what but the fisheries would ...supply the place? Our fisheries, unlike our forests, were inexhaustible, and consequently of more true value than our lumber. And although we had not as yet availed ourselves to the full appreciation of their value, the time was at hand when we should ...as a necessity be forced to go so. There was another important question involved in our fisheries, that of raising up an efficient marine, a thing highly desirable for this country and the empire at large. It therefore became us to tell England so, firmly but respectfully. In most of the negociations between England and the United States, England, from lack of information, and not understanding the people with whom she was dealing, invariably got the worst of the bargain. In the treaty of 1818, England took care to protect our rights, ...we must ask her to continue that fostering care ...her colonies. It was not our province to dictate ...the mother country, but we must make a proper ...and respectful request. Indeed she has solicited us to do so. They wish our opinion, and we are ...pressed to declare it. England earnestly desires ...that the question shall be settled, for our benefit, ...and to our satisfaction. He did not conceive we ...were at all dependent on the States for our prosperity, still he thought if reciprocity could be effected ...on just and equitable terms, it would be beneficial to this Province. The Yankees were celebrated for overreaching those with whom they deal. They ...offering us the enjoyment for our fisheries, liberty to fish in their waters, where it is well known they ...have no fish to catch, while ours are immensely ...valuable. The bill brought before Congress by ...Mr. ... ...this session, seeming to the colonies, ...and ... ...account they contemplate ... ...fitting ... ...in our experience. It was treaty ... ...evidently ... ...it lasted, as it was ... ...much ... ...of course ... ...to get eventually to meet us on ...

...opinion on the subject, while unfortunately we are divided among ourselves. This may have the effect of leading England astray as to the wish of this Province, and may operate injuriously to us, we are therefore the more imperatively called upon for a strong expression of our opinion.

Mr. NEEDHAM thought the House premature in discussing the question at that time; but as the debate was open, he had a few words to say on the subject. To begin then, he differed both with the resolution and those who had spoken to it. He would ask, were they willing to give our timber for free-trade with the Yankees? for if he had understood them they appeared to be inclined to give every thing, fish, timber, and all, rather than not obtain reciprocal trade. When our timber is gone, our only remaining staple would be fish, but that is given away to the Yankees, consequently we should have no staple at all. The hon. Attorney General refers to the treaty of 1818, the address says the contrary; they are ours, in 1927 the right of Great Britain was surrendered to this Province, signed and sealed by Imperial authority, and he was not now inclined to go back to England and ask her to negociate for us; we are the parties the Americans must bargain with; we should tell England not to enter into any treaty on our account; tell Her Majesty, the right that was hers is given to us, and is now ours. As to the Yankees, they have laid a trap to catch us in; they are too cunning for us to deal with; their proposition was a complete insult to the colonies. No, no; we have got what they want, and we will hold on to it. The thing in itself is absurd. No; we will give them this reciprocity, we will let them bring in their fish free, if they will let ours go in free to them. If that does not suit, let us grant them licenses to fish in our waters, and that will make the fisheries productive, by increasing our revenue. What are you all about? are you mad? or are you dreaming? Now mind, I warn this House the time will come when you will be sorry, very sorry, if you give them any better terms than these. We want a staple, or we shall have no revenue, and when the timber is all gone, we must look to the fisheries. No, no; we will hang on to the fish, the whole fish, and nothing but the fish. Mr. Needham then sat down amidst roars of laughter.

Mr. MCLEOD quite agreed with what had fallen from the gentleman who had just sat down. He thought the report a very good one; he would go for giving away none of our privileges without an equivalent. Our fishermen already complained of the arbitrary conduct of American fishermen, who came on our coast having no right, and committed all sorts of depredations, and he was afraid if they were once legalized to fish within the restricted three marine miles, our boundary instead of being three miles off shore, would be three miles inland.

Mr. BARBOUR said as to objections being raised against the wording of the address, the House was not then in committee on the address, but on the report, which he thought an excellent one; the only thing for the House to do then was to agree upon the principle of the address and not the wording. He thought the Province had much to be thankful for to the Derby Administration for sending out a fleet to protect our fisheries, and which he hoped would be continued by the present Ministry. He had received a letter from a gentleman connected with the International paper printed in the United States, asking his opinion of the fishing questions, in reply to which he had sent him a copy of the report as perfectly conveying his opinion.

Hon. STEVENSON GATHAM thought it a good time to take the opinions of hon. members, before the address was drawn up. For his part, he would give the Americans no advantage; if they wanted reciprocity it should be had only on fair and equitable terms. They had the advantage of us now, and would endeavour in all negociations to have it. The wool of this Province, which should be manufactured here, was sent to the States to make satinets, and brought back again and sold to our people. The conduct pursued by this Province in not meeting them with their own policy was both absurd and ruinous. Here the hon. gentleman read a return of customs, which showed that the balance of trade was immensely against us. Protection, a thorough protection, was what we wanted; we had water power and labor as cheap as the Americans, but no inducement was held out by the Legislature for the establishment of manufactories. The system we had pursued would have swamped us ere this, but for the fortuitous circumstance of the discoveries in California and Australia. That circumstance had given us a shipbuilding trade, and raised the price of labor in the United States, and prevented the Americans from forcing their productions on us. The Navigation Laws now permitted their ships to come here for cargoes, while we were debarred of the privilege of taking their's there. He had the strongest doubts and fears that the negociations that we shall have their unseating trade open to us. We must stick to them, and hold hard in hand, or they will have the advantage of us. Canada, he was happy to say, was shutting her canals against them, and we should hold on to our fisheries; give nothing up without a fair equivalent.

Mr. HATHEWAY, although agreeing with the report, yet expressed his desire for free-trade, and drew what he thought several apt conclusions to support his opinions. He did not believe that this Province had a right to tell England the fisheries are ours. If we assume that attitude, we shall soon be told that if we claim them we must also protect them, and the navy will be withdrawn. If, said he, the River St. John was open to them to navigate, we should see towns and villages springing up in all directions. He thought if only the port of Boston was open to us it would be worth our while to give them a reciprocity; we have not the enterprise, and it is only by allowing them to participate that we may expect to prosper. So far as the address was concerned he fully concurred in it.

Dr. THOMSON spoke to the report, but his voice being low, and such an incessant scuffling and noise in the House, that all we could ascertain of his Speech was that he approved of the report.

Mr. EARLE had no fault to find with the report, although it was his firm conviction that reciprocal trade with the Americans would not be obtained, and even if obtained, he doubted much if this Province would not be better without it. The Americans would fill our markets with their goods, and pull down our manufactories. They had a large capital and more facilities than we had. They would not come here to carry on their business, but stay at home and monopolise our markets as well as their own. The Legislature here had never encouraged manufactures as they should have done, or they would come here now and establish themselves if they ever intended to come. Even our fisheries had never been encouraged or they would be now more extensively used, and more profitable to the country at large. He perfectly agreed with the Hon. Surveyor General, and it was much to be regretted that even with the protection we now have we import from them four times the value of what we export. In the offer now made by Seymour's Bill even potatoes are excluded, one of our most profitable exports. Look at it in any light you could, free-trade or reciprocity with such a grasping people must have an injurious effect upon the prosperity of this country.

Mr. JOHNSTON could not think the fisheries stood so much in relation to our rights as our timber. The fisheries belonged to the British empire at large, and were used by all British subjects, while the timber was by Royal grant exclusively belonging to the Province. Even if we made them the offer, the Yankees would not treat with us, but with England. Under the circumstances, all we could do was to speak out boldly, and that in fact was all we could do. Yet if it could be effected, he thought it would greatly benefit this Province. We must not refuse to reciprocate because our neighbors are also benefitted by sending us their manufactures. The reason why manufactories were not more established in this Province, was because we wanted a population to use them. Such establishments would grow up in the country ...[illegible] ...of fishermen. Our people now are daily ...employed in the manufacture of timber, deals, and shipbuilding. For he was not inclined to offer free-trade, and this Province was to be benefitted by the arrangement. He did not think the purchasing of American goods was an inducement to trade, for if we took cheap goods from the Yankees we got both cheap and good, that was better than paying ...

...during prize for seven days thereafter, and during the Provincial Parliament, and sixty days after the termination of the same, and for ten days after the termination of the Session thereof, and ...by the learned members, who spoke both long and strong to maintain his position.

Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY approved of the Report. It embodied the views of the Government, and he hoped the resolution would pass unanimously.

Mr. MCLEOD still adhered to the opinions he had expressed when in Committee on the address in ...

Mr. LEWIS spoke briefly in favour of the Report; he thought it just what the country wanted.

Mr. WILLISTON closed the debate by a few remarks, when the question was put, and the resolution passed without division.

SATURDAY, March 19.

On motion the House this morning we found a full attendance and no Speaker. Mr. Westmore the Clerk of the House called order, and read a letter that had been addressed to him by Mr. Crane, the Speaker, the purport of which was that he regretted much that illness had caused him to come to the conclusion, that he could not fill the Chair with that efficiency he desired, and that not to retard the business of the country, (after thanking hon. members for the courtesy and consideration he had received at their hands) he begged to tender to that house his resignation as Speaker.

Mr. RYAN proposed that Daml. Hannington, be Speaker, seconded by the Hon. Surveyor General. Mr. Montgomery then propose; Bliss Botsford, Esq which was seconded by Mr. Porter. After some discussion a vote was taken, when there appeared 21 for Mr. Hannington, and 12 for Mr. Botsford.

At the appointed time His Excellency met the House at the Council Chamber, where he received the Speaker elect, and confirmed the choice.

(From the N. York Age, Edited by H. B. Wiggins.)

SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE craving want of the human mind at present is a *Pneumatology*, or a science of spiritual life; for the evidences of an intimate connection between matter and spirit are daily becoming more marked and distinctive. The facts however are far ahead of the principles, as is evident from the various and conflicting opinions that are indulged; and the mind is waiting for some special law by which these developments, or spiritual manifestations, may be resolved and known.

This law, in the mean time is known to the intelligent readers of Swedenborg, and can be made the subject of *rational* thought. The principle is fairly stated, and the facts adduced to confirm it, in his theological writings. The intermediate principle, or that ground common to spirit and matter, is described by him as "the circumambient *aceties*" which goes with the spirit into the spirit world, and which forms the cuticle or envelope of the spiritual body. It is this surrounding or clothing principle, composed of the "finest parts of nature," which recedes at the death of the natural body, and forms the continent or cuticle of the spiritual organization. This envelope is composed of natural, but not material substances, and is that principle in the spiritual world which retains or gives form to the body, and which, at the same time, is the intermediate between the two worlds. Hence spirits act upon material things by touching the first principles or subtle forces of nature, and thus obtain a leverage of which man in the body is incapable. And this retroactive tendency is in proportion to the affinity with the affairs of the natural world which the spirit may have retained at death. It is in this light that we wish chiefly to consider the subject at present.

Spiritual communications are numerous in proportion as the state of man is *low*. This is verified by the experience of past ages, and especially in the case of the Egyptians, and even of the Jews. When *sought for* by man, these communications have been generally evil in their influence, and hence they are so strictly condemned in the Scriptures. They imply the defect of angelic communications and faith in the written Word; and are thus of permission in certain states of the human mind, in order to confirm the truths of Revelation on the mere natural or sensual plane.

It has been remarked by a physiologist, and one well qualified to speak on this subject, from a knowledge of the pneumatology unfolded by Swedenborg, that some men are only *half* dead when they leave the world, and that consequently their minds are mundane still. Hence their apparitions are the reappearance of the soul in nature in the more appropriate sphere. He compares their life in the other world to features in this world; and as birth here is sometimes incomplete because the bodily charges have not properly occurred, so is birth into that world from this, or death as we term it, incomplete for the same reasons in the spiritual view of the case; and *haunting* is the oscillation between the mundane and supermundane spheres.

This is certainly a good illustration of the subject. In proportion as death is perfect, this earthly sphere perishes from the mind; and as men leave the world without dying to it, and leave it reluctantly, they are still haunting it, and struggling earthward again. This may be verified by common experience in earthly life, as when, for instance, men die to certain states of mind and succeed to others of a higher degree, the affinity for the former states is gone, and there is no real connection left between them; nay, there is an actual antipathy between them, and the *death* of the former states may then be said really to have taken place. In this point of view, vast numbers who are now leaving the world do not fairly die, or they die very hard! Their thoughts and feelings are all here, and is it any wonder that they should *haunt* their former states, and struggle hard to communicate with earth in order to find subjects here by which to *ultimate* their ruling loves! They are mere abortions among spirits, and their communications to us from that world consequently partake of the quality of their life. We have heard of a society who have gone to some part of Virginia to live there according to laws which *this* class of spirits shall dictate! Nothing but insanity, or the most vapid folly, can possibly result from such an irrational mode of proceeding as this.

Upon the principle here adduced it is easy to see what quality of spirits seek generally to hold intercourse with the natural world. They are spirits who are hanging upon the confines of this earthly sphere, and who are not yet fully conscious of their birth into that other world. They have their philosophies, their insanities, their false dogmas, and all their earthly views and tendencies in full activity, as their rapid communications abundantly testify. Though these are foolish and inane, however, as to any thing that is good, they are ever wanting in the subtlety and malignity which pertains to the devil, and in this point of view, there is no limit to the danger in pursuit.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, March 25, 1853.

MONOPOLIES.

When the New Brunswick Telegraph Company received its legislative charter a few years ago, that document contained not a solitary word from which the most remote inference could be drawn that there was the slightest intention on the part of the Legislature to create a monopoly, for the advantage of a few, and to the injury of the many. We say that the Provincial enactment which gives being to this corporation holds out no inducement of the kind; it would be contrary to the spirit of the age if it did, and therefore any opposition emanating from the association inimical to the establishment of competing lines, must be looked upon not only as unfounded, but with some degree of unpleasant suspicion.

Now what is the case, Mr. Gisborne partly on his own account, but mainly on behalf of a numerous and wealthy company, has embarked in an undertaking which discovers a vast amount of vigorous and novel enterprise; indeed his project discloses a larger share of this element, than is presented by the operations of any similar company in the world. When our readers are reminded that in order to obtain European intelligence from the Atlantic steamers as they pass near to Cape Race, wires are carried across a large and wholly uninhabited portion of Newfoundland, and thence, by a very expensive and ingenious process, under the ocean, to Prince Edward Island, thence over an extensive part of this Island, until a connection is formed by a submarine wire with the eastern extremity of New-Brunswick, we think they will concur with us in the opinion that the magnitude of this undertaking stands wholly unrivalled in the history of the Electric Telegraph. In comparison the simple works of the N. B. Company sink into insignificance.

The Miramichi Telegraph Company ask the Legislature to extend the terms of their charter, so that they can be enabled to participate in the advantages to be derived from this establishment. In our opinion the request is a reasonable one, and there should be no hesitancy in complying with it.

But the objection is, that if the Miramichi claim is allowed, existing rights may be impaired, and the New Brunswick company may realize diminished profits. The answer to this is obvious; no *rights* are diminished; one set of men have as clear a *right* to establish a line of telegraph as any other. The world was not made for Alexander, as in the end he ascertained to his cost; and if the New-Brunswick line becomes less profitable by reason of the competition of its rival, this is only one of the inevitable results which arise from the inexorable law of progress. The public will reap the benefit in some shape or other, it is quite evident, or otherwise the patronage of the new line would not affect the profits of the old one.

As the Miramichi company ask for no public money, seek no injury or concession of public or private property, crave nothing more than one body of men have precisely the same right to enjoy as another; as their scheme is wholly at their own risk and cost, and will be the means of perfecting a magnificent work now in course of construction, which will prove abortive without the sought for alliance, we trust that the Legislature will grant their application without delay as a matter of right and justice, and thus our people will in all future time have the privilege of saying, that their representatives in 1853, had the honor of so facilitating the transit of European intelligence between Liverpool and New Orleans, that a period of time, seldom exceeding seven days, is rarely known to elapse between the occurrence of events on the old continent, and a perfect knowledge of them in the remotest parts of the new.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Robert B. Dickey, Esq., of Amherst, N. S., appeared at the bar of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, at the instigation of Mr. Howe, who imputed to Mr. D. the serious offence of having misrepresented the New Brunswick contract with Mr. Jackson before a select committee, when Mr. D. entirely exonerated himself from all blame in the transaction. Mr. Howe, we are sorry to see, labors under the very erroneous impression that the New Brunswick people will be dissatisfied with the Jackson bargain when they are fully apprised of the particulars of it. No such thing. The details have been well known for some time past, and the initiatory steps of our Executive, through Mr. Chandler, when in England, which led to the ultimate adoption of the Government scheme, have been, and continue to be exceedingly well pleasing in the sight of *all* the people. Mr. Howe commits another blunder when he asserts that New Brunswick is in a state of bankruptcy! The condition of the revenue, and the unexampled prosperity of our commerce, quietly, but *politely*, as Chucks would say, give the *lie* to the assertion.

RECIPROCAL TRADE.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a Report submitted to the House of Representatives at Washington, from the Hon. David L. Seymour, Chairman of Committee, on "Reciprocal trade with the British North American Colonies." Our own views on this subject have been frequently expressed, and this report, for which we thank Mr. Seymour, tends very materially to strengthen them.

HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM THE FALL OF NAPOLEON IN 1815, TO THE ACCESSION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON IN 1852, BY SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART.—We are indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien, Bookseller, King-street, for the first part of this admirable work. As our readers must be generally aware, this recent production of an eloquent author is a continuation of his History of Europe, and is well worthy of ...

ENGLISH NEWS.

Our latest dates from England are to the 5th instant by the R. M. Steamer *Canada*, arrived at Halifax on Friday last.

Flour had declined, Cotton was lower, and Iron remained without alteration.

In reply to a question by Lord D. Stuart, Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons, that no application had been made by any foreign power for the expulsion of political refugees; that an application, and if made, it would in true British spirit, meet with a prompt refusal.

Such a request from France we are of opinion would come with a bad grace, as England has sheltered and protected two of her Kings, and one of her embryo Emperors.

The Montenegro question is likely to be settled amicably.

The Emperor of Austria has not recovered from the effects of the wound inflicted by Libeney.

The Canada Clergy Reserves Bill is likely to become the law of the land.

A powerful war Steamer, the *Encounter*, is stationed off the port of Liverpool, and another vessel of similar capacity (14 64-pounders,) is also to be stationed there.

A dreadful gale occurred at Liverpool on the 26th ult., by which several vessels have been seriously injured, and with others, the Packet Ship Anna Rich, of Boston, became a total wreck.

Four Days later from England.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Tuesday evening last, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. The following summary of the news was received at the Reading Room yesterday, *via* the Quebec and Fredericton lines.

The *Niagara* arrived out on the morning of the 8th.

A small business had been done in Flour, and few sales effected. The market had declined 6d. to 1s. Indian Corn slow at 32s. Large arrivals of breadstuffs have checked the demand.

In the House of Lords on Monday, in reply to an enquiry, it was stated that Government had no information of the escape of Mazzani from Genoa in the frigate Hetabution. Lord Malmesbury said if it were true, it was an act of the most ill-judged humanity of the captain of the ship to receive this political agitator on board.

The subject of education in Ireland has been under debate in the House of Lords.

In the Commons, some remarks sprung up between Mr. Hume and Lord John Russell as to the proposed Canal through the Isthmus of Darien, on which the latter declared the Government to be in favour of the co-operation of the States.

Parliament was to adjourn over on the 18th inst., for Easter Holidays.

The establishment of a mint in Australia was left to the Colony to do as it pleased.

The West India mail steamers Thames and Orenoco had arrived at Southampton, with a large amount of specie.

The Board of Trade returns for February show an increase of 30 per cent. on the value of exports over the same month last year.

Postage between England and all the British Colonies is to be reduced to the uniform rate of 6d. the half ounce.

FRANCE.—A new batch of Senators has been created, and several members added to the Council of State. The Senate is to consists of 100 members.

AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER.—We regret to perceive that the clause in the Charter Amendment Bill, agreed upon by the City Council, which authorised what is termed "collective voting," has been struck out in the House. It was one of the most popular features of the Bill, and a petition agreed upon at a public meeting in the City a few years ago, was most numerously and influentially signed, praying for this very enactment. We believe that the great mass of our citizens are still in favor of its adoption, and it was supposed that what was agreed upon with so much unanimity by the Common Council, would not require the aid of a *general* petition in order to its procurement from the Legislature. It is but reasonable to presume that the citizens of St. John, know their own wants quite as well as those who legislate for them, yet the recent denial of their claims, would turn the presumption the other way, but most unfairly so.

MAYNOOTH GRANT.—On the motion of Mr. Spooner, on the 28th Feb., "That the House of Commons should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider an amendment of the Maynooth Acts, with a view to a repeal of those clauses which provide money grants in any way to the said College," the House divided: Ayes, 162; Noes, 192.

This vote, although by no means according with our wishes, yet it is cheering compared with the result of prior attempts to withhold from this anti-christian seminary, the money belonging to a Protestant people. The downfall of Maynooth is sealed, thank heaven; its completion is now merely a question of time. May it soon be realized.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY SCRUTINY.—The committee have at length declared that Mr. Boyd, the petitioning candidate, is entitled to his seat. Thus owing to the anomalous state of the law which regulates the proceedings attendant upon controverted elections, Mr. Fitzgerald, who now retires, has been legislating for Her Majesty's liege in New-Brunswick, during a period occupying about two Sessions and a half, when it turns out in the long run that he was not elected! The sooner such a farcical state of things is changed the better, and we are glad to see that the attention of the Attorney General has been directed towards an amendment of the law, which will remedy the evil for the future.

☞ From the appearance of two or three ridiculous paragraphs in late numbers of the *Freeman* about "the expenses of the Government," the "payment of Executive Councillors," &c., the inference is readily drawn, that the reporter of that paper covertly designs to *fish*, by the means of bullying threats (now disclosing themselves in an incipient stage), for another £50 *scrim*. We understand that the committee who reported with so much unanimity on the publication of the debates, individually promised their hostility against any other grant than the one recommended by them in their report, and we sincerely trust that they may be aided in carrying out this excellent resolve by a large and *decided* majority.

CORPORATION REVENUES.—The Wharves, Slips, Anchorage, and Weighing Machines, were leased by auction on Wednesday last, for one year from the 1st April next, for £1645 5 8, being £87 10 over last year. The Carleton Sawn Perry Boats were leased as above for £212, being £475 less than last year. The erection of the wire bridge has caused this diminution.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Caution" is received. The writer refers with some degree of severity to the amendment, or rather the alteration moved by the Hon. Mr. Gray, when the House was in committee on the Diocesan Church Society Bill; but as the mover has been left in a small minority, his cause has lost, rather than gained by the motion, and an extended comment upon the *movement* at the present time is unnecessary. We cordially agree with the general sentiments of the writer, yet we can assign *privately* sufficient reasons for withholding the publication of them at the present time. We shall be happy to hear from our correspondent upon any future occasion, when other matter of a public interest may engage his pen.

Mr Beattie, who has been appointed Chief Engineer for the construction of the European and North American Railway, is to leave England on the 16th of April, with his family and a large staff of assistant Engineers, for this Province.

☞ Good Friday falling upon our publication day, we have issued the Chronicle of the present week, on the day preceding it. Several communications, unavoidably postponed, will merit attention in our next.

No Quackery—No Deception.—In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we desire not to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Let when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly or say to much in its favor.

We cut the following very valuable and important testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry from the spicy and highly respected Daily Evening Transcript:—

Providence, April 16, 1849

We take pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine, and in doing so feel that we are doing our duty. We do not say from mere hearsay or from the examination of the large number of certificates from authentic sources, (and persons, too, whom we know to be responsible,) of the wonderful cures wrought by this truly remarkable country, but from a personal knowledge of several speedy cures effected by it, in cases of Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John, N. B.

SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., is the General Wholesale Agent for the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

Married.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Titus Stone, the Rev. W. A. Coleman, of Sackville, to Mercida, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Hicks, Sen'r., of the same place.

On Thursday, the 17th ult., by elder J. Bunting, Mr. John R. Constantine, to Miss Emily A. Stiles, all of the Parish of Elgin, Albert County.

At Halifax, on Friday evening, 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Mr. John G. Wetmore, to Miss Frances P. youngest daughter of Mr. Francis W. Drake.

Died.

On the 20th inst., John Slocomb, Esq., of Wilmot, N. S., in the 72d year of his age.

At Carleton Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, Mr. Henry Kingston, aged 23 years.

On 20th inst., Mr. Daniel O'Neil, aged 21 years.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. Mary Moyse, aged 75 years, a native of cornwall, England.

On the 7th instant, at Westcock, Westmoreland, Dorcas, wife of Mr. Charles Ross, aged 45 years.

On the 16th inst., at Williamsburg, New York, William Gilbert, aged 58 years, formerly of this city. The body was brought on in the *Admiral*. Funeral this day (Friday), at 3 o'clock, from his mother's residence, Germain Street.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Barque Pulendar, Rodney, Boston 3—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Martha Greenow, Whelpley, Eastport—ballast.

Monday—Barque Prince of Wales, Sampson, Boston, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Lucy Ann, Cole, New York, 7—Edward Allison, gen. cargo.

Maces, Gorum, New York, 7—L. H. Waterhouse, gen. cargo.

Thursday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston.—George Thomas, passengers & merchandize.

CLEARED.

March 15—Schr. Pearl, McLean, Boston, boards and shingles.

16th—Ship Star of the South, Helyea, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.

17th—Barque Falcon, Skeene Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.

21st—Schr, Jason, Morrison, New Haven, boards and plank.

At New Orleans, 28th, ship Elizabeth Beatley, Abell, Newport; March 4th, ship Edward Johnston, Lawson, Liverpool; 14th, Montcalm, Betts, do.—At Mobile, 15, Montezuma, Leavitt, Newport.—At Savannah, 12th, ship Devon, Smith Liverpool.—At New-York, 11th, schr. Ori, McMullen, St. John; 12th, brig Valeni, Card, Glasgow.

Arrived at Belfast, Feb. 21st, brig Jas. Reddin Calder Miramichi.—At Liverpool, Feb. 22, bark Mary Scott, from Boston; 23d, ship Speed, Grunsdell, New-York. Had been in the channel since the 4th and experienced very heavy weather during that time—came to anchor at Hunmore East (Waterford,) on the 21st—three of the crew unable to do duty.

At Ardrossan, 25th, barque Elizabeth, Durham, and Majestic Trask, loading for Boston; sailed, 24th, brig Lydia, Healy, do.

At Newry, 21st, brig Mary Mac, of St. John, for Antwerp, to load for Boston.

Put into Holyhead, 15th and remained lead, brig Leni, from Philadelphia, for Eastport and St. John.

Arrived in Britain from St. John—Feb. 27th, Caros at Gravesend; Ann Mills, Deal; Messenger, Queenstown. March 2d, Berbice, Clarke; 5th, Star of the East, Wright, Liverpool; and Wanafell, Baxter, do.

Sailed for St. John—Feb. 24th, Retriever, from Dundee; 26th, St. John, from the Clyde.—March 1st, Silveria, Liverpool. Feb. 19th, brig Czar from Longhaven.

Loading at Liverpool—Speed, Siam, and Baltcarring, for St. John. At London—ship Miramichi and Caros. At the Clyde—Henry Holland, and Clarence.

A violent storm was experienced at Liverpool on the 26th and 27th ult.—A number of vessels were driven from their anchors, and much damage was sustained. The barque Isaac, for Miramichi in tow of a steamboat on Sunday, ran foul of a vessel lying to dock, carrying away the jibboom, bowsprit and cutwater, and there was three feet water in the cabin. The vessel was towed back to the dock, and the crew left her. The barque Ann, for Miramichi, was driven from her moorings, and went ashore on the Rock Ferry, where she lay on her beam ends at high water, with twenty inches of water in the hold. The barque Jessie, for Miramichi, was driven from her moorings, and went ashore on the Rock Ferry, where she lay on her beam ends at high water, with twenty inches of water in the hold. The barque Jessie, for Miramichi, was driven from her moorings, and went ashore on the Rock Ferry, where she lay on her beam ends at high water, with twenty inches of water in the hold.

—The barque Isa is total loss.

—Br. ship Brandt, (of St. John, N. B.) Moore, from Chincha Islands for Callao and Hampton Roads, loaded with 1350 tons of guano, took fire, January 23th. Finding that the flames could not be subdued the crew took to the boats saving nothing but what they stood in. In a few moments afterwards the foremast fell, and finding it useless to stay by her, they stood for Callao, some 80 miles, where they arrived Jan. 26. Vessel valued at £50,000; freight £20,000 to £21,000 insured.

Mechanics' Institute.

ALL Persons having claims against the St. John Mechanics' Institute, are requested to hand them in to the Secretary for adjustment.

W. HUTCHINSON, Jr.
March 25, 1853. *Secretary.*

New Goods from Boston!

WOODEN WARE of various kinds; Jute and other MATTS; Corn BROOMS; Wheel Heads; Wire Bird Cages and Rat and Mouse Traps; Children's Rocking HORSES and Fire-BELLIES; assorted Baskets, assorted Brushes, Dish Mops, Dust Pans, Iron-bound Measures.

Also for Sale—
One Ton good quality PUTTY—in Bladders.
JOHN KINNEAR,
March 25. Prince William-street.

TO LET,

From the first of May next,
THE SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, Corner of Duke and Charlotte Streets. The whole would be rented to a genteel family or one person. Rent £120 per annum. For particulars apply to
J. GARDNER & CO.
March, 25th. King-street.

TO LET,

Possession given the 1st of May next,
TWO FLATS in that new and commodious building in Water Street, Portland, now occupied by Messrs. Gerow, Esq., Cunningham & Quinn, and Bed Rooms, Garret, &c. Apply to
T. A. WILLARD.
March 25. *Waverley House.*