full of blood—of blood shed by Romish priests, and by orders from the Vatican. And the question arises, how or why the house of Savoy should turn its arms so long and so cruelly against a people so loyal, so moral, and so unoffending? It is because of the horrid representations made by the priests to the court. On a certain occasion a prince of Savoy determined on a journey among the valleys of this wonderful people, of whom the burning bush, as seen by Moses, was a fit emblem. Stopping by the first Vaudois house to which he came, he saw a fine, healthy, well-formed boy, whose appearance excited his astonishment. He sent for the parents, who with their other children [illegible] spoke with them, and found them intelligent, well-informed, and loyal. "And are all your people formed like you?" said the prince to the peasant. "Yes, all," was the reply. He made them open their mouths, that he might see their teeth, when there was an increase of his wonder. "How is this?" said he, turning to his attendants; we have been always informed by our priests that these people were monsters—that they had but one eye, which was in the middle of their foreheads—and that they had double rows of teeth; and instead of finding them the horrible creatures which we have been informed they were, we find them in form and fashion and mind like ourselves."

Here, Sir, is the secret of the barbarity of the princes of Savoy to the Waldensian people. That people refused to bow their necks to the Papal yoke; they would not surrender the Bible for the Missal; with hearts as firm as the towering Alps, amid whose valleys they reside, they resisted every effort to induce them to surrender their ancient faith; and hence the baffled priests represented them as monsters—as the descendants, perhaps, of the Harpies, so intolerably disgusting, as sung by Virgil. Nor have I a doubt but that the princes who sent their armies into those peaceful valleys, with orders to spare neither age nor sex, were deluded by wicked priests into the belief that they were seeking to extirpate a race of monsters from the earth, instead of slaughtering a race of Christians, as simple, as pious, as harmless, as steadfast, as heroic, as any which the world has ever known. And as I recently wandered along the banks of the Po, whose waters were once crimsoned with the blood of slaughtered Waldensians, and rode along the valleys through which the minions of the Pope so often carried fire and sword, I almost imagined that I could hear the blood of the slain crying to Heaven, and saying,

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold;
Even those who kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones.
Forget not—in thy book record their groans—
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold,
Slain by the bloody Piedmontese, that rolled
Mother with infant down the rocks."

Now, Sir, has this method of deluding the people been surrendered by the priests. It is practised where it can be in all shapes and forms in our own day. "I was travelling up to our valleys in my char-a-banc," said the interesting Vaudois pastor of Turin to me, "and took in a plain man that I overtook on the way. I soon found that he was a Papist. After some conversation, he asked me where I was going? I told him I was going on a visit to our people. He asked me if I was a Waldensian: and on telling him that I was, he eyed me from head to foot with astonishment. Seeing no deadly weapons about me, and as I treated him in the kindest manner, he became somewhat composed; but he finally left my carriage, preferring to walk rather than to continue in so doubtful, if not dangerous a position as that of riding with a leader among a people respecting whom the priests told him so many monstrous stories." Indeed, one of the chief duties of the priests is to sow jealousies and hatred among their people towards all who are not Papists. To what an awful extent this is carried in Ireland, where, until recently, the Papist regarded the Protestant as his deadly enemy! See how Protestant ministers are denounced, and Protestant books forbidden, and Protestant schools abandoned—see how, even in our free and happy land, the priests teach their people to look upon every thing Protestant as white with leprosy. How soon do our Protestants see, in the altered demeanor of their servants, the bad influences of those "father confessors," who go prowling after silly Irish men and women through the country, scaring them up to confess their sins, and to pay for the privilege.

Nor are even their own people exempt from the deceivings of the priests, who feel that they have [illegible] and to pardon one another when they sin. I will not vouch for the truth of the following story, but I will give it to you just as I received it from the lips of one of the most honoured and eloquent ministers of Britain, whose name is known and revered on both sides of the Atlantic. He asserted its entire truth. There lived a poor man in one of the cities of Britain who made his support by selling beer. He was honest, and punctual in his payments, and won the entire confidence of the brewer. He died; and, as the priest stated, his soul went to Purgatory. His widow carried on the business, and sent for one barrel of beer after another, until she was in debt to the brewer about one hundred pounds. The brewer, who was a Papist, went to make inquiry as to the cause of this large indebtedness. "And have you not heard of the terrible accident that has happened?" said the woman. "What is it?" asked the brewer. "The bridge of Purgatory is broken," was the reply, "and it takes a deal of money to repair it; and Father O'Flanagan is very faithful in collecting money to repair it, bless his soul; and when the bridge is finished, so that my poor husband can get across, then I will strive to pay you all."

The brewer did not like to be thus swindled through the priest, and laid his plans to get his money. He made a large dinner party, to which he invited the bishop, several priests, among whom was Father O'Flanagan, and a few other friends. After the punch began to work a little, he rung a bell, which was the signal for the introduction of the widow from her beer-shop. "Have you heard, your reverence," said the brewer to the bishop, "of the awful accident that has occurred?" "What is it?" said the bishop, with excited interest.—"Father O'Flanagan, will you tell the bishop about the breaking down of the bridge of Purgatory?" said the brewer. Father O'Flanagan blushed, looked at the woman, and then into his tumbler of punch, and was silent. The fraud was revealed; there was the poor woman to prove its truth; and the brewer declared that unless the one hundred pounds were paid down, he would expose the whole affair. The bishop gave his check for the amount—the old beer-woman was glad—the party broke up; and the breaking of the bridge of Purgatory cured the brewer of his Popery. I confess to you, Sir, that the story seemed to me incredible when I heard it, and I was for placing it on the same shelf with the monkish stories about Luther and Calvin; but after seeing what I saw, and hearing what I heard in Naples, Rome, Sardinia, and Ireland—after a more extended acquaintance with the profligacy of priests, their want of principle, and their love of money, I see no reason, in the nature of things, to doubt the story of the Rev. Father O'Flanagan. Sure I am that the fiction of Purgatory is made to yield millions every year to the priests, and in ways no more justifiable than that adopted with the poor widow that sold beer.

Such are the ways and the manner in which the priests of Romanism seek to deceive, to delude, and to prejudice the minds of their people; and all for the base purpose of continuing their own bad dominion, and of preventing the people from coming to the knowledge of the truth. No Gospel truth is left unclouded—no good man is left unabused—no good book is left out of the Index—bonfires are made of Bibles—no seed that can bear the fruit of discord is left unsown—fables are manufactured without end—miracles are made to order—history and philosophy are libeled—Bacon is made a dunce—Luther a devil—and Cranmer a knave, when required to keep the people in shackles, to oppose the influence of Protestantism, or to make people pass to heaven through the toll-gate of the priest. I have just charity enough for them to believe that they will stop at nothing that promotes their ends—that they will respect no law of religion, humanity, or propriety, that will cross their path. This will seem to you, and to many of my readers, very uncharitable; but I appeal to the history of Romanism in all lands for its correctness. I appeal to the events now transpiring in Naples, Rome, Florence, and Ireland, to sustain me. If you, Sir, with your high reputation, should on the perusal of these letters, openly declare yourself Protestant, they would serve you here, as they have done the Duke of Norfolk in England on his recent renunciation of Popery. There is not a priest or a Protestant renegade that can scribble a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that would not be out upon you; and if they would not transfix you as is the man in the Almanac, into whom the signs of the zodiac are pouring their arrows, it is because like Achilles, you were baptised in the Styx.

And why is it, Sir, that Papal priests resort to these frauds and deceivings? Why is it they seek to prejudice their people against all other people, and to separate them from all the humanizing influences of religious and social intercourse? Why is it they prevent their people from thinking—from examining for themselves truths and topics which demand our belief? They know the feebleness of their position, and the weakness of their cause; and that, unless they hedge up their people on all sides, their craft is gone.

I would not [illegible] my power, I would convert them all. But if there is a class of persons living that deserve a good long residence in Purgatory, they are the men. And should they go there, and should the bridge break down, I would not give Father O'Flanagan a penny to build it—at least for one year.

With great respect, yours.

KIRWAN.

The Burmese War.—General Goodwin having imprudently stationed an advanced post of only 400 men at Pegu, 60 miles from Rangoon, and within a short distance of the main body of the Burmese army, the Burmese commander immediately attacked it, cut off its communications with Rangoon, seized an ammunition convoy, invested the place, harassing the little garrison day and night, and cut off the approaches from Rangoon.

A naval force, 150 marines, 300 European soldiers, and a steamer, attempted to force the passage to relieve Pegu, and were driven back with loss.

Two columns of 2,400 men left Rangoon, encountered the Burmese, defeated them with great loss, and succeeded in reaching Pegu.

France.—The steam-frigate *Labrador*, having on board Abd-el-Kader and his family, sailed from Messina, for Syra, on the 27th Dec.

The attacks on isolated soldiers, which had ceased for some time, have again commenced. An artilleryman, passing the Rue St. Antoine at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Jan. 4., was attacked by four men. He drew his sabre, and wounded one of them in the hand. At the same time a patrol fortunately approached, and the assailants fled.

Paris, Jan. 7.—Private letters received here today from Brussels state that the Belgian Minister of War has given notice to the French officers in the service of that country that they will receive permission to return to France with a pension for past services. There is an exception made in the case of those who have become naturalized Belgians, and who are allowed to remain in the Service. It will be remembered that a similar measure was adopted some time since with reference to the Polish officers in the same service.

Italy.—A letter from Milan of the 8th ult., in the *Opinions* of Turin, states that a Piedmontese officer named Ropolo, having been insulted by an Austrian officer in the theatre of La Scala at Milan, called him out; but that the aggressor, instead of complying, gave him into custody, and had him before the Commissary of Police, where the Piedmontese officer, after having to submit to further provocations from the other, received orders to quit the state immediately; but the other officers of the Austrian regiment to which the aggressor belonged, being indignant at his behaviour, insisted upon his being put under arrest, and he will probably be obliged to leave the service. It is believed, however, that the matter will not rest there.

Letters from Genoa state that a trial has taken place in that city similar to that of the Madiai in Tuscany. The name of the accused is Daniel Mazzinghi, 25 years of age, and a surgeon by profession. The trial took place with closed doors, but it is said that he was charged with having, in company with Captain Packenham, of the British navy, preached against the religion of the state, and in praise of Protestantism. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years by virtue of the 164th Article of the Penal Code.

Spain.—M. Jose del Val had submitted to the Minister of War a plan for the protection of the Island of Cuba, consisting in the establishment of three flying columns of volunteers, charged with watching over the security of the island, and promptly repelling all attacks.

According to the *Clamor Publico*, the Spanish Military Navy, including the ships now on the stocks, is composed of 3 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 36 corvettes, 8 brigs of the first class, 3 of the second, 4 galliot brigs, 10 schooners, 8 transports. The navy estimates for 1852 amount to 86,150,570 reals; but that sum does not include the cost of maintaining the naval stations at Cuba and the Philipine Islands, which is paid by those colonies.

Turkey.—A firman has been granted by the Turkish Government for the free passage of the French steam-frigate *Labrador*, with Abd-el-Kader on board, through the Dardanelles. The Sultan has, moreover, promised to grant the Emir an audience.

The Caffre War.—*Plymouth, Tuesday, Jan. 11.*—By the arrival of the steam-ship *Australian*, which left the Cape on the 1st of December, we have intelligence eleven days later than that by the General Screw Company's steam-ship *Harbinger*, which sailed on the 20th November, and arrived at Plymouth on the 24th of December, 18 days before the Australian.

Governor Cathcart, who left head-quarters with 2,000 men, had arrived at his destination, the Orange Sovereignty. He had sent back to Fort Beaufort three Companies of the Rifles, and countermanded the marching of the armed Fungoes, who were to have joined him. His Excellency had issued the following proclamation:

"Know all chiefs, and men of all classes and tribes within Her Majesty's dominions of the Orange River Territory, that I am come among you to administer, in the Queen's name, justice and right equality to all. I am not come to make war, but to settle all disputes, and to establish the blessings of peace.

I therefore order and command you all to remain quiet, each of you within your own country, and to await and abide by my judgment and decision.

I have with me sufficient of the Queen's troops to enforce obedience, and to punish with rigour and severity any chief, class, or tribe, who may dare to resist my lawful authority.

All loyal subjects of the Queen will be ready to join me, should I deem it necessary to call upon them for their co-operation against any contumacious offenders.

God save the Queen!

Given under my hand and seal, at Graham's Town, this 15th day of November, 1852.

GEORGE CATHCART.
Lieutenant-General, Governor.

A further instalment of 150 head of cattle, towards the 1,500 due, was sent into King William's Town on the 15th of November. The enemy, however, has reappeared in some districts, and made successful inroads. General Yorke arrived at King William's Town from the Keiskamma Hoek on the 20th of November. It is stated that a combined force of Caffres and Hottentots attacked and took away 24 trek oxen within sight of the Keiskamma Hoek post. One Fingoe was severely wounded; two balls passed clean through him.—This affair took place in broad day light. It was generally supposed that that part had been cleared of our enemies, but this does not appear to be the case.

Colonels Buller and Eyre had moved on from Whittlesea with their divisions. It is reported that Moshesh had "trekked" with a large number of his people, who have gone in somewhere behind Kreli.

Mr. Warner has returned from Tambookie Land, having concluded a peace with Chopo, who has sent in his complement of 100 guns. Many Caffres were seen, but they are half-starved, and have ploughed but little this season. Quesha, who, it was reported, had been killed in the last attack on the Waterkloof, is dodging somewhere in Caffreland, with but few followers.

Information has come in that the spoor of three numerous bodies of the enemy has been discovered—viz., in the Fish River Bush, near Committees; Fonah's Kloof, between Fort Wiltshire and the mouth of the Kat River, and the kloofs not far thence, in which the 2nd (Queen's) under Captain Oldham, suffered so severely some months ago.

The captured chief Seyolo is to be removed from Robben Island to Wynberg, where he will be under the surveillance of Major Wolfe, the resident magistrate.

Mr. Leeke, son of Commodore Sir Henry Leeke, K.H. Commander-in-Chief of the Hon. East India Company's Navy, is appointed High Sheriff of Bombay. The salary is about £1,000 per annum.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

Mr. Gladstone has got into Oxford, but "so as by fire." Such an *entree* for a university representative, is a sort of defeat, and generally heralds expulsion. That, however, under any circumstances, the nursery of English Churchmen should send a man into parliament with a warrant to be the companion of thieves is melancholy and ominous.

Mr. Sadleir, through the indignation of Re[illegible] that he should have allied himself with a government that [illegible] revolutionary in its character, has been kicked out of Carlow. It is more than probable that Mr. Solicitor-General Keogh will share his fate. This Popish consistency and zeal shame our feebleness.

Dr. Newman's attempt to wriggle out of his condition, as a convicted libeller, by getting a new trial has failed. This day, the 31st of January, he will be brought up for judgment, and we shall not pity him one bit if he is sent to the treadmill for a month or so. What mattered as to the question between the Churches whether Dr. Achilli were a good man or a bad! Would it abate our faith in the Bible to know that a neophyte, who joined our Church from Rome, was no better than he should be? Would it, in the least, confirm it, to have ascertained that he was a Noah, a Daniel, or a Job? We trow not. On these grounds, we esteem the maligner as inexcusable, and shall be glad to learn that he is to receive "condign punishment."

Drafts of converts from Popery reward the zeal of the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Bermondsey, and of the Rev. W. F. Taylor, of St. John, Liverpool, and we learn with satisfaction that that missionary work in Ireland progresses favourable. We cannot but think that it would be still more successful if it were carried on without any breach of principle, compromise, or time serving.

It is said that the leading members of the opposition are shortly to dine together at the National Club. We trust that the result of the reunion may be a firm resolve to make the walls of parliament resound with true principles; to make the Protestant faith and our free constitution the rallying cry of their warfare. Protection is now *hors de combat*. Subordinate questions are set aside. Christ and Antichrist, truth and falsehood, our Zion and the Babylon of the adversary draw near in dreadful conflict; on which side the victory will be is not doubtful, it will be for our friends, and ourselves, "to play the man" in securing it.

Mr. Spooner is determined that there shall be no intermission of the holy war against the Maynooth abomination. Let us exhort all our readers to strengthen his hands, by signing petitions, which are being got up on the subject, and to originate others themselves. Our columns, as usual, give pleasing indications of zeal in this vital matter. Be it ever remembered, at the same time, that the national system of education is most perniciously Maynoothian in its character. The rankest Popery is inculcated under its patronage, and its pretence to being a system of united education is a sham. In short, if the College of Maynooth should be pulled down, the schools of the board should be broken up. That the nation should educate men to hate our constitution, and teach children to destroy it, is a course so insane that it cannot be perpetuated.

We look forward with great interest to the re-assembling of parliament—equally [illegible] ministers, and the plea of their opponents.

As to foreign matters, Louis Napoleon has not, at this moment, leisure to think of invading our shores. The Countess of Teba has temporarily mastered him.

"And now—instead of marching to the field.
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the delicious pleasing of a lute."

He does what he pleases, and an *enslaved people* seem to live but to promote his pleasure. Miserable we should say are both people and prince. But how can either be otherwise, when Popery is the presiding genius of France? May we be warned by her calamities!—*Dublin Church Sentinel.*

Present and Future of France.—The Emperor, Napoleon III., has passed through another phase of his eventful life. He has taken to himself a wife, and the marriage ceremony has been performed with great splendour and a profusion of expense. Emperors, notwithstanding their high position, are only mortals who must find means of defraying the expenses they incur; and a people heavily taxed for their gratification may soon cease to be pleased with grand exhibitions, when so many calls are made upon them to pay for the same. When the day of reckoning comes and clamorous creditors demand to be satisfied, then the question will arise, where is the means of payment to come from? We trust John Bull has not been so silly as to advance any of his spare cash to be expended in these French shows, as if he has he may have to wait a long time before it is refunded. It is even probable, that in the event of a continental war, the whole would be absorbed and entirely lost to this country.

Mr. Cobden is of opinion that there will not be a continental war or invasion of this country by France, as he views Napoleon as a man of peace. We have never had any apprehension of the Emperor of France invading this country; but there is no thanks due to him for his good intentions, as the bullion in the Bank of England has long been a temptation to make the attempt, had it not been that the preparations made for the defence of this kingdom, has shown thas it would be a complete failure. The Emperor Napoleon must, whatever Mr. Cobden may think to the contrary, quarrel with some other power, and we should not be surprised to witness France enter on a war with Austria, relative to the continued occupation of Rome by the French Troops, and to hear that Napoleon himself takes the field at the head of a French Army, and compel the Pope to accompany him in the warfare he may be about to engage in. Louis Napoleon is remarkably superstitious, and a believer in the doctrine of predestination, and under that belief may attempt to carry on a great war in the east, with the ultimate object of obtaining possession of the Holy Land for the Latins, or Roman Catholics, in which enterprise he will compel the Armies of the minor states professing that religion to accompany him.

The Emperor of Russia would be delighted to witness France at war with Austria, as he could then make an easy conquest of Constantinople, so long the object of his wishes.

Royal Artillery.—Since the reduction of the standard of height for recruits for this Corps a number of fine young men and lads have enlisted, as many on an average as 100 per week have been sent to Head-quarters here, and it will not take a long period to complete the addition to the Regiment of 2,000 men which was recently voted by the Legislature. Each Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery will now have six guns, four light 6-pounders and two 12-pounders howitzer. The whole of the Field Batteries will also have six guns in each Battery, four 9-pounders and two 24-pounder howitzers; and, altogether, the Royal Horse Artillery and the Foot Artillery Field Batteries will man and horse 200 guns for home service, and they will always be in such state of readiness that they can be concentrated in any part of the country and on the coast at the shortest notice, by the facility now afforded by railway communication.

In the early part of April it is expected Her Majesty will add a new member to the Royal Family.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, March 4, 1853.

THE FISHERIES.

We find that the opinion is somewhat prevalent that because the House of Assembly, in reply to the Speech of His Excellency, did not express itself strongly and decidedly against a concession of the Fisheries, that there exists in that body a lukewarm indifference in reference to the matter. We cannot suppose for a moment that such a misfortune [illegible] the conclusion that the *representative* branch of the Legislature only exists in name; happily, however, judging from the observations made by the Provincial Secretary and Mr. Kerr, we are justified in entertaining the conviction that an address will shortly emanate from the people's branch—in which we cannot doubt that the Legislative Council will unite—which will convey to the Imperial Government a decided expression of the views of the inhabitants of New Brunswick, with respect to what are now officially asserted to be their "inalienable rights." One member expresses his willingness to resign the fisheries upon receiving a *full equivalent*, but he omits to inform us of the nature and extent of that equivalent, and as a decided answer to an expected concession of the Fisheries, upon this remote contingency, we need only refer him to the communication of Mr. Everitt to the President of the United States as submitted by Message to Congress, and to the report of Mr. Seymour, and the Bill founded thereon, as documents which assure us that the Americans will offer no price which the Colonies can seriously recognise as an equivalant for a single moment, for the inexhaustible resources which our coasts supply. The present condition of this Province, with a rapidly increasing revenue, the flourishing aspect of our commercial and maritime pursuits, and the anticipated additional prosperity arising from the introduction of an immense amount of wealth, which will soon reach our shores, must satisfy all that we can get along without reciprocity altogether, as we have hitherto done, and not *suffer very acutely* in the absence of it.

Judging from the character of the nation with which we have to treat, we never felt very sanguine that a reciprocal trade would be mooted without a suggestion on the part of the Americans of most unreasonable terms. The publication of recent documents has strengthened this impression, and we are now confirmed in the opinion, that our best policy is self-reliance, and the proffer of substantial encouragement to our own people, whilst engaged in their industrial avocations, in preference to *supplicating foreigners* for what they will never concede, and what as we have just asserted, we can do very well without.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

A letter from the "learned blacksmith," Mr. Elihu Burritt on this subject, has recently been published in the *Montreal Herald*. The writer considers the prospect as highly favourable of now realizing this desirable object. Mr. Burritt has laboured hard in endeavouring to obtain this measure, and should his exertions be crowned with success—and we hope they may—the result will shew what an immense amount of benefit can be secured to mankind by the persevering labours of one individual. In the letter just mentioned he modestly observes:

"If I may refer to my own personal exertions, I would say that it was my privilege to address more than sixty public meetings on the subject, in the large towns of Great Britain, from Dec. 8, 1851, to the last of the following April. In most cases the mayors presided, the halls were crowded by most [illegible] men took an active part in the proceedings. The secret of the peculiar interest with which they listened to the developement of the reform, was revealed by a test applied to them immediately before the conclusion of the meetings. All persons who had friends and relatives in countries beyond the sea, were requested to indicate that fact by raising the right hand. And, on an average, more than half of the persons present signified in this way, that they had friends in foreign countries, and that to them an Ocean Penny Postage would be a great boon. Thus, during the last winter, a great tide of public sentiment was created in favour of this measure."

And further on, we are reminded, that Lord Granville, who was Chairman of the Cheap Colonial and International Postage Association, having been recently appointed President of the Privy Council, is now in a more favourable position to effectually aid this movement in favour of cheap postage; and we are also informed, that not only is the force of public opinion in its favour increasing daily, but that a bill will be brought forward in April to perfect the measure.

If Mr. Burritt's project is carried out, it will present a great boon to all the British Colonies, and in none of them will it be more sensibly felt than in New Brunswick, where, in the course of a very limited period, we may expect a large accession to our population by emigration from Great Britain. It will certainly be a great desideratum when for the trifling sum of one penny, the British people can have it in their power to

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole.

Fredericton, March 3.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The House met on Thursday last, and have up to the present moment organized the Standing Committees, passed the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, made arrangements for printing the Journals and Debates, and received a large number of Petitions and Bills. The Committees now sit two or three hours every morning, and there appears to be a general disposition on the part of members to expedite the public business. The first interesting debates took place on Saturday last, while discussing the Address to his Excellency. The subjects discussed were the Ballot system, and the Fishery question.

The Government having promised an Election Bill, several attempts were made by certain members to ascertain whether the Bill would embrace the Ballot System, and a Registration of Voters, but the Government kept their secret; they could not be drawn out; all that they would promise was *a Bill*, and told their interrogators that they must wait until they saw it, and then they would ascertain its contents. On this occasion Messrs. English, Smith, and Cutler, declared in favour of vote by ballot, and a registration of voters; Mr. Smith was also in favour of extending the elective franchise; Mr. Williston was in favour of vote by ballot, and registration, and would extend the franchise to the owners of leasehold property, but no further; Mr. Needham was in favour of vote by ballot, a registration, and the extension of the franchise to all rate-payers.

The House appointed a Committee on Saturday last to make arrangements for Reporting and publishing the Debates. The committee received several tenders, and on Tuesday reported in favor of accepting the tenders of Hill and Woodrow, who offered to report the debates, and furnish the Legislature with 2,000 copies during the session, for the sum of £160. The House went in Committee of the whole on the subject, and the report was adopted by a vote of 20 against 17. During the discussion Mr. Johnston made use of certain expressions which did not come with a very good grace, when 'tis taken into consideration that Mr. J. is a Radical, he asserted (what we seldom hear in the assembly) that the sum was *far too low*, and that the parties would cut down their work accordingly. He also asserted that the reports would not be impartial, but would display a political tinge, according to the political bias of the contractors. The first assertion may go for what it is worth, as a few weeks will prove either its correctness or incorrectness. But before making the latter assertion, Mr. Johnson should have considered that Mr. Anglin, his protege, is the most unfair reporter that ever entered the gallery of the New Brunswick House of Assembly. I could mention many instances to prove my assertion, but one will be sufficient. I would refer Mr. Johnson to Mr. Anglin's report of the debates on the Railway Bills of last year. Mr. Wilmot and Mr. M'Phelim both spoke on the same day; Mr. Wilmot spoke for more than two hours, and made an excellent speech; Mr. M'Phelim spoke about a quarter of an hour. *Mr. M'Phelim's quarter of an hour speech occupied nearly two columns in the Freeman; and Mr.* [illegible] This is a common trick [illegible] editor of the *Freeman*. He reports his political friends at length, and gives a mere outline of the speeches of his political opponents.

[illegible]

Our Correspondents letter came too late to be wholly inserted in this impression. We shall resume the subject in our next.

Seven Days Later from England!

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

The *Cambria* arrived at Halifax at half-past ten Thursday morning, with 56 through passengers and a full freight for Boston.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool from New York at midnight, on 18th.

England.—In Parliament the Bishop of Exeter moved for the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Canada, respecting the Clergy Reserves, which was ordered.

A discussion on the state of relations with France, was brought on in the Commons on Friday night by Mr. D'Israeli, and elicited strong assurances of peaceable intentions.

The Navy estimates were voted, amounting to £7,000,000 sterling.

Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Controul, reflected on the Emperor of France in a Speech at Halifax, and Government have thought it necessary through Lords John Russel and Aberdeen to appologize in Parliament. The affair has caused much talk.

Both Houses of the Church Convocation were in Session, with a full attendance of Prelates and Clergy. An Address to the Queen was presented and Ecclesiastical affairs discussed, principally the Synodical jurisdiction.

The Board of Trade returns for the year shew a surplus of Exports for the year over the preceeding of £2,000,000 sterling. Metals shew over £1,000,000 increase, while Cotton Manufactures shew £150,000 decrease. Other Exports are all increased, except Candles, Cordage, Cutlery, Dry Salteries, Salt, Refined Sugar and Woolen Yarn.

The Dublin Mail Steam Packet Company's Ship "*Queen Victoria*," Capt. Church, from Liverpool on Monday, with 120 pessengers and crew, went ashore in a snow storm at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning at the entrance of Dublin Bay. The Ship was backed off the rock, intending to run into Harbour, but immediately sunk, one boat with 17 passengers reached the shore, 8 got on the rock, and a few more were taken off the masts, but 68 perished, including several women and children.

New forgeries have been discovered, said to have been committed by A. H. Dedrickson, late Danish Consul at Dublin, engaged in the timber trade.

Capt. Maynerid denies the authority of the Address published as Kossuth's to the Hungarians, and administers a sharp rebuke to the Times for its malignity towards Kossuth.

The weather in Britain the past week had been frosty, with a heavy fall of snow in the North.

France.—The Emperor and France alike wish for peace. M. Royer is appointed Procurer General.

Rheims has petitioned the Emperor to go there to be crowned.

It is said that while the Legislature will support the Government, they have determined to act more independently in checking expenditure.

Much speculation exists concerning a private audience given by the Emperor to the Russian Minister.

The Emperor and Empress continually appear in public.

[illegible] importation of Soap manufactured of Palm Oil, Tallow, or Rosin, at 8 francs duty per 100 lbs. with full drawback on exportation.

Sir Henry Bulwer was on board the steamer that lately exploded on the Rhone, he escaped by swimming.

The will of Napoleon the first it is believed, will be given up by England to France.

Thirty ships are chartered by Parisian merchants to bring Ice from Sweden to French ports.

Paris letters say that Foreign orders are beginning to arrive and that some purchases have been made which augur well for the spring trade.

The United States are as usual among the early contractors to the commercial life of Paris.

Orders have already been received from the United States and Brazil

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

From the Morning Freeman.

House of Assembly.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. Williston, by leave, brought in a Bill to establish polling places in the parishes of Glenelg and Harvey, in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. Hatheway gave notice that he would move an address for the correspondence between Drs. —— and Waddell, relative to the treatment of a lunatic, from the County of York.

The Provincial Secretary said these papers would be sent down without an address.

Mr. Kerr gave notice that he would move for copies of all communications and despatches relative to the fisheries.

Provincial Secretary said there were some despatches which, in the present state of negociations, could not be made public.

Mr. Kerr would not ask for these. He would move for such as could with propriety be laid before the House.

Mr. Reed presented a petition from the gauger and weigher at Bathurst, and Mr. Kerr from the like functionary at Chatham.

Mr. M'Phelim asked how he was to proceed with a petition from a licensed teacher, who had rendered services for some time, and who could not obtain a certificate—one of the Trustees being dead. The school had not been taught six months.

The Provincial Secretary suggested that the petition should be referred to the Board of Education.

A conversation ensued on this, and the plan of referring these petitions to the Superintendant and Board of Education appeared to be agreed to.

Mr. Smith said he had, since yesterday, received several communications from his constituents, and found that they wanted to be furnished with reports of the debates. He moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain the cost at which 2,000 copies of the reports could be had for.

The Attorney General thought this would create only embarrassment and difficulty. They had a number of reporters in the gallery, who, no doubt, would furnish fair reports to the country, and whom they must pay at the end of the Session. It would be the better and more dignified course to allow the matter to stand as it was.

Messrs. Partelow, English, Needham, and Barberie, said they would consent to the appointment of the committe, though nearly all anticipated no good from it.

The resolution passed, and Messrs. Smith, Cutler, Lewis, Rice, and Kerr were named a committee.

The Attorney General presented the petition of the Diocesan Church Society, praying for an Act of Incorporation. The hon. Attorney General read the petition in his place, with the accompanying copies of resolutions, &c., and by leave brought in the Bill to Incorporate the Society, which was read a first time.

Mr. Botsford, by leave, brought in a Bill to authorise the Justices of Westmoreland to assess the parishes of Moncton and Salisbury, for the erection of a lock-up house; also a Bill to alter the time of holding the Courts of Sessions and Inferior Court of Common Pleas in Westmoreland.

The Attorney General brought in a Bill to establish a Registry of Marriages, Births, Baptisms, and Burials.

The Bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith read the petition of Cadwallader Sayer, who had been a prisoner of war six times, had taken part in several actions, was a schoolmaster, and now being old and deaf, and almost blind and very destitute, prayed for aid.

Mr. Kerr presented the petition of Gilmour, Rankin & Co., praying a return of duties on a cargo of lumber wrecked, &c.

Mr. Gray moved for a committee to consider the propriety of having all the Bills introduced to the House printed; and whether some mode could not be adopted of doing away with the expense of engrossing on parchment. He mentioned, to show the necessity of this, that the House would soon have before them the report of the Law Commission, embracing the whole laws of the Province, and if all these were to be engrossed, they must employ [illegible] and Attorney General the motion passed, and Messrs Gray, Hanington, and Cutler were appointed the committee.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from several parties, praying remuneration for loss sustained in performance of a contract for building an Aboideau. Laid on the table.

Some other petitions were presented. One by Mr. Fitzgerald praying that Grand Manan may be declared a free port. This was referred to the Committee of Trade.

On motion of Dr. Thomson, the House went into consideration of the Address in reply to the Speech.

It was agreed that the Address should be considered in committee of the whole, in order to relieve the Speaker, and Mr. Porter was called to the Chair.

On the reading of the third paragraph, Mr. Barberie remarked that no promise was given that the Government meant to propose any system; he presumed this would be done. He was long of opinion that some good system should be adopted.

Dr. Thomson said the answer was a simple one. The paragraph bound the House to nothing; they could consider the measures that may be submitted, and adopt, alter, or reject os they thought fit. The address was perfectly non-committal.

Mr. Hatheway agreed with Dr. Thomson; except the second paragraph, to which the minority on the Railway Bill may take objection, there was nothing in the whole address to call for observation.

On reading the 4th section, Mr. English expressed his wish that the Government would bring in an Election Bill, providing for a proper suffrage and vote by ballot. It was time they had some law to do away with bribery and corruption, of which there is too much in the country. They would all agree with him that the present law was a bad one. It was time they passed a law that would enable them to have their elections properly conducted, and give them the representatives of the people in the House and not men elected by demagogues or a few moneyed men.

The Attorney General, in reply, stated that the Government did intend to introduce an Election Law.

On the suggestion of Mr. Cutler, the paragraph was about to be amended, and instead of "determining controverted elections," "conducting elections" to be substituted.

Mr. Hanington thought the alteration unnecessary. The paragraph now pledged the House to provide a better means of settling scrutinies, whereas the hon. member for Kent meant to provide a better system of election and he believed had a measure prepared, if the Government did not introduce one.

Mr. Cutler said this was the fact.

Dr. Thomson argued that if the Ballot were useful in the election of members it would be equally good in the House, and members would do their duty honestly and not make speeches to their audience as they did now. He was, however, opposed to the Ballot in both cases and thought British subjects ought to vote openly and man fashion.

The Attorney General was not by any means prepared to say that the Government intended to introduce a Bill for the adoption of the Ballot, the extension of the Franchise or Registration of Votes. He would only say that they would introduce a Bill to amend the present election law. This would be framed on such principles that the hon. member could introduce any amendments he thought proper; but if he brought in his Bill it could only tend to embarrass the whole question.

Mr. Smith thought the hon. member for Kent had a right to a more distinct and definite answer. He was in favour of vote by Ballot, extension of the Suffrage, and Registration of Votes, and thought unless the House was assured that the Government Bill would embrace all these principles they should not be called upon to wait for the Government Bill.

The Provincial Secretary said there were great difference of opinion on these questions—there were differences even among the members of the Government. For his own part he thought that, if they could carry out a proper system of registration, the Ballot would be the best mode of election. However these were all subjects of grave discussion and this was not the time for such discussion. Let them wait until the Bill was before them.

Mr. Fitzgerald was in favour of all these principles and hoped the Government would introduce a Bill embracing them. He was opposed to the proposal to introduce a defective Bill and then amend it.—The mischief was that when the Government brought in a bad bill no amendments could make it a good one.

Mr. Williston was in favour of the Ballot, and registration of votes, but was opposed to lowering the franchise, except extending it to Leasehold property. He thought this was not the time to discuss the matter.

No amendment was offered.

On the reading of the last paragraph, of the address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, Mr. Kerr said this was a question of vast importance and he thought should be treated of in language more distinct and definite. Whatever was now done in this question would affect these Provinces for ever after. He proposed an amendment—that the fisheries should not be given up to any foreign nation, without the consent of the people of these Provinces.

Dr. Thomson objected to the amendment. The answer, as it stood, was much better—being strong enough and more respectful. If they were ever to get Reciprocity, it would not be by such a semi-threat as this. He argued the great importance of Reciprocity, and said that the people of the Provinces themselves derived little benefit from the Fisheries.

The Surveyor General felt as strongly as any one on this subject, but thought they should pursue a political course. They could not say what the other Provinces would do or how far they would agree with them. The people of other Provinces were petitioning that their Fisheries should be thrown open to the Americans. If they were divided among themselves what could they hope to effect. He hoped the hon. member would withdraw his amendment.

The Attorney General took the same view of the question. This was a matter that must be settled by the Governments of the two nations; whereas the amendment asserted that it was not a national question, to be settled by national negotiation, but a matter to be settled by the Provinces. The dictation implied in the amendment may do harm, if it were adopted. The Home Government, it was known, had evinced the strongest disposition to protect the interests of the Provinces. He then read and commented on the paragraph, which he said, was as strong as it could be consistent with prudence. The amendment would place the question in such ambiguity that the interests of the Provinces would be materially injured.

Mr. Gray asked how the consent of the Provinces, on any question, could be obtained? The local governments had already taken the subject into consideration, and if they failed in dealing with it properly, they were accountable to the people. The hon. member showed that P. E. Island was desirous of throwing open the Fisheries, and that Upper Canada was superior to all the other Provinces in population and importance, and their interests were directly at variance with ours. If New Brunswick claimed the right of having its peculiar wishes and interests attended to, then the other Provinces would claim the same privilege, and would be fully entitled to it. He contended that the language of the address as it stood, was much more favourable than that of the amendment. If the amendment were adopted, then they would ask the Imperial Government not to surrender the Fisheries without the consent of the Provinces—not the consent of this Province alone, but of all the Provinces, for all the Imperial Government applied to the Provinces, to learn their wishes. Upper Canada, which has a large export trade, in lumber and other articles, to the United States, and which it was well known had long sought a treaty of reciprocity, and which has no coast fisheries at all would outweigh them all;