[illegible] tone, "than to retort the trick he [illegible] something after his own fashion."

"This is a fair revenge enough, and I'll not balk you. Now, then, for your plan."

Various details were discussed, and it was settled that on that day-week Somers was again to communicate with me. He then took leave.

At the appointed time Somers returned, and appeared to be in high but flighty spirits. Every thing was, he said, arranged, and success all but certain. His scheme was then canvassed and finally agreed upon, and he again left the vessel.

The arrangement for the surprise and capture of Cocquerel was this:—That notorious smuggler intended running a large cargo on the coast of Dorsetshire, on the north of Portland, at a place where the cliffs are high, precipitous, and abrupt, and at that time very inefficiently watched by the shore force. Near the spot selected is or was a kind of cavern worn by the action of the sea in the chalky stratum, which at neap tides was partially dry, and at the time of our enterprise would effectually conceal a boat from the observation of any one who did not actually peer indirectly at its mouth. Cocquerel was to leave Guernsey the next day in a large boat, with two lug-sails, but chiefly depending for speed upon its sweeps. It was calculated that he would reach his destination about midnight. Somers had undertaken the duty of shore-signal-man, and if danger were apprehended, was to warn the smugglers that hawks were abroad by burning a blue-light. The manner of running the cargo was to be this:—Somers was provided with a windlass and sufficient length of rope, with a kind of rope-cradle at the end of it, in which a man could sit, or a couple of kegs be slung, to reach the boat. The windlass he was to secure firmly at the edge of the cliff, and two or three of the men having been drawn up, other windlasses were to be fixed, by means of which it was calculated that in about half an hour the entire cargo would be safely carried off by the carts which Somers had undertaken to have ready on the spot. The signal for our appearance on the scene of action, the positive old man persisted, should be that agreed upon for the warning of the smugglers—the sudden ignition of a blue light. This did not seem the cleverest possible mode of procedure; but as the cavern in which we were to conceal ourselves was but a few yards northward of the spot marked out for the landing, and Somers promised he would only give the signal when the smugglers were in full work, I had little fear that, if other accidents did not capsize our scheme, they would be able to escape us.

The next afternoon the largest boat belonging to the *Rose* was fully manned; and leaving the cutter quietly at anchor in the Southampton river just above Calshot, we pulled with the tide—for there was but a light air, and that favorable for the smugglers, not for us—to our hiding-place, which we reached about eight o'clock in the evening.

The hours crept very slowly and dismally away, amid the darkness hoarse echoes and moanings of the cavern, into which the sea and wind, which were gradually rising, dashed and howled with much and increasing violence. Occasionally peeps at my watch, by the light of a lantern carefully shaded seaward, warned us that ten, eleven, twelve, one o'clock had passed, without bringing the friends we so anxiously expected, and fears of ultimate disappointment were chilling us far more than the cold night-breeze, when a man in the bow of the boat said in a whisper that he could hear the dash of oars.

We all instantly listened with eager attention, but it was not till we had bro't the boat to the entrance of the opening that the man's assertion was verified. There it was clear enough; and the near approach of a large boat, with the regular jerk of the oars or sweeps, was distinctly audible. The loud, clear hail of their shore signalman, answered by the "All right" of the smugglers, left no doubt that the expected prey was within our grasp; and I had a mind to pounce upon them at once, but was withheld by a promise which I had been obliged several times to repeat, that I would not under any circumstances do so till the signal flame sent a light over the waters.

As soon as the noise and bustle of laying in the sweeps, lowering the sails, and unstepping the masts, had subsided, we heard Somers hail the boat, and insist that the captain should come up before any of the others, as there was a difficulty about the carts which he alone could settle. The reply was a growl of assent, and we could hear by the clink of the check to the cog wheel of the windlass that Somers was paying out the rope. Presently Cocquerel was heard to get into the cradle I have spoken of, to which a line was fastened in order to steady his ascent from below. The order was given to turn away, and the renewed click, click, announced that he was ascending the face of the cliff. I could hardly comprehend this manœuvre, which seemed to indicate the escape of the man we were the most anxious to secure, and the order to shove off was just on my lips when a powerful blue-light flamed suddenly forth, accompanied by a fierce but indistinct shout, or roar rather from Somers. The men replied by a loud cheer, and we shot smartly out; but having to avoid a line of reef, to row in a straight direction for about a cable's length, the smugglers, panic-stricken and bewildered as they were, had time to get way upon their lugger, and were plying their sweeps with desperate energy before the revenue-boat was fairly turned in direct pursuit. The frantic effort to escape was vain, and so was the still more frantic effort at resistance offered when we ran alongside. We did not hurt them much; one or two were knocked down by the sailors, brass-butted pistols; and after being secured, they had leisure to vent their rage in polyglot curses, part French, part English, and part Guernsey *patois*, and I to look round and see what had become of Cocquerel.

The blue light still shed a livid radiance all around, and to my inexpressible horror and dismay I saw that the unfortunate man was suspended in the rope cradle, within about a cable's length of the brow of the cliff upon which Somers was standing and gazing at his victim with looks of demoniac rage and triumph. The deadly trap contrived by the inexorable old man was instantly apparent and to Cocquerel's frenzied screams for help I replied by shouting to him to cut himself loose at once, as the only chance, for the barrel of a pistol gleamed distinctly in the hands of Somers.

"Lieutenant Warneford," cried the exulting maniac—he was nothing less—"I have caught this Cocquerel nicely for you—got him swinging here in the prettiest cradle he was ever rocked in in his life—Ha! ha! ha!"

"Cut loose at once!" I again shouted; and the men, as terribly impressed as myself, with the horror of the wretched man's position, swept the boat rapidly towards the spot. "Somers, if you shoot that man you shall die on the gallows."

"Cut himself loose, do you say, Lieutenant?" screamed Somers, heedless of my last observation. "He can't; he has no knife—ha! ha! ha! And if he had, this pistol would be swifter than that; but I'll cut him loose presently, never fear. Look here, Jacques Cocquerel," he continued laying himself flat down on the cliff, and stretching his right arm over it till the mouth of his pistol was within a yard of Cocquerel's head, "this contains payment in full for your kindness to Ally Somers—a debt which I could in no other manner completely repay."

At this moment the blue light suddenly expired, and we were involved in what by contrast was utter darkness. We could still, however, hear the frantic laughter, and exulting gibes of the merciless old man in answer to Cocquerel's shrieking appeals for mercy; and after a while, when the figures of the two men had become partially visible we could distinguish the words, "One, two, three," followed by the report of a pistol, and a half [illegible] body shot down the white face of the cliff, and disappeared beneath the waters.

The body of Cocquerel never re-appeared, and the only tidings I ever heard of Somers were contained in the following paragraph, which I read [illegible] in the "*Hampshire Telegraph*" a journal at that time published at Portsmouth:

"The body of an aged, wretched man was found frozen to death in the churchyard on Wednesday morning last, near two adjoining graves, one of which, that of Alice Maynard, recalls the painful circumstances connected with the sad story of the death of that ill-fated, and, as we believe, entirely innocent. At the inquest holden on Friday, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the deceased is John Maynard, who, after the wife's untimely death assumed the name of Somers, and was, we believe, the person who shot the French smuggler, with whom he had quarrelled, at the back of the Isle of Wight, under somewhat peculiar circumstances, [illegible] years ago. He was buried in the grave that contains the body of his son, John Alice Maynard, which was interred there shortly before the commission of the homicide just alluded to. There has never been to our knowledge any regular investigation of that affair, but we believe that then, as [illegible] pistol was pointed by a frantic and [illegible] jealousy."—[*Plymouth Paper.*

The Chronicle.

Saint John, January 9, 1852.

OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

FREDERICTON, Jan. 8, [illegible] P. M.

The Election of Speaker is just over. The candidates, Messrs. Hanington and Barberie. Messrs. Scoullar and Botsford opposed both as being subordinate officers of Government.

Mr. Thomson thought Hannington objectionable as being connected with the Treasury, and therefore supported Barberie.

Mr. Wilmot seconded the nomination of Hanington, and said that Government resolved that it should not be a political question.

Mr. Hannington protested against the insinuation that office would influence either candidate or do any thing derogatory to the dignity of the House.

Some time was spent discussing the propriety of candidates retaining their seats during the debate. Settled that they should remain.

On the division for Hanington—Needham, Harding, Godard, Wilmot, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, Johnston, (Miramichi,) English, Beardsley, Pickard, Hatheway, Lewis, Styles, Chapman, Cutler, Earle. Nays 19. Absent—Montgomery who left, and Robinson not arrived.

On division for Barberie—Porter, Fitzgerald, Thompson, McPhelim, McPherson, Taylor, Hayward, Street, Partelow, Williston, Gordon, Reed, Johnston, (St. John.) Negatived.

Mr. Thomson proposed Mr. Crane as Speaker, Cutler seconded, as did also Gordon.

Mr. Gray gave reasons for opposing both former candidates—thought the Speaker should be free from all influence and hold no office.

Mr. Street said the decision was one of great Parliamentary importance.

Mr. Wilmot's only objection to Mr. Crane was his physical infirmities, but if he thought himself able to discharge the duties would support him.

Mr. Barberie was highly delighted at the result—he always doubted the propriety of having an office holder for Speaker.

Mr. Crane said he was formerly much afflicted by Providence, but now thought himself fully competent to discharge the duties.

He was elected without a division, and amidst much applause—was led to the chair by Messrs. Thompson and Scoullar.

The Governor's Speech.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, January 8, 1852.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the Session of the Legislature with the following SPEECH, having yesterday postponed the delivery, to afford the House of Assembly an opportunity of electing a Speaker, in the room of the Hon. C. Simonds, resigned.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have called you together rather earlier than usual, and I have much pleasure in meeting you again on the present occasion. The Legislation which has taken place in Canada and Nova Scotia has made it expedient that an opportunity should be afforded you, with as little delay as possible, for considering the very many important subjects of Railway communication in British North America; at the same time I rejoice that circumstances have been such as to spare the expense to the Province, and the inconvenience to yourselves, which an extraordinary Session would have occasioned, but which the importance of the subjects would have warranted. Before noticing any other topic it is my duty to communicate to you the melancholy fact of the decease of His Majesty the King of Hanover, uncle to our Gracious Queen. A considerable mass of papers relating to the proposed construction of a Halifax and Quebec Railroad will immediately be placed in your hands, and from these papers you will learn the present condition of this great question. You know that Canada and Nova Scotia have manifested an earnest desire to accept in some form the aid offered by Her Majesty's Government for the promotion of this object. I sincerely trust that it may appear consistent with the interest of New Brunswick to co-operate cordially in such a scheme. Of this, at any rate, I feel convinced. Your interests are part and parcel of the interests of British N. America. In the despatches laid before you, you will find the reasons why Her Most Gracious Majesty has not been advised as yet, to assent to the Act passed last Session in aid of the European and North American Railroad. A Bill containing the proposed amendments will be submitted for your consideration.

In my opinion a Railroad linking Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia especially in connection with a line to the United States, would produce an abundant return to this Province. I believe that your Province would increase very largely without imposing additional burthens on any one—that millions of acres now untrodden would supply food for man, and that millions of tons of Timber now standing worthless in your forest would find a profitable market.

It will, however, be obvious that the introduction of Capital from other quarters is almost indispensable to the construction in this Province of works of such a character on a large scale.

If you have made up your minds to have Railways, the question is—how can such Capital be got?—The surplus Capital of our own Province would go but a little way—the distances are great and our means are limited.

You know as well as I do that to withdraw a large amount of private Capital suddenly from its present employments, would derange and dislocate all the ordinary industry of the Country.

The farmer, the fisherman, the lumber, the merchant, and the agriculturist, would have to forego at once, the use of sums on which they severally rely for the prosecution of their business.

Although it is no doubt true, that such an outlay would ultimately repay itself with ample interests, yet in the interval without an advance of capital from some other source, great distress would be suffered?

Having said this much on the subject of Railways, I leave the matter in your hands.

Papers will be laid before you relating to the adjustment of our long disputed boundary with Canada.

I think I may congratulate you on a fair and equitable settlement of this question by an Act of Imperial Parliament, and I rejoice in having contributed to effect this arrangement.

A powerful movement has been made in England for the reform of the Law, especially that portion of it which relates to the admission of certain kinds of evidence. You will have to deliberate whether the changes made in the Mother Country, should be adopted here at once, or whether it would be more advantageous to watch their practical operation until another Session.

I have no hesitation in avowing myself favourable to the principles of these changes.

A general revision of the laws is of essential importance, especially with a view to their simplification. I therefore recommend this subject to your attention.

A Bill for the regulation of Parish Schools has been prepared. When it is submitted to you I am sure it will receive at your hands all the consideration which the importance of the subject so peculiarly requires.

The Post Office has been taken into the hands of the Provincial Government.

The falling off in the amount of receipts consequent on the reduction of postage is considerable, but we must look to increased facilities for correspondence as an ultimate source of improvement in this respect.

The moral and Commercial advantages of cheap and easy intercourse by letter cannot be over estimated. I rejoice for similar reasons in the extension of our lines of Electric Telegraph, which I hail as one of the most useful results of private enterprize.

The improvement of the river St. John has been in some degree retarded during this year, by the unusual height of the water during the summer months.

I shall cause to be laid before you a report from two Civil Engineers on the scheme for cutting through Grimross Neck, which has indeed already been sanctioned by the Legislature, but in which nothing has been done. I am inclined to believe that the formation of the fishing Societies, and the steps taken by the Executive in pursuance of the Act of last Session to protect the spawning grounds and river fisheries, will all prove measures beneficial to this branch of industry. The returns of the Census are in active preparation, but the mass of matter is such that I fear it will not be ready to lay before you in a satisfactory shape very early in the Session.

I have directed all possible care to be taken in digesting the information obtained. Of the results of the returns I cannot yet speak with confidence.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The improvements in the Revenue during the last year is again a subject for rejoicing; you will bear in mind that in the comparison between 1851 and 1850, owing to a change of the time to which the accounts are made up, is even more favourable than it might at first sight appear.

I congratulate you on the flourishing state of the Provincial Finances. The demands upon the Treasury have been promptly met. The eighth annual instalment of £5000 sterling, upon the Loan negociated in 1841, has, as usual, been paid when it became due.

The amount of the Loan yet remaining unpaid is only £30,000 sterling, which is amply provided for by the 1 per cent. duty imposed by the Act passed when it was negociated.

I recommend you to consider the expediency of consolidating and partially amending the laws for the collection and protection of the revenue. A Bill will be laid before you for effecting these objects.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

We have reason to be thankful to a Gracious Providence for the condition of affairs during the past year. Let it be our task in this Session to do all that can properly be done by Legislation at the present time, in aid of the efforts of our people.—We may remember too with pride, that whilst we enjoy true freedom under the British Crown, we form part of an Empire which has stood upright amid the storms of Europe, and has this year especially, exhibited to the world, a grand and imposing spectacle of peaceful industry and good fellowship with all mankind. In dealing with the affairs of this Province, I know that you all have local interests, but I am also convinced that you will approach your Legislative duties with the true constitutional feeling of obligation resting on each of you to deliberate and act for the whole Province.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATION.

We see from time to time remarks on the subject of general education in the Provincial papers, in which the great and universal plan is a forced contribution on fixed property, and the complaint the small salary now given to teachers. No one sympathises more with the Teachers of the Province than the Proprietor of this Paper, and no one is more alive to the inadequacy of their present salaries. But how to improve it he is as much at a loss as any other in the colony. The principal causes of the present failure, are, first, the general poverty prevailing, and next, the unsuitableness, in general, of the agricultural class for school Trustees.—We cannot persuade our Teachers, however convincing their own experience should be, that Farmers and others in the country, are unable to afford higher wages to their children's teachers, nay, that very frequently they are found unable to pay even the present, too small though they certainly are. Markets are so distant from most localities, the expense and loss of time so great in carrying to distant markets their heavy produce, that little money remains in their hands, after they have made a few necessary purchases for their family necessities; they very seldom indeed carry home any sum capable of meeting heavy expences of education. There are of course many exceptions, but that this is the case with the great majority, none will venture to deny. And how the Trustees are to be improved, or what is the system to be substituted in their place, is the great problem to be solved, even if means were to be had; and this question ignorant men would easily solve, by recommending a plan of school agency which this Province in its present state is ill able to afford. In fact time alone, by improving the circumstances of farmers, and their ability to serve as Trustees can ameliorate our system completely. A forced impost on property, in the present state of agriculture is very impracticable, and if it were not would be unjust. Let us leave to the socialists of France their dreams of amelioration; socialism may one day be the prevailing system, but many years, perhaps many centuries must first elapse. The United States are no example. They are forced by the nature of their democratical institutions to give a good school education to their people; but whether a generally well educated people will continue content to fill up the lower strata of society, will require more time to prove than has yet been given by the United States. Indeed the facility with which wild expeditions can be filled up would shew the very contrary, and prove the restless dissatisfaction of an intelligent populace with the ordinary manual occupations to which they must of necessity be subjected. It appears to us as if the whole population of these states were ever in a state of strong excitement, grasping at every chance of emerging from the necessity of manual labour, to a condition which they conceive more suited to their intelligence.

In Prussia also the educational system has eventuated in making an unruly people, dissatisfied with the reign of a Prince remarkable for sound discretion, practical wisdom, and great benevolence: in fact a levelling system seems to predominate wherever school education is made general and extensive. The great bulk of mankind are only fit for being directed by others, to whom nature has been more liberal; but this fact they cannot be made to believe or understand, though the history of the world proves it to demonstration. Education arouses the evil propensities and strengthens them as well as the good, and he must be ignorant indeed who cannot be made to see the universality and predominance of the former.

The Scottish system, by which education is cheapened and neither forced nor, except to the children of paupers, given gratis, appears to our minds the wisest. Our Legislators have attempted an imitation of it, but the absence of a resident national clergy to take the management, mars the whole attempt, and a tax on property will not mend the matter. Unless our schools include, in some degree or other, a religious training, the scheme will fail of success in making quiet, peaceable and industrious subjects of a monarchy, as well as aspirants for heavenly blessedness. The whole rage of men is at present to make expert managers of material things, without a single thought towords their ultimate destination in another state of existence.

Our contemporary of the *New Brunswicker* asserts, with great appearance of truth, that to one of the Resolutions of the late meeting here a clause was added condemnatory of the Government taking the management of the Railways, which had never been at all laid before the meeting. We attended there ourselves till Mr. McFarlane began to read his statistical theory, when, a rush being made to the door, we also made our exit with the crowd.—While there we heard not a syallable uttered against the Government taking the management, except what Dr. Botsford said, which seemed to us to be a complaint that in all the Resolutions he had seen the inference to be drawn was that the meeting intended at least not to disapprove of the Government acting. But our contemporary, if he had been present, would have observed so much apathy, and indifference in all but the few speakers, that it is almost a matter of moonshine what passed there. When the Resolutions were put, a few scattered "Yeas" were heard, half spoken and half whispered; and though there were no nays, it was partly because none wished to disturb the sleepy harmony of the company; and that it was not possible to have organised an opposition, when nobody knew what was the real object of the leaders. In short, the meeting was a complete failure, few attending but out of curiosity, and to pass a dull hour before dinner, and the moment the usual dinner hour arrived the meeting began to disperse. We ourselves returned in 10 minutes, and found the Court room empty, though five or three Resolutions had to pass when we left.

If the Government, or any of our Representatives suffer themselves to be swayed by anything that passed at that meeting, they will only show their cowardise in glaring colours: it was a *brutum fulmen*, unworthy of note or comment.

It is very true, if the *New Brunswicker* be correct, that the public indignation should fall on the false heads who dared to deceive them by so bare faced a trick. We cannot believe that the Sheriff would sanction such a proceeding, it must therefore be sought for among the subordinates in the affair.

The *Freeman* throws away, in his Tuesday's paper, a great deal of good indignation against Earl Grey, because he recommends extreme caution in our Railroad policy; and the *News* compares his Lordship to the most noted despots, and why? not because he dictates what we shall do, but merely recommends certain propositions to our attention. Surely these Radicals are the most sensitive and most tyrannical of human beings, who cannot abide the opposition of either the Imperial government, or that of their own fellow colonists, without being in a flame of intemperance.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP *CAMBRIA.*

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 27th of December. She bro't out [illegible] passengers—only one landing at Halifax. The following summary of the news was received on Wednesday at the Reading Room.

The steamer Humboldt arrived at Southampton on the 26th Dec.

The demand for Cotton had been good, and sellers were enabled to obtain a little better prices.—The total sales for the week amounted to 31,360 bales.

The grain market was without any material change. Flour was in good demand at full rates.

Two great events have transpired in the course of a few days preceding the departure of the steamer—each capable of seriously influencing the character of all commercial operations. First, the resignation of Lord Palmerston, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs—and the other, the election, by a very large majority, of Louis Napoleon as President of France for ten years. A temporary disarrangement of the various markets, and the decline of prices in many had occurred; but when it became known that General Granville was to succeed Lord Palmerston, confidence became in some measure restored.

Lord Palmerston has suddenly retired from the office of foreign Secretary, to the amazement and regret of the whole nation. He has been succeeded by Lord Granville. This astounding act is imputed to the dissentions which were known to exist in the Cabinet for several months, and was precipitated by the significant reception and emphatic avowal of opinion to the Kossuth deputation, to whom his Lordship used language by no means complimentary to the absolutists of Europe. The fearless position assumed by his lordship proved distasteful to the majority of the Ministry, and hence the result.

This has been the all prevailing topic of conversation at this festive season, and has created universal sensation. The Under-Secretary, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, had also tendered his resignation.

Among the rumoured causes of Lord Palmerstons secession from the Cabinet, was that of a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the French Revolution, though the mystery was not likely to be revealed before the meeting of Parliament.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor on Friday. Her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George Earle Granville to be one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and he was sworn in accordingly.

The English funds continued buoyant during the week, and closed on the 24th at an improvement. Consols 97 and 97 1-2 ex dividend.

The iron house of John Barclay, Buckanan-street Glasgow, has suspended payment. His liabilities amount to £90,000.

A member of an extensive drysaltery business in Liverpool had absconded, after misappropriating funds to the amount of £30,000. A Scotch firm remotely connected with the house to which the defaulter belonged, had previously offered to make good all deficiencies, provided the defaulter would enter a Bond not to return to England.

The Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and now at Brussels, has received orders to proceed immediately to his post.

IRELAND.—It would appear that the return of many Irish emigrants to their own country had attracted considerable attention in Ireland, as in very many instances the expectation entertained had been by no means realised. The Irish were congratulating themselves upon it, and regarding it as a ground of hope.

FRANCE.—The all engrossing topic of the Presidential election was occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all others. The President was throughout the whole of France in possession of an overwhelming majority, which was reported as likely to be greater than that of 1848.

The latest news from Paris, by Telegraph, of the 27th December, gives us the votes of 81 Departments, of which 23 were complete, yeas 6,011,000, nays 709,000. There was much speculation as to the new Press law, shortly to be promulgated.—The best informed think that each Journal would have to deposit a certain sum with the Government as a security for their good behaviour. The offences of the Press are thus defined—first, an attack upon the President—second, inciting hatred among Citizens—third, an attack upon Religion, family or property. Each offence to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SPAIN.—The Queen of Spain has been safely delivered of "a robust" Princess.

IMPORTANT FROM MOROCCO.

A letter from Gibraltar states that the Emperor of Morocco has refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French Admiral and the Pacha of Tangiers, and was marching towards that town at the head of an army of 40,000 men. These alarming reports have induced the Spanish Government to receive on board and relieve the Europeans who might wish to quit Morocco. There is little doubt but Tangiers and the other towns along the coast will be sacked by the Bedouins the moment hostilities commence.

The London Correspondent of the Liverpool Standard says—

There is another little disturbance in the Cardinal Wiseman Camp. It is said that Lord Edward Fitzallan Howard, who lately married the Miss Talbot, rescued from the clutch of the pious and holy "Bishop of Clifton," is about to follow the example of the Duke of Norfolk, his father, and to renounce the errors of Popery. Indeed I believe he has already done so, and that he is now a member of the Church of England. The Cardinal and batch of Popish prelates are very wroth. It was bad enough, they thought, that the young postulent and her large fortune should be snatched from the "pious uses" to which they had destined them but that they should be dedicated to a Protestant, and to Protestant uses, is beyond endurance.—They must bear this as they can, and many more such disappointments, for, if I am not much mistaken, the converts from Romanism will neither be few nor far between in the days that are coming. Lord Shrewsbury, the uncle of Lady Edward Fitzallan, has sent a bit of comfort to the sorrowing nominees of the Pope, in the shape of £150, his subscription to the Irish Roman University, and another £50, his subscription to the Catholic Defence Society. This is, however, small compensation for the large prize they have irretrievably lost. On this subject of Popery there are some queer rumours afloat. It is whispered that Lord Campbell has not travelled to the Vatican for nothing; and that some sort of an "understanding" or "arrangement" has been patched up between the Sovereign Pontiff and her Majesty's ministers.—

John of Tuam, the most truculent and audacious officer of the Church militant of Rome, has

"Doff'd the lion's hide,
And hung a calf skin on his recreant limbs."

He has become as mild as a real lamb, and instead of impudently violating the law, and defying the Attorney-General as was his wont, he now writes himself down not "Archbishop of Tuam," but plain "John Tuam." This is significant, and looks as if the Government and his holiness had come to some amicable terms.

FUTURE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Since our last publication, Lieutenant PIM, R.N., has proceeded to St. Petersburgh with the view of passing through Russia to the Arctic Regions in search of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN and his long absent companions. Lieutenant PIM's journey may prove useful in a geographical point of view, but as a searching expedition, we cannot perceive the least advantage that can be gained by it. On the contrary, if he meets with the missing navigators, he will, with his companions, add three or four months to feed, as it cannot be expected that his party can carry provisions with them to relieve SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, or even to support themselves for any lengthened period. SIR JOHN ROSS may boast at public dinners that he discovered the three graves, and what he accomplished during his late voyage in the *Felix*; but, we would ask him, where would he have been at this time; we suspect starved and deceased, if he had not obtained provisions from Captain AUSTIN's expedition, which his receipts, now lodged at the Somerset House, will prove, if he should assert that he did not require aid when last in the Arctic Regions.

These puny searching expeditions are not only useless, but a great annoyance to the public, who are led to imagine that great results will be obtained where none can be expected. In our opinion, Captain AUSTIN's expedition was too small, and we would therefore, prefer seeing a country possessing the resources of Great Britain, with plenty of vessels at disposal, sending out in any future expedition four steamers and four sailing vessels; the former to advance through Wellington Channel when possible, and the sailing vessels to remain in winter harbours in the most eligible situations, to fall back upon in case of accident to any of the steamers.—We do not question the courage and intrepidity of British Officers and Sailors, but by placing ample means at their disposal there would be greater certainty of success in every point of view.

We do not think Captain AUSTIN will go to the Arctic Regions again, and therefore we would not be surprised to learn that Captain KELLAY was appointed to take command of the next Squadron, for the purpose of making further search for SIR JOHN FRANKLIN and the missing ships. It would also be advisable to confine the next expedition to the Royal Navy, to prevent a recurrence of that jealousy which existed between the Naval and PENNY's expeditions which returned this year.—We, however, think it would be advisable to place a Steamer and two sailing vessels under Captain PENNY's own independent control, as he exhibited great perseverence, with every prospect of making important discoveries, had he had the means at his disposal, during his recent Arctic voyage in the *Lady Franklin*. That he will go out again there is very little doubt, as when Parliament meets, a vote will in all probability be granted for the purpose.

We have no doubt of future expeditions making important discoveries beyond the icy barriers of the magnetic North Pole, if they have not been made already by Sir John Franklin, as we believe, that in these hitherto unexplored regions on which another sun sheds its rays, there are mountains of gold and precious stones; and who can tell that the invalid who picks up a beautiful pebble or precious stone on the shore of Brighton, may not become possessed of a relic of the far northern regions, which has rolled in the bottom of the sea for ages, since it was detached from its parent rock in that unknown quarter of the world.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society took place at the Mechanics' Institute, in this city on Tuesday evening last. The Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, President of the Society, in the chair. The spacious Hall was, as usual, densely crowded in every part, by a highly respectable auditory, and great numbers were unable to obtain admission. The proceedings were commenced by singing a portion of the 90th Psalm; after which the Rev. Mr. Harrison read the 55th chapter of Isaiah. The President then addressed the meeting, and concluded by calling on the Secretary, Dr. Patterson, to read the Annual Report. We are unable to notice this able document in our present number, but hope to do so on a future occasion. It contained an admirable compendium of the operations of the Parent Society, and of our own Auxiliary, and was listened to throughout with great attention.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Knight, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Mackay,

Resolved—That the Report an abstract of which has been just read, be received and printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong.

Resolved—That this Meeting desires to record its deep sense of the goodness of God, as displayed in the continued prosperity of the British and Foreign Bible Society, both at home and abroad; and rejoices to learn that the events of the last year in the Parent County have served to awaken her zeal and to rekindle fresh interest in behalf of the Bible.

Moved by Dr. Patterson, seconded by Dr. Botsford,

Resolved—That whilst this Meeting desires to express its sympathy with the Parent Society in the great loss sustained by the death of its late venerable and excellent President, LORD BEXLEY, and of its long tried and invaluable Secretary, the Rev. ANDREW BRANDRAM, it would venture to offer its sincere congratulation that the Right Honourable LORD ASHLEY, (now Earl of Shaftesbury,) whose efforts in the cause of humanity are well known, has accepted the office of President, and that a worthy successor to Mr. Brandram has been found to fulfil the important place of Clerical Secretary to the Society.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Ferrie, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cardy,

Resolved—That the recollection and recital of the events of the past should animate us to fresh efforts for the future—and if we believe that the revelations of the Holy Book are too momentous to be concealed, its principles of truth and righteousness too important to be willingly disregarded, its good news of salvation through Christ Jesus our Lord, too precious to be held back, it is surely in the highest degree befitting that we should gladly give our aid to render the heavenly oracles intelligible and accessible to all.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Harris, seconded by N. S. Demill, Esquire,

Resolved—That this meeting rejoices to hear of the continued success which has attended the system of colportage, here and elsewhere, whereby the Word of God has been largely supplied to many destitute places; and it desires to express its cordial approval of the zeal and devotion of the Agent of this Auxiliary, who has, within the last three years, visited almost all parts of the Province; it desires, at the same time, to offer its thanks to all the branches and associations which still co-operate with this auxiliary, and to all who have individually, or collectively, assisted this Society in the work of Bible distribution.

Moved by George Taylor, Esquire, seconded by James R. Reed, Esquire.

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be compose the Committee for the ensuing year, viz.:—Samuel Bayard, M. D., L. B. Botsford, M. D.; Messrs. Samuel Huggins, John Kinnear, John Wishart, Nathan S. Demill, Gilbert T. Ray, Geo. A. Lockhart, W. J. Starr, James McMillan, E. Sears, D. J. McLauchlin, John Armstrong, James Reed, C. A. Hartt and Wm. Girven. *For Portland*—Messrs. John Duncan, James Flewelling, Moses Peck, and A. McL. Seely. *For Carleton*—Messrs. R. Salter, Isaac Clark, and Dr. Waddell.—*Church Times.*

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—An abstract of the census returns from this County is published in the last *Gleaner*, from which we learn that the present population of Gloucester amounts to 11,651 souls; in 1840, the population of Gloucester was 7,751 souls; the increase in ten years is therefore 3,890 souls, being fifty and one-half per cent!

The following comparative statement exhibits the progress of Gloucester in other respects:—

	1840	1851
Inhabited houses,	1,088	1,619
Number of families,	1,193	1,825
Houses building,	50	70
Acres of cleared land,	11,681	19,312
Number of horses,	811	1,174
" of neat cattle,	3,219	4,577
" of sheep,	6,236	8,522
" of swine,	3,643	3,817

The crop of 1850 is thus stated:—Hay, 6835 tons; wheat 23,594 bushels; barley, 8,978 bushels; oats, 53,066; buckwheat, 1236 bushels; Indian corn, 2,222; peas and beans, 1,257 bushels; turnips, 15,108 bushels; potatoes, 314,147 bushels; number of cows milked, 2,015; butter made, 82,691 pounds.

We learn from Wm. McLean, Esq., who has just taken the census of Fredericton, that the number of inhabitants is 4,447. The parish of New Maryland, which was included in the last census is not of course given in this; but we understand that when added, it will give the bounds taken in 1840 an increase of a little over 25 per cent.—*Fred. Reporter.*

ANOTHER UNEXPECTED CALL OF A STEAMER.—On Wednesday morning the new screw-propelled steamer S. S. Lewis, of Boston, 20 days from Liverpool, put into this port for a supply of coal. She was bound to Boston, but experiencing a succession of uncommonly cold, desperate westerly gales all the passage, her stock of coal became almost exhausted on reaching the latitude of Nova Scotia, and therefore her officers concluded it was safest to bear up for Halifax, and renew it before proceeding further.—*Halifax Recorder.*

STEAM FROM PICTOU TO QUEBEC.

We learn that arrangements are in progress for running a Steamer between Picton and Quebec, touching at Shediac and Miramichi, in New Brunswick, and at Gaspe Basin, both ways. To effect this great desideratum a powerful steamer has been procured at Philadelphia, which will be placed upon the line early next spring. The public are indebted to Major B. Hammett Norton, the able and energetic American Consul at Pictou, for this spirited movement. It is Mr. Norton's intention to apply to the several Colonial Legislatures for aid to carry out the enterprise, and it need not be doubted that he will be met in a liberal spirit. The trade on the route about to be facilitated by steam conveyance is already large, and may be increased to almost any extent. It is also more than probable that a large amount of passenger traffic will be attracted into this channel, as the multitude of American pleasure and health seekers would find it very much to their advantage to return from their annual visits to Canada by way of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Altogether the project appears pregnant with success, and would fain hope that some public spirited individuals may yet turn up, who will carry into successful operation a line of Steam Communication between Halifax and Annapolis, via intermediate ports.—*N. Scotian.*

NON-INTERVENTION.—Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, has moved the following resolution in the United States Senate:

Whereas, The signs of the times are portentous of an approaching struggle in Europe, between the Republican masses for constitutional government on the one side, and the advocates of monarchy for absolute government on the other: and *Whereas* it pressingly behoves the representatives of the United Sovereign States of America to seriously consider and betimes to inquire into the relations of the Government and country to this struggle, and their duty in view of it to themselves, to foreign nations, and the international law—therefore be it

Resolved, that the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into, and report upon the expediency of an open declaration by Congress to foreign nations and the world, that the United States holds strictly to the policy and principle that each individual state, nation or power, possesses for itself the exclusive right and sole power to take care and dispose of its own internal concerns, without and exempt from the intervention and interference of any foreign government, state, confederacy, alliance or power whatsoever; and that any such intervention or interference by or on the part of any foreign state, government, confederacy, alliance or power, constitutes an infraction of the law of nations, authorizing and justifying the interposition of any or all other governments, confederacies, or powers at their discretion, to prevent such intervention and to repair such infraction of the law of nations.

Resolved further—That the same committee be instructed to inquire also into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to cause negotiations to be opened with all other constitutional governments, with the view and to the end of obtaining their co-operation with the United States in the declaration aforesaid, and the policy and principles thereof, and in the observance, defence and maintenance of the law of nations in this respect.

☞ IMPORTANT TO SHIP MASTERS!—GEORGE HUTCHINSON, JR., of this City, having procured a superior Astronomical Clock, and suitable Apparatus for correcting, is now prepared to ascertain accurately the error and rate of Chronometers at the old stand of William Hutchinson, Coffee House corner, where all kinds of TIME pieces and Nautical Instruments are carefully repaired.

TOP COATS.—J. Garrett & Co solicit an early inspection of their Fall and Winter Clothing—particularly a lot of Over Coats, finished in better style than any we have heretofore. A few Vests on hand, same as those so much admired at the Exhibition.

☞ RICH GOODS.—The latest fashionable London and Paris Vestings, for Fall and Winter wear, are now exhibited in the magnificent windows of J. Garrett & Co., Merchant Tailors—they even surpass in design the Exhibition Vests, so much admired.

Wiggins' Brick Building, opposite H. Chubb & Co.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medical properties. Indeed, this fact was known to the aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most others, we had almost said all other classes of diseases.

EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," Phila. blown in the glass—each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a wrapper copywright secured 1844, on which will always appear the written signature of "I. BUTTS."—Any one counterfeiting the label or wrapper, or forging the signature of the General Agent, will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

None genuine unless the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, New Brunswick.

☞ IMPURITIES OF THE COMPLEXION originate oftener from obstructions of the pores of the skin, which militate against the healthy circulation of the fluids, than from any other cause.—BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA is universally recommended as the most effectual eradicator of tan, freckles, and eruptive diseases of the skin. Sold by the inventor, William Bogle, 277, Washington Street, Boston.

Sold also by S. L. TILLEY, Druggist, King-street St. John, N. B.

GROUND COFFEE, BLACK PEPPER; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard, all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantity at

JOHN KINNEAR'S.