PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, March 8th.

The House has been principally occupied in receiving petitions. Several relative to the Mining question.

Those relative to Road Grants, including the Road to the *Suspension Bridge* were refused by the House, but referred to the Road Committee.

A petition from the friends of the Tracadie Lepers praying for a resident Physician at the Lazaretto, caused a discussion and produced some warm words between Mr. Williston and Doctor Gordon. It was referred to the Committee of Accounts.

Mr. Needham brought in a Bill to amend an act to increase the Capital Stock of the St. John Water Company.

Mr. Harding brought in a Bill to amend an Act authorising the Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, in St. John, to dispose of certain lands, and presented a petition from the Gas Company for an alteration in their Charter.

A Bill authorising the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers in Queen's County passed in Committee.

The Attorney General announced that Hon. John Montgomery was Yesterday sworn a Member of the Executive Council.

The Speaker seemed to be sinking but did not complain.

The Scrutiny Committee is working hard. Boyd's majority of 18 is wholly reduced. Fitzgerald has now a majority, and it is increasing fast.

FREDERICTON, March 9.

Mr. Hanington brought in report of the Committee on the Fisheries, laid on the table.

Mr. Gray, from the committee appointed to consider the application for an amendment to the charter of the Presbyterian Church reported, that it is not advisable that any Legislative action be taken at present—as sufficient notice has not been given to the Churches interested.

Mr. Partelow brought in a Bill to Incorporate certain bodies connected with the Wesleyan Church.

Mr. Gray a Bill to authorize Messrs. Cunard, Merritt and others to erect a public wharf at Indian Town.

Mr. Smith, a Bill to amend the Act for the local Government of Counties, as far as relates to Westmorland.

Mr. Porter a Bill to Incorporate the St. Croix Bridge Company, and a Bill better securing the Navigation of the St. Croix.

House in Committee on a Bill to give the Magistrates of Northumberland control of the fisheries on the Miramichi River.

Mr. Johnson objected, as giving indefinite powers, progress was reported in order to amend the Bill.

The Bill to Repeal an Act to Amend the Act for the local government of Counties, &c., as far as regards Victoria, passed.

The Bill to divide Kings' Ward, Mr. Partelow wished to be printed. Mr Wilmot stated that Carleton was opposed to the Bill, as giving an undue preponderance to the East side. Messrs. Harding and Needham supported the Bill. House thin.—Progress reported.

The Bill for the Registration of Marriages, &c., was committed. The Attorney General explained the object to be to compel clergymen and others, under a penalty, to keep a Registry of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials, and furnish certified copies to the Clerk of the Peace, semi-annually, who would be bound to file them and keep an index, receiving pay from the Sessions. Messrs. Johnson, Harding, Cutler, Smith and Ryan, said the Bill would be useless and entail expense without commensurate good. Messrs. Needham and Thomson were in favor of the Bill.—Progress Reported—on motion of Mr. Hanington, the Bill was ordered to be printed.

Many petitions received—one from the Commercial Bank for an extension of its Charter.

The time for receiving petitions is extended to Saturday.

The Speaker is very weak, but has decided not to resign. House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Thursday, March 10.—Numerous petitions still coming in—among others, one for the repeal of a section of the Charter to the Hillsboro' Mining Company, received after discussion—one praying the Legislature to protest against the passage of Gladstone's Bill—one against the erection of a Wharf at Indian Town, referred with the Bill to the Committee on Internal Navigation—other petitions on the Mining question—for Wharves, &c., also received.

Mr. English brought in a Bill for the election of the Sheriff of Carleton County. Not received, because not read before the Sessions.

Mr. Pickard brought in a Bill to Incorporate the Nashwaksis Steam Ferry Company.

Attorney General, a Bill to Incorporate the North-west Miramichi Bridge Company.

Mr. Scoullar, a Bill to continue the Act suspending the Militia Law.

House in committee on a Bill to empower the Magistrates of Northumberland to regulate the Fisheries on the Miramichi River. The Members for York opposed it. Atty. General *said the alteration* was necessary. Progress again reported, after considerable discussion.

Bill to extend the Charter of the Aroostook Boom Company. Mr. Partelow asked time to consult parties, and wished to propose amendments. Progress reported.

The Bill to authorise the Trustees of St. Stephens' Church to dispose off lands, and reinvest proceeds, passed without discussion.

Also the Bill to amend the Charter of the Rural Cemetery passed.

A bill to establish the Road from Shediac to Cape Tormentine as a great Road, caused a long discussion, and was postponed three months.

Mr. Macpherson gave notice of a question respecting the disposal of Wild Lands lately laid off in the County of Kent.

The House adjoured after three o'clock.

Friday, March 11.—The Attorney General laid before the House a Despatch on Railway matters. Mr. Partelow, the Treasurer's and Receiver General's accounts. He promised next week, an account shewing the Financial state of the Province, now being prepared by himself.

Mr. Partelow presented a petition from St. John for the suspension of the Liquor Law, and also a petition for its repeal, and said he would move the House to take action on these in a few days.

Mr. Porter presented a like petition from Charlotte County.

Mr. Harding presented a petition from the St. John Telegraph Company, praying that no Bill may pass to extend the privileges of the Miramichi Company, so as to interfere with their rights. The question was referred to a Special Committee, viz: Messrs. Harding, Johnson, Ryan, Hatheway, Hayward, Gordon and Montgomery.

On motion of Mr. Smith, an address for the expenditure of £300 for a Wharf at Dorchester.

On motion of Mr. Cutler, a similar address passed for the repair of a Road and Bridge at Richibucto.

Mr. Styles made a similar motion for a Wharf at Albert—many members spoke of the consequences of such a mode of proceeding. Messrs. Gray, Montgomery and others opposed the first resolution on the ground of inconsistency. The members dwindled away until there was no House. After a short adjournment the discussion was resumed and a call of the House made. The resolution was lost, as was also a resolution proposed by Mr. Ryan to re-consider Mr. Smith's motion.

Dr. Thomson brought in a Bill further to facilitate the erection of a Railroad from Saint Andrews to Quebec.

Mr. Harding brought in a bill to Incorporate the Victoria Mining and Manufacturing Company.

The Surveyor General, in reply to Mr. McPhelim's question of yesterday, stated that there were no applications for extensive tracts of land in Kent.

House adjourned at three o'clock.—No bill committed to-day.

Saturday, March 12.—Petitions are pouring in, among those presented to-day, are the Petitions of Messrs. Sturdee, Parks and Thurgar, for the repeal or suspension of the Liquor Law, or compensation for their Stock.

A petition from Barney O'Toole for the appointment of Poet Laureate and leave to publish his Poems.

Also Petitions against the repeal of the Liquor Law, on the Mining question, &c.

The Report of the Board of Education, on School Petitions, was laid before the House by Mr. Partelow.

Efforts were made by Messrs. Smith, Botsford and others, in several ways, to bring the rejected Petitions before the House, there was much opposition. The Attorney General and others stating that it would be virtually repealing the School Act.

It was agreed that the resolution last submitted by Mr. Smith should lie on the table till Monday.

Mr. Hayward brought in a Bill to revive and continue the Act relating to bounties on Bears and Wolves.

Mr. Smith's Bill to amend the act for the local Government of Counties, &c., so far as relates to Westmoreland, passed in Committee. Albert is included in the provisions which relate to breaking Roads, &c.

The Bill to authorize the sale of the Alms House property in Fredericton passed, also a Bill to incorporate North-West Miramichi Bridge Company. Bill to incorporate Gloucester Agricultural Society, and a Bill to incorporate Agricultural Societies in three parishes in Northumberland.

Several bills were introduced. Mr. Smith one to reduce the fees of Registry.

Mr. Thomson one to incorporate the Chamcook Branch Railway and Dock Company. Mr. Kerr one relating to a lock-up house, and local bills.

Mr. Partelow presented a petition from the Treasurer for an increase of salary. Talk of going actively into work in Committee and the House next week.

Monday, March 14*th*.—Bill to Incorporate Nashwaaksis Ferry Company passed in Committee without discussion. Also, Bills to continue the Watch and Lamp Act, St. John; amend Fire Police Law, Dog Law, St. John; a Bill to connect portions of St. James, and St. Davids, in the County of Charlotte as a school district; a bill to increase the Capital Stock of the St. John Water Company. Some little discussion on a Bill to Incorporate certain bodies in connexion with the Wesleyan Church. Mr. Hatheway proposed an amendment, that Trustees should be elected by the Pew Holders. Mr. Partelow and others asserted that the Bill was formed in accordance with the wishes of the Wesleyan body and ought not to be changed. Amendment withdrawn and Bill passed.

The Bill to Incorporate the Courtenay Bay Bridge Company was committed, and progress reported, to allow the introduction of amendments as to the mode of voting at meetings of the Company.

On motion of Mr. Rice, to go into committee in consideration of the Bill to extend the Charter of the Aroostook Boom Company, there was some discussion; time was asked for parties who have objection or amendments to offer—agreed to stand over till Wednesday week.

Mr. Hanington moved the consideration of the Report on the Fisheries. Postponed for a day or two.

Mr. Scoullar's Bill to extend the Suspension of the Militia Law, passed—extended to 1st May, 1856.

The Secretary brought in the report of the Commissioners of Roads.

Mr. Wilmot presented a petition from Carleton against voting at St. John Civic Election, without regard to Wards. Also a petition in favor of the erection of a Wharf at Indian Town.

Several petitions presented against the repeal or suspension of the Liquor Law.

On Saturday, Mr. Ryan brought in a Bill to substitute fixed weight, for bushel measure in the sale of Potatoes, Grains, &c.—*Tel. to the News Room.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Morning News of Monday gives the following Resolution, as having been brought before the Council, by the Hon. Charles Connell:—

Resolved that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a full and detailed statement of the cost and expenses of Government House from its commencement to the present time, *embracing the following particulars*:—

1st. The original cost of the house and buildings attached.

2nd. The annual amount of repairs of building and other erections on the premises attached, paid from the Provincial Funds.

3rd. A Balance Sheet, showing the entire amount paid from the Public Funds for the erection of said buildings, preserving the grounds, and annual expense for repairs and otherwise from the commencement up to the present time.

Resolved that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency *will be pleased* to cause to be laid before this House, a full and detailed statement of the state and condition of King's College from its foundation to the present time, including the following particulars:—

1st. The original cost of the buildings, together with the annual cost of *keeping the same in repair.*

2nd. The cost of the library, the chemical and other apparatus belonging to the Institution.

3rd. The Salaries of the President, Professors, and others attached to the same and paid annually.

4th. The amount of tuition money annually paid by the Students—the amount of scholarship annually paid out of the Provincial funds.

5th. The quantity, condition, and locality of the lands belonging to the College, with the annual income derived from the same, from the commencement to the present time.

6th. A statement of the number of Students actually attending annually the College, with the whole number of persons who have graduated at the same from its first commencement.

7th. A Balance Sheet, showing the entire amount from whatever source received, specifying the amount received from each source, together with the amount of the entire expenditure from the commencement of the Institution to the present time.

The Fisheries and Reciprocal Trade.

HOUSE, WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Mr. Hanington, from the Committee appointed on the 28th day of February last, to take under consideration that paragraph in His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, relative to the Fisheries and Reciprocal Trade, submitted their Report; and he having read same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the important matters in connection with the Fisheries and Reciprocal Trade, adverted to in the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session, having those subjects under their consideration, report—

"That the prompt and efficient protection afforded by the Imperial Government to the Fisheries of British North America, and the attention and regard given to Colonial interests in the negotiations during the past year, which secured their Coasts from Foreign aggression, and enabled British subjects to enjoy unmolested their rights and privileges, has inspired the inhabitants of New-Brunswick with increased confidence in the determination of the Mother Country to maintain to the fullest extent, their rights and privileges in this invaluable source of industry and wealth:—and they would express their firm belief that a continuance of the same efficient protection will prove infinitely more advantageous and satisfactory than the acceptance of any equivalent yet offered by the American Government, for a participation in their Fisheries. We are confident that if our exclusive right to those Fisheries be firmly maintained, a rapid increase of the marine of the Colonies will be manifest, and the value of this branch of commerce and industry will lead the American people to yield satisfactory equivalents for a participation in their advantages.

"That the Harbour and River Fisheries of this Province should not, nor can be given up, to be participated in by any Foreign Power upon any terms or for any consideration whatsoever.

"That the full and unmolested enjoyment of the Fisheries on the Coasts of this Province, is of the utmost importance, *forms an incalculable source of wealth*, and is of inestimable value to the people of New-Brunswick.

"Maritime Nations at all times and in all parts of the world have claimed certain exclusive privileges within three miles of their shores, and by universal custom the claim has been defined by lines, not from Basins or Harbours, but from the Head Lands along the Coasts, which doctrine has been fully recognized by the most eminent American Jurists, as well as all others;—and by the express conditions of the Treaty of 1818, the citizens of the United States were for ever restricted from fishing within three marine miles of the Coasts, Bays, Creeks or Harbours of certain portions of the British North American Colonies, which restriction was well expressed, and is incapable of being misunderstood.

"That the prosperity of New-Brunswick does not depend upon reciprocity of trade with the United States, but to facilitate and extend commercial intercourse between the Countries, we would, upon a fair reciprocity of trade and commercial relations between this Province and the United States, be willing that that Power should participate in the enjoyment of the Coast Fisheries, and that should not the United States agree to such an equitable and fair reciprocity, further negotiations with them should be broken off, and the terms of the Treaty of 1818 strictly enforced; and we are of opinion, that Foreign Countries of Europe or South America, have equivalents to offer, and that New-Brunswick would obtain as great advantages by admitting one or more of those nations to a participation in these valuable Fisheries as could be afforded by the United States.

"That the offer of the American people to concede to the people of this Province the like privilege of fishing on their Coasts, in consideration for what they seek on the Coasts of the British Provinces, is delusive in its tendency:—With the finest Fisheries in the world upon their shores, the Colonies need not seek the waters of the United States for fish. This specious offer is intended only to deceive the uninformed, and is well known both by the Americans and Colonists to be valueless; and equally well to both is known the immense value of the privileges sought to be obtained by the United States.

"When the welfare of the Empire requires external changes in the regulations of Trade and alterations in her relations with Foreign Powers, the peculiar interests of the Colonies have not been permitted to disturb the general arrangement by the continuance of restrictive regulations. The Fisheries are the gift of a beneficent Providence to the countries they surround, and form no part of any complicated policy: The Fisheries on our shores are ours by inheritance, and by the universal custom of Nations; and to allow them to be participated in by a Foreign Power, without our consent, would be a sacrifice of our rights and interests in a part of the territory of the Province, place the Colonists in a humiliating position too painful to contemplate, and be inconsistent with the National honor.

"The Committee most strongly press upon the consideration of the House, the anomalous position in which the North American Colonies are placed in these commercial transactions with the United States:—While the extremely indulgent liberality of the Mother Country has opened the Ports of the Colonies to that Republic, by which American ships are suffered to enter therein on the same terms as British ships, and take on board cargoes either for the United Kingdom or to any other Colony, Colonial, as well as other British vessels, are precluded from carrying cargoes from one State of the Union to another, and the restriction is even extended to their new State of California.

"Your Committee would ask is this fair, or ought it to be submitted to?

"American ships have a right, and are exercising it to an enormous extent, in supplying New Australia with their staple productions and manufactures, on equal terms as British and Colonial ships pursuing the same trade from Great Britain and her Colonies:—why therefore should we not have the privilege of loading vessels and trading therewith from New York, Boston, and other American Ports, to California, or other States of the Republic? This does not stop here: American vessels and American steamers can be built and equipped in the United States, and sold in the British and Colonial markets, evade the high import duties on the various articles used in their construction, receive British Registers, and have all the advantages connected with these privileges, while British and Colonial ships possess no such privileges or advantages in the United States.

"These advantages so generously ceded to the United States have not had the effect of altering their illiberal policy, but has increased their rapacity and made them adhere more rigidly to their restrictive system.

"That had these great advantages been withheld by Her Majesty's Government, we believe, to obtain them, the American people would gladly ceded to the Colonies more than what is now required before admitting them to participate in our Fisheries.

"Your Committee wish these restrictions swept away, and fair and honorable reciprocity established; but if these reasonable demands be withheld, your Committee would meet the United States on their own grounds:—give them reciprocity in earnest, by imposing discriminating duties on all their productions, equal at least to those imposed upon us—and take steps to induce Her Majesty's Government to withdraw from the citizens of the United States those important privileges in conformity with the spirit of the Navigation Laws, agreeably to the authority vested in Her Majesty and Council by the 10th Section of those Laws.

"Your Committee have good reason to apprehend, from recent official papers laid before the American Congress, as well as by the Message of the late President of the United States to that Body, that the American Government will seek to negotiate separate Treaties on the subject of the Fisheries and reciprocal trade respectively.

"This course your Committee are decidedly of opinion, if acceded to by the Imperial Government, would result extremely adverse to the interests of British North America. They contend that but one Treaty, embracing all the objects now under discussion between the two Governments, relative to the Fisheries and extension of Commerce, should be negotiated, and no concessions whatsoever ought to be made of the Fisheries, even for a very limited period, without what is sought for from the American Government being made a prominent consideration for such concessions.

"In conclusion, your Committee feel it their duty calmly to express their opinion: that in former negotiations between the United States and the Mother Country, where Colonial interests were involved, the Americans have obtained the advantage, and that the admission of the citizens of that Republic to a participation in our Fisheries, without a full equivalent, consented to and agreed upon by the Colonial authorities, would have a most disastrous effect upon the interests, views and feelings of the Colonists, destroy our confidence in in a system of government by which our inalienable rights were given up, and accelerate the separation of these Colonies from the Parent State.

"Your Committee would therefore recommend to the House to bring the whole subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government by humble Address, and that the Legislative Council be requested to join therein.

"D. HANINGTON, *Chairman.*
GEORGE KERR,
A. BALDARIE,
R. B. CUTLER,
JOHN JORDAN,
C. MACPHERSON,
WM. PORTER.

Committee Room, 7th March 1853."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—At a Court of Privy Council held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, Feb. 21st, Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen, and resigned the seals of office as Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. At the same court the Right Hon. Geo. Earl of Clarendon, Knight of the Garter, was sworn as Principal Secretary for the same department. The London Times makes the following remarks in reference to this change in the Cabinet:—

Most of our readers are probably already aware that this arrangement was contemplated at the time of the formation of the present Government, and that Lord Clarendon had already been designated by the Prime Minister for the office he is now about to fill. It was thought, however, highly desirable that Lord John Russell should occupy a position in the New Cabinet, which at the same time required the sanction of his constituents in the chief city of this empire, and afforded the strongest proof of his earnest and unqualified adherence to the Government in whose formation he took so important a part. But it had already been felt that Lord John's physical strength was unequal to the labor of leading the House of Commons in addition to the business of a great department in the Executive Government. We have been reminded by a great historical authority that there is no instance of a Minister leading the House of Commons at the age which Lord John Russell has now attained; and the increasing importance of that post, which no one else can fill at this time with so much authority and experience, renders it desirable that his powers should be devoted to the general preparation and advocacy of the measures of the Government in Parliament, without the additional and moderate burden of a department which has so often proved fatal to more robust men. It is, we believe, on these grounds that Lord John Russell resigns the Foreign office, retaining a seat in the Cabinet and the leadership of the House of Commons. He thus gives the nation the benefit of his long tried abilities in the sphere in which they may be most useful to the public, since; but in the most patriotic and disinterested manner, without the ordinary distinctions of office, without patronage, and without salary. There can, we apprehend, be no dispute as to the constitutional right of the Sovereign to summon to the Cabinet Council any member of the Privy Council with or without office, and no man in the Cabinet is more qualified than Lord John Russell to express the views and policy of the Government to the House of Commons.

American Cotton and Indian Capabilities.—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 14th, Mr. Bazley, the president, said:—During the last eleven years America has supplied cotton to an amazing extent, and the increase has been so enormous that it has actually amounted to seventy-seven per cent: but, during that period, the supply from the East Indies had been diminishing, and at the present moment the reduction was as much as sixteen per cent. With these differences palpably placed before us, we do arrive at the conclusion that there must be something egregiously wrong in the one country, while in the other we see the developement of immense energy and industry. In the United States they have, for years, been sedulously paying attention to the construction of railways, and they now have, in existence and in prospect, railways to the extent of upwards of 30,000 miles; but in India we have not even to the extent of 100 miles in existence, in construction, or in prospect. Glance at the one and then at the other, and really we ought to feel ashamed at the want of energy and enterprise, either on the part of the community in this country or on the part of the governing powers in India. Better times, I hope, will await us; and, while the commercial and manufacturing communities may be limiting their efforts to obtain only industrial alterations connected with the intercourse with India, in all probability our legislators may devote their time and attention to such political changes and improvements as may be requisite to facilitate the development of those economical changes and improvements that we shall seek.

"DOING WELL AT THE DIGGINGS."—The last accounts from Australia continue satisfactory.—At a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of the *Marylebone* district, London, a member of the Board read a letter from one of twenty-five girls from the Workhouse, who were sent out to Australia in 1849, at the charge of the Parish, in which after expressing her gratitude for the benevolent act of the guardians which had wrought such an improvement in their condition, says among other things, "I need only add that all the girls who came out with me are married—(a laugh)—and most of them have got children.—(Continued laughter.) I have got a little boy.—(increased laughter.) We are all doing well."

St. John, March 15th, 1853.

MR. EDITOR.—How truly can many say with Kirk White, "England, with all thy faults I love thee still"—Yes, and the following lines may not be *unacceptable* to such, if you can find room for them. Yours truly,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Oh England! well I love thee; oft recall
Thy pleasant fields; thy hills that sloping fall;
Thy woods of many shade and cool retreat;
Thy rivers in their sedges murmuring sweet,
Where once with I rode feel I as at a stray,
Muttering my rhyme by the way;
And pouring prolicous sighs, I know not why,
And dropping soft tears from my moaning eye.—
Yes! much I love thee;—turn not thy face
Away as tho' thou heard'st a heartless alien's lay.
Oh! also I and dreaming youth flew over this head
Free from thy pleasant lawns the wander'r fled;
And tho' maturer years have marked her brow,
And somewhat chill'd perchance her feelings now,
Still thy inner sweet heart beat warm for thee,
Much does it wish thee great—much does it wish thee free.

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, March 15, 1853.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The steamship *Africa* arrived at New York at 3½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon. She was detained at Liverpool in consequence of a terrible storm, which prevented her mails getting on board. She brought 58 passengers and $17,000 in specie.

MARKETS.—A Liverpool circular of the 28th says:—The Cotton market is quiet, and in the absence of speculative enquiry, has declined ¼d.

Breadstuffs are dull.—Wheat declined 2d. per 70 lbs., and Flour 6d per bbl. Indian Corn nominally the same as last week.

TIMBER.—The arrivals of timber at Liverpool in January are 500 tons less than last year.—Sales of Yellow Pine of 14 inches at 1s 3d. Two cargoes St. John Spruce Deals at £9 17s. to £9 18s. 3d. The market is nearly cleared of Railway Sleepers, and they are wanted.

London Circulars say Wheat and Flour are rather cheaper, but do not change quotations. Corn is firm; Iron ditto.

The most singular feature of the news is, that France, while professing to act in conjunction with Austria in the Montenegrian difficulty, is now on terms of the closest friendship with Turkey.

Apprehensions are entertained of an outbreak in Hungary. Mazzini is supposed to be in Milan.

An important debate took place in the House of Lords on Thursday, on the subject of War with Ava. Earl Ellenborough moved for the production of a letter written in 1829 by the East India Company to the Governor General, giving instructions as to operations in any future war with Ava—especially with reference to the proclamation for the annexation of Pegu. Earls Aberdeen and Derby both defended the policy hitherto pursued, and the latter read a memorandum written by the late Duke of Wellington, going to prove that war could not have been avoided, and in justice both to Pegues and England, Government was bound not to stop short of the annexation of that Province.

In the Commons on Friday, the subject of Jewish Disabilities was under discussion. A motion by Lord John Russell, that the House go into Committee to consider the subject, was carried by a vote of 234 to 209.

The chief mate of the steamer Victoria, lost off Dublin, has been indicted for manslaughter.

The Board of Trade returns for January show an increased export of nearly a million sterling over the same month last year.

John Williams, a native of Boston, has been sentenced to death for a murder on the highway of an old man named Andrew Maber, at Edinburgh.

The ship Three Bells has arrived in the Thames from Melbourne, with 75,000 ounces of gold.

It is not believed on the London Exchange that the difficulty between Austria and Turkey will lead to a war.

FRANCE.—The greatest efforts were being made to reduce the estimates within the limits necessary to produce a Budget, on which the Emperor has set his heart. It will be laid before the Assembly in March.

AUSTRIA.—Letters from Vienna are full of the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor. The assassin says he had no accomplices, and that it was not his intention to kill the Emperor, but only to give him a mark.

SHIP NEWS.—The steamer Africa spoke the Canada off the Skerries, going in.

Loading at Liverpool—Liberia, Siam, and Bell Carrig; at London, the Miramichi; at the Clyde, Henry Holland—all for St. John.

Spoken, Feb. 15th, lat. 48, long. 12, barque Wm. Carson, from Virginia for London.

BIBLE SOCIETY JUBILEE FUND.—It gives us much pleasure to understand that in many of the Churches in the City and throughout the Province collections were made in behalf of this fund last Lord's day. The amounts collected have not come to our knowledge, except the following:—In Trinity Church, about £23, the Methodist Churches, about £18, and Sydney Street Free Church, £5 10s. We hope to be able to give a fuller statement in our next.

The Secretary of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society desires to acknowledge the receival of £2 5s. from the Rev. Mr. M'Callum, of Cardigan, County of York, as the collection made in his Church, for the Jubilee Fund, and which he desires to be appropriated towards the distribution of the Scriptures in China.

The Secretary would also acknowledge the receival of a donation of £5 from John Boyd, Esquire, M. D., of this City, for the Jubilee Fund.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening the closing lecture of the season was delivered by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, M. A. His subject was *Reminiscences of Eminent Men.* The lecture was partly written, and partly delivered *extempore.* At the close of the written part a glance was taken at the Course of Lectures that had been delivered during the Season, which appeared to the Rev. lecturer quite enough for one winter. The *reminiscences* were very interesting and full of entertaining anecdote. Dr. Chalmers, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cooke of Belfast, Sir David Brewster, Lord Lindsay, Sir David Wilkie, Dr. Duff, and several other distinguished men, were brought forward as some of those with whom the Rev. Lecturer had enjoyed either more or less sweet and familiar intercourse. Their character he scanned with the most perfect freedom, and to each allotted his proper share of distinction. In this lecture we had a fair specimen of Mr. Ferrie's manner in the pulpit, and an exhibition of the ease and accuracy with which he composes, and of his rapidity and correctness as an *extempore* orator. The lecture formed an excellent close to the season.

COUNTRY TRAFFIC.—On Friday morning, says the *News*, two gentlemen going to Hampton, counted 53 sleighs between the Hay Scales and Torryburn, coming to the city, with country produce, and altogether between the city and Hampton, they passed 163. There were 15 loads of hay among them.

☞ We have been handed a copy of the "Reports of the Board of Commissioners and of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum of New-Brunswick, for the year 1852,"—but too late to notice more particularly to-day.

☞ We have received from Messrs. McMillan, *Godey's Lady's Book* for March, which contains the usual amount of interesting literary matter; and a number of handsome engravings and wood cuts. Copies can be obtained at the Phœnix house.

COLD.—The thermometer at seven o'clock this morning stood at 7°.

A telegraphic despatch was received at the News Room on Thursday last from Halifax, announcing that Mr. Howe had withdrawn the Government Railway Bills, and that a Committee had been appointed to report Bills for Railways by Companies. The Committee consists of Messrs. Uniacke, Johnston, Wier, Killam, Howe, Hall and Henry.

Steamer Arabia, Capt. Judkins, sailed from New York on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, with 56 passengers and $215,000 in specie on freight.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The clipper ship Flying Cloud, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Canton, spoke Jan. 13th, schr. Ceres, four days from Port Natal for Cape Town, who reported the Kaffir war to have terminated.

The first of the semi-monthly mails between Hong Kong and London, under the new arrangement, was to leave Hong Kong January 11.

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.—One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in New Orleans, broke out on Wednesday afternoon, 2d inst., in the upper part of the Alabama Cotton Press. The flames spread rapidly and gained a tremendous headway before the engines arrived. It destroyed nearly all the contents of the press, besides a large quantity of cotton piled in the streets. The amount of cotton destroyed is ascertained to be about 18,000 bales, valued at $850,000 at the least. Insurances had been effected in various offices to the amount of $350,000. Several cotton factors had no insurance. Many other presses in the city were in great danger, but were saved. It is believed that several negroes perished in the flames.

The Picayune *Mail* says:—"Who will present President Pierce with a pick-knife? Amid other favors bestowed this should not be forgotten. He is a regular Yankee, and will no doubt have some whittling to do."

A man was arrested in New York a few days since and committed as a vagrant, when on his person was found the sum of $185 in gold.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—It appears by the annual report of the New-York State engineer and surveyor, that 313 persons have been killed and 197 injured on the railroads of that State during the past year. This is a fearful number, and does not speak well for the safety of railroad travelling in that State.

Capt. Ericsson proposes to take his vessel to New York, whence he contemplates going on a voyage to Australia, six weeks hence, and thence to England.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.—The brigt. Tornado, from New York, arrived at Bermuda on the 28th ult., having experienced heavy weather, and losing 21 cattle out of a deck-load of 50. Emigration was going on from Bermuda for Australia.

H. M. steamer *Highflyer*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, arrived at Bermuda on the 16th ult. This is the steamer which was erroneously reported a short time ago as having blown up at Jamaica, with 400 men. The fever had disappeared from the West India squadron.

His Excellency Sir John Campbell, late Governor of St. Vincent, has fallen a victim to the Yellow Fever.

In Dominica, the Legislature intend to request a loan of £100,000 from the mother country, to assist the people to put their buildings and machinery in order, that they may compete with the other Sugar Islands.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SHIPS.—The demand for our vessels in Liverpool, and some other British ports, still continues increasing, and, we are happy to learn, that everything in the shape of a well built New-Brunswick Ship meets with a ready sale across the water. It is stated that the ship *Conway*, of this port, which recently sustained such severe damage in a gale, near Liverpool, has been repaired and sold for £11 5s. sterling per ton. She was owned by Messrs. Owens & Duncan. We trust our shipbuilders, however, will not be too sanguine as to the future, but confine their operations within moderate limits, as it cannot be expected that the present state of unusual prosperity will continue permanent. It must be borne in mind that the immense fleet of large vessels now lying idle at the Australian ports, for want of hands to bring them home, may get relieved as the gold diggings begin to fall off in their yield, and the result will be a glut of ships in the Liverpool market, as we have always seen in the times that are past, and which we may live to see again.—*Cour.*

PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW YORK.—We are informed that the congregation under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Thomson, formerly of this City, has just effected the purchase of that splendid Church at the corner of Grand and Crosby-streets, for the sum of $55,000. The congregation has increased so largely, under Mr. Thomson's ministrations, as to render a removal necessary; every sent in his present Church being occupied. These good news will be very gratifying to his many friends in this Province, who, in some measure, anticipated them, as the pleasing result of his faithful and eloquent pulpit expositions.—*Ib.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, a workman in the Ship Yard of Messrs. Sime, opposite Indian Town, named David Laskey, had both his thighs broken, and also the right leg below the knee, by slipping into a saw-pit and a plank falling upon him. The right leg has since been amputated.—*New-Ekr.*

FIRE POLICE.—At a meeting of the City Fire Police, held on Wednesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—J. M. Walker, Esq., *Captain*; W. O. Smith, Esq., *Lieutenant*; G. W. Whitney, *Secretary*; Jas. Gerow, *Treasurer.*

Sergeants—Robt. Shives, Geo. W. Smith, Alex. Jardine, and T. W. Daniel.—*News.*

LAUNCHED.—At Indiantown on Saturday last, a new Steamer named the "*Richmond*," in honor of a Parish in the County of Carleton, and owned by Messrs. Hatheway, Small & Tupper, to run between Fredericton, Woodstock and Grand Falls. She is a beautiful model, light draft of water, and the Machinery was constructed by Messrs. Fleming & Humbert upon the high-low principle. She promises well for the enterprise of the owners and accommodation of the public, and we are assured that she will be in every way a superior Steamer for the work.—*Ib.*

Golden Triumph of the Voluntary Principle!—We have often recommended our Episcopalian friends to try the working of the Voluntary Principle. They have at last taken our advice, and the success of the attempt has been complete. Not only have they succeeded in building a splendid College for teaching Law and Physic, on the principles of the Thirty-nine Articles, and in collecting a brilliant staff of Oxford and Cambridge Professors, but they have literally clothed their Chancellor in gold. A fac simile of Prince Albert's Cambridge gown is henceforth to invest our worthy Chief Justice, while performing his University functions. Our correspondent, *An Episcopalian*, questions the expediency of such *investments*, but however this may be, one thing is apparent, Voluntaryism works well, even amongst Episcopalians. We commend this fact to those who still adhere to antiquated notions about Clergy Reserves & Government grants.—*Toronto Globe.*

Chalmers' Free Church, Quebec.—This beautiful edifice was opened for divine service yesterday. In the afternoon, the newly appointed pastor, the Rev. Mr. Clark, preached in presence of His Excellency the Governor General, Colonel the Honorable Robert Bruce, a number of the Legislature, and in addition to the Free Church Congregation, quite a crowd of persons from every church in the city. Mr. Clark preached appropriately from these words:—"We preach Christ crucified."

The gas-fittings, the style of the pulpit, the galleries, the roof, the pews, and the gothic-stained glass windows of this fine church, are very strikingly appropriate.—*Quebec Chronicle, 7th.*

Citizens of Montreal!—insist upon having the GREAT BRIDGE, to span the river from *Isle Ronde*, or from St. Helens—that's our fancy project—and then you and your properties, and your business will be with him, instead of being without the throw of the vast commerce that will attend the gigantic western railroads.—*Montreal Herald.*

Citizens of Quebec!—insist upon having the Great Bridge to span the river at the Chaudiere, and then you and your properties &c.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—We take the following paragraphs from the Inaugural address of President PIERCE, at Washington, on the 4th instant, being all that we have room for:—

We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have every thing to invite us to the cultivation of the arts of peace and amity with all nations. Purpose of mine it shall be to keep the office, which by the suffrages of my countrymen I now hold, free from all entanglements, and just I may safely give the assurance that no act of my administration shall leave a blot on our fair record, and that I may safely give the assurance that no act of the government shall, if my constitutional control will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world.

An administration which would be worthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should not cease to be influenced by the conviction that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is your privilege as a nation to speak of a distant past.

The striking incidents of history, replete with instruction and punishing admonitions, gleaned for topical confidence, are compressed in a period comparatively brief, but of your present limited, your future is boundless. Its objects are the high and noble pathway of advancement, its limits as distant as human ken can scan, and courage, measure policy should embrace, not less the distant future than the urgent present.

The great object of our pursuit as a people are the best to be obtained by peace and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind.

With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. From the course of their growth we should open new channels of trade and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefit reciprocated will be equal and mutual.

Of the complicated European system on national policy we have heretofore been and yet dwell. From their wars, their name is, and long ours, we have been happily almost entirely exempt. While they are confined to the nation which gave them existence, within their legitimate jurisdiction they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies, and in cause of human freedom and universal amelioration. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the national influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity.

The President concludes as follows:

But let not the foundation of our hope rest on man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberation, it will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passions are rejected, it must be felt that there is national security but in the nation's humble acknowledgment of dependence on God and his overruling Providence.

We have been carried safely through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let them still be consulted as an oracle divine,