ship some copies of the Speech in which I stated my objections to Mr. Gladstone's measure.

I also send to your Lordship copies of the Bill, and of the altered Bill which Mr. Gladstone subsequently introduced, but which was not discussed in the House.

The Subject will doubtless be renewed in the next Session of Parliament, and in the event of legislation upon it by Her Majesty's Government, it will afford me much assistance if your Lordship will favor me with your opinion upon the present [illegible] Church in your Diocese in a more efficient and satisfactory position.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton.

New Brunswick.

On this letter I shall now make some remarks.

The letter mentions, in the first place, that some copies of the Colonial Secretary's speech were enclosed to me. This had already appeared in all the newspapers consequently here was no information to communicate. Secondly,—a copy of Mr. Gladstone's first Bill and altered Bill was enclosed these had also been published and circulated in the Province previously to my receipt of the letter. Thirdly—no suggestion is offered to me of calling public attention to the subject of Synods, but "*in the event of legislation by Her Majesty's Government*," (a contingency sufficiently remote) my opinion on the present state of the Church in my Diocese, and on legislative changes desirable to be made, is requested. To this letter I have not yet replied, for the following reasons. After waiting a little while to see whether I should be favoured with the views of my elder brethren on the subject, I determined to take time to consider what reply should be given on a matter of so great importance, and was soon entirely occupied with my tour of confirmation through the Eastern part of the Province. Just before I set out, the Archdeacon, (whose views on the matter had been formed without any reference to Mr. Gladstone, as far back as the first establishment of the Church Society) called on me with a request from the Fredericton Deanery, that I would call a meeting to consider the subject of Mr. Gladstone's Bill. I assented to the request, on condition that the Clergy in other Deneries were desirous of the same movement, which I said "did not orginate with me," but with the Clergy themselves.

On further consideration, it seemed to me much more likely to secure general consent, if I limited the subject of discussion to a point in which I supposed that most persons who had yearly met in our Church Society would agree, viz:—that it was desirable that the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity, by representation, should occasionally or statedly, meet and arrange affairs in which they are all alike interested. I did not suppose it possible that any of the Clergy or any considerable body of the laity, who have been acting on this self-same principle for the last sixteen years, would now come forward to repudiate it. And though Synodical assemblies might find it necessary to deal with some subjects which it does not fall within our province to discuss at your yearly meetings, yet I thought it would not be difficult to limit the range of subjects, not to settle the broad and comprehensive principles on which we should proceed. I was desirous also, that no one should be committed, I did not wish to commit myself, to a hasty approval or condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, until we had heard more on the subject, and understood it more thoroughly, and had also become acquainted with the thoughts and wishes of our brethren in other parts of the British dominions. Had my advice been taken, instead of repudiating our own acknowledged principles, we should simply have reaffirmed them, and pronounced them capable of being carried into action on a somewhat wider scale. We should not have been in any wise committed to the approval of the clauses of Mr. Gladston'es Bill, indeed, if necessary, we could all have guarded ourselves against the approval. It was supposed, however, by some persons, (most erroneously) that the Bishop was anxious to force Synods upon the Laity, whether they would have them or no; and that if they admitted the principle of a Bill, *which, after all, is simply permissive, and which, if it were now law, would not compel us to act unless we were so minded*, they would be deemed to have conceded every thing. These unreasonable suspicions were, with a diligence worthy of a better cause, impressed on the public mind, and hence the parishioners, in divers places, met, read Mr. Gladstone's Bill (hereby confuting the objection that no one knew anything of it) and condemned it as a whole, and so, (without knowing it) condemned themselves. They will learn in due time, no doubt, to set this down to the account of the persons who fostered these unjust suspicions in their minds. I had suggested the appointment of Lay delegates to explain the wishes of the Laity, but the suggestion was not favorably received. A very few parishes appointed Lay delegates, but in the more important districts of St. John and Fredericton, none (except from Carleton, St. James, and Portland) were accredited. What possible benefit could arise from calling together a few gentlemen from one or two sections of the Province, when the majority had declined to send representatives? They might, it is true, have spoken for themselves, and for those who sent them, but they could not have represented those who had declined to act. Those who were not Lay delegates might also have spoken, but a Diocesan meeting was not called for this purpose. In short, when the Laity as a body refused to act, a Diocesan meeting became an absurdity. Before, however, this meeting could be called, the Government, to which Sir John Pakington belonged, had resigned, and with that resignation all my opportunities of communication with the Colonial Secretary ended. I was only called on to give my opinion "*in the event of legislation*" by the the then existing Government, and did not feel inclined to offer my opinion to a new Government, when I did not know that it would be acceptable or was wanted

In fine, I have been censured for with holding information of which every body, who cared to read the newspapers, was possessed already. I have been suspected of concocting a plan, when I had never harboured the thought of it. I have been accused of replying to Sir John Pakington in a strain similar to that of my good brother of Quebec, when I never sent an answer. I have been blamed for not following the Colonial Secretary's advice to obtain an expression of public opinion, when the advice was never given, Even falsehood has been insinuated, because I asserted that I was not in communication with the Government, when, as I again assert, I was not at the time the question was put to me, in communication with it, and am not now, the only opportunity of putting myself in communication having unexpected gone by. I have been accused of entertaining a treasonable design against the Church of England, when I abhor the treachery, and am shocked at the imputation. I have been suspected of being a vehement advocate of Synodical action, when I only expressed an opinion favorably to it, without taking any active measures to promote it. Still I shall be ready to serve the members of the Church, and hope to serve them all, in a matter in which I feel assured the best interests of the Church are concerned, though I think they may find a much warmer advocate of Synodical assemblies of Clergy and Laity at the present moment, than.

Rev. and dear brethren,

Your faithful friend and brother,

JOHN FREDERICTON

P. S.—I have just received the following information from Montreal. At a general meeting of Clergy and Lay delegates, holden on January 19, 1853, after a full discussion, it was resolved without a division, that Mr. Gladstone's Bill with its amendments be adopted, and that the Bishop be requested to forward the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with such remarks as to his Lordship seem appropriate.

The amendments proposed are as follows:—

1. With reference to the first clause: That the Imperial Stat., 23 Henry VIII., c. 19, so far as the same may affect churches in the colonies, now included or hereafter to be included in the Schedule A, should be repealed.

2. With reference to the same clause: and in order, more clearly to define what shall constitute Lay Membership; that all persons having received Christian Baptism, and made a written declaration that they are bona fide members of the Church of England to the Clergyman of their Parish or District, or are communicants of said Church, shall be so considered for the purposes of the said act.

3. With reference to the same clause: That in order to produce, as far as possible, uniformity of action in the Dioceses in the North American Colonies, it is desirable the senior Bishop for the time being, should be appointed *Provincial Metropolitan*, and that there should be a General Convention of all the Dioceses convened under his presidency; *that no Canon, Rule, or Regulation should be in force as the act of such General Convention, until it shall be allowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Metropolitan.*—and that the Diocesan Conventions, meeting under each particular Bishop, should be restricted from passing any Canons contrary to the Laws and Canons of the General Conventions, also, that in framing any new Canons, or accepting these of 1603 to the present state of the church in these colonies, it should not be lawful for any Synod or Convention so assembled, [illegible] *of the Holy Scriptures*, in the Book of Common Prayer, or in the Thirty-nine Articles now in use, or to do any thing which shall affect any matters of Doctrine, or interfere with the supremacy of the Crown, or the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Metropolitan.

4. *With reference to the same clause; That the concluding words from "subject always" to the end, be altogether omitted.*

5. With regard to the 6th clause: The committee do not understand on what principle the oath of supremacy is not included together with the oath of allegiance particularly as it forms part of the service for the ordinations of Bishops, Priests and Deacons as now in use; *And they further recommend that it should be everywhere retained, where it is now by law required.*

And further, the Committee recommend:—

6. That in order to avoid the great expense and delay which would necessarily attend an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan, by any one conceiving himself aggrieved by any judgment or decision of a Diocesan Convention, Bishop, or other Court, or authority in the Colonies, authority be granted to the said Metropolitan to name and constitute a Court of Appeals, within the Colony, to execute his authority in the same, in hearing and determining of such appeal; *the right of direct appeal to the Metropolitan in England, being nevertheless still retained.*

7. That in any legislation for the Church in these Colonies, it is most desirable that any hindrances to a full and free communion, between ourselves and other Reformed Episcopal Churches should be removed, as recommended in "the Minutes of a conference of the Bishops of Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Montreal, holden at Quebec, in 1851."

The Chronicle.

Saint John, February 28, 1853.

RECIPROCITY. (*Continued.*)

The second demand made by our very *liberal* neighbour is, that he have free and perfect right to the use of ALL our *Rivers, Lakes*, and *Canals*, to navigate them with vessels and floats of every description whatever. That the Provinces should consent to such an arrangement, could never enter the head of any sane man. A grant of this nature to our republican neighbor is pregnant with more disasters than at first meets the eye. We will suppose the Provinces silly enough to make such a concession; we will suppose our rivers spotted over with Yankee vessels engaged in every conceivable way of truck and trade, supplying the wants of the interior of the Provinces, either duty paid or otherwise, *just as he could work it*, what chance would our vessels have of carrying deals, firewood, or ship-timbers, or of doing a trading business in our own waters? Everybody knows that where Yankees are permitted to trade, British subjects cease to do business; their "universal notions," their indomitable perseverance, their innate love of smuggling, and "working the quirk," which has become proverbial all over the world, all conspire to set competition with them at defiance. Again, in their own territory at the Madawaska, which abounds with the finest timber, such is their subtlety, that they would build ships, and either by hook or crook float them down our river, and thereby materially deteriorate that (now valuable) branch of our resources. These, with various other serious objections, would go far to render our privileges on our waters a mere nullity. Again; they ask us to abolish the export duty of one shilling a thousand on all timber taken by them from our waters. Or in other words, to give them a boon of thousands out of our annual revenue, and tax ourselves to make good the deficiency. A further stab is made at our progress and prosperity in their desire to have admitted, *duty free*, the following articles:—Grains, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, seeds, unmanufactured flax, and animals of all kinds, undried fruits; fish of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, and fresh; meats, salted, smoked, and fresh; butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, ores of all kinds, and marble in its crude or worked state, gypsum, ground or unground, ashes, firewood, agricultural implements, including axes; fish oil, broom-corn, bark, unwrought burr-stones, dye-stuffs, rice, cotton, manufactured tobacco, and unrefined sugar. This, while it would go far to destroy a good market now open to our brethren in Canada, would also be a death-blow to that enterprise that has recently been so conspicuous among our Provincial farmers. Our desire is to eat the productions of our own Province; we now produce beef, pork, and poultry, inferior to none in the world, and therefore have no desire to be supplied with Yankee pork, fed on "beech-nuts and rattle-snakes." Again; say our *liberal* neighbours, we want to enter the ports of the British West India Isles with lumber at the same rates as those charged to British vessels. This, so to speak, would "put the fix" finally and for ever on all further intercourse between the North American Colonies and the West Indies. The circumstance of the Americans having salt provisions and flour cheaper than us of the Lower Provinces, has already all but annihilated our trade in that quarter, add to which they have an unlimited market for the productions of the Isles, and always return full, while two cargoes of rum, sugar, and molasses, completely glutt our market, and as a matter of necessity, our vessels too frequently return in ballast. The last request in the category is one over which we of the Provinces have no control; yet it not complied with, we are threatened with *retaliation*. It is that the square or round timber taken from these Provinces, or American territory, shall enter the United Kingdom in American bottoms, *duty free*, a boon not yet awarded to the Provinces, and one, if complied with, would have more ramifications than at present are "dreamt of in our philosophy." Not only would the wood of the lands ceded by the Ashburton treaty go scot free, but our prying friends would on minute "calculation," "guess" the *pitch pine* of the Southren States, the *live oak*, the *hickory*, in short, the timber of all descriptions either from the Atlantic shores or from the shores of Oregon, would fall under this (to them) happy medium. Look at this question in any or all of its phases, and danger and destruction stares us in the face. They have already, by the aid of Imperial imbecility, shut us out from the most profitable market the Provinces ever had, the West Indies. The Ashburton treaty has given them nearly all our prime timber, and an immense breadth of excellent land. The Repeal of the Navigation Laws has also given them the carrying trade in our lumber, and now they think, while in the vein of giving, we may be induced to give them our last and only prop, the navigation of our rivers, and ALL our fisheries. To such a suicidal act, we for our parts never can consent, and firmly hope the Provinces never may.

Should such a misfortune befal us, through ignorance or disregard of colonial interest by the British Cabinet, so completely will the Provinces be stripped of their carcass, that nothing but the mere skeleton would be left; and finding us so utterly worthless, our shrewd friends down east, would calculate that annexation would be a bad speculation. The impending danger is imminent, and we trust the first question that will occupy the Legislature at the coming session, will be the FISHERIES and RECIPROCITY. We also trust that every voice in that Assembly will be raised against any steps being taken by the British Government relative thereto, [illegible] not remain here. Our fisheries, now protected by a fleet of British cruisers, afford us a prospect such as we heretofore have never experience, and provided our Legislature take the ball at the hop, there will be no calculating the extent of benefit it will be to this Province. Our Government, in order to induce capitalists to invest their money in the fisheries, must in that particular follow the example of our Yankee neighbors, THEY MUST GIVE A BOUNTY on all vessels so engaged. The poachers MUST BE KEPT OFF, and the Provinces MUST HAVE A MONOPOLY. Let the United States tax and tariff until the "crack of doom," they must buy our fish, and the consumer MUST pay the duty. We go in to meet our "wide awake" friends dollar for dollar and point for point; and rather than see a one-sided free-trade that would rob us of our fisheries, and starve out our mechanics and farmers, we would go for a Chinese wall from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in one final sentence, SHUT THEM OUT.

In elucidation of the above, we append the following account of the value of the fisheries to the people of the United States:

"The extent of the fishing business in the United States is very large, employing a great many persons, and a vast amount of capital. This capital, in 1840, was $16,429,620; the men were 36,884, and the actual value of the year $1,158,234. There has been a gradual falling off in the trade, and the export of codfish was just three times as much in 1840 as in 1845. In 1840 the codfish exported was valued at $2,400,000, and in 1845 the amount was $803,353. The tonnage employed in the mackerel fishery was 48,725 in 1843, and 59,539 in 1851, as follows:—Maine, 9,568; New Hampshire, 481; Massachusetts, 39,416; Rhode Island, 190; Connecticut, 594; total 50,539. Massachusetts leads off every year in the mackerel trade, and there were 329,242 barrels inspected there in 1852, and 212,946 in 1833."

GOLD DISCOVERIES AS AFFECTING PRICES, &c.

In our last paper we intimated our intention to express an opinion as to the probable effect the gold discoveries will have upon prices, &c.

It must be stated at the outset that the discovery of the precious metals in the sixteenth century can furnish no precedent to the produce of gold at the present time. The working of the mines in Mexico was, in the first instance, so expensive an operation, that the actual cost of digging and smelting silver alone was as much as the produce was worth, at the then fixed value of that metal. It was not until the discovery of the rich mines of quicksilver in those regions, which so materially facilitated and cheapened the process of smelting, that the addition to the circulating medium began to tell upon prices. Hence it was twenty years after the discovery of the Potosi mines before there was any rise in prices, or, in other words, any depreciation in the value of the precious metals.

Now, it may be assumed as an axiom that the price, or value of any article will always be in proportion to the labour and expense necessary to procure it. When labour is dear, or wages high, the commodities produced by that labor will be high also, and the reverse. If when wages are a dollar a day, any article costs so much, when wages rise to two dollars, the price of that article must be double. It was this very principle that raised prices in the sixteenth century. While the operation of melting continued expensive, there was little or no difference in the marketable value of things; but as soon as a less expensive and more expeditious method of purifying the precious metals was discovered, their value immediately began to fall, that is, prices began to rise.

Applying these remarks to the discoveries of gold at the present time, we find that that metal is found in abundance, and at very little cost, and that therefore a prodigious addition is being made to the circulating medium at a much less expense than the cost of the coinage already in circulation. It is time, the rapidly extending commerce of the world requires a large additional circulating medium, but, at the rate gold is now produced, that will absorb but a small part of the increase. The inevitable consequence, therefore, will be that prices must rise, and that, not by the low process which obtained in the sixteenth century, but with a rapidity that may possibly cause a convulsion in monetary affairs. This process seems to be already in operation. Prices are rising. Not only is labor becoming dearer in the mother country, in consequence of the vast tide flowing from it; but commodities also of all kinds are commanding higher prices.

Who will be benefited, and who will suffer by this rise, is rather a difficult question. Real estate will undoubtedly be enhanced in value. Landlords will get higher rents, and consequently will realize a better return for their outlay, than they do now. Debtors also will be benefited by the rise. Debts contracted when money was dear, will be paid only to the same amount when money is cheap. Just as borrowing a quantity of agricultural produce, as hay, potatoes, &c., when the crop is short, and the price consequently high, and paying back the same quantity, next year, when the crop is good and the price consequently low. Labourers, too, will get higher wages, or more for their labour. In fact, wages of all kinds must rise with the advanced price of the necessaries of life. But, by the same rule, the rise in prices will affect tenants injuriously. They will have to pay more rent for the same accommodation. And so also persons with fixed salaries, and those living on annuities, will have to meet the rise in prices upon the same income as they had when things were cheaper. They will have to pay more for the necessaries and comforts of life, and consequently will be able to afford less of them. Creditors and mortgagers will get less in reality than they would have received had prices continued as they are, although the full amount to which they are entitled is paid them. And capitalists will find that £1000 is worth considerably less than it was sometime ago. Of course, conjecture on this subject can only reach an approximation. Experience alone can show what the effect of the change will be.

It remains still to be seen what *real benefit* will be derived from the gold discoveries. As making an addition to the circulating medium, at a time when commerce is so rapidly expanding, it will undoubtedly do good; but we doubt whether England or the United States will derive much real advantage from the discoveries in Australia and California. The experience of the past shows very plainly that suddenly acquired riches are neither good for nations nor for individuals. The inevitable consequence of such a change is—extravagant habits, luxurious living, lavish expenditure, idleness, profligacy, &c., and no political economist will regard these as conducing to the prosperity of a nation.

After all, the real wealth of a country consists in a laborious and thrifty population; in its agriculture, fisheries, and mines, not of gold or silver, but of lead, copper, iron, coals, &c. England, besides giving employment to her industrious and hardy working men, makes more by her iron mines, than Spain did, in any one year, by the gold and silver mines of Mexico. We ourselves, fortunately, have mines—not of gold or silver, but such as would amply repay the labor of working them, as well as add to the real wealth of our Province.

☞ The following reply to the address of the inhabitants of this City to the Queen, on the subject of the Fisheries, is communicated by the Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle: "I have laid this Address before the Queen who was pleased to receive it very graciously; and I am commanded by Her Majesty to acquaint you that the prosperity of the North American Provinces being one of the main objects which Her Majesty has in view, in entering into a Treaty for the adjustment of the Fishery Question, the interests of New-Brunswick will not fail to receive careful consideration in any negotiation with the Government of the United States."

THE annual Examination of the COMMERCIAL SCHOOL took place on Thursday the 24 instant, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., several clergymen and other gentlemen being present, but owing to the appearance of rain, only few ladies attended. This is the more to be regretted as we believe this is the only Seminary in this Province in which young ladies receive a liberal education upon equal terms with the other sex. And certainly the specimen these exhibited spoke well for their capability. There were females in every class which was offered for examination, and we observed that the leading pupil in English, French, and Classics, [illegible] ed with evergreens and other devices, the work of the pupils, and the walls were covered with flags, among which the Mechanics' flag and the Union Jack figured conspicuously. There were six teachers and 130 pupils present, the number on the books, however, is 200, and the average attendance exceeds 160. There are 49 classes in the School, but owing to the limited time which the examiners could spare, only a few could be examined. The first class inspected was from the "Infant Department," and consisted of children from three to six years of age. They were examined in Natural History, taught orally, and showed an intimate acquaintance with the nature of animals, the food used by them, the climate in which they exist, and their several uses to man, &c. Next, two reading classes from the "Commercial Department" were examined on English and other History; they read and answered well. A French class in Telemaque, a Latin class in Virgil's Æneid, and an English Grammar class from the Classical Department, were next examined; they all gave convincing proofs of rapid progress. The improvement made will appear evident to all, when it is stated that the Latin and Greek classes, which now read Virgil and the Greek Testament, only commenced their studies in these languages in May last, and these in connection with the various other branches taught in the higher department, such as French, English, Mathematics, &c.

The English Grammar class, a very numerous one, was admitted to be one of the best ever seen in this city. Space prevents going farther into detail, except to mention one spelling class, which gave the parts of speech and meanings, and also the Latin, Greek, or other derivations of the words, together with the English derivations from the same roots, with their affixes and prefixes, &c.

As the Seminary is taught upon a system which is said to be hitherto unknown in this Province, and as it has been acknowledged to be doubly as efficient a mode of education as the Memoriter system in operation here, would it not be prudent for the Government to inquire more particularly into its efficiency? That Government which has found it so difficult to answer the question—How shall we most effectually promote the interests of education? We understand the Manager petitioned the Board of Education to appoint a person to examine the School, and received a refusal. We are anxious to see every useful improvement encouraged, and certainly improvements are as much required in education as in anything else. Why should education stand still, while improvements in arts and everything else are going forward as if impelled by steam power. It cannot be denied (and we ourselves have felt) that the old system lies like an incubus on the minds of youth; and we do think it is the duty of the public and the Government to give every assistance to any man who by oral communication, catechetical examination, or lectures, can lessen the labours and accelerate the education of youth.

The manager of the Commercial School courts inquiry and defies competition. He is admitted by those who know him to be an attentive, energetic, and successful teacher, who devotes his whole time and attention to his business; and we trust, therefore, that the Assembly, during the approaching session will grant him that assistance which the heavy expenses of such an establishment require to keep it in active operation. We believe that the system adopted in this school, upon a fair trial, if properly encouraged, will eventually supersede all the other systems extant among us, and thus prove a benefit to the educational interests of the Provinces at large.—*Com.*

☞ Since the above notice was written, we have been informed that in order still further to increase the efficiency of the establishment, Mr. Miller (the Principal) has added VOCAL MUSIC to the list of accomplishments taught in the Commercial School; and to ensure the efficient pursuit of this most useful branch of study, has secured the valuable services of Mr. T. Gardiner, Organist and Professor of Music, as its teacher and superintendent. This advantage is provided at Mr. Miller's own expense, without any additional charge to the pupils.

BIBLE SOCIETY JUBILEE.—The *British and Foreign Bible Society* will enter upon its fiftieth year on the 7th of March next. The year is to be celebrated in a manner worthy of the event. *Auxiliary Societies* have been invited to take a share in the celebration. Accordingly, the Committee of the New Brunswick Auxiliary, never slow to move at the suggestion of the parent Committee, have issued a *Circular* to all Clergymen and Ministers in the Province, "respectfully requesting them to present the objects and claims of the Society to their respective congregations, by preaching sermons and making collections in its behalf," and recommending that, if possible, it should be done simultaneously on the 13th of March, the first Lord's Day of the Jubilee year. We expect to see the request of the Committee generally and heartily responded to. The great success which has, by the special blessing of God, attended the Society in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of men, as well as the cruel proceedings of the Rulers of Tuscany, and other countries under the yoke of anti-Christian intolerance, have raised the Society to a position of vast importance. Look at it how we will, we see it identified with human progress, human freedom, and all that can make man happy in this life, as well as that which is to come. And it appears to us, that every man who wishes to promote the happiness of mankind at large, in conjunction with the glory of God, must feel himself led to give cheerfully to the Society all the support in his power.

We have received a copy of the Report of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society. It has been neatly get up. We recommend it to the careful perusal of all the subscribers and others into whose hands it may come. The country subscribers should lend their copies to all their neighbors around, that they, seeing the works of wonder done to the souls of men through the instrumentality of the Bible Society, may also be led to become subscribers.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On the 15th instant an inquest was held at Seelye's Cove, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte, before P. Clinch, Coroner, on view of the body of James Rooney, found dead. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was missing on the Saturday evening previous; on Sunday several persons went to look for him where there was reason to suppose he had been cutting cordwood; after sometime he was found lying in the snow, in such a position as, together with the nature of the bodily injury sustained by him, left no doubt of his having been killed by the falling of a tree. Verdict, *Accidental Death*. The corpse was taken to the Roman Catholic burying-ground in Saint George, and deposited there.

A HAND BOOK FOR THE PROVINCE.—We are authorised to state that Mr. John Hooper of this City, who published a book of this description and printed it in London in 1832, at his own cost, is revising and enlarging the amount of information, for the purpose of presenting it to the Legislature, for publication and distribution in Great Britain. "*Montgomery Martin*," who is publishing a work on the history of the Colonies, has drawn largely from the present little volume; indeed it appears to be the only thing of the kind hitherto given to the British public, and has had the effect of bringing many wealthy emigrants to this Province. There perhaps never was a time when a work of the kind was more required; we trust, therefore, that the Legislature will appropriate a small sum out of their overflowing treasury for this highly laudable purpose.

☞ Mr. Gladstone's Bill, relative to the government of the Church, is to be introduced as a Government measure in the present Session of Parliament.

☞ MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—Next Monday evening, S. R. Thompson, Esq., will lecture. Subject—"The British Peerage."

☞ We are indebted to Favor's Express for little files of American papers, by Admiral.

Opening of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Thursday, 24th Feb. 1853.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Railway Bills passed by you at the last Session have received the sanction of the Queen. Nothing has occurred to change my opinion as to the policy which you have pursued, or to shake my faith in the advantage to be derived from great public works of this character. In the despatches which will be laid before you, you will find certain remarks on the Bills themselves, to which I solicit your attention. It is possible too that some measures may be taken by you for the purpose of encouraging and regulating immigration in connection with these enterprises.

You may deem it expedient in your present Session to consider the general management of the Roads throughout the Province. Looking to the large outlay of public money which now takes place in this department, I see great reason to doubt whether the present mode of administering it is the best which can be adopted.

Your wisdom may possibly devise some amendment in the present Law for regulating the Election of Members of the Assembly, and for trying the validity of the return made by the Sheriff; at any rate it is my duty to bring the subject under your notice.

The Law Commission appointed in pursuance of the Act of last year, have laboured with much diligence and perseverance. I trust you may and even in the present Session an opportunity for legislating on the first report which they will make.—There is no subject which requires to be dealt with more vigorously or more cautiously than that of Law Reform.

A Bill will be laid before you for securing a registration of births, deaths, and marriages. Great complaints have been made to me of the want of some such provision, and I shall be happy to see the defect remedied.

It has pleased Providence again to bless us with abundant crops, and the commercial situation of the Province is upon the whole satisfactory.

I believe that the Exhibition which took place this last Autumn at Fredericton was calculated to inspire confidence in our resources, and stimulate the industry of our people.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I congratulate you on the prosperous state of our Provincial Revenue. There has been an improvement in almost every branch of receipts, and the whole aspect of our finances promises well for the credit and future progress of New Brunswick. At the same time the liabilities which we are about to incur in promoting the execution of great public works will suggest caution and economy in dealing with our ordinary expenditure.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You are well aware of the measures taken by Her Majesty's Government in the last season for the protection of our Fisheries. You have heard also that Her Majesty's Ministers are anxious to effect such arrangements with the Government of the United States as may conduce to greater freedom in Commercial intercourse with our neighbors. The Provincial Government have not been unmindful of the importance of these questions, or the interests of our people. The pending state, however, of any negociations, would render it impossible to afford detailed information, or to legislate with advantage at the present time upon the subject.

Apprehensions have been expressed lest the interests of New Brunswick should be overlooked in carrying out any such arrangements. I am happy in being able to inform you on the best authority that the prosperity of the North American Provinces is one of the main objects which Her Majesty the Queen has in view, and that in any adjustment of the fishery question, the interests of New Brunswick will be carefully considered.

The address in answer to the Speech was moved by Dr. Thomson, and its consideration fixed for Saturday.

Several Committees appointed.

Mr. Taylor moved that 1200 copies of the Journals be printed.

Mr. Smith moved for a Committee on the publication of the Debates; this led to a long discussion, in which several members took part. Several motions and amendments.

On motion of Attorney General, House adjourned till to-morrow.

Several members not yet arrived.

We hear it stated the members of Law Commission have been most diligently employed in the duties entrusted to them; and that they will be prepared to submit a report at the approaching session of the Legislature, embracing the revision and codification of the various Acts of Assembly on the Statute Book. We do not know whether it is within the scope of the duties of the Commission to report new measures; but should it be so, we would suggest, for their consideration, the terms of a Bill to establish a Registry of Births and Deaths which may take place in the Province. The necessity of a measure of this kind has long been most seriously felt; and we happen to know of an instance where a party suffered much loss from being unable to prove the death of an individual in this City many years ago. Inquiries, too, are constantly being made from persons abroad on the subject, and much surprise is expressed at the absence of any record of the kind. A Registry of all Marriages solemnized in the several Counties in the Province is now kept in the Offices of the Clerks of the Peace. A Registry of Births and Deaths, we think, might be kept in the same Offices without any, or at all events very trifling expense to the country. In other countries Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths are kept with great care, not only for judical purposes, but for the evidences they afford of the increase or decrease of the population, and are continually referred to by statistical writers.—[*C. Witness.*

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.—The attention of the leading merchants and capitalists of Great Britain has for some months turned towards a scheme for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by means of a ship canal to be put through the Isthmus of Darien, between Port Escosses on the Atlantic and San Miguel on the Pacific. The parties who have accorded their support to the project include many of the most well known commercial, financial, and political names, and it appears that considerable progress has been made in the requisite arrangements. At full preliminary concession has already been obtained from the Republic of New Granada; a report has been presented by Messrs. Lionel Gisborne and Henry C. Forde, civil engineers, who where specially deputed to make a preliminary survey of the proposed route; an extremely interesting pamphlet upon the subject has just been published, written by Dr. Edward Cullen; and the whole of the documents and plans have been privately circulated amongst the most influential merchants of Great Britain. The route proposed is the short at yet discovered, being only thirty-nine miles across. The concessionaries are Sir Charles Fox, Messrs John Henderson, Thomas Brassey, and Dr. Cullen. In the report addressed to these gentlemen by Messrs. Lionel Gisborne and Forde, three modes of effecting the inter-oceanic communication are presented, calculated to cost £12,000,000, £7,000,000, and £4,500,000 respectively, but for the two last sums a very inefficient canal could be constructed, involving the necessity of locks, and mechanical appliances, on an immense scale. On the other hand, the deep cutting canal, the estimated cost of which is twelve millions sterling, would be no less than thirty feet deep at low tide, 140 feet broad at bottom, and 160 feet at low water's surface. Such a cutting, it is stated, carried from sea to sea, is not larger than the trade of the world requires, and would form a permanent, safe, and rapid mode of transit.—[*Liverpool Mail.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER the Falls, versus a SUSPENSION BRIDGE from Briggs' Wharf to Navy Island, in continuation of an arched or other way from Carleton to there, as a subject for public Investment.

Time spent in discussing their comparative merits as to their importance to the travelling community generally, and those of St. John and Carleton particularly, would be time wasted. Since to annihilate time and space is the grand ultimatum of [illegible] age, making the grandest physical dimensions bend before £ s. d., which the meanest capacity requires not to be told is the great motive power of the day, and which when rightly applied, and making most or all of the motive powers, so called, instead of being exhausted in the application, is only directed into new channels, therein to increase renewed and increased powers.

Would it be in accordance with the principles of political economy for the Provincial Legislature to put their hand in the people's pocket, and buy up the present existing property in the Falls Bridge out of the hands of enterprising private capitalists? The person who makes such a suggestion is either one of the "penny wise and pound foolish," or else a far-seeing "canny chiel," but who sees nothing in the distant mirage but his own person and interests, and would heap on taxation with a vengeance, and in a way too ill-calculated to lay the foundation of a country's welfare strong and sure. Now by what means can we more effectually secure the right arm of a people's support than by giving them a permanent and fixed interest in the prosperity of the country? Nay, but we can have a highway, *a suspension highway*, connecting the two sides of the Harbour, not subject to half or quarter hour delays and disappointments, to the influence of wind, tide, freshet, &c., nor the incidents and accidents of boiler explosion, or engine derangement, but a practical, permanent, and ever-ready thoroughfare, and without the contingent of one farthing additional taxation. How? We have at the present time an imperfect, inadequate, medium of traffic, a *Ferry Boat*, yielding this year a rent of £2610, which taken as an average (a very low average considering the annual increase) of the proceeds of toll on such a bridge would pay 6 per cent per annum on £30,000, or the imputed cost of such a bridge, and a surplus which would accumulate with compound interest in 22 years to a sum more than sufficient to present the entire first cost of the bridge. Now, the Corporation of St. John and Carleton, borrowing such a sum on their bonds for such a purpose, would have a self-supporting and self-redeeming property. This is the way in which they could perform their functions with credit to themselves and benefit to the community, securing to the public in a period of twenty-two years property worth two or three thousand pounds per annum.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

A DIFFICULTY SOLVED.—At the last Common Council, Alderman Walker complained that John Johnston, Esq., the Police Magistrate, had on several occasions left blank warrants for the Captain of Police (Mr. Scoullar,) to fill up at his discretion, and that persons had been committed on said warrants, and sent to jail. Alderman Johnston, who was present, denied the charge "in toto." It occurs to us that if Mr. Scoullar is not authorized by law to fill up commitments, *he should be so*. In England there is a magistrate on duty as well by night as by day; and if the law was so altered, the authorising of the Police Captain to act *after hours* would be a good arrangement, and answer every purpose, without causing further expense.

SAINT JOHN QUADRILLE CLUB.—The Concert in aid of the Portland Temperance Hall, came off on Tuesday evening last, in the said Hall. The young men, comprising the Club, (natives of this City,) acquitted themselves in a masterly manner. Many of the pieces sung by them were executed in a style equal, if not superior, to any Band of foreign Vocalists we ever listened to. The audience were well pleased, if we can judge from the manner in in which they applauded the Club after each piece. The sum realized for the purpose above stated, amounted to between £10 and 12. We understand that it is the intention of these vocalists in a few day's to give a Concert in the Mechanics' Institute, when we have reason to belive, they will be rewarded with a crowded house.—*Temperance Telegraph.*

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the members of this Company, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year—Joseph Fairweather, Esq., *President*; S. L. Tilley, S. K. Foster, J. W. Lawrence, and J. D. Purdy, *Directors*; I. Woodward, Esq., *Secretary*; and J. M. Robinson, Esq., *Solicitor*.

☞ The Steamer *Admiral* arrived last night from Boston, having been detained by the gale of Wednesday. We are indebted to Colonel Favor for late American papers. The *Admiral* has been thoroughly overhauled during the winter, and many improvements and conveniences have been added, making the vessel, if possible, more safe and comfortable for travellers. Her former favourite officers are still in charge. Captain Weeks commanding; Mr. Wm. M'AULEY clerk; and Colonel FAVOR in charge of the Express.

We learn that the *Eastern City* is being got ready to take her place on the Boston line in a short time, under the charge of Captain WISCHESTER, formerly of the *Creole*.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

The steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York on Monday morning last, with Liverpool dates to the 9th instant, four days later.

Sir C. Wood at a banquet, had thrown out a hint that it was the intention of the new Ministry to extend the Franchise.

Parliament was to resume business the day after the Pacific left.

A meeting was held in London to petition to use influence towards putting an end to the occupation of Italy by Austrian and French troops.

Elihu Burritt will visit Cork in a few days to agitate Free Ocean Postage.

Austrian and Russian troops were concentrated on the Turkish frontier, but as yet had committed no acts of hostility.

The Turks are gaining advantages at Montinegro.

The Augusburg Gazette of the 8th quotes from the Vienna Gazette an article upon the affairs of Turkey, in which it states that Austria has not taken an aggressive attitude against Turkey.

All Roman Catholic Countries were celebrating the Carnival.

THE amounted of gold entered at the Custom House in New-York during the month of January, is $5,819,548.

☞ The Mail for England closes at the Post Office, St. John, on Monday evening, at 9 P. M.

Married.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Lee, Mr. Samuel J. Hutchinson, to Miss Elizabeth Halsall, both of this city.

On Thursday, 17th inst., by the Rev. John Allison, Mr. Francis Ritchie, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, both of this city.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev., R. Knight, Mr. George Barnes, of the Parish of Upham, to Miss Isabella Wilson, of the Parish of Hampton.

On the 16th of January, by Elder James Newcomb, Mr. Arthur Russel, to Miss Rebecca Haris, all of Moncton.

At Victoria Settlement, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Smithson, Mr. James Thomson, to Miss Mary Ann Meg