UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The Union of the North American Provinces under one comprehensive form of Government and general system of Colonial supervision is essential of their individual advancement and aggregate general prosperity. It is a theme on which we have dilated [vide Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, Oct. 3, 1854;] and the necessity for it is more prominent at the present time than ever, now that the subject of our disputes with the United States may by possibility, lead us into estrangement of even hostilities. Whether the union be considered in the point of colonial defence, of mutual support of general uniformity of action in trade regulations, in legislative enactments, in the perfecting of mutually beneficial lines of intercommunication, in encouragement of immigration and the settlement of waste lands, or in the adjustment of boundaries and the extension of telegraphic communication—each and all of these can evidently be better carried out by a common understanding, and a uniformity settled system, than by isolated action, totally regardless and independent of each other. It has been fairly argued that a union of the North American Provinces would remove the existing causes of dissentent among the more intellectual, and better educated classes, and smother the violent, factious, and partizan spirit which frequently prevails among the colonists. Such a union would throw open an arena vast enough for the desires of the most ambitious—one in which all professions would soon find ample scope for action, and rewards commensurate with their exertions. A consummation of the Provincial union would give to British America a name and a standing which would be known and recognized in every corner of the earth, and would make it such a country as the colonist could cling to with affection and regard with pride. Another argument strongly urged is the effect which the isolated and independent condition of the Provinces has upon their internal prosperity. From the time when the British North American Provinces became separately organized as dependencies of the British Crown until the present day, they have been almost as foreign countries to each other, and until within a few years kept almost entirely aloof from one another.

Each acting for itself has quite ignored the existence of the others; and by this means needless differences have arisen between their various juridical codes, their public institutions, and their commercial regulations. Increasing wealth and intelligence, with their consequent demand for a larger field of action, having necessarily, within the last few years, brought the Provinces into closer contact, have led to the removal of some of the principal impediments in the way of their mutual intercourse; yet the increased facilities only make more vexatious the remaining obstacles to a perfect union. The needless existence of so many entirely separate and co-ordinate legal jurisdictions in a single and compact section of the empire as British America naturally is, tends in a great degree to impede commercial intercourse between its various parts. But there are national and political reasons equally cogent in favour of a union of the Provinces. A New York journal (the *Evening Post*) not long since thus wrote on the question of the annexation of Canada:—

"Such a union is inevitable, and sufficiently near to warrant the dismissial of all impatience for its immediate consummation. The Canadians are already joined to the United States by railroads, by canals, by constantly increasing commercial and social intercourse, by a community of interests, by a similarity of habits, and, to some extent, of institutions, and by those thousand ties which "though light as air, are strong as links of iron." Portland, by its railway connection with Montreal, more than 200 miles distant, becomes the harbour of the largest city in Canada, and many Canadian gentlemen have purchased their summer residences along the shores of Casco Bay besides making investments in the varied moneyed enterprises of the capitalists of that prosperous and growing community in the State of Maine. All the tendencies of the Canadian people are favourable to its union with this country, and every event hastens the time of its occurence. The advantages which the people of both countries will derive from the Reciprocity Treaty are sure to stimulate a desire for a more sweeping removal of commercial restrictions, and a complete commercial union is but the forerunner of an enduring political union."

The forces of the United States, it should be remembered, have twice invaded the North American Provinces. The desire to do so again remains quite as strong as it ever was. There is only the most extreme possibility that the United States will ever bring British North America under their dominion; but it is quite within the bounds of probability that the attempt will be made, and that at no very remote period, unless means are taken to prevent it. The cheapest and most effective of those means would certainly be to place the Province in a position to defend themselves—to give them that self-reliance that compactness of physical strength, that unity of action, and increased dissemination and intensity of national feeling which can be given by a Federal union of those Provinces, and by that only. Such a union would be the best means that could be taken for establishing a power on the American Continent capable of restraining the aggressive disposition of the neighbouring Republic. Canada alone can never maintain an independent national existence, but, aided by the adjoining British Provinces, she would be materially strengthened and improved. Mr. Howe, an eloquent Senator and Minister of Nova Scotia, puts the case forcibly and strongly when he says:—

"England entrusts her Colonies only with the management of their internal affairs. These are admirably managed, without expense or trouble to England except when she needlessly interferes. But she never consults us either about her own or our external relations. She makes no provision by which the hundred millions of people inhabiting noble countries in every quarter of the globe shall share her legislation or her counsels, shall give vigor to her diplomacy, accuracy and fulness of knowledge to her administration, or number and strength to her armies."

Judge Haliburton, another experienced British American colonist, better known under his *nom de plume* of "Sam Slick," well remarks that—

"Things can't and won't remain long as they are. England has three things among which to choose for her North American Colonies:—First, Incorporation with herself, and representation in Parliament. Secondly, Independence. Thirdly, Annexation, with the States. Instead of deliberating and selecting what will be most conducive to the interests of herself and her dependencies, she is allowing things to take their chance. Now this is all very well in matters over which we have no control, because Providence directs things better than we can; but if one of these three alternatives is infinitely better than the other, and it is in our power to adopt it, it is the height of folly not to do so."

Again in his last work, he makes the following pertinent reflections on the Provinces, in which there is also too much truth:—

"They have outgrown colonial dependence; their minority is ended; their apprentice is out; they are of age now; they never did well in your house; they were put out to nurse at a distance; they had their schooling; they learnt their lesson early; they can multiply better than you can to save your soul, and now they are lusty. They have your name, for they are your children; but they are younger sons. The eldest and all the honours go to the eldest who resides at home. They knew but little about their parents, farther than their bills have been liberally paid, but they have no personal acquaintance with you. You are tired of maintaining them, and they have too much pride and too much energy to continue to be a burden to you. They can and will do for themselves. Have you ever though of setting them in business on their own account, or taking them into partnership with yourselves? In the course of nature they must form some connection soon. Shall they seek it with you or the States, or intermarry among themselves, and be in the world on their own hook? These are important questions, and they must be answered soon. Have you acquired their confidence and affection? What has been your manner to them? Do you treat them like your other younger children that remain at home? These you put into your army and navy, place a sword in their hands, and say—distinguish yourself and the highest reward are open to you; or you send them to the Church or the Bar, and say—a mitre or a coronet is to be the prize to contend for. If you prefer diplomacy, you shall be attache to your elder brother. I will place the ladder before you; ascend it. If you like politics, I will place you in Parliament; and if you have no talents sufficient for the House of Commons, you shall go out as Governor of one of our Colonies. These appointments belong of right to them, but they cannot help themselves at present. Have you done this, or anything like it, for your children abroad? If you have, perhaps you will be kind enough to furnish me with some names, that I may mention them when I hear you accused of neglect."

We cannot but assume that the union of the British North American Provinces, with their three millions of population and an area of territory of nearly half a million of square miles, would be a measure calculated to consolidate their strength, improve their institutions, accelerate their progress, and promote their well-being. There exists no insuperable objection to that union, either in the distances that separate the diversities of races and of habits and sentiments, from geographical impediments, financial or fiscal difficulties, or other causes of an individual nature. The desire for union is growing generally into favour in all. It has been debated and discussed locally over and over again in the assemblies, at meetings, and through the press; and one objection after another has been combated and refuted, so that the broad question mainly now turns on the point as to whether it shall be a Federal or a Legislative union.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., July 18, 1856.

The *Courier* of Wednesday last has one of those kind of editorials, that we shall designate "*Dissolving Views.*" The poor man at the helm of affairs, it must be admitted has of late had no ordinary difficulties in the way of business to contend with. He found himself, some how or another, involved and identified with a class of men, who had recently grown into power, in a way which they could scarcely account for themselves, and such was their infatuation, and so elated were they with their late sprung power that they could not contain themselves within reasonable bounds, and nothing short of absolute sway would satisfy them. In the Division room, next to a full determination to dictate to the whole community what they should drink, and how they should conduct themselves morally, it was fully decided that none but the Sons should fill any office in the Province, of profit or honor. Hence they set up and by organization, and concentration, they succeeded in filling the Common Council with members; a Mayor was elected on the same ticket, Magistrates were appointed notoriously incompetent to fill the office, but they were Tetotalers, and this alone was deemed an ample qualification. But their vaulting ambition did not stop here—they seriously contemplated, (so they boasted) that they would have a native Governor, and he also should be a Teetotaler. Great as was their power however, they yet found they were not sufficiently strong to rule uncontroled the whole province, and in order to effect that, their hearts desire, they coalesced with another, and a rather incongruous party, made up of freetraders and republicans, and notwithstanding some of their new associates were "dummies," yet to compass their ambitious views they cast to the winds their darling motto of 'love purity, and fidelity.'

In this menacing state of things, the Courier, who had been time out of mind the organ and echo of the Partelow government, began to cast about, to see how best it could meet coming events, and secure for itself, as usual, the loaves and fishes—when all of a sudden, and in a style that even would puzzle the Wizard of the North, down went the Partelow administration, and up went the Reds, when "pop goes the weasel," the Courier to the astonishment of every body, came out in full blossom, the advocate and organ of this "fine new" Executive—having like the resuscitated adder, cast aside its old skin, it shone forth in all the radiancy of the rainbow, of Free Trade, Republicanism, and Liberalism; and in order suitably to play the play out, all the talents of sundry of our great literary lights were brought into requisition—but, alas, for the stupidity of the reading community, they would not be *controlled*, even with all the glory of its brightness.

Under these trying and untoward circumstances it is not much to be wondered at, that the Editorials are a little confused, and not so replete with perspicuity as might be desired. It may after all be our want of the necessary acumen in decyphering the editorials of its present man of business, and we trust he will excuse our asking him for a solution of the following paragraph:—

"It is no part of the duty of the House of Assembly to interfere with the prerogatives of the Crown; the constitutional right of the Sovereign it is bound to respect; but the Representatives of the people are bound to remember, that the people also have rights, which it is incumbent on that House of Assembly to maintain. It is one of these inestimable rights—the right of the Representatives to sit in Parliament for four years unless their dissolution be wished by the people."

We quite understand, and quite agree with him when he says "that it is no part of the duty of the House to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown," but we acknowledge ourselves quite at fault, to reconcile what follows in the same paragraph, when he says—"the Representatives have a right to sit there four years, unless their dissolution be wished for by the people." Will the Courier please explain this? The Courier sits in dignity, who can say what will be the next use made of this prerogative if it be now conceded?" We think our cotemporary may dispel his apprehension on this score, for if it be used as on the present occasion, the people can, as they have now settle the question to their own liking and it will be quite safe we take it in their hands. The Courier, a short time since, was quite in love with Plebiscites—how now does it dread an appeal to them? Another paragraph in the editorial alluded to, says—"the Prohibitory Law was not a Government measure, it was a measure on which the government were not agreed." Just so, yet they were *agreed* to advise His Excellency to assent to it, although in their places in the House several of them spoke against it. How is this—can the Law expounding editor inform us? Our editor furnishes another stick to break his own head, when he says a stringent Law of libel passed the Imperial Parliament in 1819 but it was never once put in force, and last year was repealed. Now if our unique teetotal government had been as well read in McCauley, as our editor, and had taken warning by the blunders of the British cabinet, then indeed might he with justice have been their apologist. The Courier again asks—

"Are these legislators to be forthwith sent adrift, are their opinions to be treated with contempt by one man, fallible like themselves, because a single measure fails of immediate success?"

We will answer this, sla yankee, by asking him another question—Is the petition of 5,700 people from this city to be treated with contempt by his Excellency, because he did receive such a petition in common with both houses of Parliament. The reply of his pet government was to hear the petition, and trample it under foot, while his Excellency regarded the people's voice and responded to it. It says again that it was a general understanding that this law should remain in force for a year. If by general understanding he means the public voice, we would ask him what he thinks of the general understanding at the late election.—The Courier says—"the late government felt that a trick has been put upon them respecting the Prohibitory Law." It is quite right they should feel it. The wages of trickery, such as lifted them into office, deserves nothing better than a "Roland for an Oliver." When the editor has the best of his ability ejected all the bile and venom with which his stomach was charged, he winds up with a prayer for the prosperity of the Legislative deliberations of the present Session—but to our mind it sounds very like "Richard's" amen, "I would have said Amen, but the word stuck in my throat."

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

Elsewhere in this impression willbe found an article from the *London Shipping Gazette*, on the subject which forms the caption of this article. It is quite unnecessary for us to recapitulate the many and valid reasons thus set forth for the so much desired arrangement. It is asubject that has furnished a prolific theme for the Press of both this and the Sister Provinces, and it is our ardent hope that our present progressive Government among other good things, will make this a subject of their deliberate and serious consideration. It must be abundantly evident to every thinking mind that a Union of those Provinces would add to their strength, and place them commercially and physically in an attitude to command respect from surrounding nations. A Rail road connecting New Brunswick with Lower Canada would be the first step, and the most important one for bringing about this great desideratum. Such a facility for transit, would make this City, what now our Western neighbours boast Portland has become, essentially a Canadian port; and while it would incalculably enhance the value of all properties in the vicinity of St. John, treble or quadruple our Mercantile Marine, it would also induce our inland fellow colonists to establish here under their own flag, instead of in the State of Maine, their Summer resorts, and watering places, where they might annually luxuriate in the limpid and briny waters of the Bay of Fundy. In the article alluded to, Haliburton who is quoted, says that one of three fates await us, either we must be incorporated with the Parent State and be represented in the Imperial Parliament, or we must be Independant, or lastly we must be annexed to the slave holding Republic. In all these positions we take the liberty to differ even with the shrewd and fat seeing Sam Slick himself. We would chose rather one of these two positions, either a Legislative Union of the Provinces, with our present political relations with the Parent state, or what we deem better, have the North America, formed into a Vice-royalty, and endowed with a Patent of Nobility, to induce the junior branches of the British nobility to settle among us, bringing with them their capital, for the development of our now dormant resources, and at the same time introducing the refinement and elegance of European life.

We could furnish a thousand and one good and substantial reasons why this great and long talked of matter should be brought about, but as we should only be recapitulating what has been already, and more ably said, by our London cotemporary, we will refer our readers to the article in question.

The Saint John Hotel Renovated and Refitted.—In this impression will be found an advertisement of Mr. Wm. Secord, conductor of the above establishment. Mr. S. has caused this old and favourite Hotel to be completely overhauled, and rendered perfect in all its parts. Rooms and suits of rooms have been so arranged as to afford every comfort and accommodation to the traveling public, as well as a social family domicile for permanent Boarders. The worthy host is determined that there shall be no mistake in charges, as they are advertised at the accommodating price of only 5s. per day. The landlord makes it his especial duty to watch the markets and obtain for his guests all the delicacies of the season, while the principal features of the establishment are, clean beds, punctual and attentive servants, and last not least, a cheerful and obliging host and hostess.—We have no desire, however, that the public should place implicit confidence in our judgment in such matters, but wish rather, that they would try the experiment of patronizing this much improved old St. John Hotel.

"*Oh for a Lodge in some vast Wilderness.*"—To those who endorse the above sentiment, and wish to see "the Wilderness blossom like a Rose," we would recommend the employing of Mr. R. Mills, whose advertisement appears in this issue. Mr. Mills is so well known in this community as a tasteful and chaste dispenser of pleasure grounds, as to need little help at our hands, yet for the love of flowers, and all that is lovely in nature, we hope to see such men patronised, and sustained in our midst. In referring to Mr. M's. taste as a Landscape Gardner, we cannot do better than point to his labours at the Cemetry, where he has converted an incongruous mass of natural deformity into an Eden. Such metamorphoses are much to be desired, and require only the patronage of the wealthy.

Queen's Election.—An error occurred in the last week's publication in stating that Mr. Gilbert was defeated by a majority of seven. Mr. G. did not come forward on this occasion. It should have read—Mr. Johnston was defeated by a majority of six in Mr. Farris' favour.

With reference to a communication in the Freeman, from one W. B. Olin, that Mr. Johnston had received a large number of bad votes in Petersville in a statement of the man's own concocting. The scrutiny not having been entered into, there could have been no means to arrive at such conclusions.

A schooner has been seized, under the liquor law, having on board six barrels of Rum. She is detained at the Custom House ship.

One Week Later From Europe!

The steamship *Niagara*, which sailed from Liverpool about 11 o'clock on Saturday the 5th instant, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 15th at 7 1-4 P. M., with 93 passengers for Boston. She arrived at Liverpool at 10 A. M., on Sunday the 29th. The Indian arrived in the Mersey just as the Canadian left. The Fulton sailed from Southampton on Monday P. M., the 2d, for New York.

The Chester, 567 tons, 100 horse power, the first ship of the London and Montreal line, will sail on the 7th. The Fulton carried intelligence that Mr. Mason's motion for a vote of censure on Government for the American embroilment was defeated yea, nighty in the House of Commons, and was completely thrown out by a majority of 191. The Fulton also notifies that Mr. Crampton has written a letter dated Foreign office, London, complaining that the United States have treated him shabbily. Fulton brings London papers which contain the following paragraph:—Negotiations between England and the United States with a view to the settlement of the existing differences were resumed on Monday last, the 28th, under circumstances which justify the belief that matters are already in a fair train towards an amicable adjustment of the points at issue."

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is believed that Parliament will be prorogued on the 31st inst., and that no further party motions will be made this Session. The following is the only reference made to America since the Fulton sailed:—Mr. Baillie asked Lord Palmerston whether Mr. Dallas, as the United States Representative to Her Majesty's Government, had full power to settle the Central American dispute, or whether he had any other powers than those of his predecessor, Mr. Buchanan, Lord Palmerston said it was understood Mr. Dallas had full power to discuss with Her Majesty's Government the Central American Question. Mr. Buchanan had no instructions whatever to enter on this subject.

A Bill is introduced by the Government into the Commons to permit Distillation from Rice.

The Sunday Music controversy continues to expand.

Sir Colin Campbell has been entertained by the City of Glasgow.

The King of the Belgians and family are visiting Her Majesty.

The Queen and people of London are to give the Guards from the Crimea a public reception.

Dyce Sombre's celebrated will in favor of the East India Company is set aside, and an immense fortune goes to his widow.

A prospectus is issued of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company to purchase and complete the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

It is reported that Perry Doyle, the British Minister to Mexico, will be removed to Hanover.

Professor Mahan, the gentleman refused admittance to the Queen's Levee, writes to the papers that he took every precaution respecting his costume.

The Directors of the Bank of England at their weekly meeting on Thursday the 3d, did not alter the rate of discount. The general impression had been that the rate would be lowered. It is now thought that it must be reduced, either on Thursday next, or not later than the week after. The Directors, however, do not generally like to lower it in dividend week.

The Bank return shows considerable increase in bullion.

The India Mail takes out an unusually large amount of silver for the East, and the shipment of gold to the Continent increases, with augmented inquiry for silver for export. There is also further reason for shipment in the shape of investments in French securities on English account.

The weather continues magnificent for the harvest, and another fortnight of the same will secure the farmers from all danger of a change of prospects; but in consequence of the supply on hand being so short, holders of wheat show great caution, and still demand firm rates.

There is an increasing demand for American securities since the political aspect of affairs between England and the United States has improved. Tonnage in better demand for Archangel, Australian, Indian, and Danube and Black Sea trades.

The upward tendency of the English funds continues.

Cape of Good Hope advices to April 24th bring unfavourable accounts respecting the tranquility of the frontier—another Caffre war seems imminent. The revenue of Cape Colony is sixty-six thousand pounds under the expenditure.

New Zealand dates to May 3d are received by a ship at London, bringing a thousand bales of wool from Canterbury. New settlements are progressing favorably. The grain crops were all harvested and abundant. Potatoes short from heavy rains.

The Earl of Shelburne is appointed under Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and will be raised to the peerage by his present title. Sir W. F. Williams of Kars, will succeed him as representative of Colne.

FRANCE.

Reports have been some time current that unpleasantness existed between the Courts of France and Russia, and that Count Morny's departure for St. Petersburgh was delayed in consequence. As Morny is now about ready to embark, the difference is probably arranged. The report of the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, refusing to accord to the Emperor the power of granting pensions, is published. It is respectful but firm, and is considered the severest check Napoleon has yet met from his Government.

The Bill granting pensions to the Orleans Princesses was voted unanimously, although Count Montalembert wrote a strong letter against it, and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, indignantly refuses the money.

The Juvenile Count of Paris has written a letter to M. Roger, repudiating the Italian, and saying that himself, his mother and brother do not recognize the interference of the other members of the Orleans family, but that he reserves himself for the future. These letters have made considerable sensation in Orleanist circles, and the Orleans Princesses have written angry letters respecting the Juvenile's interference.

At the close of the Legislative session on the 5th, it was announced that the bill for the repeal of the prohibitory Customs duties is deferred till next session. A measure for consolidating the duties relating to Customs duties into laws is also postponed.

The Emperor has arrived at Plombieres.

The projected meeting between the Emperors of France and Austria is confirmed. A Frankfort journal says positively that a meeting will take place at Stuttgart about the end of July. Napoleon will remain at his palace, and the Emperor of Austria at the Hotel Europe. The Kings of Wirtemberg and Saxony, and the Duke of Hesse and Nassau, will also meet. Another account says they will meet at the Castle of Ermenberg.

New works for the steam navy are to be built at Brest. The accounts of the weather and crops throughout the country, even in the lately inundated districts, are favourable. The harvest has commenced in the South. The vineyards also look well.

SPAIN.

Papers begin to bring accounts of the recent riots at Badajo's, Valladolid and other cities. They seem to have been serious, and of the magnitude of an insurrection.—The high price of food was the ostensible cause, but they were really excited by political emissaries. Numerous arrests were made, and prisoners shot. The rioters set fire to the corn stores and growing crops. Tranquility is now restored, and the government announces that the crops present a good prospect, besides there being sufficient in store for all simple supply until the harvest.

The Cortes were prorogued on the 1st instant. The export of Breadstuffs is prohibited.

It is announced that a second squadron of eight ships of war, with troops for disembarkation in Mexico, was ready to sail from Havana, should Mexico refuse to satisfy the Spanish demands.

PORTUGAL.

The weather is at least fine, but it is feared that all the crops have already suffered from too much rain. Breadstuffs are being purchased in England.

ITALY.

Affairs in Parma are becoming worse and insurrection is feared. The Genoa Journals of Turin say that France has addressed a note to Sardinia counselling moderation on the Italian question. Italian papers publish by telegraph that Mr. Dallas and his suite, attired in frock coats, demanded admission into the Queen's presence, and when refused, went away in a daunting position.

GERMANY.

The ministerial journal *Zeitung*, publishes the Customs proposition submitted by Prussia to Zollverein.

The following was proposed respecting breadstuffs:—Wheat, beans, peas, curtils, and millet 2 1-2d per Prussian bushel; rice, barley, malt, oats and buckwheat, 3s. 4d., with the provisos that the Zollverein shall renounce the demand for the free entry of rice, unless the price of rye shall attain the price of two and a half to four dollars the Prussian bushel.

A great meeting of Tobacco manufacturers from all parts of Zollverein is assembled at Hanover. The object of their conference is to ward off the menaced increase on imported and indigenous tobacco, which are specially pressed by Bavaria and some other States.

PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen are at the Baths of Wariembad. The harvest throughout Prussia will be rather above than below the average.

DENMARK.

Correspondence states that Denmark has fears of renewed troubles in Schleswig-Holstein, and is taking military precaution. Austria and Prussia are preparing proposals on the subject, to lay before the Germanic Diet.

SWEDEN.

Sweden has officially confirmed the fact that she adheres to the declaration of Maritime Law laid down by the Congress of Paris.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase orders the issue of Government bonds to the value of twelve millions of silver roubles.

Immense preparations are making at Moscow for the Czar's coronation.

The Emperor continues his severity against defaulters and contrabandists.

Letters says that the Government seems inclined to modify its Customs Tariff, particularly as regards its raw products employed by foreign manufacturers.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Although the protecting Powers will be represented, the Count of Flanders is mentioned as likely to be nominated King on Otho's death.

THE EAST.

Crimea letters to June 14th mention nothing but the continued embarkation of the troops.

General Rudiger is dead.

The Moldavo-Wallachian frontier commission advances but slowly. Topographical difficulties completely neutralized the intentions of the treaty. Ali Pache during his stay at Vienna, succeeded in settling that the Danubian Principalities shall remain separated.

MARKETS.

Consols 95 7-8.

Cotton fair; Mobile bowends 6 3d; Orleans 7. Breadstuffs dull; prices slightly declined.

Tallow.—Yellow Pine 21d. to 22d; Red 14d. a 15d. Birch 13d. a 20d. Deals £8 a £8 15s.

Freights.—Rice, tails, and fine item to Boston 12s. 6d. a 15s.; to New York 10s. a 11s.; to Philadelphia 14s. a 15s.; to New Orleans 17s. 6d a 20s.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived 26th, Jessie Rhynas, at Cork; 27th, Exemplar, at Ayre; 28th, American, Lass, and Euphrates, the Clyde; Harriet Cann, Belfast; 1st Engineer, Galway; 3d, Chicago, Liverpool; Conductor, Ayr; Betsarles, off Portsmouth, no date.

Spoken, 17th, Juvenile, lat. 43 N., long 47 W.

The body of a man named Travis Totton, a carpenter, from the Parish of Portland, was found on the side of the Marsh Road, about 2 miles from the city, on Tuesday night, by Sergeant Forbes and Constable Laird, and taken to the dead house. It appears from the statement of a woman, named Biles M'Donald, now in gaol, that Totton came to the Alms-house after her, and she went with him to the house of a Mrs. Grey. They then left Mrs. Grey's house and went to Mrs. Hayes', in the Marsh Road, and were drinking gin and ale. They found two men in the house, and leaving after some time, they were followed by these two men, who came up with them and struck Totton in the face, knocking him down. They then ran off. The woman says she does not know the two men, and that they had their hats drawn down over their eyes. Money to the amount of £1 15s. was found on the dead body.—*Courier.*

The body of a man supposed to be that of James Doherty, was dragged up at the steam ferry landing by Hubert Darling, Christopher Hicken, Ferry watchman, John Daly, and John Hodge, policeman, at 4 P. M. on Sunday last. The body appeared to have been in the water a considerable time. There were found on the deceased a Sailor's knife, a three shilling piece of silver, sixpence in copper and a knife.—*Ib.*

A child belonging to Mr. Smith, of Brussels-st., was run over by a horse and drag on Saturday, 12th inst. The child was very badly injured and died on Sunday.—*Ib.*

A Father's Vengeance.—A late number of the Istria Franco Italiana reports a terrible feud as having occurred recently at Vodiano, in the Italian Tyrol. A schoolboy of the town threw a stone at a peacock belonging to the masters, and killed it. The father of the child, when he heard of the circumstance, came forward voluntarily to pay the value of the bird. But the two masters, who were priests, determined that the child must, nevertheless, receive exemplary chastisement. At a moment when all the other scholars went out for a walk, the "malfattore" of the peacock was stripped and beaten till his back was broken. He died on the spot. The father, who was sent for by people who heard the cries of the child, came at once to the school, and seeing his infant dead, fell upon the two priests and killed them by repeated stabs with a knife.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Governor's Speech

Fredericton, July 17.

The Session was opened with the usual formalities.

At 2 1-2 o'clock the House proceeded to elect a Speaker.

The Hon. Charles Simonds was proposed by Mr. Macpherson, and seconded by Messrs. Barberie and End, and elected without opposition.

The Speaker having been approved of in the usual form, His Excellency opened the Session in the following Speech:—

The President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have gladly availed myself of the first opportunity of meeting you after having resorted to the sense of the people.

The Law which prohibits the importation, manufacture of and traffic in, intoxicating liquors, forms a subject for earnest deliberation, and I trust that a measure on this subject, which will be submitted to you without delay by the Government will receive at your hands the consideration which its importance essentially demands.

I do not doubt that your decision on this question, which so deeply affects the social and financial interests of the community, will be satisfactory to the people, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to find that the exercise of a power entrusted to me by the constitution has been productive of consequences so beneficial to the Province.

You may be well assured that I have no wish but to consult the general welfare, and by a uniform adherence to the principles of the constitution, to uphold in their just balance the rights of each branch of the legislature, and thus to secure the maintenance of liberty and order.

I leave you to your deliberations with the heartfelt prayer that Providence may bless them for the peace and prosperity of the Province.

Mr. End introduced a bill to continue the act to provide for the expenses of the Legislature.—There was a long discussion about reporting the proceedings of the House which ended in the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for publishing the debates of the present session. The committee will report to-morrow.

The address in reply to the Governor's speech was moved by Mr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Desbrisay, and its consideration stands as the order of the day for Saturday.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

This anniversary passed off quietly in the County of St. John. Many of the lodges supped together in their rooms, and had their usual good cheer.

The members of "Guardian" Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 5, with a few friends, assembled on the evening of the 12th, to commemorate the victory of William the 3d. Prince of Orange, over James the 2d. at the Boyne, in Ireland, which secured for, and entailed to us the glorious Palladium of Liberty, the British Constitution, and in commemorating which every Orangeman feels a pride and a pleasure. Cold indeed would be the heart which would not glow with pleasurable emotion on such an occasion, while thinking of the gallant deeds of our forefathers at Derry, Auchrim, Enniskillen and the Boyne—who even dared to die so that their children should as Britons ever shall be free! Free to worship God, each man according to his conscience, under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid, with the Book of Books placed in every man's hand to read without the interference of Pope, Cardinals or Bishops.

After partaking of a sumptuous repast, the cloth was removed, when the following Toasts were given by the Chairman:—

1st. The Queen, God bless her.

2d. Our Charter Toast. The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory, of William the 3rd. Prince of Orange. May his memory ever be revered.

3rd. The Right Worshipful Grand Master of New-Brunswick, and Officers of the Grand Lodge.

4th. The County Master, District Masters, and Officers of County and District Lodges.

5th. The Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, Worshipful Grand Master of Ireland.

6th. The Apprentice Boys of Derry. May they ever imitate their prototypes, and remember their immortal watchword—No Surrender!

A number of volunteer toasts were proposed, among which were the following:—

Honorable John H. Manners Sutton. Our Constitutional Governor. May his shadow never grow less.

The Conservative Members of the House of Assembly.

The Army and Navy. May Victory ever follow their Banners.

Our Allies—the French. May our union be cemented.

The "*Chronicle*" and Independent Protestant Press.

Our absent friends, and next merry meeting.

The brethren adjourned at a seasonable hour, gratified with the proceedings of the evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor,—In glancing over the pages of the *Morning News*, of the 9th instant, I was sensibly moved by the grievances set forth in that paper of a person who styles himself "an elector of King's." The poor fellow, like most of the verdant pets of the ex-Ministers, indulges in corsuge fancies, and whimsical conjectures, and is sadly at a loss how to console himself under his "sudden bereavement." The manner in which he moves way to his overcharged heart, is rather odd, "regardless of truth;" about the corruption at the "Totes," he thinks good out minds that he is one of those unique specimens of humanity who were fattening on the idea of being raised from obscurity to the ranks of Magistrate, by the radical Fisher government, and whose cup of bliss was so suddenly upset by our talented Governor. The heart broken "Fisher" says—"The result of the election is no doubt a matter of surprise to friends of progress at a distance." What kind of progress does the fellow mean? Has it by the progress the late illegal Government was generally repeating, and which was little or no good to the country, or can it be the unprecedented progress with which said government covered the Provincial chest, I should like to be informed. His remarks on the exceedingly corruption on the part of successful candidates, are altogether unfounded and unveiled for, as it is well known that there never was more loyal, and manly independence shown in King's, or any other County, than that displayed by the worthy people at the election of the 4th instant, and to my certain knowledge there is not a man in King's, who would sell, or give away his vote, without it is the correspondent of the 'News' and the uncharitable, fallacious manner, in which he tries to stigmatize his fellow electors (though they are opposed to him in politics) is enough to make him hide his head, and never more desecrate his loyalty by calling himself "an Elector of King's." Again, my learned friend of the 'News' says at "impartial scrutiny" would result in the liberal candidates coming off "first quality."—Oh dear, dear! how this "impartial scrutiny" is now twisted to mean, who always thought election petitions were investigations of votes, by men who voted not, or could not be otherwise than impartial. Perhaps it is some peculiar law enacted by the liberals last session. I am confident it is not obtained by the arguments of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Friend editor of the 'News' I have no desire to say any thing about the corruption of the liberals, as that is too [illegible]

but shall console myself with the reflection that "their dead." So let us pray for our Lib[illegible] peace, seeing what is [illegible] has through his true li[illegible] freedom, given us the [illegible] parcel of Radical sin[illegible] our country in ruin, [illegible] character enough behind [illegible] our sympathy.

Yours, [illegible]

A. D.

King's County, July [illegible]

AMONGST THE [illegible]

We have visited wi[illegible] the "repository" of [illegible] one of Mahoney's [illegible] street, 3rd Strand, [illegible] amount of information [illegible] Scientific, statistical [illegible] most 2,000 foreign p[illegible] tishment in the coun[illegible] unique collection of [illegible] City advantages to the [illegible] commercial world gen[illegible] most invaluable, and [illegible] establishment is visit[illegible] of Parliament, countr[illegible] men, and also by an [illegible] distinguished foreigners [illegible] ing Herald.

In St. Paul's Ch[illegible] by the Rev. Mr. [illegible] Margaret Ann Hoy[illegible]

On Monday mor[illegible] residence of the brid[illegible] Armstrong, Rector [illegible] W. E. Reynolds, [illegible]

On the 8th inst., [illegible] M., Mr. George C. [illegible] Miss Hannah Logan [illegible]

On the 16th, by [illegible] this City, [illegible]

On the 15th ult. [illegible] George F. William[illegible] Mackay, of Ross [illegible]

On the 9th inst. [illegible] Rothmuir, by the R[illegible] Minister, Mr. Chas [illegible] youngest daughter [illegible] N. S.

At St. James' Ch[illegible] instant, by the Rev [illegible] Shannon Marshall, [illegible] Liverpool, N. S., to [illegible] ter of the late Wm [illegible] of Cornwallis.

At the Parish [illegible] 19th June, by the [illegible] Thomas Proctor, [illegible] Trinity College, [illegible] Berwick, to Emily [illegible] John Pratt, Esq., [illegible] berland, and grand[illegible] Colonel Forster.

This morning, [illegible] elder son of Mr. [illegible] and 3 months. [illegible] the residence of his [illegible] at 4 o'clock, when [illegible] respectfully invite [illegible] Yesterday, after [illegible] of his age, Edw. [illegible] eldest son of the [illegible] the Forces.

At Carleton, on [illegible] ford, eldest son o[illegible] years.

At Carleton, on [illegible] son of Mr. Samue[illegible]

On Monday la[illegible] the late Peter Mc[illegible]

At Greenwich, [illegible] years, Eliza Ann [illegible] family of seven [illegible] twelve days old. [illegible] left to mourn.

At the Avenue [illegible] June, after twen[illegible] Esquire, of Ant[illegible] aged 37 years, [illegible]

A. A. Persons [illegible] Annapolis, [illegible] ceased, are requ[illegible] two months from [illegible] claims are requ[illegible] adjustment.

Indian Town [illegible]

MA[illegible]

THE Subscrib[illegible] friends and [illegible] removed a part [illegible] Side of King Str[illegible] and one door [illegible] where he will [illegible] with HATS and [illegible] made under his [illegible] ed in saying st[illegible] City, as has be[illegible] this City and P[illegible] S., from which [illegible] under the Sc[illegible] The business [illegible] his old Stand, [illegible] shew, D. Mac[illegible] Public will [illegible] reasonable pr[illegible] HATS and [illegible]

27 North Sid[illegible] St. John June [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible] entered in [illegible] TERS. Date [illegible]

Office [illegible] Princess st[illegible] office.

PROVINCE [illegible] at $800 [illegible] half year [illegible]

Treasury, [illegible] June 6.

Indian Town [illegible]

MA[illegible]

THE Subscrib[illegible] friends and [illegible] removed a part [illegible] Side of King Str[illegible] and one door [illegible] where he will [illegible] with HATS and [illegible] made under his [illegible] ed in saying st[illegible] City, as has be[illegible] this City and P[illegible] S., from which [illegible] under the Sc[illegible] The business [illegible] his old Stand, [illegible] shew, D. Mac[illegible] Public will [illegible] reasonable pr[illegible] HATS and [illegible]

27 North Sid[illegible] St. John June [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible] entered in [illegible] TERS. Date [illegible]

Office [illegible] Princess st[illegible] office.

PROVINCE [illegible] at $800 [illegible] half year [illegible]

Treasury, [illegible] June 6.

May 16.

[illegible] Persons [illegible] Annapolis, [illegible] ceased, are requ[illegible] two months from [illegible] claims are requ[illegible] adjustment.

[illegible] Office [illegible] Princess st[illegible] office.

PROVINCE [illegible] at $800 [illegible] half year [illegible]

Treasury, [illegible] June 6.

[illegible] Office [illegible] Princess st[illegible] office.

PROVINCE [illegible] at $800 [illegible] half year [illegible]

Treasury, [illegible] June 6.

[illegible] Office [illegible] Princess st[illegible] office.

PROVINCE [illegible] at $800 [illegible] half year [illegible]

Treasury, [illegible] June 6.

[illegible] Office [illegible] Princess st[illegible] office.

PROVINCE [illegible] at $800 [illegible] half year [illegible]

Treasury, [illegible] June 6.

[illegible] Office [illegible] Princess st[illegible] office.

PROVINCE [illegible] at $800 [illegible] half year [illegible]

Treasury, [illegible] June 6.