"Q. Are all liberals wicked in one and the same fashion?

"A. No; but notwithstanding, they are travelling the same road, and, if they do not alter their course, they will arrive at the same goal." That is, all liberals in politics will be eternally lost! There is, then, no hope for any of us in America!

"Q. Can the people establish fundamental [illegible]

"A. No; because a Constitution or fundamental laws are of necessity a limitation of sovereignty; and this can never receive any measure or boundary except by its own act.

"Q. If the people, in electing a sovereign, impose upon him conditions or reservations, will not these form the Constitution and fundamental laws of the state?

"A. They will, provided the sovereign grant them freely; otherwise they will not; *because the people, who are made for submission, and not for command,* can not impose a law upon the sovereignty, which derives its power, not from them, but from God.

"Q. If a prince has sworn to observe a Constitution is he bound to maintain it?

"A. He is, provided it does not overthrow the foundations of sovereignty: *and provided it is not opposed to the general interests of the state.* When a sovereign finds fundamental law is seriously hurtful to his people, he is bound to cancel it, because the duty of the sovereign is the people's weal. An oath can not become an obligation to commit evil, and therefore can not bind a sovereign to do what is injurious to his subjects. *Besides, the Head of the Church has authority from God to release consciences from oaths, when he judges that there is suitable cause for it.*" Here is the old power of absolving kings from their oaths and, turning them loose as blood-hounds among their people, revived!

"Q. Whose business is it to decide when the Constitution impairs the right of sovereignty, and is adverse to the welfare of the people?

"A. It is the business of the sovereign, because in him resides the high and paramount power established by God in the state with a view to its good order and felicity.

"Q. May there not be some danger that the sovereign may violate the Constitution without just cause, under the illusion of error or the impulse of passion?

"A. Errors and passions are the maladies of the human race; but the blessings of health ought not to be refused through the fear of sickness."

This catechism, teaching such horrible doctrines, was written by a bishop, is circulated by bishops to all their priests, and by the priests is taught to all the people of Sicily; its doctrines are more carefully taught to the young than are any articles of the Christian faith. With these extracts before you, will you hesitate a moment to believe that "Popery is the police of despotism?" And with doctrines like these it supports despotism in every country in Europe where it exists, and where the despots are Papists. And as it absolves a Papal king from his oath to his subjects, so it absolves Papal subjects from their allegiance to their Protestant king, when the good of the Church requires it. Are these catechism-makers the men for our country? Should these spies of despotism receive any countenance from freemen?

But is it true that the "priests are the watchmen of despotism?" Never was a more true sentiment uttered; and never was the sentiment more true than at the present hour. The system is struggling for its very life—its foundations are giving away in all lands—the waves of public opinion are dashing against the superstructure, and its priests are putting forth every effort to save it and themselves, as they well know that when their ships sinks they will have hard swimming.

Despotism are always base, and will use any means to retain their power. They are public robbers; and like other robbers, have no conscience as to the means they use. They employ spies—use bribery—lay snares—get up plots—sow dissensions, and use all unrighteous means to find out and to kill their enemies, and to consolidate their usurped power, and to put new rivets into the chains that bind people and nations to their thrones. And as the Papacy is the basest of despotisms, it has the base pre-eminences of using the most base means to accomplish its purposes. Other despotisms seek by spies to discover plots, and overt acts; but Popery has a plan by which not only to discover all these, with almost infallible certainty, but the very thoughts of men. And this it does through the infamous confessional—"the slaughter-house of consciences"—an institution devised in hell, and set up on earth in the name of religion, that "the Man of Sin" may find out the secrets of all families, and of all hearts, and for the purpose of wielding them all to the maintenance of his bad dominion. All are obliged to confess on the pain of eternal death; no confession avails if any sin or secret thought is kept back; and these confessions, when necessary, are sent to head-quarters. In this way the court of Rome is invested with a kind of omniscience, as through the priests, its spies, its watchmen, who have their confession-boxes every where, they find out the secrets of courts, cabinets, and families, and even the very thoughts of men's hearts. And what is the effect of all this? A true Papist is afraid to think, because his conscience drags him to the confessional: and the priest who sits there, weaving webs to catch the unwary, as a bottled spider to catch flies, will drag out his thoughts, and when these thoughts are drawn out, they are sent to head-quarters! I know the theory is, that confessions made to a priest are buried in his bosom; but has not "the Head of the Church authority from God to release consciences from oaths when he judges that there is suitable cause for it?" And what cause can be more suitable than the good of the Church, and the safety of the chair of St. Peter?

And what, Sir, must be the natural effect of all this upon families? Go down to Naples and see! Many is the politan husband, son, and brother, rotting in the prisons there on the information wrung from their wives, mothers, and sisters by the "watchmen of despotism" at the confessional. Go to Rome and see! Many is the noble Roman in exile, or in chains in the dungeons of Rome, on the information wrung from the female members of their families at the confessional. If a wife or daughter goes to confession, the husband and father can intrust no secret to either, can not repose any confidence in them. The sweets and the confidences of home are unknown—the sweet, confiding love of the family circle is broken up—not a word of freedom, or of dissatisfaction, or of complaint must be uttered—no suspected guest must be entertained—no private meetings must be held at the confessional, sent up to the Vatican, and down to the police! Even in the heart of a fond wife there is no secret chamber which the priest, the watchman of despotism," can not enter, and from which he may not bring forth its most secret and sacred deposits. Thus the mother, daughters, and sisters are converted by the infernal confessional into spies upon the conduct of their husbands and brothers, and are taught to believe that they are at once serving God and the Church, and saving their own souls—yes, and even doing the greatest good to their husbands and brothers, when revealing their thoughts and their conduct to these "watchmen of despotism." And is this, Sir, a fancy picture? Go and spend a month in Naples, or in Rome, and seek information from those who are competent and not afraid to give it, and you will say that the picture is not half to the life. And I only wonder that the husbands, sons, and brothers of wives, mothers, and sisters, that go to the knees of Papal priests to confess, do not rise as one man, and pile up the confession-boxes for a grand bonfire, and drive their wretched confessors and seducers to Purgatory for purification.

Nor, Sir, are these pictures of these "watchmen of despotism" confined to Naples and Rome. Their character in those lands of Papal darkness, where the very light is darkness, is their universal character. Wherever the bishops or priests, the monks or the nuns of Romanism are found, they are only the spies, "the watchmen" of the [illegible]

With great respect, yours. K.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

Boston, Jan. 31st, 1853

The steamship Africa has arrived at New York. She was detained at Liverpool by order of the Government, in order that they might send to Canada the decision upon the Clergy Reserves Bill, and important matter relative to Cuba and the United States, and the imprisonment of British Sub[illegible]

Breadstuffs are reported dull. Corn was improving. Wheat one penny dearer. Flour 3d to 6d per barrel dearer. Cotton was improving, and rather higher.

It is said Kossuth will probably return to the United States.

The war at the Cape still languishes; the Kaffirs are not entirely quelled.

Lord Eldon has been declared a lunatic.

France is quiet. The death of Maidai in Italy, is not confirmed.

Ship News.—Arrived at Glasgow, Jan. 12th, Dove, from St. John; 13th Zetland, from ditto. Sailed from Clyde, 13th, Palendar, for Boston; 14th, Actress, for ditto; 12th, Nova Scotian, for ditto; from Belfast, the Lydia, for ditto.

The Paxton from St. John for Glasgow, was fallen in with 5th January, lat. 46, long. 30.—Crew taken off and carried to Liverpool.

DESERTION OF SEAMEN.

The ships "Advice," Capt. Dick, and "Rankin," Capt. Lawson, arrived off this port on the night of Monday last, and early on Tuesday morning steamer put off with officers on board, and apprehended 25 of the seamen of the Advice, and 5 of the seamen of the Rankin. In the course of the day they were brought before Claud Marshall, Esq., Justice of the Peace, on a petition and complaint of the respective captains, setting forth that they had entered into agreements by signing articles to serve on board their ships, about the 16th ult., on a voyage home from Quebec, that they afterwards combined among themselves to disobey lawful commands, and to neglect duty, so as to impede the navigation of their ships, and progress of the voyages, by refusing to heave the anchors unless they got an increase of the amount of wages stipulated for by the agreements, which unlawful exactions the respective captains were compelled to consent to; all which was adverted to be duly entered in the log books, and which was clearly a breach of the 78th section of the mercantile Marine Act.

The case of the 25 men was the first disposed of. All of them admitted having the articles produced, alleging they did so with a reservation that they were to have the maximum rate of wages that was going at the time of sailing. The articles, however, bore no such condition, and the charge having been confirmed by the evidence of the captain, mate, carpenter, and a passenger who had acted as pilot down the Saint Lawrence, and by entries in the log book, they were sentenced to twelve weeks imprisonment in Paisley Prison, with hard labour.

The second case of the five men of the Rankin was exactly similar to the first, and the same sentence was awarded.

The presiding Justice strongly animadverted on the highly dishonorable course adopted by the men in first signing an express agreement, and then backing out of it. It was at direct variance to that principle of honesty which to regulate the actions of every man, and distinctly a breach of sec. 7s of the Mercantile Marine Act, which was framed carefully so as to secure many advantages to the seamen themselves, but which also provided for such flagrant breaches of duty as the present. The thirty prisoners were removed direct to undergo their term of imprisonment.

We have been given to understand that Captain Dick departed from prosecuting the men on a much more serious charge—that of threatening to run the ship ashore on the way up the channel on the morning of Sunday last—from a hope that the charge he did bring against them would check the evil in future.

The poor fellows presented a weather-beaten, motly appearance being transferred direct on the arrival of the ships to the court. They were certainly objects of commiseration, more especially when it will be borne in mind that many of them are young simple looking lads, who appear to have passively abandoned themselves to a few ringleaders who seemed themselves to be totally ignorant of the binding nature of the agreement they had signed, and for the infraction of which they could offer no pretext whatever. The masters of these ships appear to have been entirely at their mercy, for it came out in evidence, that a short delay of a ship in the middle of November in the river St. Lawrence hazards her being frozen in all winter. This case will be a warning to others in a like predicament.—[*Greenock Advertiser, 30th Dec.*

Lord John Russell and the Jews' Bill.—In his address to the electors of London, Lord John Russell thus alludes to his intention to renew the Jews' Bill:—"Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the relief of that portion of our fellow-subjects who are still excluded by their religious belief from political privileges. I entertain a sanguine hope of success in that endeavour." If the bill should pass the Commons, which we much doubt, we trust Lord Derby will insure its rejection in the Lords.

The Madiai.—A letter from Berlin, of the 21st ult., states that the Madiai not having been set at liberty, notwithstanding the promises made by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the King of Prussia, has instructed M. Usedom, his ambassador at Rome, to repair to Florence and renew his representations to the Grand Duke.

Wellington Almshouses at Greenwich.—The inhabitants of Greenwich have subscribed upwards of £1,000 towards fund for building "Wellington Almshouses," in the vicinity of that town. It was urged that as they had so splendid a memorial to the memory of England's greatest naval chief as the College, it would not be inappropriate to testify their respect to their greatest military warrior, by erecting some almshouses to be named after the illustrious Duke, which would prove of a benevolent and lasting character. Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal, the Earl of Harde, and many others, have taken an active part in promoting the undertaking.

New Standard for Recruits.—Orders have been issued for the standard of recruits enlisting for infantry regiments to be reduced from five feet seven to five feet six inches; and those under the age of eighteen to five feet five and a half inches. The standard for the cavalry is to remain at its present height.—*United Service Gazette.*

FRANCE.—The last shadow of liberty in France has been annihilated by a recent Senatus Consultum, which makes Louis Napoleon as despotic a sovereign as Nicholas of Russia. The Emperor now has the sole right of granting pardons and amnesties. The Emperor presides whenever he [illegible] of the Senate and Council of State. He [illegible] commerce and ratifies tariffs. All works of public utility, all enterprise of general interest are ordered and authorised by the Emperor. The Emperor may by decree modify the organic decree of March 22, 1852, which has prescribed the relative powers of the Council of State, the Senate, and the Corps Legislatif. The dotation of the Crown and the civil list is settled for the whole reign by senatus consulte. The Emperor may nominate 150 senators and each senator is to receive 30,000f. a year. The budget of expenses is to be presented to the Corps Legislatif, subdivided into chapters and articles, but must be voted in the lump, Ministry by Ministry, that is the whole demand for each Ministerial department must be accepted or rejected as a whole. The ordinary vote of proceedings of the Assembly is to merely the subjects considered with the votes. The deputies are to be paid 2500f. a month during the session, be it ordinary or extraordinary. The oath is thus conceived. "I swear obedience to the constitution, and fidelity to the Emperor."

The Emperor arrived in Paris on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock. His Majesty was escorted by Carabiniers, and looked in good health. It is said that the long talked of ocean projects are to be carried out under the immediate direction of the government; that there will be lines of communication opened with the United States, the Brazils, &c.

Abd-el Kader has arrived at Messina. The Swedish Minister has received his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor. Russia, Austria, and Prussia have come to the resolution of acknowledging the French empire in a very short time, and that they have been led to this step by the same motives that directed them at the time of their acknowledgment of Louis Philipe.

THE TABLET ON DISRAELI.

We append, from the parliamentary correspondent of the *Tablet*, the following sketch of Disraeli's great speech, in the House of Commons, on the morning of Friday, the 17th ult. Of course, our readers will make allowance for the fact of this portraiture being the work of an enemy and not take for granted that justice has been done to the great orator.—*Dublin Sentinel.*

"It was one of the most powerful efforts of oratory ever heard in the House. Those who recollect all the eloquence of Canning, Stanley, Plunket, Lyndhurst, Brougham, Peel, and Sheil, declare that portions of this speech surpassed, in terrific intensity of sarcasm, anything that had ever fallen from any of them in their happiest and most successful speeches. He was, as John Kemble said of Kean, 'terribly in earnest.' He foresaw his fate, and he was savage at it: disappointment maddened him; despair inspired him with rage; his sarcasm was sardonic and terrific; his own excitement was lawful, and his hearers shared it—they were literally electrified. The intensity, the almost agony of his tones was quite painful. He had been baited, taunted, twitted by all the old statesmen, and sneered at as incompetent, even by the bungler, Baring, and the blunderer Wood, and the weird sybil, the bigot Goulburn. He was stung to fury, and he repaid them with a fiery energy and lightning-like eloquence which thrilled through the House as the electric fluid, now playing upon them with light mockery, now scathing them with burning scorn, until they writhed in their seats with suppressed indignation. He felt the great prize torn from his grasp just at the moment when he was about to hold it fast, and he despised the motives of the leaders who had combined to bait and baffle him; and there sat in the gallery one whose proud and fiery spirit sympathized with him, and whose countenance showed unequivocal pleasure at the castigation his enemies were receiving. But both felt that all was over; and the last words of the excised orator, delivered as they were with thrilling power, seemed to die away upon his lips as a kind of knell to all his cherished hopes, and had a sad and melancholy sound as if intended to convey a deep sense of the vanity of those earthly dreams which are but the baseless fabric of a vision."

Pro-Popish Military Tactics Rebuked.—Major Gordon and Brevet Major Scott (91st) have been severely censured, by Lord Hardinge—the latter for marching, the band playing with a division of the 91st, to the Roman C. chapel at Enniskillen, contrary to general orders, issued in 1843; the former in adopting and approving of Major Scott's conduct and reproving the churchwardens for their animadversions on it. The order concludes by directing the return of the colonel to head-quarters, and to the observant in future of who is left in command during his absence.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The clipper ship Titania arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday afternoon from Pernambuco, which port she left on the 27th November. We learn by this arrival that the Broad Oak sailed for Liverpool two days prior to the Titania's sailing, of which ship nothing has been heard yet.—Liverpool Mail.

This is another New-Brunswick Clipper, built at Oromocto, for Edward Allison, Esquire.

The Electric Telegraph.—If we have experienced some difficulty in getting our Power Press into operation, the scientific projector of the Electric Telegraph has, in like manner, had to encounter many unexpected obstacles, in the establishment and working of his line. We are, however, glad to have it in our power to congratulate both him and the public, on the success which has attended his enterprise so far, and the confident hopes entertained that it will, before long, fully realize all the advantages, both public and private, which have been expected from it.

Last week, it was in full operation between Charlottetown and Sackville; but, at present—owing to some unknown cause, which they are anxiously endeavouring to discover and rectify—all communication by it is interrupted. When [illegible] into operation, by means of it, in connection with other lines, communication may be held with every part of the North American Continent where Telegraph stations have been established. The posts for the extension of the wires, have, we understand, been laid down between Charlottetown and East Point—Souris and Georgetown—and Cape Traverse and St. Eleanor's, ready to be erected in the Spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground.—[Prince E. Island Gazette.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

CAN get a good assortment of Looking Glasses at low prices. Fancy Arcade, Corner King and Cross-street.

J. CROUCH.

Saint John, February 4, 1853.

EMIGRATION.

The time has fully arrived when the most energetic measures should be adopted to procure a sound emigration to this Province. We not only [illegible] willing to take part in the stupendous work which is about to present itself, but they should also possess those principles which, founded on the Divine command, recognise the fear of God, obedience to the laws and constituted authority, and a love of country. As the lines of Railways become accurately defined, and their actual route can be anticipated with certainty, it will then be known what portions of private and Crown Lands, can be rendered more available for settlement in all time to come. This knowledge must not be confined to ourselves, if we are at all anxious that a modern system of locomotion should procure for us those incidental, yet lasting advantages, which have followed from its adoption in other countries, where a more enlightened system has prevailed. As yet, we regret to say, that little or nothing has been done to make this Province known on the other side of the Atlantic, to that class of people, who would be likely to emigrate hither, provided they could be *officially* assured of the benefit they would realize by taking so important a step. We refer to such men, who, possessing the acknowledged thrift and prudence of the Anglo Saxon Race, will look before they leap, and are never very covetous of what they may consider—for the want of sound information—mere apochryphal advantages.—*Amor patriæ* is a ruling principle with such persons and the land of their birth, as well as that of their adoption, reaps the benefit of it.

With respect to the description of people, whom it would be desirable to introduce into the country, at the approaching epoch, and to whom every reasonable facility should be given for this purpose, it is in our estimation an easy matter to decide. We need only to direct our attention to different sections of the Province, where exclusively Protestant, English, Irish, or Scotch emigrants have taken up their abode, and what do we behold? Prosperity, intelligence, sound moral and religious deportment, love of country and obedience to its laws.—There are many localities in the North which are peopled almost exclusively by Scotch Presbyterians—Westmoreland abounds with the descendants of Yorkshiremen, and there is not to be found throughout the length and breadth of the land, more thriving or industrious communities, or people more remarkable for their sterling loyalty and respect for the powers that be, than is presented in these instances.

Possessing knowledge then, which the history of our country can furnish, there can be no necessity for the slightest hesitation about the course which the Executive Government is called upon to pursue at the present crisis. We emphatically say the Executive Government, because they truly represent the views and wishes of the country, and have the means at their disposal to realize what the country imperatively requires, in order that its future character and standing may not be mischievously affected, by efforts *now being used*—secretly, but certainly, as we are well assured, to introduce into our midst, a *flood* of emigrants *whom we do not want*, instead of those, who are entitled to, and will receive on their landing, a well earned and hearty welcome.

Out of the gross proceeds of the casual and territorial revenue, the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of his council, is authorized to make expenditure on account of the management of the Crown Lands. A few hundred pounds of this fund could be well appropriated in printing and circulating *in suitable districts* in the United Kingdom, *official* statements of the Agricultural resources of New-Brunswick—the price of land, with the mode of obtaining it, together with such information which every intelligent man would naturally seek to acquire, who contemplated taking up his abode with us. Such intelligence could all be comprehended in the form of a Hand Book, about one fourth the size of Professor Johnston's Report, and at least ten times as useful. Men like Mr. Jackson would be deeply interested in circulating the work and as it would bear a Government impress, it would be considered authentic, and have its legitimate influence.

We sincerely trust that the present hints will attract attention in the right quarter, because we feel morally certain, that the future weal or woe of this fine Province, mainly depends upon the *prevailing* character of the emigration to it, during the next three or four years.

NOVA SCOTIA AND RAILWAYS.

Various propositions from Mr. Jackson, on his own behalf and that of his associates, and others again quite as varied in their terms from Messrs. Sykes & Co. to build the railways in Nova Scotia, have been laid before the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Howe. We cannot perceive that any of these offers present more favourable terms than those which have been agreed upon with Mr. Jackson, to construct the New-Brunswick railways. It is to be hoped that as our neighbours have now such a fine assortment of offers to select from, that they will not allow "the asperities incidental to public life," to prevent them from making a final choice, and that without further delay. Mr. Howe alludes to the service rendered to the railway cause by Mr. Chandler, and to the fact of his being a Nova Scotian. Mr. Chandler's eminent services render it very plain that the proverbial astuteness of Nova Scotians is in nowise impaired by a lengthened residence in New-Brunswick.

Perversion & Conversion.—We believe, during the last 14 years, there never was a time, when fewer deserted on the "Romeward way" could be found, than at the present. The whole amount of those perversions, from first to last, is small, compared with the number of the Clergy and laity of the Church of England, and considering the high standing and powerful influence of those who first deserted their colors. [illegible] gone out from us.

Wesleyan Missions.—[illegible]

At Carleton, £10; [illegible] £20. [illegible] beyond the collections of the year preceding.—New Brunswicker.

The following passengers left this City on Monday morning in the steamer *Pilot*, for Annapolis, to take passage in the Cunard steamer [illegible], for Liverpool.

Wm. McGlinchey, Alex. Adams, [illegible] and Thomas Hilyard.

Fatal Occurrence.—It is with regret that we have to record the untimely death of Mr. John Jordan of Carleton. On Sunday morning last, the body of the deceased was found near the foot of the ferry landing slip, between the floats and southern wharf. Having business to transact on the eastern side of the harbour, Mr. Jordan crossed over early in the evening, and it is supposed [illegible] a passage to Carleton in one of the [illegible] the melancholy occurrence took place. The railing of the landing is in a very defective state, and to this cause the accident is attributed. Thus a valuable citizen, a man of excellent character, and one who was universally esteemed, has been suddenly taken from our midst, in the 57th year of his age. We forbear further comment; the apparent neglect however, which has led to this sad deprivation, loudly calls for an official enquiry.

The remains of Mr. Jordan were interred in the Wesleyan Methodist burying ground on Tuesday last, followed by one of the largest processions we ever witnessed.

Peterson's Magazine.—The February number is before us, and for which we are indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien. This number contains four engravings. *Stealing Cupid's Bow*, a magnificent mezzotint. *Fashions for February*, engraved and colored. *The Mother of Dr. Doddridge*, a beautiful engraving. *Infant's Mitten*, a pattern; also, the elevation and places of a *Gothic Tudor Cottage.* Price of the work $2 per annum.

☞ Is there an instance of a rich man (if we except one) ever having *died* in St. John, and bequeathing money to any charitable institution, or great public work? Alas, we fear, not, and yet *rich* men have died in St. John. The *richest* seem to be the *poorest* in public spirit. The exception is Mr. Mark Varley, who left a large sum (about 4 years since) for the establishment of a *free school* in St. John.—[Morning News.

Your memory must be frail indeed Mr. News, to ask such a question. The late Chief Justice Chipman bequeathed £10,000 to the Diocesan Church Society; £5,000 to the Madrass Schools, and £200 per annum forever, in support of Saint John Church in this City.

Gleason's Pictorial.—In acknowledging the receipt of the five latest numbers of this Journal, from the publisher in Boston, we take the opportunity of saying, that notwithstanding the powerful competition it has to contend with, it ably sustains its position as one the most valuable and best illustrated periodicals on this continent.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Monday evening Mr. Hinton delivered a lecture upon "*Australia.*" Next Monday evening, Wm. Dole, Esq., will lecture on "*The English Language.*"

The Suspension Bridge.—This magnificent fabric has been well tested by Mr. Light, C. E., by order of the government, and is considered by him as perfectly safe under a much greater weight than it is ever likely it will be called upon to sustain.—It has been opened to the public for sometime past.

By the Quebec Chronicle, we learn, that the Report and plans of a Suspension Bridge over the St. Lawrence near Quebec, by Mr. Serrell, the Engineer of the St. John Bridge, will in all probability be acted upon very shortly.

The Revenue.—The prosperous condition of the Revenue of New-Brunswick, for the last year, has been the subject of great congratulation during the week having reached the sum of £138,220. We hope it will be made good use of, and the debt paid. In good old Sir Archibald's time the revenue was about £70,000—He left us with a large surplus, and in four short years of Sir John Harvey's rule found us in debt £100,000! *for repairs!*

Royal Canadian Rifles.—Ensign W. Brittain, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kingsmill. Lieut. B. is the son of John Brittain, Esq., King's County.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent desires us to ask the *Freeman* and *Morning News* if the inefficiency and stupidity of the Government further exemplified in their sending an Engineer of the name of *Light* to test the capabilities of a New Bridge for sustaining *Weight* would not be a good subject for a leading article by either, one or both of them against the Government? He thinks that even without a very great sacrifice of their usual veracity, these papers might get up a spicy article under this head and make a very saleable issue.

"A Traveller" in reply to "Veritas" will be inserted in our next issue.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.

PUBLISHED IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Will commence on the 1st of January, 1853, a new Volume, being Volume IV. of this elegant illuminated Journal. It will appear with new type, new heading, and splendidly improved in every department, besides which, the price is to be greatly reduced. The publisher is resolved to commence the new year with a circulation of one hundred thousand, and therefore offers the most liberal inducements to clubs. Realizing the spirit of the age, the great improvement in art, and the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher, with this change of prices will vastly improve his already splendidly illustrated journal.—Especially will a great improvement be manifested in the engraving department as well as the literary character of the paper, so that the Pictorial shall appear in a style, not only to merit all the encomiums of praise so lavishly bestowed upon it, but also to challenge increased respect for its enhanced excellence and perfection. In short the whole paper will be far superior to any thing ever yet offered to the public by the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the regular contributors to the Pictorial, its high literary character will at once be understood.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. H. L. Sigourney, Mrs. Alice B. Neal, Miss Phebe Carey, Miss Alice Carey, Mrs. Caroline Orne, [illegible] Ben Perley Poor, &c. &c.

The following are the terms of the paper:—One subscriber, one year, $3; two subscribers, $5; four subscribers, $9; eight subscribers, $16. The paper can be obtained at all the periodical depots throughout the country, after the 1st of January, at six cents per copy.

Wistar's Balsam at the South.

[illegible]

Charlottesville, March 6th, 1849.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle.

Dear Sir—In the winter of 1846—7 I was [illegible]

C. J. NOEL.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John, N. B.

Melancholy Accident.

On Monday evening at ten o'clock, a woman about sixty years of age, named Margaret Reynolds, residing in Portland, was burnt so severely as to cause her death. It appears that Mrs. R. had been left with a child, at home in bed, early in the evening, by her daughter and son-in-law, and that she had got up to get a [illegible] a heated stove and [illegible] Portland Police hearing an alarm, broke into the house and succeeded in extinguishing the flames; not, however, until the poor woman was most seriously injured. She lived in the most intense pain until the following morning, when she expired. An Inquest was holden on the remains before Dr. Wm Bayard, Coroner, when a verdict of "Accidental death by burning" was found by the Jury.

☞ Below we give the address which was read by Miss Clarke to the Legislature, the rules having been suspended for that purpose, and for the presentation of the petition. Miss Clark was accompanied by Mrs. Bloomer:

Mr. Speaker, and Legislators of the State of New York:

We come to you in behalf of 28,000 women—wives, mothers and sisters—of this great commonwealth, to petition your honorable body for protection. We ask protection that our hearth stones may not be desolated; that the little ones around our fireside may not be written more than fatherless; we ask protection, that our sons may be saved from the drunkard's shame and the drunkard's doom; we ask protection, that our husbands may be saved from the destroying power of the spirit that dwells in the intoxicating cup; we ask protection, lest all that is sacred to the homes of the Empire State may not be considered of less moment than the $2,685,000 invested in the liquor traffic in this State. We ask you to pass a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and we most respectfully, but earnestly, solicit the early attention of your honorable body to our petition.

Caloric Vessels on this Coast.—We are pleased to learn that Capt. Isaac Gage, of Augusta, has applied to the Legislature of Maine, for an Act to incorporate "The Caloric Navigation Company." The object of this Company is, to build and navigate vessels by the power of Caloric, along the coasts of Massachusetts and Maine, and probably those of New-Brunswick also. The success of the Ericsson engine is considered so complete, that we find this early movement to bring it into practical use on our shores, in fitting vessels.

Capt. Gage is well known in this community, having been largely interested some years since in the construction of Saw Mills in the vicinity of this City. He is an old ship-master, long in the East India trade, and is considered thoroughly acquainted with everything relating to shipping.—*New Bruns.*

Pork.—Mr. McIntire, of Sussex Vale, sold in this market yesterday, fourteen Hogs, which weighed 4500 cwt. 4lbs., and was sold for the sum of £90 1s. 6d. Nine of the above were Spring pigs. Success to the Farmers.

A great cure of Asthma or Phthisic, by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

Orfordville, December 4, 1851.

Messrs. Reed, Bates & Austin,—Gentlemen,— It is a pleasure to me to announce publicly, the benefit which my son, Henry B. Derby, has received from the use of your Oxygenated Bitters. The simplest facts are as follows:

Henry is now twenty-two years old, and has suffered from Asthma or Phthisic of an hereditary character, more or less every year, since his remembrance, the severest attacks occurring in the warmest weather, and continuing at intervals, with greater or less severity, during the Fall Season. These turns usually lasted from three to nine days, destroying his appetite and sleep, and entirely unfitting him for any labor.

About a year ago last August, he retired to bed one night in his usual health, but after a few hours awoke, and finding it impossible to remain longer in bed, got up and resorted to his usual medicine. This gave him a little relief; and after waiting till morning, I gave him a teaspoonful of the Oxygenated Bitters. The effect was immediate, and so powerful that he was able to take breakfast and perform a days work.

He continued the use of the Bitters through the day, and suffered no more from the attack. He has experienced but very little inconvenience from Asthma since that time, and upon the return of any symptoms, uniformly receives the happiest effects from the use of this medicine.

Respectfully yours, JOHN DERBY.

Reed, Austin & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 26, Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents.

Price One Dollar per bottle; six bottles for Five Dollars.

For sale by S. L. Tilley, Agent for the Province of New Brunswick.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. George Taylor, to Miss Jessie Taylor, all of this city.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Lee, Mr. George Wadman, of Prince Edward Island, to Letitia, daughter of the late Mr. James Mahood, of Petersville, Q. C.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. William Graves, of this city, to Miss Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Stoker, of the Parish of Simonds.

At Hampton, on Wednesday the 19th ult., by the Rev. W. W. Walker, Rector, Mr. W. W. Hallett, to Miss Catherine Umphreys, all of the parish of Hampton, K. C.

At St. Andrews, on Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Alley, Alexander T. Paul, Esq., Barrister at law, to Euphemia Ann, third daughter of Mr. James Stinson, all of St. Andrews.

At Roxbury, (Mass.) on the 15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Byrne, Mr. John G. Putnam, of Boston, to Miss Mary Ann C. Ratcher, of St. John, N. B.

At Boston, 29th Dec., by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, Mr. William R. Pitman, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Eliza Fisk, of Boston.

At Gagetown, N. B., on Saturday 22d January, by the Rev. John M. Campbell Rector, Capt. John Henry Bogart, of Schr. [illegible], to Miss Caroline, second daughter of Londwick Crosscup, Esq., all of that place.

DEATHS.

On Friday morning, after a long and tedious illness, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Ruddock, aged 73 years.

On Friday morning, Catherine, daughter of Mr. P. Brown, Loch Lomond, aged seven years.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

[illegible]