Reciprocity with the British Provinces.

(From the Boston Post.)

If a large home market for our agricultural products and manufactured fabrics be desirable—if an amicable and favorable settlement of the fishery question be important—if the free navigation of St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals be valuable—then are reciprocal trading relations with our northern neighbors desirable, important and valuable, for they include the three great results that we have stated.

The free navigation of the St. Lawrence, the reduction of tells on the Canadian canals, and the extension of our home market for nearly all sorts of our agricultural products and our domestic manufactures—are objects well worth attaining. They can be had without a shadow of injury to any section of the Union, but to the manifest advantage of all. And when we add that they bring with them peculiar benefits to the great railroad and shipping interests of the northern and middle States, it should be enough to make every New Yorker, [illegible] the subject. It is marvellous, indeed, that such a shout for reciprocity is not poured forth from the northern and middle States of this Union, now and at once, as to thoroughly arouse our national legislators from their lethargy upon this great practical interest of the country.

Reciprocity with the British Provinces, and such a reciprocity also as is feasible, would be of more real advantage to New England than any creation of banks or revival of tariffs whatever. It would add to the business of her ships and railroads, employ thousands of her population, and give to her manufacturers a larger market among the people who are as yet almost without manufactories of their own, and who have yet developed but little spirit of enterprise and competition. And at the same time, reciprocity would injure no other portion of the Union.

One of the greatest stumbling blocks hitherto in the way of reciprocity has been the fear that the flour and wheat of Canada, entering into competition with the flour and wheat of the west would thereby injure the western farmer. But this fear is utterly baseless. In the first place the wheat crop of Canada is but a drop in the bucket of that of our wheat growing States, and it may be admitted that the latter under American cultivation will probably increase quite as much as the former. Secondly, the price of breadstuffs is not fixed at home, but in Europe, to which Canadian wheat now goes, and in the market of which it now mingles. Thirdly, Canadian flour, thus far, is superior to our own, and while such of the former as would enter our home market would be in a quantity comparatively limited, in any event it would not compete with United States flour for family use, but would have a far greater value for export. Fourthly, the Canadians themselves do not entertain an expectation of competing for our home market, but are only desirous of extending their foreign export trade in order to pay foreign and domestic purchases, by availing themselves, without custom-house let or hindrance, of all the facilities of transportation created in the United States. And fifthly, the undeniable fact is, that the quantities of our own flour purchased by the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is fully equal to all the Canadian flour that passes through this country in bond, and immeasurably greater than the Canadian flour actually consumed in the United States. There can be no doubt, that the Eastern Provinces buy of us more provisions of all sorts than we consume of Canadian provisions, and that, with an increase of mutual trade a similar condition would [illegible] maintained.

[illegible] *therefore, to anticipate* injury [illegible] farmer, from Canadian competition [illegible]. He is above all harm from this [illegible] at the same time there is not a dweller [illegible] great western lakes whose convenience would not be improved by reciprocity. [illegible] would give a fresh impulse to the shipping interest of our great inland seas, and as it rapidly populated the northern shores, it would do for the cities and railroads of the west just what it would now do for those of the east—make them the distributors of Canadian produce all over the country, and the carriers of it to the Atlantic coast.

And once more. We advocate reciprocity for its common sense. The idea is obviously ridiculous that a man in Vermont and a man in Canada shall not exchange a cow for certain bushels of wheat, without first paying to the treasuries of either country, certain large sums. It is a remnant of past legislation that should be removed as soon as can be, without injury. And as we have shown that reciprocity will be beneficial, in every view, let us have it the more, if it will abolish the nonsense of exacting fines from people dwelling within a few steps of each other, but on different sides of an imaginary line, when they chance to desire a barter.

We think that, under all the circumstances, we are bound in courtesy to have reciprocity with the British Provinces; and, when it is considered how numerous are the advantages of this great measure, when the St. Lawrence and the fisheries are in dispute, quite sure are we that the United States can afford to act liberally and courteously by their northern kinsfolk, whose great interests, after all, are the same as our own.

ADVERTISING ENTERPRISE.—Undoubtedly the greatest man of the day as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends twenty thousand pounds annually in advertisements alone; he stretches over the whole of India, publishing his medicaments in the Hindoo, Oordoo, Goozratee and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take the Pills and use his Ointment according to directions. We find him again at Hong Kong and Canton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by means of a Chinese translation. At Singapore he has a large depot. In the Mediterranean we find them selling at Malta, Corfu, Athens and Alexandria, beside at Turin and other portions of the Barbary States. Of course Holloway makes money. Every man that advertises extensively gets rich.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—*Farewell Services.*—The religious services which took place at the Park-street Church, last evening, on the occasion of the departure of a band of missionaries, were of a very impressive and interesting character. The following are the names of those who sailed to-day in the Sultana, and who are about to enter upon the sacred but trying labor of evangelising the Oriental world:—Rev. Wm. Clark and wife, Rev. W. A. Farnsworth and wife; Rev. A. T. Pratt and wife; Miss M. Hayes, Miss M. A. West, Luther Ellis and Charles A. Allen. They are to be employed under the control of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Syria, Assyria and Persia.—*Boston Daily Mail, 20th inst.*

[illegible]ney Adams.—The remains [illegible]ere removed yesterday [illegible]nd in which they [illegible] them to a tomb

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 28, 1852.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

By Telegraph to the News Room.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax at half-past eleven o'clock on Friday morning. She left Liverpool on the 11th, at 10 A. M., and has fifty through passengers and twenty for Halifax.

The Canada had a succession of strong Westerly gales—brings £2500 in specie.—Signaled the steamship Asia, from New York for Liverpool, six hours sail from the latter port.

Passengers for Halifax, per Canada—His Excellency Sir K. B. Hamilton and lady, two Misses Hamilton, and four servants; Eaton, Betts, and James Lawton.

The new Cunard Steamer Andes, and the screw steamer City of Manchester, left Liverpool on the 8th for New York.

The American steamer Pacific arrived from New York on Friday the 10th, at midnight. She rescued the crew of the Jessie Stevens, from Quebec for Belfast—the brig being waterlogged.

The news by the Canada is not of much interest—Cotton has further declined full 3-8ths of a penny—the market closing dull at the decline.

MONEY MARKET.—Money continues in demand—the amount of gold in the Bank of England by cash returns was £21,707,665, and there has been again large arrivals of gold from Australia.—Consols leave off at 101 1-2 to 101 3-8 for money.

Liverpool Grain Market.—The Corn Market was very animated in the early part of the week, at a further advance of two pence per bushel in Wheat, and one shilling per barrel in Flour; but speculation [illegible] for the time the following quo[illegible] wheat impossible.

The London Correspondent of the European Times, under date London, Friday, 4 p. m., says:—The excitement about the Houses of Parliament is very great this afternoon. The real question as to the stability of the Ministry will be tried tonight, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has pledged himself to stand or fall by the scheme in its entirety, we see all the preparations for a severe conflict.

That the Ministry will be successful there seems to be little doubt; still the meetings which have been held in opposition to the Budget in all the Metropolitan Boroughts, have been numerously and enthusiastically attended.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending 5th Nov. are published. Exports have amounted to £4,855,666, varying very little from the average of the two preceding years.

The insurrection in China was spreading. The troops of the Empire had in several instances been defeated.

FRANCE.—The English and Belgian Ministers have formally presented their letters accrediting them to the Imperial Court.

The Emperor has set at liberty a great number of political prisoners, and an article has been published in the Moniteur offering the Imperial pardon to all exiles (except those guilty of the highest crimes) who are suffering for their former disobedience to the Government, upon condition that they will abstain from similar conduct in future.

The Ministry have resolved not to sanction any more new Railways in any part of France until those now in construction are completed, or at all events further advanced.

FRANCE.—*Proclamation of the Empire.*—On Wednesday, 1st, the Corps Legislatif met to sum up the votes for the Empire. The Assembly adjourned at 7 o'clock, when the following was proclaimed as the result of the *Plebiscite*:—

Yes	7,864,189
No	253,145
Null	63,326

Majority for Louis Napoleon, Emperor, 7,547,718

Immediately afterwards the whole Corps Legislatif went to St. Cloud, *en costume*, to announce the result.

NAPOLEON III's INAUGURAL SPEECH.

"MESSIEURS:—The new reign which you this day inaugurate derives not its origin, as so many others recorded in history have done, from violence, from conquest, or from fraud; it is what you have just declared it—the legal result of the will of a whole people, who consolidate in calms that which they had founded in the midst of agitations. I am penetrated with gratitude towards the nation, which three times in four years has sustained me by its suffrages, and each time has only augmented its majority to increase my power; but the more that power increases in extent and vital power, the more does it need enlightened men, such as those who every day surround me, —independent men, such as those whom I address, —to guide me by their counsel, to bring back my authority within proper limits, if it could ever quit them. I take from you this day, with the crown, the name of NAPOLEON THE THIRD, because the will of the people has bestowed it on me in their acclamations, because the whole nation has ratified it. Is it then to be inferred that, in accepting the title, I fall into the error imputed to the prince, who, returning from exile, declared null and void all that had been done in his absence? Far from me be such a wild mistake. Not only do I recognize the Governments which have preceded me, but I inherit, in some manner all that they have accomplished, of good and of evil; for Governments which succeed one to another, are, notwithstanding different origin, liable for their predecessors; but the more completely that I accept all that for fifty years history transmits to us, with her inflexible authority, the less is it permitted me to pass in silence over the glorious reign of the head of my family, and the regular though ephemeral title of his son, whom the two chambers proclaimed in the last burst of vanquished patriotism. Thus, then, the title of NAPOLEON THE THIRD is not one of the dynastic superannuated pretensions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth; it is the homage rendered to a government which was legitimate, and to which we owe the [illegible] pages of our modern history. My reign [illegible]te from 1815; it dates from this very [illegible]en you have announced the suffrages [illegible] Receive then my thanks, gentle[illegible]mber of Deputies, for the *eclat* you [illegible] he manifestation of the national [illegible] it more evident by your super[illegible]imposing by your declaration. I [illegible]entlemen of the Senate, for hav[illegible] to address congratulations to [illegible] first to give expression to the [illegible]me all of you, to sit firm in the [illegible] many revolutions—a stable go[illegible]all have for its basis religion, [illegible]for the suffering classes, re[illegible] that no sacrifice shall be want[illegible]ensure the prosperity of my [illegible] I MAINTAIN PEACE I WILL [illegible]H MAY TOUCH THE HONOR [illegible]NCE."

[illegible] Thursday, the 2d inst., [illegible] *rnal Official de l'Empire* [illegible]umber of decrees, some [illegible]wing objects, viz: Pro[illegible] Bonaparte Emperor of Napoleon III.—elevat[illegible]nan, and de Castellane of France. Prescrib[illegible]ing the form of Promulgating Laws, Judgment, &c., changing the name of the *Cour d'Apel to Cour Imperial*—granting pardons to all persons found guilty of offences of the press—and several others.

The Moniteur announces that a day's pay is granted to all subalterns, corporals and soldiers of the army and navy on the occasion of the Empire, —and also that 290 political convicts have been pardoned.

To avoid wounding the susceptibility of foreign powers, it is said that the style employed in diplomatic acts will be Napoleon Empereur des Francais, the addition, "III," being used only on national acts, writs issued by the magistry, &c., and that this reservation has been accepted by M. Kisseleff the Russian Minister.

The Royal forests of Crecy and Armainvilliers, belonging to the Duc de Montpensier, were lately sold to M. Emile Pereire, Chairman of the Bordeaux and Cette Railway. There were three competitors:—Baron James de Rothschild, Baron Sellieres, the banker, and M. Pereire. It is now said that the estate of Chantilly has been sold at private sale to M. Mallet, banker, Paris, on behalf of Coutts & Co., of London, who are rumoured to have made an arrangement with the Duc d'Aumale, that he may reclaim the estate within ten years, on paying the purchase price. Louis Napoleon is said to have been keenly disappointed at this transaction, having intended himself to become the purchaser.

The statement of the condition of the Bank of England, published on the 3d inst., states the amount of specie and bullion in the two departments to be £21,707,565, and of notes in circulation £22,700,065. The circulation of bank notes of all descriptions, in England, Scotland and Ireland, on the 30th of October last, amounted to £39,342,948, which compared with the amount in circulation on the 1st of November last year, shows an increase of £4,504,106. At the same time the stock of bullion and specie in the Bank of England on the 30th of October of the present year showed an increase over the amount on the 1st of November, 1851, of £6,201,039.

Prince Albert, of Saxony, is a rival to Louis Napoleon for the hand of the Princess Neerola Vasa, of Sweden. The intended alliance of the Emperor with a Neapolitan Princess is still earnestly spoken of in Paris.

Mr. Ingersoll was present at the 187th anniversary festival of St. Andrew's Scottish Hospital, celebrated at the London Tavern, and returned thanks for the toast to the health of the President of the United States. We have been unable to procure a report of his speech. The Morning Chronicle says—"Mr. Ingersoll observed that he hoped the people of England and America would (as the noble chairman had aptly remarked) live in perpetual amity, and that between the great Western country and this, England, a single cloud might never be seen. [Cheers]. The object of the present meeting was, however, to promote the cause of benevolence, and he was glad to bear testimony that no country in this respect did so much as England, at the same time, that no people stood so little in need of the help of charity." Lord Panmure proposed the health of Hon. Abbott Lawrence, for which Mr. Davis returned thanks.

Lieut. Gen. Wemyss, a distinguished officer of the Peninsular war, died 30th ult., at the age of sixty-three.

The Earl of Eglintoun was, on the 30th ult., inaugurated as Rector (Chancellor) of Glasgow University.

THE CAPTURE OF PROME.—The Indian mail, of which a telegraphic despatch was received per Arctic, has come to hand, with details of the capture of Prome, in Burmah, by the British.

It was mentioned by previous mail, that the British forces had advanced up the river, on the 21st and 22d of September. They ascended without interruption till the morning of the 9th of October, when they reached Prome. The defences of the Burmese consisted of a long stockade on the edge of the hills on the right bank, a breastwork of masonry on the point, and guns planted on every position of advantage on both sides of the river. So soon as the sun came within range they were fired on [illegible] the points by the enemy; this was returned by the steamer Phlegeton and Mahanuddy, and by the rest of the squadron as they came within range. In two hours the fire of the enemy was completely silenced. As a sharp discharge of musketry was still kept up from behind the numerous pagodas which lay on the bank of the river and the irregular portions of the ground where marksmen could be concealed, the steamers came to anchor, and commenced about noon throwing shells, which speedily cleared the neighborhood. As the heat of the day diminished, preparations were made for landing. At 5 P. M., one wing of the 80th Regiment landed. They experienced scarcely any opposition. On touching the shore they threw out skirmishers and pushed rapidly up the hill, dislodging the enemy as they advanced. The Golden Pagoda in front of them was defended by 500 men; a short but sharp struggle here ensued; the enemy after receiving two or three volleys, broke and fled in all directions. At so early an hour it was not deemed expedient to attack the town. In the course of the night the troops, in all amounting to about 3,000 men, of whom 500 were seamen, were landed; next morning they marched without opposition into Prome, which had been abandoned by the Burmese. The total loss of the British was but five or six, notwithstanding so much firing. It is said that there are about 6,000 Burmese, defended by strong stockades, about six miles from Prome; and though the opinion was that they might have been dislodged without the slightest trouble, Gen. Godwin hesitated to proceed further without reinforcements. The troops meanwhile were housed within the town. Nothing was known of the future plan of the campaign; but the troops remained in good health and spirits. The war was considered to be nearly over.

Admiral Austen, in command of the fleet, had died of cholera. He was in his 74th year, and unable to bear the fatigue of active service.

The English mail, which arrived at Halifax on last Friday forenoon, has not yet reached this city. It is expected during the day, *via* Annapolis, by the steamer *Pilot*.

The Suspension Bridge over the Falls is now nearly completed; and in a few days the platform or deck will be completely laid, when the work will be ready for inspection by the authorised Government Engineer. Good roads and approaches to the Bridge, on both sides of the river, are absolutely requisite, before it can be made available to the public for extensive traffic.

MR. BLATCH'S LECTURE.—In compliance with numerous requests, it is our intention, immediately after the holidays, to publish this interesting Essay in full. The two holiday weeks rendering us short both in time and hands, we could only publish the Lecture *at present*, by giving half of it in this day's and the remainder in next Tuesday's paper; but as it is considered undesirable to divide it into two portions, we are under the necessity of postponing its publication to *Tuesday* the 11th *January*, when it shall be given *entire*.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January number of this model Magazine has been received through Messrs. McMillan. Its engravings are numerous and truly beautiful, all of them, especially "*The Temptation*," is a gem, and fully worth the price of the whole book. The Literary portion of this number is more extensive than usual; and it is evident that the enterprising Publisher determines to commence the New Year with *eclat*. We may mention another and very expressive Engraving, entitled "PIN MONEY, *how it is spent*;" vs. "NEEDLE MONEY, *how it is earned*;" and refer to the admirable Tale in illustration of the subject. We cordially wish Mr. Godey the increased success which his untiring efforts so justly deserve.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"—*Cheap Edition for the Million.*—A cheap edition of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's highly popular and celebrated work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life among the Lowly," has just been issued from the press in Boston. A copy of which has been sent us by Mr. B. O'Brien, of this city. The total number of copies put into circulation by previous editions in the United States, was 163,000; besides which, the issues in England, France, and other parts of Europe, have been immense. The popularity of the work is altogether unparallelled. It is on sale by Mr. O'Brien, King-street, at only 2s. per copy.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have also received from Mr. O'Brien a copy of this excellent Magazine, for December. Its contents are—My Nool. Part XXVII.; Sullivan's Rambles in North and South America; The Church of Spain; Life on the Eve of the Empire; The Puff off Pernambuco; Aiton's Travels in the East; Day Dreams of an Exile; The Manchester Movement, &c.

THE AUTHOR OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—We learn from good authority that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, is about to visit Great Britain, with her husband. She has lately received a letter from Dr. Wardlaw, tendering her in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow, an invitation to visit England at their expense. This invitation she has accepted; and she will soon leave for Liverpool. —*Boston Traveller.*

We learn that all that part of the City lying south of Union street has been set off from Trinity Parish, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, preparatory to its being erected by law into a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes. The Rev. George M. Armstrong, late of the Diocese of Montreal, who had been nominated to the Diocese by Dr. Gray, and received the Bishop's license, entered upon his pastoral duties on Sunday last. The Rev. Gentleman preached a most impressive sermon from 2nd Thess. iii. 1, "Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you." After urging the duty and importance of prayer, and showing its manifold advantages to the ministers and people, he alluded to his new charge to the congregation; his need of their prayers, his heartfelt desire to promote their spiritual welfare, and his earnest hope that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified among them, and by them. The Bible, and the Bible only, would be the rule and standard of his preaching, if it had been of those who had preceded him here, and he concluded by emphatically declaring he would know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and Him crucified. The Rev. Dr. Gray occupied the pulpit in the afternoon, and took for his text Phil. i. 27, "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ; that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel; and in nothing terrified by your adversaries." After enforcing the leading idea of the text, and observing that they were truths he had been endeavoring for years to enforce from that pulpit, he expressed his satisfaction, that in now transferring the charge of that congregation to other hands, he was happy to be able to cherish the hope that the same vital truths would be preached to them. —*Church Witness.*

On Sunday, at the Church of Saint Malichi, the order of Priesthood was conferred on the Rev. Mr. Moloy, by his lordship the Right Reverend Doctor Connolly.—*Freeman.*

PUBLIC MEETING.—On Thursday last a Public Meeting took place at the Court House in this City, in compliance with a requisition to the High Sheriff, for the purpose of taking into consideration what steps should be taken on the subject of the negotiations now pending between the British and American Governments, relative to a participation by the people of the United States in the Fisheries of the North American Colonies. The meeting was by no means so numerous as the importance of the subject would have led us to expect. The meeting was organized by the High Sheriff taking the Chair, and the appointment of D. B. Stevens, Esq., as Secretary.

The Hon. John Robertson, the Hon. Charles [illegible] A. Wiggins, William Jack, and [illegible] Jr., Esquires, and Messrs. A. [illegible]an and B. O'Brien severally addressed the meeting. All the speakers agreed as to the value and importance of the Fisheries to the people of this province. Messrs. Robertson, Wiggins and Jack supported the resolutions first introduced, and the other speakers were in favor of those brought forward, in amendment, by Mr. Simonds, the others in their opinion, not being strong enough.—*Courier.*

We subjoin all the resolutions brought forward, as furnished by the Secretary to the Meeting:—

Moved by Hon. John Robertson, seconded by F. A. Wiggins, Esq.—

Resolved, That this Meeting consider the Coast Fisheries of the North American Colonies the natural right and property of the Inhabitants thereof, and that they should not be alienated, conceded, or affected, *without* their consent, in any negotiation with the United States Government, or any other Foreign Power, without their consent—inasmuch as the value of the Fisheries to the British Provinces, with an increased and increasing population, cannot be estimated aright at the present time.

Resolved, That the Meeting view with deep anxiety and concern the announcement in Her Majesty's Speech to the Imperial Parliament, that negotiations are now pending between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States relative to the Fisheries of the North American Provinces; and, also, the recommendation of the President of the United States in his official Message to Congress to negotiate a Treaty for a participation by the Citizens of the United States in the said Fisheries, irrespective of any question of Reciprocal Intercourse between the United States and the North American Colonies.

Resolved, That a Committee be now appointed to prepare an humble Address praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse to entertain any proposition from the United States Government, for any modification or alteration of the Treaty of 1818, unless such a proposition embraces the full and entire question of Reciprocal Intercourse in Commerce and Navigation, upon terms that will be just and reasonable, inasmuch as the value of a participation in our Fisheries by the citizens of the United States, would greatly exceed any concessions that the United States Government can offer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies, and that before any Treaty affecting the Fisheries is agreed upon, Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to afford Her Majesty's Loyal and Faithful Subjects in the Provinces an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Terms proposed in said Treaty, and of laying their case at the foot of the Throne.

HON. MR. SIMONDS' AMENDMENT.

The following is Mr. Simonds' amendment, which was put and lost—47 to 43:—

Whereas, It has been recently announced from the throne that negotiations are pending between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, for the regulation of trade and the settlement of what is termed the Fishery Question, about which no question ought to be raised; and whereas it is to be feared that in the progress of those negotiations, Colonial interests will be lost sight of, and Imperial interests alone regarded; And whereas it is manifest that the North American Colonies cannot receive by any commercial regulations any equivalent for the cession of their invaluable in-shore Fisheries.

Therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that considerations of Free Trade or Reciprocal Trade ought not in any way to interferere with the all-important rights of the Colonists to the Fisheries on the coasts, which Fisheries being a great branch of Colonial industry, and not of trade, are, with our increasing population, daily becoming more important and essential to our prosperity; and this meeting believing that if those rights are conceded, they will never, under any circumstances, be restored, therefore protest against any such concession, as one which the Imperial Government or Parliament have no right to make.

Resolved—That Free Trade or Reciprocal Trade between British subjects, at home or abroad, and the citizens of the United States, will be as advantageous to the citizens of those States as to British subjects, and probably more so; therefore, to obtain this Free Trade, or Reciprocity, no sacrifice of Colonial rights unconnected therewith ought to be made; and further, this meeting are of opinion that high considerations of national policy call loudly on the Imperial Government to preserve to British subjects inviolate all the rights to the Fisheries on the coasts of British North America which they now possess; and if any doubts existed upon this part of the subject, they will be dispelled by reference to a negotiation which was pending between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in the year 1852. At this time the American Minister in London urged as a reason to British statesmen why they should concede the right of fishing on all coasts and bays of British North America, to the citizens of the United States, that if this right was conceded to them, it would greatly facilitate their means of increasing their mercantile and public marine, the truth of which is obvious to all who think upon the subject, and should have opened the eyes of Her Majesty's Government to the vast magnitude of the concession sought for, which, if made, would assuredly at no distant period enable the Great Republic to become the first naval power, and Great Britain, of consequence, only the second, if not still lower.

And further Resolved,—That if the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America are conceded to the Americans for the supposed advantages of Free or Reciprocal Trade, it will be another instance, added to many more within the past two hundred years, in which Colonial interests have been sacrificed to benefit the manufacturers and merchants of England.

Moved by Dr. Botsford, seconded by R. Bayard, Esquire—

Resolved,—That the Chairman, the Hon. John Robertson, John Wishart, Wm. Jack, and F. A. Wiggins, Esquires, be a Committee to prepare the Address, to be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for transmission through the regular official channel.

The Chairman on motion left the Chair, and the Hon. John Robertson was called thereto, whereupon—

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting are due and be tendered to Charles Johnston, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

D. B. STEVENS, *Secretary.*

From the Fredericton Reporter, Dec. 24.

On Sunday last, the ceremony of dedicating the New Wesleyan Church, in this city, took place agreeably to notice.

The services of the day commenced at 11, a. m., by the Rev. Mr. Knight, Chairman of the New-Brunswick District, interlining that beautiful hymn commencing with

"Eternal Power whose high abode,"

which was sung with fine effect by the splendid choir under the direction of the Honorable Judge Wilmot, whose important services, from first to last, in connexion with this sacred edifice, can never be over-estimated.

After a most solemn and appropriate prayer, the Rev. gentleman read the Dedicatory Chapter, 2nd Chronicles, chap. vi.; and afterwards the Dedication Anthem was beautifully sung by the Choir.

The Reverend and venerable Minister next read his text, being the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th verses of the vi. chapter of the Book of Ezra, from which he preached a most appropriate sermon, replete with eloquence, scriptural research, and pure Catholic feeling.

In the evening the congregation was exceedingly large, and after the resident Minister, the Rev. Mr. Churchill, ascended the pulpit, the people for some time continued to pour in through the several entrances of the edifice. The anthem

"Jerusalem, my glorious home,"

greeted the preacher's entrance; and during the singing of that noble and impressive hymn, commencing with

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,"

the congregation still continued to increase. After prayer, the reading of the 132nd Psalm, and singing, the preacher took for his text from the 2nd chapter of the Prophecy of Haggai—the 9th verse.

After the Sermon, the great production of *Beethoven*—"Hallelujah to the Father"—was performed by the Choir with excellent effect; while the fine Organ, saved from the fire of 1850, but much improved by Mr. Naish, was performed upon on this, as on other occasions, in his best style, by Mr. Lockwood.

The collections of the day amounted to somewhat over £36.

The Church was built by Mr. Purvis of St. John, chief contractor.—The plans were furnished by Matthew Stead, Esq., of St. John.—Mr. McGrath of this city executed the mason and plaster work; the painting and glazing by Mr. W. H. Wetmore, of the same place.

The whole reflects the highest credit on all parties concerned—an ornament to our city, and an illustration of the zeal and liberality of the Wesleyan portion of the community.

[The external dimensions of the building are 86 by 58 feet; the spire, including the tower, is 200 feet high, terminating in a gilt closed hand, with pointed forefinger, the ceiling in the centre portion rises in a groincd and lofty arch to the roof-tree, being 50 feet above the floor, a centre gaselier pendent from the roof, consists of a ring with 100 jets of gas-light; there are also two additional lights under each gallery and in front of the organ. A rich toned bell from the Boston foundry is in the bell tower. The *Reporter* furnishes an *architectural* description of this elegantly finished edifice, which our space will not permit copying to-day.]

The Failure.—On Monday last it was first rumoured that Messrs. J. McDougall & Co. had failed, and through the week the reports circulated about the untoward event have been remarkably various and contradictory. We have been startled on being informed that one certain individual would be involved by the failure in a loss amounting to some thousands—another of some hundreds, or tens, or units. Yet in not a single case was the truth told. In many instances the firm does not owe a fraction to parties who have been named as creditors to a large extent. Again, where at first the firm was said to be liable for thousands, the claims do not reach to hundreds, and in place of hundreds, tens and less would pay actual sufferers. Individuals who are not interested in the affair might enhance their reputation for common sense by suspending their censures for awhile, and doubting at least half of all they hear concerning it. Mr. McDougall was one of the most upright and humane man we ever knew. He has injured himself by lending a helping hand to numbers of needy, industrious men in every part of the Province, who have for years past been disappointed in the harvest and fishery, upon which they relied for the means of repaying their benefactor. Let him in his misfortune, therefore, not be too rashly condemned, as though he were wanting in every virtue; no man ever exceeded him in some of the highest qualities that dignify manhood, and he is not the first who has hurt himself by generosity and benevolence.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The Krollmans Safe.—The intelligence was received at the News Room yesterday of the safe arrival at Barbadoes on the 12th Nov., of the Brigt. Transit, 30 days from Newfoundland, having on board, as passengers, Madame and Gustave Krollman.—*Halifax British Colonist, Dec. 23.*

The Gold Dollars counterfeited by the persons just arrested in New York are said to be beautifully executed, and, except in their weight, well calculated to deceive. It is believed that thousands are in circulation, and the public will do well to be on their guard in relation to them.

Gold in Canada.—Mr. Logan, the provincial geologist, has returned to Moreland, from Sherbrooke, and reports much larger deposits of gold there than on the Chaudiere.

Gibbs, Bright & Co., in a Circular addressed to the Messrs. Wiggins, of this city, an abstract of which is published in the *News*, state:—

AUSTRALIA.—By the latest news received per our "*Eagle*," in 76 days, we have dates up to the 4th September from Melbourne. The Gold excitement was greater than ever, and the quantities found perfectly incredible, unless so well authenticated as they are. Pounds and not ounces are procured; and we are told of 150 pounds weight of pure gold having been dug by a party of six out of one hole before breakfast.

All provisions were selling at greatly increased prices, particularly flour, hams, bacon, pork, and such like necessaries.

Ships had greater difficulty than ever in getting away, and the *Eagle* paid £50 per man, in cash, before sailing, and the captain could only get them at that price with the greatest exertion. Nearly 200 sail of fine ships were lying in Port Phillip Bay, almost entirely deserted, and men could not be got to ship for West Coast or India at any price whatsoever.

The workmen at Newcastle had struck, and coal could not be had, and we see no reasonable prospect of the excitement subsiding, as new diggings, richer than the former, were continually being discovered.

Your's respectfully,

GIBBS, BRIGHT & Co.

The schr. Brilliant sailed from Yarmouth, N. S., for Australia, on the 13th inst., with a number of passengers, namely—Thos. V. B. Bingay, Esq., Mrs. Bingay, and four sons; Miss Elizabeth Moody, Captain George S. Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, four daughters and three sons; Capt James Moody; Wentworth Roberts, John Bingay, John Bond, Jacob Allan, Edwin Wetmore, George Wetmore, Jacob Wetmore, —— Halstead, and William Perry.

May they have a safe, speedy and pleasant voyage, and may they meet prosperity and happiness in their new home.—*New Bruns.*

The Yarmouth *Herald* notices the fact of Messrs. Alex. and Robt. Murray (sons of our old friend John Murray, Esq., of Yarnomth,) Joseph Raymond, junr., Daniel Kelly, junr., and Capt. Geo. Albinett, all of Yarmouth, having gone out passengers in the ship *Fanny* from Boston to Australia. Sailed about ten days ago. Success to them!—*Hal. Chronicle.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 17th.—Advices from Bermuda to Dec. 1st, have been received. The yellow fever continues at Barbadoes and had re-appeared among the trooops. Accounts given lead us to hope that the epidemic would be stayed. The college was closed, and several students had died. The yellow-fever had not entirely disappeared from Demarara.

At St. Lucia the shock of an earthquake was felt on the 22d of October.

Guadaloupe had suffered terribly from the yellow fever. M. de Lacour, Procurer General, recently arrived in the Colony, had fallen a victim to it. The garrison suffered so severely that scarcely any soldiers had been left to do duty. Europeans and Creoles fell fast before the destroyer.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLIPPER ORIENTAL.—The clipper ship Oriental, Captain Palmer, from Shanghae, arrived yesterday. The Oriental left Shanghae Sept. 1st., passed Anjier Sept. 29th, and was ten days off Cape of Good Hope, with variable light winds. On the 16th Sept., in the China Sea in lat. 9 00, lon. 111, saw clipper ship Eclipse from Shanghae, bound to London. The Oriental has been absent from this port two years and seven months, and has sailed a distance of 95,000 miles, and appears to be in perfect order to sail again tomorrow.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

PHENOMENON AT SEA.—Capt. Home, of bark J. W. Dyer, from Messina, reports that—Nov. 14th, lat. 37 40, long. 16 57, at 11 30 P. M., the wind from the southwest, with fresh breezes and squally, the bark being under double reefed topsails, thr[illegible] a ball of fire came from the N. E., struck the fo[illegible] topsail, and burst with report of a cannon; it was about the size of a 32 pound ball, and if it had not been raining heavy at the time, it would probably have set fire to the vessel—it split fore topsail and did some damage on deck.—*N. Y. Courier.*

BEEF PACKING IN THE WEST.—There were packed in Chicago, up to the 30th of November, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven beef cattle. The Tribune says: the total number of pounds of beef packed exceeds 12,000,000, making 47,222 bbls. The yield of tallow about 5,126 bbls. Nearly all the beef and tallow go East to fill contracts—New York, Boston and New Bedford being the principal competitors for it. Of the amount packed, there were 2,200 tierces for the English market.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—The Caloric Engine on board this ship was put in motion again at 5 o'clock last evening, and worked even better than before. The movement on Wednesday was forward and the motion yesterday was the reverse. But a small portion of the power of the engine was used and the wheels made six and seven revolutions.—[N. Y. Courier.

A census recently taken, showed the number of children over four years of age in Cincinnati to be 37,916; of this 8540 are attendants at Sunday Schools.

A fossil elephant, twice as large as any known in Africa and Asia, has been exhumed near Zanesville, Ohio.

The Oldest Printer.—The oldest living printer in the United States is a man named Carly, in Yorkville, S. C. He worked with Ben. Russell on the Boston Sentinel over half a century ago, and he yet sets type by *candle light*, and is 97 years of age.

☞ A Charity Sermon will be preached by the Pastor, in Germain Street Baptist Church, on New Year's evening. The Church and Congregation in Brussels Street are expected to be in attendance. A Collection will be taken at the close of the service for the benefit of the poor. Service to commence at 6 o'clock.

MARRIED.

At Sheffield, on the 25th Nov., by the Rev. William Smithson, Mr. Asa Upton, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Simmons.

At Little River, Sheffield, on the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. Densamore, to Miss Caroline Tapley.

On Wednesday, Dec. 1st, at Glenn's Falls, Warren county, N. Y., by the Rev. A. J. Fennel, Isaac G. Hatfield, formerly of St. John, N. B., to Kate M., youngest daughter of the late John Perrine, Esq.

At St. Luke's Church, Halifax, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by the Venerable the Archdeacon, James Somerville Little, Esq., Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Alphington, Exeter, Devon, late President of King's College, Nova Scotia.

DIED.

On Thursday last, in the forty-fourth year of her age, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. James Parkes, Engineer.

On Sunday evening, Elizabeth, relict of the late Nathaniel B. Wiswell, aged 74 years, a native of Onslow, N. S.

In Portland, on Thursday morning, Mr. James Horsfield, aged 76 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Brigt. Augusta, Berniers, Montreal, 28—R. Rankin & Co., flour.

Thursday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Friday—Barque Cecelia, Cann, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. David Campbell, Appleby, New York, 10—C. M. Gove, corn.

Brigt. Neal Dow, Nason, New York, 6—Geo. A. Lockhart, general cargo.

Native, Gesner, Halifax, 20—John McGrath, gen. cargo.

Sunday—Barque Evadne, Smith, [illegible] R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Tuesday—Schr. Harriet Newell, [illegible]fax, 6—G. & J. Salter, gen. ca[illegible]

CLEARED.

23d—Brig Clifton, Armstrong, [illegible]

24th—Barque Cathcart, Bell. [illegible] deals, &c.; brig Daring, Bin[illegible] boards, shingles, &c.; schr. Cora[illegible] iron, lumber, &c.; schr. Cuba, Br[illegible] boards and laths.

27th—Brigt. Victor