

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 28.

Monday, Feb. 28.—Mr. Gray presented numerous petitions from members of the St. John Presbyterian Church, the Sydney Street Church, and the Rev. Mr. Ferris, praying an alteration in their Charter.

Hon. J. H. Gray introduced a Bill to exempt homesteads of families from levy or sale on executions, and to secure a home to the wife and children when the husband and father becomes bankrupt.

The Provincial Secretary and Attorney General said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill to amend the Election Law, but this was not the time to enter into the details of the scheme to be submitted. The Provincial Secretary thought if a good system of registration could be devised, the ballot voting might be advantageous. The Attorney General was as yet undecided in his opinion, but the measure of the Government, if it did not include these changes, would be open to have them added as amendments.

Mr. Smith thought the Government ought to hold and express more definite opinions on these great subjects. They are matters of principle, not of detail, and ought to be substantive portions of the original Bill, and not mere amendments. He himself was warmly in favor of the ballot, registration, and extension of the franchise.

Messrs. Fitzgerald, Williams, and Neelliam, spoke in favor of the proposed reform, and seemed to intimate that Mr. Cutler had better be ready with his Bill.

THE FISHERIES.

The question is one purely of principle, and of a high order. It is one which we want to surround the fisheries. There is nothing in the language of the address which would make it at all inconsistent in us to adopt the very language of the Assembly of Nova Scotia. To make the consent of the Province an essential, would involve us in an inconsistency; the amendment would weaken—not strengthen—our position. It is to the British navy and the money of the British Government we are indebted for the protection of our fisheries. I yield myself second to no man in the desire and determination to preserve our fisheries, though I may not boast of my courage quite so loudly as some hon. members.

The British Government have acted with great magnanimity and generosity towards us, and are well entitled to all the confidence we propose to express in this address. No proper strength is wanting in our language, and this tenor cannot neither strengthen our interests, nor increase our influence.

Mr. English.—I cannot unite in the expression of renewed confidence in the British Government. The protection of our fisheries, last season was well enough, but what of this reported treaty? Does America intend to open her ports to our ships? Not so. They offer to buy our timber if Britain will make the trade of the world free to them. They want to get everything and give nothing. The fisheries are as much ours as the lands in Massachusetts.

Mr. Smith.—I believe the fisheries to be ours as much as our timber or our ores, and shall vote for the amendment because I feel it to be our duty on every fitting occasion to express our opinion that the right is ours, and is only to be shared or surrendered with our concurrence.

Mr. Barberie.—These fisheries are unquestionably ours, and if the British Government can give them to us they can give up the Province. The efficient protection of our fisheries is all we want, but let us be careful that nothing we say or do shall lessen the advantages of this protection. In Downing Street I will never assent to it. The "ample equivalent" I will never assent to it.

Provincial Secretary.—Our minute of Council in September last, distinctly called attention to the Governor General of Canada and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick should be consulted before any settlement was effected. In compliance with this request we have been consulted, and I am satisfied with the response we have received. Before the House it will be evident we have not neglected the interests of the Province.

Mr. Wilmot said, if as part of the Empire they had a claim to the protection of the Fisheries, it may be argued that the same claim should be made for the benefit of the Empire these Fisheries may be given away. He (Mr. W.) had, year after year, introduced a Bill to give bounties on fishing, and never could get it passed. If he asked for one thousand a year, he would give up the Province. When the British Government, in receiving the address of the Provinces, sent their fleet to protect those Fisheries, they had awakened them to a sense of their value. But they must feel that national policy would in some things override local legislation. He believed the fisheries to be invaluable, and if they were preserved as a monopoly they would be a source of great wealth. One argument appeared a strong one—that when the casual and territorial revenues were given to the Provinces, the Fisheries were equally divided; but there was a wide distinction. No one could come on their lands except by their own act; no one of their fellow-colonists could come and cut and take their number without their permission, but every one of the subject had the right to come and share in the fisheries without control. The hon. member felt strongly on this subject, and after alluding to his past conduct and his political principles said, that though he was not a member of the Government, he was of vast importance, yet, he believed, that the spirit of the present age would not admit of its retention, and he thought they must only make the best bargain they could.

Mr. Gray again pointed to the position of New Brunswick as one of the Colonies, and the necessity of a union. New Brunswick does not possess all the Fisheries, and what would be the position of this Province if a treaty were made for the Provinces and we were isolated. The arguments of some hon. members were founded on the supposition that Mr. Seymour's Bill was regarded as offering an equivalent, when no one, either in the Government or out of it, regarded it as such. The people of the United States probably did not regard it as such, but the Government, in agreeing to it, may be accepted, but when they found that these were rejected, and that the Fisheries were still protected, then they would offer a better bargain. To show how much the Provinces were bound to the Empire, he pointed to the fact—that when it was supposed a Reciprocity Bill for Canada alone would be brought before Congress, a Delegate was sent to Washington to represent against any Bill not including this Province. If we had the right to deal thus with Canada, surely Canada had the same right. He said the British Government had already consulted the local Executive, and he believed it would be found that the terms of the treaty were materially influenced by the representation they had made. He dwelt on the advantages of a fair Reciprocity in reply to the observations of some hon. members, and contended that the address expressed all that was prudent or necessary at present.

Attorney General.—It is found that Provincial vessels are not placed on the same footing as American ports as their vessels are in ours, an address to the Queen will procure an order in Council under the tenth section of the Navigation Act, to put them just where they are.

Mr. Kerr's motion was withdrawn.

Tuesday, March 1.—Several despatches were brought down by the Attorney General relative to the Fisheries, despatch of merchant seamen, &c. Mr. Partelow brought in the Auditor's report on the general revenues, and several other accounts. In the course of conversation relative to the printing of the address, Mr. Gray stated that the claims for bear and wolves, from the County of Charlotte, were nearly £1000.

Mr. Smith brought in a report of the Committee on Reporting the Debates, recommending the tender of Hill and Woodrow to be accepted, it being the lowest, say £100, for reporting and furnishing 2000 copies weekly. Hogg, Fenety, and Anglin tendered for various sums. The question was considered in Committee, Mr. Hogg, Fenety, and Anglin were not present. The report was not accepted. The report was adopted, after discussion—20 to 16.

Mr. Harding brought in several St. John bills—amend the Charter, to divide King's Ward, to amend the Assessment Law, &c.

Wednesday, March 2.—On motion, Mr. Harding was added to the Committee on Public Accounts, and the Immigration Committee.

On motion of the Attorney General, the Diocesan Society Incorporation Bill was committed. Some difference between the Attorney General and Mr. Gray as to whether the bill was unanimously adopted at the meeting, the Attorney General affirming, and Mr. Gray denying—rather warm words.—Progress reported.

Mr. Earle brought a bill for the imposition of a tax on granted wild lands; and Mr. Harding a bill for the punishment of offenders against the bye-laws of the City of Saint John.

Thursday, March 3.—Mr. English presented several petitions praying for vote by ballot, extension of the franchise, registration of voters, and the election of Sheriffs.

Mr. Harding brought in bills to continue the Police Act, St. John, and to amend Fire Police Act, making wilfully injury to engines or hose, felony.

Mr. Wilmot brought in a bill to incorporate the Courtenay Bay Bridge Company.

The House in Committee of Supply voted appropriations for the ordinary services—officers of the House—apprehension of deserters—£10,000 for schools, the usual sum for Light-houses—no change.

Mr. Hatheway's bill repealing the 4th section of the acts regulating the export of Lumber, was brought up, and the consideration fixed for Friday week. The object is said to be, to reduce the standard size of Lumber.

Mr. McNeill moved a resolution that no contingent accounts received by the House, unless the items and the name of the parties to whom the goods were furnished, were set forth, which was ordered to be printed.

The House in Committee of Supply considered the House—apprehension of deserters—£10,000 for schools, the usual sum for Light-houses—no change.

Friday, March 4.—Mr. Partelow laid several returns and sundry correspondence before the House—100 copies of the Report of the Superintendent of Schools were ordered to be printed.

The Surveyor General brought in the returns of the Crown Land Department; he remarked that the receipts of this Department had increased over £23,000.

Mr. Gray brought in a Bill, the title of which is "to Provide for the Incorporation of the Presbyterian Church in New-Brunswick." The whole question is referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Partelow, Gray, Kerr, Montgomery, Johnston and Gordon.

The Bill to repeal the duty on Hackmatack was committed. In course of the discussion, Mr. Partelow stated that he was prepared as a member of the Government to take a stand, and impose Controlling Duties on American Manufactures, if the negotiations for Reciprocity should not be successful. The declaration was loudly applauded, and highly approved of by the subsequent speakers.

A Bill to give Magistrates discretionary power, appointing penalties to St. John By-laws, was committed. Mr. Neelliam opposed it as giving Magistrates exclusive power, and proposed an amendment, that Magistrates have the power to impose only, if the fine imposed is not paid, at the discretion of the Magistrate, for every ten shilling penalty such discussion.—Progress reported.

Mr. Johnston brought in a Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Miramichi and Richibucto Telegraph Company—read a first time.

Mr. Harding brought in a Bill relating to Dogs in St. John.

Mr. Earle brought in a Bill to amend the Act relating to Highways.

Monday, March 7.—The Speaker has been sick since Saturday—report says he cannot possibly resume his duties.

The Clerk called the House to order and delivered a message from the Speaker, announcing his illness and promising to attend on Wednesday.

Mr. Partelow suggested, as the best course, to adjourn till to-morrow morning, and then, if the Speaker was not able to attend, elect a Speaker pro tempore to procure the resignation of the present Speaker and elect a new one.

The House adjourned accordingly.

Candidates are already in the field and an active canvass is going on. Messrs. Johnston, Hayward and Botsford will be candidates, and Messrs. Gray, and Barberie are spoken of.

Some Committees are sitting.

The Miramichi Telegraph Bill merely empowers the Company to extend their capital to £30,000—no other amendment or provision whatever.

The Road Committee have agreed to recommend the same appropriations as last year, viz.—Great Roads, £15,000; Bye-Roads, £15,129; Special Grants, £5,000.

Message to House of Assembly, Feb. 28, 1853.

EDMUND HEAR.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, a copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, relating to the Act for the collection and protection of the Revenue, as follows:—

REVENUE.

Dating Street, 3rd Feb., 1853.

SIR,—I have had under my consideration the Act numbered 15 Victoria, chapter 28, passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the collection and protection of the Revenue of the Province.

The 20th section of this Act empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to place the Trade between the Province of New Brunswick and any other of the British Provinces in North America upon the footing of a Consisting trade, and is, in this respect, at variance with the provisions of the Imperial Act for the amendment of the Navigation Laws, 12 and 13 Victoria, chapter 29, section 5; which provides that this is to be done by Her Majesty in Council, on the Address of the Legislatures of the two Provinces concerned.

You will therefore bring the subject under the consideration of your Council, with a view to the introduction of a short Bill repealing so much of the said Act as is liable to the above objection, and in the mean time to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's pleasure will be suspended.

I have, &c., (Signed) SIR EDMUND HEAR, BARONET, &c. &c. Newcastle, 28th February, 1853.

EDMUND HEAR.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor also lays before the House of Assembly, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the subject of the desertion of Merchant Seamen.

DESERTION OF SEAMEN. Dating Street, 28th June, 1852.

SIR,—I transmit to you for your information an extract from a letter from the Board of Trade, calling my attention to the necessity which exists for passing a stringent law to put a stop to the evils complained of by the Shipping interest, from the desertion of seamen in the Colonies from merchant vessels.

I have no doubt that you will fully concur with the views of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade in endeavouring to obtain a Colonial Act for this object, and I beg that you will recommend to the consideration of the local Legislature the useful suggestions which your Lordships have made in respect of the subject in view.

Government their most earnest wish that no deviation should be made from the principles laid down by the Treaty of 1818 with the Government of the United States on the subject of the Fisheries, but on the contrary, that the rights of British subjects, according to the proper construction of that Treaty, should be rigidly enforced.

"The people of British North America, now numbering over two and a half millions, are peculiarly and deeply interested in the preservation of these rights, and they now enjoy, as such an abandonment of their interests as could not fail to excite well justified discontent.

"It will be admitted, the Council hope, by Her Majesty's Government, that the Governments of the United States are fully conversant with the great value the inhabitants attach to this important subject, and the Council humbly trust that in any negotiations which may hereafter take place between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, His Excellency the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governors of the respective Provinces be consulted with reference to such negotiations.

"In the Commercial transactions between the British Provinces and the United States, the latter possess a decided advantage—their goods are disposed to be imported upon the same terms as those charged on British merchandise, and New-Brunswick has been prevented by Imperial authority, contrary to the wishes and feelings entertained by the Legislature, from imposing discriminating duties, while the goods of the United States are here admitted at a duty of 85 per cent. ad valorem. Our productions, as well as our manufactures, pay there an average duty of 25 to 30 per cent. Our ships cannot sail in the American market and obtain registers; they can come in, be sold, transferred, and receive British registers, as if built in the British dominions. American steamers thus conveyed are now plying on the River St. John, and the British vessels, the latter of which people want equal rights and commercial freedom, and they would then not fear competition."

Dating Street, 20th October, 1852.

SIR,—I have received your Despatch, No. 38, of the 10th September, enclosing the copy of an approved Minute of your Council on the subject of the Fisheries; and I have to acquaint you in reply, that the views of the Executive Council of New-Brunswick were received with the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Meanwhile it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to continue to protect the British Fisheries in North America from encroachments, and to afford the protection by means similar to those now employed for the purpose.

I have, &c. (Signed) JOHN S. PARINOTON, Lieutenant Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart. &c. &c. St. John, Tuesday, March 8, 1853.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria, with the English mail of the 10th February, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last.—Extracts from English papers follow.

Both Houses of the Church Convocation were in Session with a full attendance of Prelates and Clergy. An Address to the Queen was presented, and the affairs discussed, principally the Synodical jurisdiction.

The Board of Trade returns for the year show a surplus of Exports for the year over the preceding of £2,000,000 sterling. Metals show over £1,000,000 increase, while Cotton Manufactures show £150,000 decrease. Other exports, including wool, except Candles, Cordage, Cutlery, Dry Salteries, Salt, Refined Sugar and Woollen Yarn.

House of Lords, Feb. 14.—The Lord Chancellor stated the intentions of the Government with respect to legal reform in a very long and elaborate speech in which he alluded to the various bills which had been done, and what remained to be done, in the way of Chancery and common law reform. He then proceeded to state what was proposed to be done with regard to the registration of deeds, contracts, and wills, and the digest and codification of the statute.

House of Commons, Feb. 14.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Disraeli, whether a paragraph in a speech alluded to had been recently addressed by Sir Charles Wood to his constituents at Halifax, in reference to the conduct and motives of the Emperor of the French, was fairly reported.

Lord John Russell, in the absence of Sir C. Wood, said that he had communicated the question which Mr. Disraeli had given notice to the right hon. baronet. In reply, he had received a letter from Lord John Russell, in which he admitted that he might—in illustration of his argument—have made use of the expressions imported to him; but, certainly, without intending any personal reflection upon the Emperor. In conclusion, he said, "I am at least most conscientiously that nothing was further from my intention than to use any word which could be considered offensive by the Emperor of the French; and I regret that any expression should have fallen from me that could lead to so erroneous an impression."

Mr. Cobden, with reference to certain passages in the speech of Lord John Russell, inquired whether the British Government had any communication with that of France on the subject of the increased naval preparations alleged in that letter to be going on in that country.

The Queen returned the following most gracious answer:—"I receive with cordial satisfaction the assurances of your loyal and affectionate attachment to my throne and person.

"It is my earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects, by continuing to them the blessings of peace and order, and by assisting to extend at home the holy influence of religion, which is the only sure foundation on which national prosperity can permanently rest.

"I thank you for the sympathy which you have expressed in my sorrow for the recent loss of my most distinguished subjects, and I appreciate the value which you attach to that high sense of duty by which he was invariably inspired.

"I rely with confidence on your assurances of your desire to preserve harmony in the Church, and to increase its efficiency, while maintaining its doctrines and its supremacy unimpaired; and I pray that the blessing of God may attend your endeavours to extend widely throughout all classes of my people the inestimable benefit of peace and deeply felt religion."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rev. Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, the Prolocutor, had the honour of kissing hands, and the clergy then retired from the presence of the Sovereign.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCE AT BALMORAL.—The contracts for the new Royal residence about to be erected at Balmoral are now completed. The work has been undertaken by tradesmen in the district. The building is not to be so extensive

as was at first reported, but it will be a handsome edifice in the Norman style of architecture, and the private property of the Royal Family. The works are to be commenced forthwith.

The recent bestowal of the Green Ribbon, or Thistle, on Lord Aberdeen, was the suggestion of Lord Aberdeen. The honour was awarded by Her Majesty, in consequence of the royal promise made in answer to a particular request of Lord Derby on the eve of the Emperor's resignation of office.

Public opinion is about to be given to Rev. Principal Palmer in Glasgow, on the occasion of his completing the 60th year of his ministry.

On Thursday, in the Prærogative Court, the Queen's advocate applied for, and obtained the registry of the will and codicils of the late Napoleon Bonaparte. It was demanded by the English government for the present French Emperor.

The Galley Findicator says that the regimental headquarters are to be withdrawn from Galway, and a depot to be substituted. The City of the Tribes is very angry at this, as the military expenditure is at least £20,000 a year.

BEET SUGAR.—We are glad to understand that the best sugar factory at Mount Mellick is flourishing beyond all expectation. The whole establishment has been rebuilt, and is now under the superintendence of Mr. Wilhelm Hirsch, a highly intelligent foreigner, who has conducted several of the largest factories in Belgium, Russia, and France, and who is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the most favourable modes of conducting the business, not less than 80 tons of sugar have gone into the market within two months, and we have the authority of one of the most experienced grocers in Cork for the statement, that the article is superior to the best raw, to the best imported sugar.—Cork Examiner.

The Dublin Mail Steam Packet Company's Ship Queen Victoria, Capt. Church, from Liverpool on Monday, with 120 passengers and crew, went ashore in a snow storm at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was wrecked on the rocks.

Ships backed off the rock, intending to run into Harbour, but immediately sank, one boat with 17 passengers reached the shore, 8 got on the rock, and a few more were taken off the masts, but 68 perished, including several women and children.

The Freeman's Journal says—"To give a list of the individuals afflicted from the loss either of relatives or of property, would be to enumerate not only the survivors from the wreck, but the relatives of the lost. One poor man, named John Reardon, who had invested a considerable sum in a speculation in the Dublin market with it, lost his young wife and infant child. The case of Roger M'Manus, of Wicklow, is even more painful and distressing. He held a small farm near Hacketstown, but the distress of his wife, who had clinging to her his longest child; but he was compelled to lose his hold of her and allow her to perish. Every one of the others of the survivors had his own tale of suffering and distress to tell. By the kindness and generosity of the inhabitants of Kings-town, several of the women who were saved by the Roscommon were enabled to return to their homes in different parts of the country; but there yet remain ten or twelve poor people at Kings-town in a state of extreme and pitiable destitution.

Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Why Insurrections seldom become Revolutions.—The insurrection in Lombardy, Italy, has had its fruits and necessary explanations are not correctly known. The rising was avowedly premature, yet the preparations, though contemptible, were in concert: people from Piedmont and Switzerland came to Lombardy as if by magic, and in a pointed time and appointed place, and either there was a misapprehension or Italy did not respond to the signal as agreed on. We suspect the latter is the more likely solution of the mystery; and the death of the Emperor, and the implied engagement ought to make the "friends of Italy" revise their plans of operation.

The Emir Abd-el-Kader arrived at Broussa on the 17th ult., and was joined the following day by his family and those of his two former Kalifs.

Medical History of the Past Twelve Months.—Among the distinguished medical men who have died since January 1852, are Mr. Vincent, Mr. Dalrymple, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir John Webb, Dr. Pereira, and Mr. Lawrence.

In Pitt-street, Sydney, stands a dashing chemist's shop, a few years since kept by Tawell, the quaker, who was transported, made his fortune, and returned to England, and was hanged at Aylesbury for murder.—The Builder.

MADAGASCAR.—Recent intelligence favours the hope that Madagascar is now to be open to Christian influence. The Prime Minister, who has sustained the persecutions, is dead, and his death has introduced a favourable change in the policy of the Government. At Tananarive, the Christians amount to five thousand.—Christian Chronicle.

The Poles in the military service of the Porte refuse to serve against the Montenegro, whom they took upon as a race of like Slavonian origin with themselves.

THE BENGAL RAILWAY is said to be progressing rather slowly at present; that at Bombay will soon be completed; tris to Tannah are now frequent; made by the friends of the contractors and engineers, and numbers of natives have been engaged to passengers.

Capt. Mayer denies the authenticity of the Address published as Kosuth's to the Hungarians, and administers a sharp rebuke to the Times for its malignity towards Kosuth.

The weather in Britain the past week had been frosty, with a heavy fall of snow in the North.

FRANCE.—The Emperor's Speech at the opening of the Session.—The Legislative Chambers were opened, on Monday, by the Emperor in person, at the palace of the Tuilleries. The Emperor accompanied His Majesty in the ceremony. The Emperor delivered the following speech:—"Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes,—"A year ago I had you assembled within these walls to inaugurate the constitution promulgated in virtue of the power conferred upon me by the nation, and to give to that constitution the sanction of your assent. The law, by resuming its empire, permitted me to restore to their homes the greater number of those persons a rigorous necessity obliged it to punish. To such a point has the national wealth risen, that the portion of the people which I have the honour to represent, has increased, increased alone by about two millions. The greatest development of work is seen in all branches of industry; the same progress is being realised in Africa, where our army has distinguished itself by heroic achievements. The form of government has been modified legally, and without being shaken, by the free suffrage of the nation; great works have been undertaken without any new tax being created and any loan made: peace has been maintained without showing any weakness: all the powers have acknowledged the new government. France to-day has institutions which may defend themselves, and do not depend on the life of one man. These results do not require great effort, because they were suited to the mind and interest of every body. To those who would deny their importance, I will reply, that hardly fourteen months ago the country was nearly fallen a prey to anarchy. To those who could regard that more has never been done of liberty, I will venture that liberty never did assist in founding a political edifice of any durability, but it crowns it

when time consolidates it. We must not forget, besides, that if the immense majority of the country trusts to the present for the future, there are always incorrigible persons who, forgetful of their own experiments, of their past terrors, and their disappointments, persist in repeating the national will, by implicitly denying the reality of facts, and in the middle of a sea which becomes every day calmer, making appeal to tempests of which they would be the first victims. These occult practices of various parties serve, on every occasion, to show their impotence; and the government, instead of getting alarmed, thinks, before all, of well administering France, and of reassuring Europe.

In this double purpose the Emperor has the firm intention of diminishing the expenses and armaments, and of devoting to useful application all the resources of the country; and of maintaining lively the international relations, in order to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresses the desire to be at peace, she is powerful enough to fear, and consequently not to deceive any one. You will see, messieurs, by the budget to be presented to you, that our financial position was never better for these 20 years past, and that the public revenues have increased beyond expectation. The effective force of the army, however, already diminished by 30,000 men during the last year, will soon undergo a further reduction of 20,000. Most of the laws which will be laid before you will not exceed the limit of ordinary legislation. These are the most favourable indices of our situation. People are happy when government does not require to recur to extraordinary measures. Let us, then, thank Providence for the visible protection it has granted to our efforts, persevering in the way of firmness and moderation, which reassures without irritating, which leads to good without violence, and thereby prevents all reaction. Trusting always to God and ourselves, and also to the national support we owe to each other, let us be proud to see within so short a time this great country pacified, prosperous within, and honoured abroad.

The speech terminated amid unanimous and often repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and "Vive l'Impératrice!"

The Minister of War announces that 20,000 men to be reduced from the army will be taken from the corps stationed in Algeria and Italy.

General Changarnier, in a letter to the Times, denies the letter attributed to him: he says "I have not written such a letter, or anything that resembles it."

ROME.—Lewi Ivres, ex-Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, embraced Catholicism at Rome Dec. 20th.—He had been returning from Liverpool to the Dublin market with it, lost his young wife and infant child. The case of Roger M'Manus, of Wicklow, is even more painful and distressing. He held a small farm near Hacketstown, but the distress of his wife, who had clinging to her his longest child; but he was compelled to lose his hold of her and allow her to perish. Every one of the others of the survivors had his own tale of suffering and distress to tell. By the kindness and generosity of the inhabitants of Kings-town, several of the women who were saved by the Roscommon were enabled to return to their homes in different parts of the country; but there yet remain ten or twelve poor people at Kings-town in a state of extreme and pitiable destitution.

By Telegraph to the News Room, via Quebec.

NEW YORK, March 7.—(3 a. m.) LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Baltic arrived last evening with Liverpool dates to 23d of Feb. The Africa arrived at Liverpool 23d.

An attempt was made at Vienna on the 14th to assassinate the Emperor by stabbing him with a poisoned arrow. The assassin, who was arrested, was a Hungarian. The Emperor was not slightly injured.

Liverpool Markets.—Wheat from Id. to 2d. lower; Flour, 4s. lower; Corn to arrive, 1d. lower; on the spot, 1d. unchanged. Doubtful murmurs prevail of contemplated relations between England and France as a counterpoise to Northern Powers.

Madly proclaims the confiscation of property of suspected persons.

Frontier of Lombardy is closely blockaded. Mazzini was seen on the Frontier, but not captured. Rossi had also escaped. The gates of Milan were still closed and troops arriving.

Several parties connected with the Milan insurrection were lodged.

The London Advertiser says—"An extensive conspiracy had been discovered in Hungary, and the country was very unsettled."

Austria had ordered 5,000 Swiss to leave Lombardy in 24 hours.

Hostilities were resumed between Turkey and the Montenegro, but not, as reported, between Turkey and Austria.

The Austrian Mission to Constantinople was unsuccessful.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be pleased in almost all the Churches of the City next Lord's day, and collections taken up in behalf of its funds. The Society is becoming every day, in the eyes of every man who has the real interest of the human family at heart, more and more important.

THE SPEAKER.—The Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. W. Crane, resumed his duties in the House this morning, and looked better and brisker than before.—Tid. to News Room.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—It was announced in our last that the Rev. Mr. Ferris would lecture last night, but urgent circumstances having called him from town, his place was supplied by the President of the Institute, Dr. Paterson, who gave an interesting lecture on the Laws of Vision. The construction of the eye was explained by means of a large Diagram, as well as by a model of that wonderful organ of sight, and the physical properties of light were stated and illustrated—a preparation to the proper understanding of the laws of vision, which were all in their turn handled in a manner that must have been intelligible to the audience. It is hoped that nothing will prevent the Rev. Mr. Ferris from delivering his lecture on "Enlightenment" next Monday evening.

OUR PACKET LINE.—The Pioneer of the Liverpool and St. John Line of Monthly Packet Ships, the "Hilford," which left Liverpool on the 1st February, arrived in our harbor yesterday, with a general cargo, including Spring Goods for a number of our merchants. We heartily congratulate the enterprising parties concerned, on this practical commencement of an undertaking, so long wanted at this Port, and calculated to prove of so much utility to its best interests. The owners for this line of Packet Ships are Messrs. J. R. Reed, and Messrs. W. & R. Wright, of this City; and we sincerely wish all parties concerned the fullest success in their useful project.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The No. for March, of this Prince of the Magazines, has reached us through Mr. R. O'Brien. It is, as usual, replete with literary matter of the highest order, full of incident and interest, and abundantly embellished with spirited and beautiful wood cuts.—The Magazine is sold by Mr. O'Brien at the very low price of 10s. per No.

BY TELEGRAPH.—Dorchester, March 3.—The store of Mr. R. Godfrey was burned to the ground at five o'clock this morning. The dwelling-house and barn, and the office of A. J. Smith, Esq., fifteen feet distant, were saved by the extraordinary exertions of persons present. A Mr. McDonnell, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury; R. McLellan, Secretary of the Interior; J. C. Dobbin, Navy; Caleb Cushing, Attorney General; James Campbell, Post Master General.—N.B.

SUNDAY IN JAMAICA.—The agent of the Royal Steam Packet Company has been summoned before the magistrates for infringing the laws relating to Sunday work, in having ordered the coaling of a steamer on the Sabbath.

THE DEBATES.—We observe from a report in the Freeman, that a Committee of the House of Assembly were appointed to provide for the publication of the debates, and that after receiving the tenders from Messrs. Hogg, Fenety, Anglin, Hill & Woodrow, they recommended that the tender of Hill & Woodrow should be accepted, which was carried by a majority of four.

For many years, writes the Observer, published some seven columns a week of the debates during the Session, and a circulation of about three thousand copies, for which we neither sought nor obtained remuneration; and as much of the debates as failed to find their way into the press, published by the leading journals, if it were not for the absurd and wasteful practice which has existed for some years of paying to every one who pretends to take notes a fee as high as money. Last year an attempt was made to have full reports published at the expense of the Province, which resulted in a complete failure. If Mr. Simpson, with his convenient office and excellent staff of reporters, was unable to fulfil his engagement, what right have the Committee to expect that the present contractors will do better.

If the Committee had even sought tenders from men of standing and respectability only, and given the contract to parties