was linked a form of unsightly deformity; alas: the fair lady was a *hunch-back!* In the unnatural elevation and prominence of her shoulders one might read the cause of the world of suffering that looked out from those wondrous eyes—that hovered like a shadow over that arching brow, and lurked in lines in that exquisite mouth. A resemblance to Lucy Burton might easily be traced in her features, but there was a pride in her bearing which her sister had never possessed, and the unmistakable impress which severe mental struggles seldom fail to leave, was not to be seen in the meek countenance of the anxious watcher. Ger- [illegible] sorrow, was one that could not soon be forgotten—one that would haunt the beholder like a sad, troubled dream.

"They tell me that you and uncle have found an object of charity," she said, in a low tone. "I only came home ten minutes ago and I hastened in to see her."

Just at that moment, a piteous moan startled her, and she turned towards the couch where a pale, classic face, shrouded in a tangled mass of black tresses, lay half-buried among the snowy pillows.

"How beautiful!" the deformed Gertrude began to say, but her voice faltered, and clasping her hands, as if in a spasm of sudden pain, her cheek grew ghastly in its strange pallor.

"Ashley, Ashley, I will never go back," shrieked the maniac; "give me the grave rather than a home with you. I am your bride, but find me if you can," and the girl laughed in wild defiance.

Gertrude Burton recoiled, as if an arrow had sunk into her heart, and leaning against the bed-post for the support, gazed earnestly upon the stranger.

"Gertrude," said the kind sister, "you should not have come here; these sights is too much for so slender a creature as you." The *deformed* shook her head sadly, and drawing near the maniac, bent down to look upon that now burning face.

"How strange it is!" she muttered, half-audibly, and her slight frame shook with suppressed emotion. "Lucy, do you know who this is?" She leaned slightly forward, in her intense anxiety to hear her sister's reply; and the hand resting on the maniac's brow, shook like an aspen leaf.

"No," said Lucy, "she is an entire stranger. We found her sitting on the parapet of the old bridge, in that wild spot they call the Haunted Vale, and so in pity we brought her home. She has been wedded against her love, I know, by her wild ravings."

There was a long pause, and then, sending her sister out of the room on some trifling pretext, the deformed droped over the raving Grace. For some moments she soothed her with her mellow tones, and then, looking steadily in her face, asked:—

"Do you not sometimes sing in public!

"Ah! yes sighed the girl, in an interval of sanity, "but I never shall sing again; my heart is broken!"

"And did *you*," continued Gertrude, vainly endeavour to speak in an unfaltering tone, "did you sing in the Opera of *Lucia de Lammermuir*, last winter in New-York?"

"Yes," was the reply; and the maniac forgot for a time her sorrows; "yes, and that night among the shower of bouquets that fell around me, was one, of the first gift of Percival Clinton, and I have kept it as a sacred thing. It is withered now, like our hopes." The deformed drew back with a shudder.

"My God! What fortune threw this girl in my way!" she muttered, and as she spoke, cheek, neck, and brow grew crimson—the Siddonian lip curled, and the black eyes flashed, till you would not have known them for the orbs that had been so full of sadness a moment before.

"It was on that night *he* first saw and loved her!" she said, in slightly ironical tone. "Can it be that he has dared to forget me, and all his solemn vows?" and bending over the couch, she scanned the maniac's features with the closest scrutiny. "Beautiful!" she murmured; "beautiful in face and form. She has no deformity to render her repulsive; no wonder that I should have been forgotten for such a superb creature," and a tear fell upon the brow of the maniac. The sadness was only momentary; proudly dashing away the tears, the lady said, earnestly:—

"You love Marcus Ashley—"

"Love him!" echoed the girl, "I tell you would rather have died, than wed him. It was my mother's wish that made me a miserable bride, *not mine.* Lady, I love Percival Clinton with all my soul, and because I cannot forget him—" She paused, with a look of unutterable grief, and a moan that was eloquent with woe.

"Poor girl! then you are to be pitied rather than hated! God for give me for the hate with which I was begining to regard this maniac."

Just at that moment, Lucy Burton came stealing into the room, and turning hastily from the bedside, the deformed Gertrude crushed back the grief in her heart, and in a few moments, again bent over the restless Grace, with the calm, reserved mien that was habitual to her.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(*Reported by Mr. Hooper.*)

House of Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

At an early hour this day the house went into Supply. A small grant or two to Schoolmasters were sustained; a grant in supply in aid of a wharf in prolongation of the wharf to extend to Phoenix Square, was brought forward by Mr. Hatheway, which he strongly advocated, pointing out the general utility of such an erection; he did not view it as a grant made to York County, inasmuch as the wharf would be of general utility to the Province, and could be considered in no other light than that of a Provincial undertaking.

Mr. Johnston said he would give his opposition to this grant; he said it was not a wharf but a street they wished to have built on the edge of the river, as if there was no land in the neighborhood, and that too at the public expence. He understood all about it; it was eventually to be formed into a street, to be built on and to furnish a revenue for the City Corporation.

Mr. M'Pherson would tell that hon. gentleman that there was not a place in the Province where a public work of that description was so much required; he said it was not the people of Fredericton who would receive the benefit but the public generally, from St. John to the Grand Falls. He thought if that hon. gentleman had seen the destruction occasionally made by a sudden rise of the river, and especially in the fall of the year, he would not give it his opposition. He had seen thousands of barrels of flour, pork, sugar, &c., overflowed by the rise of the water in one night; those articles belonged to people who were up the river in the lumber woods, and been landed from the [illegible] boats, and no one to take charge of it. Thousands of pounds worth of property had been destroyed in that way; he would put it to the House, if, under the circumstances, there ever was a more righteous or honest grant asked for.

Some further opposition was offered, when the question for sustaining the grant was put and carried, and the blank filled up with £250.

A grant for £11 11s 10d was then sustained to [illegible] a gauger at Bathurst for his services during the last year. £50 also to Mr. Jack, of St. [illegible] for extra services. £300 for duties on goods destroyed by fire. Also £21 13s return duties on the importation of a fire engine. Also £700 in aid of the extension of a breakwater at Sand Point. This grant was strongly advocated by the Hon. Secretary, who pointed out the absolute necessity of the grant in order to preserve the harbour on that side from being filled up by the wash of the [illegible]. Messrs. Lewis, Ryan, and Hon. Surveyor General advocated the same, the latter gentleman stating that if the opposers of the grant could only see the locality, and the necessity there was for such a grant, they would offer no opposition. It was opposed, however, by Mr. Scoullar, who received from the Hon. Secretary a suitable rejoinder on the occasion. A number of other small grants for return duties, &c. &c., were then passed. Also £150 for a wharf in Albert County; this was also under the patronage of the Hon. Secretary, the necessity of which was ably shown by that gentleman. Several grants to widows of old soldiers, and for broken periods to teachers, was also sustained. £1500 was then granted for Light Houses on the various coasts of the Province, together with the further sum of £250. Also £100 [illegible] of the lights of the River St. Lawrence. £19 [illegible] was then granted to the Overseers of the Poor at Shediac, expenses incurred in curing the small-pox and other diseases. Also £100 for a landing at Lenk's, in the County of Sunbury. £25 to — Greaves for ferrying the northern mail across the River St. John, opposite Fredericton, for seven years.

The day being nearly exhausted, progress was reported.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the incorporation of the Cemetery Company at St. Andrews, which was agreed to as read.

The House then went into committee on a Bill to authorise the Rector and Church Wardens of Richibucto to sell and dispose of Church lands, which was also agreed to as read.

Capt. Robinson then moved the House into committee of the whole on a Bill to exclude from taxation railroad plant and other furniture.

THURSDAY, April 14.

The House went into committee of the whole on Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Gray, for the [illegible] scale for which was graduated agreeably to the practice of the United States, viz., for natives $30, foreigners generally, $300, and subjects of the United States, $500. This the hon. gentleman said was regulated precisely to meet the *liberality* of our republican neighbors. The Bill on being read was ordered to be engrossed.

The House then went into committee on a Bill introduced by Mr. Harding, for the manufacture of iron ore into malleable iron. Read and passed.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot brought in a Bill for the incorporation of the Courtney Bay Bridge Company, which was put off in consequence of the hour having arrived for going into further consideration of a Bill for the election of members to serve in the General Assembly, which being committed, Mr. Scoullar took the chair.

On the reading of the first section of the Bill, Mr. Johnston offered an amendment, embracing the exclusion of all Government officers, commissioners, contractors, and all other persons holding offices of emolument under the Government, excepting only such as held political offices, as that gentleman thought there would be an utter impossibility of removing the Government, however improperly they might act, if their own appointments were allowed to sit and vote in that House.

Hon. Attorney General said that the very contrary of that gentleman's fears had been the case, as the Government, instead of receiving the support of the persons who held office under them, had generally met their opposition.

Mr. Cutler thought it was unnecessary to name the various persons who were ineligible to be returned to that House; he would put it thus: all persons holding office under the Government during pleasure; this he thought would meet the views of the country. He would do one of two things, and was prepared for either: he would either throw it open altogether, or include all public officers.

Mr. Needham wished to establish a principle; he would either have no restrictions, or like the hon. member who just sat down, he would include all public officers as well as all practising attorneys, (to which Mr. Boyd cordially responded); he would let the people elect who they pleased, with the exception only of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Master of the Rolls, and Clerk of the Crown.

Hon. Speaker thought hon. members need not be under any apprehension as to the influence of the Government over members of that House. For his part, although he held a Government situation, he voted on all occasions independently, nor did he think they had a wish to coerce him or any other hon. member, merely because they held office under the Government.

Hon. Surveyor General thought the amendment illiberal in the extreme; it was dictating to the people who they should or should not send to that House; he thought the people should be left to their own free choice, and not be hampered by enactments in a young and small colony like this. If all persons connected with the Government in the way contemplated by that amendment, it would be very difficult to find suitable men to be returned as representatives. It was well known that under Responsible Government any one taking office had to return to his constituency for their approbation, when they could return or reject them as best suited themselves.

The whole of Mr. Wilmot's opinions were endorsed by Dr. Thompson.

Hon. Col. Hayward said the law was a very important one, and one the country looked for at this time; he hoped therefore that hon. members would not give it a factious opposition, but take it calmly, considerately, and honestly, and offer such amendments only as would tend to perfect the Bill. There were too many lawyers in that House, too fond of talking; the lay members of the Legislature appeared willing to assist in getting the Bill through the House; indeed seemed willing to assist in making the Bill, while the lawyers appeared as equally determined to mar it. Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas had been spoken of; he was one of those judges, and had frequently tried cases in his own court, where, he believed, if the people got less law, they got a great deal more justice. He was not a lawyer, and did not want to be one. When a case came before him he threw the law overboard, and made his decisions in accordance with straightforward justice and common honesty (laughter).

Mr. Barberie spoke in favour of the amendment—Mr. M'Leod against it.

Mr. Hatheway was for the amendment. He said as to persons holding situations under the Government, he considered they were bound to vote with the Executive, as that was in strict accordance with Responsible Government. He said he believed the people of the country were perfectly satisfied with the present Government.

Mr. Hatheway thought public officers were not fit for legislators, as during the session the business of these officers must be neglected, which he thought was not right; if they wished a seat in that House, let them resign; do one busines or the other, but not both.

Mr. Styles said if they would include the lawyers in the amendment, he would go for it, otherwise he should oppose it.

Mr. Jordan was also opposed to the amendment, as it would include the most subordinate officers, down even to a constable. Among several other observations on this question, he informed the House that *three hundred landlords in England owned the whole Island.*

Mr. Lewis said, make it specific—name those who were disqualified from holding a seat in the House, leave no ambiguity, and he would support the amendment.

Mr. Rice and Mr. Kerr thought the amendment too sweeping. Whatever might be thought or said of Responsible Government, said Mr. Kerr, he never yet had been able to discover where the responsibility was to be found.

Mr. M'Pherson also opposed the amendment as too sweeping and too exclusive.

Mr. Pickard, with a loud voice and strong gesture, said, Oh, take the question! it's talk, talk, talk, and nothing but talk; he believed some of the hon. members, if they could manage it, would talk until the day of judgment; he was completely tired of such proceedings. Let us, said he, finish the business of the country, and go home.

Mr. Cutler's amendment to exclude all persons holding places of emolument under Government was then put and lost. For the motion 9, against it 24. Some hon. member made an observation as to the spirit of Mr. Cutler's resolution, when that gentleman said if the hon. member did not understand it, he believed the reporters in the gallery did. At this time, a knock at the door by the usher of the black rod coming down from the Council to inform the House that His Excellency was then on the throne, and desired the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber. The House accordingly went up, and His Excellency gave his assent to 21 Acts, which had previously passed both Houses. Members returned to the House, and again resumed the consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Johnston then offered another amendment, defining the exceptions of the class of persons excepted, to which Hon. Secretary moved to add notary's public. He said it was all wrong together, (with great warmth), to interfere with the people's choice; it was a mere clap-trap, done to embarrass and catch the Government, and if enacted never could be carried out in practice. Commissioners of roads were appointed annually, and would any [illegible] imagine for a moment that they would take an office that compelled them to go back to their constituents every year for re-election. The thing was too ridiculous to be thought of.

Mr. Montgomery thought it a most tyrannical and oppressive act.

Mr. Porter said while the legal gentlemen appeared so determined to have everything their own way; they had better go a little further and exclude the whole community from holding office in the Legislature, except the lawyers.

Hon. Surveyor General said this was a factious opposition, and he had seen such things attempted for the purpose of expelling particular persons. The measure was illiberal, unjust, and not at all called for by the people. That House had occupied an enormous amount of time in discussing the Bill, and it was high time they now came to some decision; the fifth day of the discussion had now nearly terminated and the first section of the Bill had not yet been decided upon. It was an unnecessary waste of the time and money of the country.

Dr. Gordon said it was an old proverb that continual dropping would wear away a stone, and the lawyers seemed determined to act upon that principle by continuing to oppose the Bill when there was no hope of carrying their measure.

The motion was then put and negatived 24 to 11.

Mr. Johnston then offered another amendment, the putting of which was opposed by the Hon. Attorney General, and Hon. Secretary, who insisted it was quite out of order and contrary to parliamentary usage; Mr. Johnston as stiffly insisting [illegible]

Mr. Needham then moved an amendment to strike out all but the Judges of the Supreme Court and Master of the Rolls, which was also put and lost, and the section stood as originally introduced.

Mr. Cutler then offered an amendment to the second section, which after a stormy contest was put and lost 4 to 31. The minority which had now dwindled down to a skeleton, presented only in its ranks Messrs. Botsford, Barberie, Cutler, and Johnston.

Mr. Needham then offered an amendment to the second section, that one member should be added to each County throughout the Province, also one for each of the cities of St. John and Fredericton; and it being between five and six o'clock, progress was reported. Thus terminated the fifth day's fight, on a Bill that is generally supposed to be infinitely worse than the one it is intended to replace. In justice, however, to the Executive, we must state that this Bill, on its introduction, was declared by its framer, (the Hon. Attorney General), not to be a Government measure, but introduced by him, in his individual capacity as a member of the Legislature. The opposition which from whatever cause, fought it out section by section, paragraph by paragraph, and word by word, and thus stood the combatants,

"From rosy morn till dewy eve,
Then sheathed their swords
For lack of argument."

The Chronicle.

Saint John, April 22, 1853.

The *Freeman* of the 16th instant takes as his text a declaration made in the House of Assembly immediately after the Speaker's casting vote had rejected the Orange Corporation Bill, that the Bill would be agitated until Protestantism was fairly represented in that House, and therefore gives his readers an essay of two columns, written with the "cunning of the serpent," but with not the harmlessness of the dove."

The Editor commences by totally and wilfully misconstruing Mr. Gilbert's meaning; he then whines over the fact that the OrangeMen have an organization of 119 lodges in this Province, and are still gaining power; conjures up a thousand and one horrors that must arise if Orangeism gain the ascendancy; threatens a counter organization of Loyal (!) Ribbonmen; hints that Orangemen have an awful past history, while the poor Catholics have always been quiet as lambs; transposes cause and effect to suit his purposes; and heartily, tho' covertly, abuses the members who supported the bill. These charges we shall endeavour to maintain, and meet the Freeman's assertions and insinuations as best we may; and first, the Freeman asks:—

"Is his the only correct idea of Protestantism, are the seventeen Protestant members of the Assembly, who voted against the Bill, and the many thousand Protestants throughout the country who approve of their conduct not really Protestants because they do not pin their faith to the sleeve of Messrs. Gilbert and Earle; because they refuse their assent to a measure of which they disapprove."

What an absurd question to put to the head of the Orange Lodges in New-Brunswick! "*His Protestantism!*" when the Society over which he presides is simply a combination of Protestants belonging to the various denominations—a Society where they meet together on terms of perfect equality! Mr. Gilbert's meaning was perfectly understood by the members who voted against the Bill, and also the Editor of the Freeman, although it did not suit his purpose to give the proper interpretation. There are members in the House who, under the garb of Protestantism, are sedulously and insidiously doing their utmost to undermine and destroy not only Evangelical Protestantism, but the Church to which they profess to belong—men who can discover nothing wrong in that religion (so called) that because in the third and fourth centuries a curious mixture of Christianity and Paganism, and has since pretended to infallibility authorised the sale of indulgencies by their clergy, and insists that they, and they alone, hold the keys of heaven—men who believe that the members of the Churches of Rome and England alone can be saved, and that all without that pale must be damned. There are other members among the seventeen who opposed the bill who know that it is wrong and foolish to object to a bill that cannot affect Orangeism in the slightest degree, but would merely give the Society power to secure their property—a privilege never denied to any other society in this Province; but yet they oppose the bill because they are afraid to offend their Roman Catholic constituents. Defeating the Orange Bill is but one of many acts wherein these two classes of members have proved recreant to their professions. Whenever a measure comes before the House affecting a village, settlement, or district inhabited chiefly by Protestants, they hesitate not to throw themselves into the conflict, and plead and vote pro or con as they may see fit. But let the measure affect the interests of Roman Catholics, and they will submit to imposition in silence if that body are to profit by it, or fight for them to the death if their interests conflict with the interests of others. By thus succumbing to a small faction of the community the Roman Catholics have obtained privileges not conceded to any other religious denominations in this Province; it is necessary merely to allude to special grants passed for the support of Roman Catholic (exclusive) Schools in almost every village in the Province, and grants for the "*tuition of the Indians,*" which is another term for "salaries to Roman Catholic Priests." Is Protestantism fairly represented by men like these? Every one knows the contrary, and the agitation Mr. Gilbert spoke of is for the purpose of tearing the *sheep skins* from the first class we have here defined, and to show them up in all their naked deformity; and to make the other class of members feel the consequences of neglecting the interests of the majority of the people in order to pamper the appetites and humour the prejudices of the minority.

Among the horrors the *Freeman* conjures up as likely to spring from the spread of Orangeism, are the following:—"That the workings of the Association will be in the hands of unscrupulous men, who, for their own purposes, will "throw the politics of the Province into the most inextricable confusion, render all reform impossible, and place the country at the mercy of a set of political knaves and charlatans; "that it will give rise to a counter organization called "Loyal Ribbonmen," thereby placing those who belong to either party in a wrong position."

Whoever heard of "*Loyal Ribbonmen*"? Let the party supported by the Freeman have their *disloyal* organizations if they like, as they have all over Ireland; who cares? they are the weaker party here, and if they have the temerity to provoke a conflict with the stronger party, they will be worsted. As to Orangemen obstructing reform, the idea is purely imaginary. The Orangemen, as a body, can scarcely fail to be Conservative, sworn as they are to assist the authorities in maintaining order, and sworn to lay down their lives, if necessary, rather than see these Colonies wrested from the Parent state; but there are many ardent reformers among them, and as a body, they are in favour of such rational reform as the circumstances of the country require. The Billingsgate contained in the quotation just mentioned is beneath notice. I must now quote again:—

"It would be a tedious and useless task to tell the history of the Orange Association in Ireland, * * * how it was formed and how it was used, [illegible] religious persecution and religious sufferings [illegible] as was experienced in Ireland until the beginning of the present century. * * * But they should remember that their Society has been transplanted to this country, that it has a past history, and if they read that history impartially, they will not be surprised that Roman Catholics regard it with dislike."

Past history and persecution! Does the editor of the *Freeman* dare provoke an enquiry into that past history, and show what party commenced the persecution and carried it on with the most unrelenting hatred and ferocity? The Roman Catholics have a "past history," written in blood. Seven-eighths of the people of Ireland applied to the other eighth the terms "strangers, intruders, Sassenachs, and heretics," and really thought they would be doing God a service to cut them off from the face of the earth, and upon several occasions they attempted to carry their *generous* intentions into effect. *This*, and this alone, gave rise to Orangeism; it was a combination of Protestants absolutely necessary to save themselves and their families from *massacre*. They turned upon their savage pursuers, and if they were somewhat savage in taking their revenge, it is scarcely to be wondered at. But the Roman Catholics have a *recent* history. *Let us take a peep into their history in 1852.* In Tuscany we find Protestants seized and thrown into loathsome dungeons for reading the Bible. In Spain we find a royal decree issued, ordering that all foreigners travelling in the kingdom shall profess the Roman Catholic religion, on pain of being seized and thrown into prison. In Rome no Protestant worship is allowed, and the American ambassador is obliged to go without the walls to worship. In Ireland, we find the priests in several instances leading their blind followers to the polls to vote against the *Sassenach* candidates, and threatening to withhold the last sacramental rites from all who disobey them; and in one instance we find the priests leading the masses in a murderous attack upon an inoffensive soldiery, and not only allowed to escape, but one of them was actually on the Grand Jury that should have found "true bills" against himself and fellow-rioters! So much for history, Mr. *Freeman*; do you want any more of it? I quote once more:

"Here, too, it has been productive of ill-feeling, of strife, and ill-will, and of the bloody scenes of Woodstock, St. John, and other places."

This is rather a clever but most base-faced transposition of cause and effect. Instead of Orangeism *causing* the bloody scenes spoken of, it was the bloody scenes enacted *nightly* in York Point and Portland, and *occasionally* in the streets of St. John, Fredericton, and Woodstock, by gangs of Roman Catholic rowdies, and the refusal of the then law officers of the Crown to prosecute, that caused the spread of Orangeism in New Brunswick. It is true that a brief but fearful struggle followed, but the moment the Orangemen became victors, they relaxed into a quiescent state, and have ever since treated their former opponents with the same courtesy and forbearance as though nothing had happened. Nay, more, the Grand Orange Lodge petitioned the Government and obtained the release of some of the Woodstock rioters, who were confined in the Provincial Penitentiary; and the resolution to do so was carried in a full lodge, with only two dissentient voices. So much for Orange persecution.

It is scarcely necessary to follow the *Freeman* further. His abuse of Messrs. Wilmot, Gray, Needham, Earle, and Gilbert, can do them no harm; they stand too far above him to heed his shafts; and as to the reign of humbug he anticipates, people, before they believe the "wolf" is really coming, will look to the quarter from whence the cry proceeds. It is certainly rich to hear the cry of "Orange humbug" proceeding from a party whose own humbugging schemes have been defeated chiefly by Orange influence.

It is painful to us to enter into this subject.—We have no desire to open old sores, or to stir up religious animosity,—far from it; but when the only Roman Catholic journal in the country *will* endeavour to set parties in a wrong position by publishing deliberate falsehoods, misconstruing the words of public men, and the motives and actions of a Society, and endeavouring by such falsehoods and misconstructions to stir up a feeling hostile to the men and association aforesaid, he must expect to be met with flat contradiction, and to see the facts fairly stated.

*The *Freeman* claims as Roman Catholics [illegible] of the inhabitants of the Province. It is impossible they can exceed *one-fifth.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

On the first of July next a new route will be adopted by which the mails in future will be conveyed between Bangor and Calais, and by which a considerable amount of time will be saved during their transit between these cities. The lower Provinces will enjoy all the advantage of this expedition if they choose to co-operate with the United States Post Office authorities in availing themselves of it, as we shall hereafter shew.

On and after the day above named, as we are informed by William Porter, Esq., M.P.P., the mail will leave Bangor, about 5 A.M., or immediately after the arrival of the western mail, thence it will be conveyed by way of Edington, East Edington, Tilden, Wesley, Crawford, Alexander, and Baring, to Calais, passing through the black road. The distance by this route is computed at 90 miles only, and the contractors undertake to deliver the mail at Calais by 10 P.M. of the day upon which it leaves Bangor.

Instead of the mail passing on to St. Andrews, via Robbinstown, and over a ferry of two miles, it is suggested that the authorities should arrange to have it delivered at Calais, when from this point it would cross the bridge at St. Stephen, and thence be conveyed by way of the Roix road to St. John. The distance between St. Stephen and Saint John by this route is about 85 miles; consequently the mail would arrive in this City by this line about noon of the day next succeeding that upon which it left St. Stephen. Thus, with the saving of time between Bangor and Calais, and that by the direct line in this Province, there would be a gain to the community of about 24 hours in the transit of their correspondence between St. John and Bangor, and points to the westward of it.

Since writing the above, we understand that this important matter has attracted the attention of the Postmaster General of this Province, and that this officer, with his usual zeal for the public service, is now corresponding with the Postmaster General at Washington, in order to obtain all the information which may be required, before an attempt is made on our side of the Saint Croix to perfect the arrangement in such a manner as the Province can share in the advantage arising from its adoption.

The Roix road, to which we have referred, is unfinished at the present time, and wholly unfit for postal purposes; but this difficulty could soon be removed by liberal appropriations from the Legislature. Ultimately, we believe, the contemplated project will be carried out. We trust, however, that whatever arrangement is made, the income of that highly efficient and old public servant, the Postmaster at St. Andrews may not be injuriously affected by it. Mr. Campbell has, we believe, been longer connected with the Post Office in New Brunswick than any other person discharging similar duties, and no officer connected with the establishment has acted with greater fidelity.

N. B.—We have this morning been informed that the Roix or Union road leaves the St. Andrews road about four miles west of St. George, crosses the Digdeguash six miles above Allanshaw's Mills, and thence across the head of Oak Bay to Saint Stephen,—that it presents a nearly level surface the whole distance. Our informant says, that by the adoption of this line, there will be a saving of at least eight hours, besides the time gained on the new line from Bangor to Calais, and we learn that £150 is now on the Supply Book to finish the Roix road.

We have very great pleasure in giving insertion to the following letter and reply:—

To the Rev. Alexander Stewart, late Assistant Minister in the Parish of Saint John.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

We, the undersigned Parishioners of Saint John, [illegible] servants.

[Signed by Eighty-nine Parishioners, and accompanied by a Bank Deposit Certificate for £282.]

Saint John, April 9th, 1853.

REPLY.

St. John, April 11th, 1853.

My dear Christian Friends,—

I thank you for the address you have presented to me, in which you express the opinion you entertain of my services as a Clergyman in St. John, during the last twelve years.

In retiring from my Ministerial duties in the Parish, it is most gratifying to know that I take with me the approval and good wishes of so large a number of the Parishioners. While I have always felt deeply sensible of my deficiencies and short comings as a Christian Minister, it is no small consolation to me that those among whom I have ministered, give me credit for having a sincere desire to be faithful to him that sent me.

My warmest acknowledgements are due for the munificent sum mentioned in the Bank receipt handed to me and which has been contributed by your bounty. Be assured I shall always cherish a grateful recollection of that, and the numberless other acts of kindness I have received from those among whom it has been my privilege to minister for so many years.

Thanking you for your kind wishes for the welfare of myself, Mrs. Stewart and family, and praying that every blessing may attend you.

I am, my dear friends,
your much obliged servant,
A. STEWART.

Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, S. Wiggins, Esq., and others, Parishioners of Saint John.

At a meeting of the Clergy of the Rural Deanery, held at St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Tuesday the 12th instant—present the Rev. Dr. Gray, F. Coster, W. Harrison, J. W. Disbrow, W. Scovill, A. Stewart, J. Armstrong, C. Lee, and G. Armstrong,—the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Portland, was elected Rural Dean.

It is probable that the House of Assembly will be prorogued at the end of the present month. As our revenue increases, extravagance keeps pace with it, and the sooner the Session closes the better. The long speeches of the *economical "liberals"* are costing the country an immense sum, whilst they produce no earthly benefit whatever. When will the Government initiate the money votes, and a more rational system prevail, in lieu of the present one, so hideously marked by thoughtless and reckless expenditure?

We understand about two hundred *navies* arrived on Wednesday last at St. Andrews from England, *via* Boston, and were immediately set to work on the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway. A large number may be soon expected at this port and Shediac, to be employed on the European and North American Railway.

Although the River is entirely clear of ice, yet the water is uncommonly low, so much so as to prevent not only the passage of steamers between Fredericton and Woodstock, but entirely to preclude the important operation of stream driving.

Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.—This very interesting work by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and which presents "the original facts and documents upon which the story is founded, together with comparative statements verifying the truth of the whole work," is for sale at the store of Mr. B. O'Brien, King-street. To those who have read the exceedingly popular tale of the authoress, the present book will be indispensable.

New Magistrates.—Several of our cotemporaries have published the names of a new batch of these officials for the City and County of Saint John, and we follow suit, although the *Royal Gazette* of the 20th *is wholly silent in the matter.* Like a good deal of other news, the recent intelligence wants confirmation. We wonder if any member of the Executive authorised the publication?

Carleton.—Two very superior Fire Engines, respectively called *Western Star* and *Prince of Wales*, recently constructed in and imported from New York, have been handed over to Fire Companies, Nos. 7 and 8, in Carleton. They are now in excellent custody, and it is our opinion that should the services of these newly formed companies ever be required, they will prove themselves to be highly efficient and active firemen. We hope, however, that they may enjoy all the honours of their position unattended by the requirement of their labor in extinguishing fires within the bounds of their industrious and prospering locality.

We learn that the Treasurer of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society is the receipt of the following additional contributions to the Jubilee Fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society:

From the School of St. Andrews' Church, in connection with the Church of Scotland, Chatham, under the Superintendent of James Millar, Esq., £2 10s.—From the Parish Church, Loch Lomond, remitted by the Rev. James W. Disbrow, £2 7s. 6d.—From Parish Church, Douglas, remitted by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, £1.—From Mrs. Morris, 5s.

Carleton County Election.—The election for a member to fill the seat in the Assembly vacant by the death of H. H. Beardsley, Esq., took place on Monday last, and resulted in the return of Chas. Connell, Esq., by a majority of [illegible] votes over B. D. Beardsley, Esq., the father of the late member. The numbers stood at the close of the poll—Connell, 670; Beardsley, 321.

New Magistrates.—The following gentlemen have recently been added to the Commission of the peace for this City and County, viz:—Nathaniel S. Demill, Thomas Harding, F. A. Wiggins, F. [illegible], Francis Ferguson, George Carvill, John Humbert, Edward Sears, R. K. Parker, and William Doherty (Victoria House), St. John; Robert Douglas, and Otty Crookshank, of the Parish of Simonds; Francis Ruddick, and John F. Godard, of Portland, and James Olive, Lancaster.

Another Victim of the Spiritual Manifestations.—We learn that Mr. Christian Seevely, a very worthy and industrious citizen of this borough, has become insane on this ridiculous and absurd subject. This is the first instance that has occurred from this vile and sacrilegious practice in our borough, and has caused a considerable sensation among our people. He has been conveyed to the Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum, and is now a raving maniac. We trust that this sad result may prove a salutary warning to all who have made a practice of attending such rapping meetings, and giving countenance to this base and wicked system of imposition.—Harrisburg, Pa., Union.

We are indebted to Favor's and Gunnison's Expresses for files of late American papers.

The *Witness* says—the sum of £100 has been subscribed principally among the ladies of St. John's Church, in this city, for the purpose of providing a suitable service of plate for the Communion Table of that Church.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

[*From the Morning Times.*]

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

The House was occupied nearly all day in Supply. Most of the grants passed were those recommended by the Select Committee on School Petitions.

The Road Committee recommend the following:—

Great Roads.

St. John to the Nova Scotia line	£1,600
Fredericton to St. John via Nerepis	[illegible]
Saint John to Saint Andrews	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fredericton to Woodstock	[illegible]
Woodstock to Aroostook	[illegible]
Aroostook to Grand Falls	[illegible]
Fredericton to [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] to Scribner's	[illegible]
Fredericton to Newcastle	[illegible]
Fredericton to Saint Andrews	[illegible]
[illegible] to Harvey	[illegible]
Shediac to Richibucto	[illegible]
[illegible] to Saint Stephen	[illegible]
Woodstock to Houlton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Oak Bay to Eel River	[illegible]
Baker's Landing to Richibucto	900
Newcastle to Fitfield's	[illegible]
Grand Falls to Canada Line	300
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche	400
Saint John to Quaco	200
Hampton to Belleisle	25
Coe's Island to Cape Tormentine	150
Town, Landing, Grand Falls, to American boundary	25
Albert to St John via Hammond River	300
Lane Drury's to Point Wolf	200
Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen	75
Howe's to Oak Bay	125
Tisdale's Farm to Loch Lomond	100
Tilley's, Sheffield, via Pendleton's Mills, to Petitcodiac	200
Baptist Meeting House, Upham, to Sussex Vale	100
Lower Trout Brook Bridge to Magaguadavic	100
Balance due on Bathurst Bridge	226
For erecting a bridge over Aartibog River, Northumberland	705
To complete bridge over the Maduxnakik, Woodstock	600
Pickard's Store to American boundary	40
Edmonston to St. Francis	250
Buttermilk Creek to American boundary	100
Balance due on bridge over the Blind Thoroughfare, Sunbury	280
	£16,629

Bye Roads.

County of York	£1,260
County of Queens	1,255
County of Gloucester	855
County of Charlotte	1,480
County of Kings	1,442
County of Saint John	1,078
County of Sunbury	700
County of Northumberland	1,419
County of Restigouche	760
County of Westmoreland	1,237
County of Kent	922
County of Albert	781
County of Carleton	983
County of Victoria	712
	£15,129
	£30,788

The above does not include the special grants to the different Counties.

THURSDAY, April 21.

The Bill to amend the Currency Act, the Bill to amend the Act regulating to the shipping of Seamen at Saint John, and the Bill to amend the Charter of the Free Presbyterian Church, passed in Committee.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and disposed of a number of grants.

FREDERICTON, April 20.

Robinson brought in a Bill in amendment of the Act to prevent the destruction of Cod; a Bill to revive the Act regulating the Herring Fishery, Grand Manan, &c. Gray, a Bill in addition to the Act to provide for the safety of passengers in steamers. Porter, a Bill to regulate the admission of certain persons to practice as Attorneys. Taylor was refused leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the Church Corporation in Fredericton to sell lands.

House in Committee on a Bill to amend the Act for the collection of the Revenue; repeals the section authorising the Governor to place the trade of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., on the footing of coasting trade, declared by despatches to be inconsistent with the Imperial Act—passed. Wilmot proposed an additional Section to declare trunks to be leather manufacture—not adopted, because improper to have anything attached to the Bill. Suggested to introduce a declaratory Bill.

On motion of Mr. Gray, the House in committee on report of the Committee on the petition of members of the Free Presbyterian Church. Long discussion—no formal decision—by general understanding the Bill allowed to be read a second time and committed. Read accordingly. Motion that the House go into committee was opposed, on the grounds of undue haste and no notice to parties on the other side. Motion withdrawn, and notice given that it would be brought up to-morrow. On motion of Botsford, a Bill to relieve litigants in the Supreme Court from taxation—committed. At the request of the Attorney General progress reported.

House in Supply. Several School grants passed, some rejected; £99 granted to remunerate John Cathcart, Charlotte County, the price of land, and costs of a law suit, the land having been previously granted.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, 18th April, 1853.

The Pacific, from Liverpool, 6th April, arrived at 2 P.M., on Sunday the 17th.

In England the weather was fine.—Sales of breadstuffs limited, prices limited downwards—1d. on wheat, and 3d. to 6d. per barrel on flour in the decline noted since the America sailed.—Cotton lower, from 1-16th to 1-8th of a penny.

Both Houses of Parliament resumed the session on the 4th. Mr. Delacy Evans gave notice of call for correspondence between England, France, Spain and the United States, concerning the alleged Cuba annexation project.

In the Lords, Lord Campbell called the attention of members to the address recently presented by the London merchants to the Emperor of France, which he characterized as an interference with the prerogative of the crown, and a violation of the laws of nations.—He wished to know if it had the sanction of the Queen's Government. The Earl of Clarendon dissented from Lord Campbell's views; and the Earl of Ellenborough supported them.

A schooner of about 140 tons was run down on the night of the 29th ult., off the Isle of Wight by the steamer Minerva—all on board were lost.

The steamer Duke of Sutherland, a trader between London and Aberdeen, was wrecked on 1st inst., in the river Dee, and went to pieces—from 15 to 20 were drowned.

By recent arrivals from Australia very large quantities of gold have been received.

The difficulties between Switzerland and Piedmont with Austria and Prussia, threaten trouble; the part taken by France in the question is attributed to the refusal of the Pope to visit Paris, for it is now said that his Holiness has given a positive refusal.

A treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals is announced between Prussia and the United States.

Russia.—Great activity is prevalent in the army. All soldiers on furlough had been ordered to join their regiments.

The Russian fleet in the Black Sea has been placed under the orders of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Turkey.—Negotiations continue between the Divan and the Prince Menschikoff. The Russian