reflection is on the weakness and negligence which permits this traffic to go on unchecked. *New York the chief port in the world for the slave trade!* Thirty two slavers a year sailing down our bay! Is this true? If so, why are not these vessels searched and seized? On whom rests the blame? Do officers of Government connive at traffic, or are they so blind as not to see what passes under their eyes? or are they too weak or too indolent to enforce their country's justice?

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Feb. 2, 1855.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
FREDERICTON, Feb. 1st, 1855.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Council Chamber in the usual state, at two o'clock, and opened the Sessions in the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

Your joint Address of congratulation to Her Majesty, on the success achieved by Her Majesty's Arms, and those of her Allies at the Alma, has been laid before the throne, and I have much pleasure in signifying to you, in accordance with the instructions which I have received, the gratification which Her Majesty has derived from this loyal and dutiful Address.

I have given directions that there should be laid before you a copy of the Proclamation which by the advice of my Council I issued on the 11th Nov. for the admission into this Province, duty free, but under bonds, of the articles specified in the schedule of the Act for giving effect on the part of the Province of N. B., to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America.

A similar concession of similar character was made by the Government of the U. S., with respect to the corresponding articles, the production of this Province. The whole of the provisions of the Act were thus practically brought into operation without delay, and the trade of this Province with the U. S., was at once relieved from the uncertainty which is necessarily attendant on a prospective alteration of duties.

Considerable inconvenience has for some time been experienced in this Province from the insufficiency of copper coin. I am happy to be able to announce to you that this deficiency no longer exists. The copper money, of the value of £3000 currency, which has been prepared for the use of this Province, under the direction of Her M. Government, has been received, and this coin now forms, under H. M.'s Proclamation to that effect, a part of the legal currency of New Brunswick.

I invite your attention during your present Session to the Laws which regulate the election of Members of the House of Assembly. The number of instances in which the validity of the returns made by the Sheriff, has been impugned and scrutiny demanded cannot fail to have attracted the notice of the Legislature. I recommend such a revision of the Law as will prevent a recurrence of the serious evils and difficulties now experienced.

The subject of Education is of that importance to the moral and social well being of the people of this Province, and I am sure you will approach the consideration of it with that care which the magnitude of the interests involved demand.

The Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into King's College, will be laid before you.

The course of the past year was marked by events so momentous in their character, and which have exercised so wide and baneful an influence on the Trade and Commerce of the world, that we might with reason have expected a far more severe check to the prosperity of this Province, than any which it has hitherto experienced. But although many circumstances have combined to decrease materially the value of the principal article of export from this Province, and to cause depression in some branches of trade, we have been exempt from any violent crisis of commercial embarrassment and distress.

The future prospects of New Brunswick greatly depend on the continued and improved culture of the soil; and the importance of Agriculture is not diminished by the increase of commercial activity in the Province.

The Fisheries have been successful. New markets have been opened to their produce; and we have reason to hope that this branch of industry may hereafter flourish with increased vigour.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have given directions that the accounts both of Revenue and Expenditure for the past year should be laid before you. You will bear in mind that the Loan Duty was remitted at the commencement of 1854, and that many of the productions of the United States, and some other articles of very general consumption, without reference to the country from which they may be imported, have been since freed from duty. But you will observe with satisfaction that notwithstanding the remission of these duties, and although the prevalence of cholera disturbed, for some months during the summer, trade and industry throughout the Province, the public revenue for the year 1854 is larger than that which was received for the preceding 12 months, and far exceeds the amount collected in any previous year. I congratulate you on this proof of the increased commerce of this Province.

The Act of Assembly under which the Provincial Customs Duties are levied, will expire in the course of the present year, and this subject demands your immediate attention. In such circumstances it is of great importance that you should have before you early and full information with respect both to the amount which you might reasonably expect to derive from the continuance or imposition of any particular duty, and of the amount which will probably be required to defray the public expenditure of the Province. Estimates of this nature have been prepared and will be laid before you; but it is impossible to expect that these estimates can have that practical value which would attach to them were the Executive Government subject to any special responsibility with respect to the appropriations of the Public Revenues, or the mode in which these revenues are to be raised.—This is a subject worthy of your consideration.

You must, I fear, be prepared to expect during the present year considerable reduction in the proceeds of any Custom Duties on articles of import. But I am confident you will uphold the credit and maintain the character of the Province by a scrupulous regard to all existing engagements, and by making ample provision for the requirements of the Public service, while you exercise a careful economy in your appropriations of the Public Revenue.

A Freshet of unusual violence occurred in the autumn of last year, and I regret to say that it caused very extensive damage to many roads and bridges in different parts of the Province.

With the concurrence of my Council I made the necessary arrangements for the temporary repair, or reconstruction of these works, the partial or complete destruction of which had interrupted at many times of communication of considerable importance.

I do not doubt that you will readily sanction the expense which has been incurred for this purpose. But although the damage occasioned by this freshet, was unusual in its extent, the Bridges are frequently subjected to injury by events of a similar character. Moreover the cost of repairs, or reconstruction of Bridges, consequent on the ordinary wear and tear of these works, amounts annually to a considerable sum. It is, therefore, in my judgment, well worthy of your consideration whether it would not be true economy for the future to incur some additional expenditure in the first erection of Bridges, by the careful selection of the best form of construction, and of the most durable materials, with the view of decreasing the expense of the ordinary repairs of the Bridges when built and rendering them less liable to accidental injury.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The insufficiency of the existing system of audit has during the recess, engaged my attention and that of my Council, and arrangements are now in progress which will, I trust, secure an adequate and efficient examination and supervision of the public accounts of the Province. I recommend you to consider whether the present system of management of Roads and Bridges throughout the the Province, is not susceptible of improvement.

You may probably be able to devise means whereby increased efficiency may be given to this important department of the public service.

The number of Emigrants who have annually settled here has hitherto been comparatively small. But the vast extent of productive land still unoccupied, and the great but imperfectly developed natural resources, both Mineral and Agricultural, of the Province, offer to Emigrants the prospect of profitable employment for labour and capital, and at the same time render an additional supply of both, important to the present and future prosperity of the Province. I recommend you to consider whether means may not be adopted for the further promotion, under proper safeguards, of Immigration.

I am well aware that the inhabitants of New Brunswick yield to none of Her Majesty's subjects in the ardour of their aspiration for the success of Her Majesty's arms, in admiration of the brilliant valour of the allied armies, and in sympathy with those whom such decisive victories, achieved for the public good, have overwhelmed with private sorrow, and domestic distress; and while we join in the expression of an earnest hope that the labours which you are now about to commence, will under Providence, contribute to promote the happiness and prosperity of this Province, we shall unite in a heartfelt prayer, that the Almighty may bless with success the Military and Naval forces of the British Empire, and in due time crown that success with an honorable, sure, and lasting peace.

Address in answer moved by Ryan, seconded by McPhelim.

Two bills reported, one by Cutler to prevent certain persons holding seats in the Legislature, The other by Partelow on Port of St. John.

The Speech will be taken up in Committee on Saturday.

Pretty long debate on Reporting.

Smith moved for a Committee. Partelow moved an amendment not to pay—both lost on division 13, 17, and 16, 14.

Address to Legislative Council moved by Saunders, seconded by Robertson.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship *Africa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning from Liverpool, with advices to the 20th January.

There is a remarkable scarcity of intelligence respecting either the progress of the siege or progress of negotiations. Chief interest centres in proceedings of Congress at Vienna.

Hopes are entertained that the negotiations may lead to peace, but equal apprehensions prevail that they may fail, and that the war will assume a vaster magnitude. The French and English Ministers at Vienna have received the necessary powers to enable them to re-open negotiations.

Letters add that the policy of the Allied powers will be to protract these negotiations, in hope that in the meantime the fall of Sebastopol will happen to influence the decision.

On the 10th or 11th, Prince Gortschakoff likewise received his written instructions from his government. Exact contents, are, of course, secret, but rumour says that Russia again expresses her readiness to renounce the exclusive protectorate, and has strong desire to establish peace.

Austria also expresses an anxious desire for peace will, however, firmly insist on Russia accepting such conditions as the welfare of Europe demands, but will hesitate to conclude an offensive alliance with England and France, until it is exactly known what will satisfy those powers.

As a set off against this statement, Count Buol, Austrian Minister, declared at Constantinople at a dinner to the Ottoman Ministers, that Austria would fight side by side with the Allies against Russia.

Vienna letters also boast of Austria's good faith and determination to proceed to hostilities. Prussia it will be remembered has formally refused to mobilize and place part of her army in Prussian Silistria to cover the left flank of the Austrian forces now in Gallicia, Prussia assigning as a reason confidence in the pacific intentions of Russia. Prussia further accuses Austria of going beyond the stipulations of her Convention with Prussia, inasmuch as she has concluded two seperate treaties with other powers, which virtually do away with that of April 20th; the object of Prussia is evidently to prevent Austria taking participation in the war.

It is stated that great efforts are brought to bear to consent of the Western Powers to an armistice. The Prussian Cabinet is urging with peculiar earnestness the necessity of suspending hostilities until the belligerents shall have pursued further the present endeavor to arrive at an understanding. These are mere rumorurs, but nothing else at present is within reach of the public. An approaching general Congress is more and more confidently talked of.

Sardinia is reported to undertake to send 15,000 men, recruited from all Italy, to the aid of the Allies in the East; the reason being that of a want of an outside enterprise to engage their attention. The Italians are growing restless. The Senates of Hamburg and Lubec have issued Edicts forbidding Foreign enlistment, and it is expected that Bremen, Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz, will also prohibit enlistments.

Army of Bavaria has almost completed its war complement; letters say that the Swedish Army is immediately to be placed on a war footing by the addition of 50,000 Swedes and 15,000 Norwegians. Russian is also preparing for Spring campaign, and General Skowris is charged to organize a Baltic army with head quarters at Mittau.

THE DANUBE.

The Russians crossed the Danube at Tultscha, and favoured by the obscurity of night, they reached the right bank in boats, and surprised the Turkish garrison, and after making great carnage among them re-crossed the river, landen with booty, and taking with them a number of prisoners. The loss was considerable on the part of the Russians as the Turks fought with desperate courage. Among the slain is a Pacha, but his name is not mentioned. The inhabitants of Tultscha fled into the country, with their wives and children, and did not return to town until long after the departure of the Russians.

A Hamburg paper contains a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated 14th, in which it is said that County Buol has addressed a note to Prince Gortschkoff, demanding explanations relative to the re-crossing of the Danube by a Russian force, and their occupation of the Dobrudscha, and thence, as a matter of course, of their menacing Varna and its communication.

The Turkish force now in Dobrudscha is not estimated at more than 30,000, mostly raw recruits, the flower of Omer Pacha's army having gone to the Crimea, against which it is said Omer strongly protested, and remains much dissatisfied. It is suggested that the Austrian government was a party to the erruption into Dobrudscha, which was intended to demonstrate the necessity for an armistice.

ENGLISH MARKETS.—Cotton in good demand.—Breadstuffs, looking downwards.

BLACK SEA.—Admiral Bruat, Jan. 5th, telegraphs that snow had fallen heavily, but the weather since was clear, with, thermometer at zero, with N. E. winds. Fleets had sustained no damage.

THE CRIMEA.

Affairs are as they were. The latest dates are to the 10th. Omar Pacha was on the 5th inst. at the Camp of the allies. He concerted measures with Raglan and Canrobert, and on the 6th returned to Varna. Reinforcements continue to reach the Allies, and over 3,000 French Imperial Guards and English infantry are at sea on the way. Raglan has sent to India for the 18th English Hussars. The Turks in the Crimea are to be made up to 60,000 before the end of January.

Russian reinforcements are advancing by forced marches through Bessarabia. The weather was frosty—roads passable, although snow had fallen, but frozen ground retarded the works of the besiegers.

The following are the latest items from all sources. The English Consul has remitted to Prince Stirberg a note calling upon him to repudiate the Russian protectorate by public act. The French Consul will send the Hospidar a similar note.

The "Opinion" of Turin, of the 15th January, states that the departure of the Piedmontese troops for the Crimea would take place on the 28th Feb. According to that Journal the contingent will consist of 20,000 men, 15,000 of whom will embark on that day and the other 5,000 are to form the reserve.

Private letters from Vienna say that Prince Gortschakoff has instructions to accept everything, and accede to all the allies may demand, except the reduction of the Russian fleet and the occupation of Russian territory.

The Debats has an article in explanation of the adhesion of Piedmont, the sum of the explanation being that Piedmont has assented to the treaty of the 10th of *April*, and not to the treaty of December.

The following despatch from Lord Raglan, dated the 30th December, has been received by the Duke of Newcastle:—

"Since I wrote you on the 26th, the weather has been somewhat more propitious, but the state of the ground is hardly more satisfactory. The 13th Regiment has arrived, and I have likewise the honour to inform you that we are daily receiving vast supplies of ammunition, and warm clothing and huts for the army. The utmost efforts will be made to disembark all these stores; but the difficulty of effecting this desirable object is very great, owing to the limited extent of the harbour, its crowded state, and the narrow entrance to the town, and want of space on the beach, the rocks on the north side rising directly out of the water, and there being consequently no accommodation but on one side. The Russians continue to withdraw from the valley of the Tchernaya, whilst they have constructed defensive works on the heights above, which would imply a difficulty of maintaining their troops in the field."

Omer Pasha embarked from Constantinople on the first for Balaklava. He has taken means to bring a force of 50,000 men and 60 guns into the Crimea.

Ten thousand Turks had already landed at Eupatoria.

Menschikoff is reported to have called in all his detached corps.

General Osten Sacken was watching the Turks at Eupatoria, the garrison of which place had been augmented.

London, Saturday, Jan. 13th, 9 1-4 A.M.—Russia.—According to private accounts, of a completely reliable character, from St. Petersburg, great distress is experienced in that city, and much dissatisfaction prevails at the hardships imposed by the war. It is mentioned that in all the Churches prayers are offered for peace. As religious services in Russia are subject to the direct control of the Government, this statement is somewhat remarkable.

FATHER MATHEW IN MADEIRA.

We have been requested by a Gentleman connected with our Establishment, to publish the following appeal on behalf of the Very Rev. T. Mathew, whose unceasing efforts in the cause of Total Abstinence since the 10th of April, 1838, is well known to thousands in the British Colonies—nay, wherever a British subject has found a footing, his name is known as a household word. We freely grant the request, appreciating the feeling which dictated it:—

The Pittsburgh *Catholic Telegraph* states that "the Venerable Father Mathew is at Madeira, in distress, in want of means to pay his board. His right hand is paralyzed."

Alas! for human greatness: and has it come to this with the Apostle of Temperance—the man who spared not his own brothers, but actually destroyed their worldly speculations as proprietors of flourishing distilleries in Ireland, by his advocacy of the Total Abstinence principles. The man who never denied his aid to the poor, the needy, or the way-worn traveller—the man whom the Duke of Wellington, before the nobles and fair daughters of England, complimented by declaring him the greatest General that History has ever put on record—now disabled in limb, and broken in spirit, is suffered to pine in misery and want at Madeira. Not able to pay his board! Sons of Temperance in New Brunswick! like ourselves, forget everything sectarian in this once great man—bear only in mind that he was and ever will be the friend of mankind—the advocate (like yourselves) of happy homes and domestic bliss—and revolving all this in your ever generous minds—we leave you to act as the heart dictates. He is your brother and fellow-labourer in a noble cause—sympathise with that brother in his affliction. The writer of this paragraph, himself a Teetotaller for fourteen years, and a Protestant, favoured with the confidence and esteem of the Catholic Priest, now pining at Madiera—is perfectly cognizant of the means by which the Apostle of Temperance (as the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew was designated by his countrymen) incurred an immense debt for Cards and Medals for the Sons of Temperance, and for the satisfying of which debt he handed over all that ever he possessed, either by grant or presents. Possessing an honest heart himself, he believed others of his own class, equally honest—and to many of those he forwarded thousands of Medals and Cards, to be disposed of at the Printers' and Manufacturers' prices, to cover the expenses. The articles were disposed of, but the MONEY!—what of it?—Hundreds of Pounds of it never found its way to Father Mathew. One *gentleman* (we will be pardoned for calling him such) went to America with £80 obtained by the sale of these Medals and Cards! Others died, forgetting to clear up scores with the poor, but honest disposed, Cork Friar. So between all hands (and those his own countrymen) HE is run SCOTCHED.

The writer hopes the Press of this Province will kindly follow the example of the Proprietor of the *Chronicle*, by giving publicity to this, his weak appeal, on behalf of the noble-minded, philanthropic, and disinterested Father Mathew.

CAUTION TO BOYS.—We copy the following paragraph from the *Calais Advertiser*, hoping it may act as a caution to the youth of our own City, who daily and hourly expose themselves to similar sad accidents:—"On Friday night last, while some young men were engaged in sliding on a horse sled down the steep hill leading to a bridge, one of the number, Edward Hale, aged 17 years was instantly killed. He was seated on a small sled with the shafts of the horse sled under his arms, directing its course in its rapid descent, when they took a sudden turn, and ran against the fence. The shaft penetrated the fence, between which and the body of the sled, young Hale was instantly crushed to death." As this melancholy occurrence may escape the notice of young persons, we trust parents, and guardians, and heads of schools, will direct their attention to it.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE'S SPEECH.

While the *London Times*, that great thunderer of Printing House Square, is basely endeavouring to write down the Coalition Government, whom, till recently, that leading organ of public opinion in England, protected most furiously against all political assailants—whilst that Journal is vainly and maliciously striving to rob Lord RAGLAN, the Commander of the Forces in the East, of the laurels gallantly won by him and his army at Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann—it must be gratifying to every loyal British subject, who would not (like the *Times'* Reporter in the Crimea), expose the weak points of the Allied Armies to the Emperor of Russia—to read the following extracts from the Speech of NAPOLEON III. before the French Chambers. The sentiments freely enunciated by the Emperor are most creditable to his head and heart, honourable to Great Britain, and a "Pearl of Great Price" to Lord RAGLAN and to his gallant Army. After referring to the battles then won he says:—

"The intimacy of our relations with England has been brilliantly attested. The English Parliament has voted thanks to our Generals and to our soldiers. A great empire, made young again by the chivalrous sentiments of its Sovereign, has detached itself from the Power which for forty years has menaced the independence of Europe. The Emperor of Austria has concluded a treaty—defensive to-day, offensive, perhaps, to-morrow—which unites his cause with that of France and England.

"Thus, gentlemen, as the war is prolonged the number of our allies increases, and the ties already formed become closer. For what ties are, in fact, more secure than the *names of victories shared by the two armies* and recalling a common glory, the same anxieties and the same hope agitating the two countries, and the same sims and the same intentions animating the two Governments *in all parts of the Globe?* Thus the alliance with England is not the effect of a mere passing interest or of political expediency, but it is the union of two powerful nations associated for the triumph of a cause in which for more than a century their own greatness, the interests of civilisation, and the liberty of Europe are at the same time involved. Join *me*, then, on this solemn occasion *in thanking here*, and in the *name of France*, the Parliament for its cordial and warm demonstration, and the *English army, and its esteemed chief, for their valient co-operation*. Next year, should peace not be established, I hope to obtain the assistance of that Germany whose union and prosperity we desire."

Can anything be more cheering, or more gratifying to British subjects than such cordial expressions from the Emperor of a nation once our deadly (though always vanquished) antagonist? There is one expression in the foregoing extract to which we would most earnestly direct the serious consideration of our Brother Jonathan—the trader in human beings! the scourger of men and weak and hard-wrought women! and it is this:—"The same anxieties and the same hope agitating the two countries, and the same sims and the same intentions animating the Two GOVERNMENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE." What, if England, returning from the East, crowned with laurels, should say to her brave and willing ally—"The shrieks of the mother, torn from her young babe—the dying moans of the lacerated man, whose blood crimson the green sward, shed by the hand of the cruel barbarians of a Republic professing Christianity—CALLS TO ME FOR REDRESS. United we have pulled out the teeth of the Russian, who would trample all Europe beneath his despotic sway—come, join me now in setting the poor African Free in this American Republic!" There can be no refusal on the part of France—nor indeed will there—and what will be the result? The speedy overthrow of Jonathan the Braggart—The woman scourger—the buyer and seller of human beings! as if they were articles of commerce; and for which unholy deeds the vengeance of an angry God must soon overtake that Republic. Already have coming events cast their shadows before. The internal war among themselves on the Slave question, has nearly balanced parties, whose animosity towards each other is daily becoming more apparent.

Again, the war of extermination waged against British subjects—invited by the wily and evil-disposed Americans, to come and live among them, and free themselves from British rule, or as they term it, English tyranny—is another *shadow* in the hemisphere of America which must accelerate the coming eclipse over her "Stars." The suffering Irishman (no matter what his creed), the English and Scotch, joined by the persecuted Slaves, who "Know Nothing"—and care for nothing but their freedom—will make common cause with any invading army drawing the sword of Justice against that insolent and griping Republic. America has had her day—her rebellious deeds against England caused her to increase in boldness—but there is an epoch in the destinies of nations as well as of men—that cannot, even by American jugglery, be surmounted. SLAVERY MUST BE ABOLISHED FROM THE UNITED STATES, or the Glories of ENGLAND and FRANCE will become tarnished. But of this stain upon the British Banner we have no dread, already appears some convulsive heavings of the Lion towards the American continent, as may be understood by the following announcement, pregnant with terror to our neighbours:—

"The Duke of Newcastle declines the offer of Colonel Prince to raise a force of from 500 to 800 men for service in the Russian war, until a formal recommendation is made by the Colonial authorities, on the ground *that it would be unfair to drain off so many fighting men* without such permission."

The proper reading of this paragraph is—Our fighting men in the Provinces of North America will soon be called upon to fight for the freedom of persecuted mankind nearer home. So be it—and then—DOWN WITH SLAVERY!

MORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

From a Royal Gazette Extra we are put in possession of the fact that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, William Todd, Esq., of Saint Stephen, in Charlotte County, and Alexander McLaughlan Seely, Esq., of this City, Members of the Legislative Council of the Province of New Brunswick. Through the same channel we learn of the appointment, by His Excellency the Governor, of George Thomas, Esq., as a Director of the European and North American Railway Company, in place of the Honorable Alexander McL. Seely, appointed as above.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—We find the following very gratifying announcement in our contemporary, the *British Constitution*:—"The Sons of Temperance of Greenwich, King's County, held a celebration on New Year's Day, on which occasion an elegant and beautifully bound Bible was presented to the Division by Miss Clara Belyea, on behalf of the Ladies of Greenwich. Miss B. accompanied the presentation by a neat address, which was ably responded to by the Worthy Patriarch, John L. Wilmot, Esq." This is indeed a gratifying acknowledgment of the good effected by the Sons of Temperance in that portion of our Province.—ED. CANON.

☞ We learn that a highly respectable meeting of the Manufacturers of this city, took place last night in the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature on the scale of duties to be introduced in the New Tariff. The general opinion among whom was a Protective Tariff for the purpose of employing our own Mechanics in the execution of our own Contracts.

THE CHOLERA.—ITS CAUSE, AND CURE.

The visit of this dire pestilence, which proved so fatal to this City last summer, may be traced, in a very great measure, to the imbecility of our City authorities; or another words, had proper precautionary measures been adopted, it is quite possible it might have been altogether prevented; and when it did make its appearance, had proper and efficient sanitary measures been taken, its spread might have been very much retarded. But how stood the case? When its presence in our midst was fully ascertained, how were we prepared for such a contingency? Had we a Cholera Hospital for the reception of the sufferers? No. Had we a Board of Health, composed of Medical men, who best know how to combat the pestilence? No. Had we even a Board of Health at all? No, for it was long after the appointments were made, before the members were sworn in, so terrified were they of the risk and responsibility of the Office; and the scourge, in the main time, like an invading enemy, stalked unobstructed through the land; and it was not until the wail of the public voice was raised, and the Press had launched its thunders against those whose duty it was to meet the contingency, that even a show of any thing of a remedial nature was attempted; and weak indeed, and puerile was the attempt when it did come.—Our City at that time was in a most loathsome state—not only were the yards, in rear of the buildings, rife with the seeds of pestilence, but our streets, gutters, and public slips, were in a most disgraceful condition, notwithstanding a City Inspector was paid £150 per annum, for overseeing that department. But the greatest nuisance, and most disgraceful act of the Great Farce is yet to be told. A Nuisance Law stood on the Statutes, and such a law cannot, we venture to affirm, be found in the Enactments of any civilized community. A law that in itself is unjust, impolitic, anti-British, and unchristian. A law in short, that did more for the spread of the pestilence, made more widows and orphans, and caused more human misery than did the bloody dictate of the Tyrant NERO. A law (but no English man will believe it) that permitted the tenants occupying houses in the most densely peopled districts of the City, to commit the foulest and most pestilential depredations with impunity, while the Landlord, who, by the laws of his country, was, as well as frequently by the occupier, forbidden to enter the premises, for the purpose of cleansing it of its filthy polutions. Yet, by this Algerine law was he held responsible for all the acts of his tenants. He was notified by the Board of Health (frequently at the instigation of the very parties who committed the breach) "to remove all offensive matter, *forthwith*, from his premises, under penalty of a prosecution." Who was he to employ for the service? Had the authorities (as in other cities) persons appointed for that purpose? No. Should he be so fortunate as to find a person willing to perform that duty, he was perfectly at that man's mercy as to the charge to be made; but had that party a suitable vehicle for the removal of the offensive matter? No. Was there a place of deposit appointed by the authorities? No. Then where was it to be taken? Thrown into the Harbour? No. If you do you will be fined. The Back Shore? No. Out of the City? Yes, if you can find any one who will permit you to leave it on his land. These are a few only of the difficulties that environ the luckless wight who has the misfortune to own a House, and have it rented.—And hence the non-removal of infectious matter, the punishment of the innocent Landlord, by fine, the spread of pestilence, and the utter prostration of all commercial transactions. The Landlord, in the main time, spends both his time, his money, and his temper in the vain pursuit of complying with a law that it is to be hoped, for the growing intelligence of the country, and for common humanity, will at the earliest possible day, be swept from the Statutes of the country.

We have now given our readers both the CAUSE and the CURE of the CHOLERA, which we sincerely hope and trust will be *read, marked*, and inwardly *digested* by a New Legislation of so much promise.—*Communicated.*

A "RAKISH" SIGN BOARD!

On the night of Wednesday last, or perhaps, early on Thursday morning, that little urchin called Cupid, finding, no doubt, that during the icy season in this northern clime, he would be only wasting his precious arrows, by flying them at our young Bluenoses: and being rather eccentric at all times, he, on the night, or morning above named (whether by ecclesiastical means or by a special bull from his Holiness the Pope, we know not), effected a deed of divorcement between the Proprietor of the *Morning News* and the Sign Board which pointed out the Editor's sanctum! when away flew the Board, on wings of love to a certain residence in a more elevated, and not far off street. Here, no doubt, Cupid wished to lead our Literary "Sign" into the mind-destroying meshes of love, by serenading his lovely and bewitching desdemona, for whose sake he had burst the iron bands that "bound" him to the "Imp" of Rocky Hill. Cupid played his lute and our literary chum, taking a "firm hold" of the side wall, sung most sweetly, and we believe to good effect—for he was detained there until some policemen were sent to bring the truant home—

"Then whisper'd love, Oh! lady fair,
Ere *Morning* sheds its *Ray!*
Thy lover calls, all peril dare." (&c. &c.)

Consternation pervaded all ranks of our Citizens on Thursday at the abrupt flight of the *Morning News* from Rocky Hill on Cupid's wing! "It can't be, my dear," says one fair spouse to her husband. "True as I live," was the response, "I saw the Sign Board up there." "Then, he has earned the *leather medal!*" "My dear, Editors, you know, are public monitors and often take fanciful flights: and this, no doubt, is one of them." "I'm done with his admonitions after this. Let me never see that paper here again." So suiting the action to the word the bell-string got a violent pull, and the young "tiger" having entered, was directed to "kick the *Morning News* out of doors when next it came there."

COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE.—Part 7 of the Family Bible, with two Steel Engravings of exquisite beauty, "Athens," and "Aaron's Tomb, Mount Hor," has been received at our Office, thro' Mr. W. H. Bashford, Princess-street, Agent for New Brunswick.

MORE ACCIDENTS.—We extract the following paragraphs from the *New Brunswicker* of yesterday:—

"As Mr. Isaac Brown, of Cambridge, Queen's County, an industrious farmer, was returning home from this city, on the night of the 22nd January, with two horses and a new sled, when near Mr. Jacob Day's Wharf, at the entrance of Washademoac Lakes, his team broke through the ice, and we regret to state, that both his horses, valued at £100, were unfortunately drowned.

"On Friday, the 26th, Mr. David Williams, and his daughter, of Long Reach, with a horse and sleigh, broke thro' the ice near Milkish, and the horse and sleigh, with its contents, went under the ice, and were lost. Mr. W. and his daughter had a narrow escape from being drowned."

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—This Society held its 10th anniversary during the past week in St. John. The clergy and Lay Deputies met for business on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The sad state of the roads, especially in the neighbourhood of St. John, prevented as large an attendance as usual on the part of the Clergy. Thirty four Parishes were, however, represented by their Lay Delegates. These Gentlemen, chosen from the most intelligent and influential members of the Church—many of whom had travelled a long distance for this sole purpose, formed with the Clergy, a highly respectable assemblance—one for which the Church might with safety entrust the disposal of her funds. The first evening was chiefly taken up with reading, by the Secretary, the Reports of the several Missions and Local Committees, the Auditor's Report, and the Schedule of appropriations from the Missionary Fund. Notwithstanding the general depression in almost every branch of trade and industry, it was most gratifying to find in several instances an increased amount of contributions reported, and an expression of unabated attachment and confidence from all the Parishes in connection with the Society. £795, to aid in the support of fifteen missions, was placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose.

The attendance on Wednesday evening was increased by the arrival of the other Clergymen and Lay Delegates. The Committee, appointed on the previous evening, to report on the present available funds, having recommended £1,800 as the limit for the expenditure of the current year, the balance was appropriated as follows:—Aid in building Churches, £105; Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, £50, exclusive of £35 10s. specially given to that object; for the importation of Books, including £70 for Ryan Book for the use of the Diocese, £170; for additional aid in the case of three Missionaries, whose means are very limited, £30; aid in the education of Children of certain Clergymen, £50; for the expenses of the travelling Missionary, £36. Besides an appropriation of expenses, &c. Books to the amount of £180 were granted to the several Local Committees for Parochial Libraries from the Book Depositories. It will be most pleasing and encouraging to the members of the Society to learn that harmony and good feeling pervaded all these proceedings; the Committee being satisfied that the above was the best appropriation they could make of the funds at their disposal, and only regretting that they were unable to devote more to objects so worthy of consideration.

The Anniversary meeting was held on Thursday evening. The attendance of members, including Lay Delegates and the Clergy, was unusually large. After prayers, the Lord Bishop, in a very impressive address, set forth the claims of the Society upon the united support of the members of the Church, and dwelt with much feeling upon one of its objects—the affording aid, when necessary, in the education of the children of the Clergy. The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted on motion of F. A. Wiggins, Esq., seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, both of whom, in most excellent speeches, impressed upon the meeting the necessity of increased exertion in the good cause. This was followed by interesting addresses by the Hon. Attorney General and the Rev. Dr. Gray on the subject of a request from the Society to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to succeed the present Governor General of Canada as Patron to the Society.

The officers of the previous year, with a vote of thanks for their past services, were unanimously re-elected. A committee was then appointed, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, Rev. Dr. Gray, Hon. J. A. Street, W. Wright and G. D. Robinson, Esqrs., to consider and report at the next annual meeting upon the present Constitution of the Society, and whether any alteration is desirable. After some further notices of motion for the next year; and a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop for his patient and dignified conduct in the Chair, the Society adjourned.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on the following day, the same gentlemen who acted last year, were re-elected to take charge of the Book Depositories at St. John and Fredericton. A change was made in the Loan Committee, as it was thought desirable that those parties should be resident in St. John.

The appropriation of the Books granted for Parochial Libraries and for distribution, was deferred to the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which will be held at Fredericton on the first Wednesday in March.—*Com. to the Head Quarters.*

PROVINCIAL LITERATURE.—We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a neatly printed volume, the production of the pen of Mrs. SARAH FARNUM of this City. The subject of which is a series of Moral and Instructive "Letters to a young Lady." We have given the little book a cursory glance over, and opine that there is more in it than meet the eye of such a Perusal. The late hour at which it was received, precludes the possibility of a fair and candid reading. We however promise Ourselves this pleasure during the coming week, when we will in our next issue lend our humble aid to give it the full meed of praise to which we think it is fully entitled.

EXPORTS.—The quantity of Deals exported from this port *only* during last year, was 139,554,000 feet, which show a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year's export, which was 157,369,000 feet. Boards and Scantling exported last year, 3757 tons; previous year, 8553 tons. Pine Timber, last year, 70,569 tons; previous year, 88,840 tons. The number of Sugar-box Shooks exported last year was 124,672; previous year, 45,372. Laths exported last year, 13,099,000; previous year, 16,637.

It will be seen from these returns, that there is a heavy decrease on our staple articles of Export on last year, as compared with 1853, from the port of St. John, and we believe a decrease in proportion will be perceivable at all the other ports of the Province. We may mention, also, that the decrease at this port took place in the latter part of the year, when the cholera visited us, since which period prices in England have receded very much, although the more recent accounts are a trifle more favorable. The condensed account for St. John and Outbays is not yet made up.

The Annual Meetings of the Wesleyan Branch Missionary Society, took place in the City and in Portland village, during the last week. The Missionary cause was ably advocated by the Rev. Messrs. Hill, Mackay, Bennet, Stavely, McLeod, Taylor,—and by Mr. Justice Wilmot, Dr. Samuel Bayard, John Owens, Esq., and by the Wesleyan Missionaries on those stations. The collections were considerably in advance of the previous year. The following amounts were collected at the meetings: in Carleton, £18; Germain-street Chapel, £37; Centenary Chapel, £50; and Portland, £43. The attendance of the congregations in each place evinced a lively interest in the cause of Missions.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

From the Boston Post.

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

For sale wholesale and retail, by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

P. L. TILLEY,
Agent for New Brunswick.

Moreton Division, No. 38, Sons of Temperance, has voted the handsome sum of £10 in aid of the Widows and Orphans of those brave Soldiers who have fought and died at the battles of the Crimea.