Mr. Earle thought the Attorney General seemed cast his eye at him (Mr. E.) when he spoke of hon. Members being interested in this question; let he assured the House that he was in no way whatever interested in the matter, further than every hon. Member should be interested for the public good.

of t ose of the hon. Attorney Genral, with respect to the distinction between the different Petitions; the one being for compensation for pecuniary losses in a particular case; and the present one being a general Petition, for a Legislative definition of the respective rights of parties. He did not see why a new Committee should not now be raised, as the subjects were so totally distinct.

Mr. Needham thought there could be no impropriety in referring both to the same committee.

Mr. Botsford replied, that if they did, they would lose the services of the Attorney General.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said, that they could easily obviate that difficulty; there could be no objection to the names of any of the hon. members on the original Committee; and by merely adding the Hon. Attorney General and Mr. Botsford to that Committee, that would be sufficient. Then let them report distinctly on the first petition, and ask leave to make a further report; upon which they could proceed to the consideration of the present petition. He would therefore move accordingly.

Mr. Needham seconded the motion.

This motion was carried, and the petition accordingly referred to the original Committee, and the hon. Attorney General and Mr. Botsford added thereto.

Mr. Botsford then moved, that Messrs. Harding and J. M. Johnston should be added to the Committee, making the whole number *nine*; which being seconded, was also carried.

On motion of hon. Mr. Wilmot, the petition of Mr. W. J. Berton, praying for a grant of a sum of money, to compensate him for expenses incurred in defending his rights as a crown lessee in a mining case, was also referred to the same Committee.

On motion of Mr. Harding,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House, all correspondence from the Provincial Government, or remonstrances from the Judges of the Supreme Court to Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, relative to the reduction of Salaries, and discontinuance of Fees of Judges of the same Court; and such other information as His Excellency may be pleased to lay before the House relative thereto.

Messrs. Harding, Pickard, and M'Leod, were appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency therewith.

His Honor the Speaker informed the House, that three hon members of the Canadian Government had arrived in Fredericton, on public business, and were then within the walls of the House, desiring to pay a visit to the House. They would now, therefore, be introduced.

Mr. M'Leod, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 16th day of January instant, founded on the following Resolution—

Whereas a bridge in the Parish of Upham, Kind's County, crossing the Hammond River at South Stream, on the Great Road leading from Hopewell, County of Albert, to the Great Road leading from St. John to Saint Martin's, was swept away by a freshet in October last; And whereas the materials for rebuilding said bridge can be much more easily and cheaply procured during the winter season than in the summer: therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause directions to be given to the Supervisor of the said road, to enter into contract for rebuilding the said bridge as early as practicable in the ensuing spring; and that this House will provide for the same out of the grant which shall be made for the said great road at the present Session of the Legislature;

Reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would have much pleasure in complying with the Address.

Messrs. Hatheway, Cutler, and Beardsley, from the several Committees appointed on the 16th and 17th inst., to wait on His Excellency with Addresses (which we have already published) under cadency would have much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, the House went into a Committee of the whole on a bill to annex the new territory to the new County of Victoria.

The hon. Attorney General said, that he had no object whatever in bringing in the bill, but the public good. It was necessary that the territory should be attached to some County, and so far as he could discover, it would be more convenient to attach the new territory to the County of Victoria, than to any other. He had examined the map of the Province in the Crown Land Office, and had no hesitation in saying, that he believed the bill before the House, was for the present sufficient to meet any emergency that might occur should crime be committed; but he thought further legislation might be necessary in order to meet the views of a portion of the inhabitants so ardently near the County Court House of Restigouche than the County Court House of Victoria. He wished his hon. friend (Mr. Montgomery) to say whether he was satisfied with the bill, and would willingly have progress reported, in order to give him an opportunity of examining the matter for himself.

Mr. Montgomery said, that he would like to have an opportunity of looking into the matter, before the bill passed.

Progress was then reported, and the Chairman asked leave to sit again.

Mr. M'Phelim presented the petition of J. W. Holderness and others; to the reception of which some objection was made on the ground that the matter had already been adjudicated upon by the House.

Mr. English from the Committee appointed to take into consideration matters connected with Electric Telegraph communication, brought in a Report, which he read in his place, recommending that a grant of money should pass in aid of the line of Telegraph from Woodstock to Quebec. Mr. English said, that the Committee had before them a full statement of the affairs of the Company which had built the line of Telegraph from Woodstock to Quebec, and they had come to the conclusion that a grant of money from the Province would be necessary, in order to secure to the public the continuance of the benefit of direct Telegraph communication with Canada. The line at present did not pay working expenses, and had cost the proprietors a very large sum. The rates for the transmission of despatches by the Woodstock route were low, and the public generally were interested in the line being kept up. He would therefore move that the Report be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The report was, after some further debate, received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

FRIDAY, January 23.

WILD LANDS.

On motion of Mr. Earle, the Bill to impose a tax on wild lands was committed.—Mr. Needham in the chair.

Mr. Earle stated, that it was well known, that vast tracts of land in this Province were held by speculators and others, who did nothing with them, never tilled or improved them; and contributed nothing towards making roads through the country. He had therefore brought in this bill, to compel such lands to contribute their fair proportion to the public revenues. Although it was too late to amend the matter now, yet he could not but think, that the Government of a former day were greatly to blame, in granting such immense tracts of land to individuals, and thereby shutting them up from settlement and improvement, and preventing their contributing to the revenues of the country. This bill was intended to remedy the evil, as far as possible.

Mr. Ryan asked why the lands of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company were excepted from the operation of this bill. [We did not hear the answer.]

Dr. Thomson, at considerable length, opposed the bill. What was the use of it at all? The Parish Assessors throughout the country could already assess the owners of the land in their proportion of taxes; and in default of payment, could seize and sell a sufficient quantity of the property, to realise the amount assessed; and this was a much easier way of effecting the object, than by the unnecessary machinery of this bill. He was opposed to all such party, unjust, unfair principles of legislation; the Legislature had no right to apply distinctive and partial principles of taxation, to particular descriptions of private property, in this way. They should make no distinction between wild lands, and any other land; but should treat all alike. If people were compelled, by such laws as this, to make compulsory clearings in all their wild lands, the whole country would be overrun only at the valuable timber of the Province, but even the farms, farm houses, towns, and villages, would be in imminent danger of being destroyed. It was possible that there might be some large tracts of land, where many lumberers were employed, who did now statute labour; and if so, he saw no harm in assessing those persons by name, and notifying them that if they did not perform their statute labour, the value of it would be levied on the land; but all this might be provided for by an amendment of the Road Law, without any such enactment as this bill. He considered the bill as merely intended to create a number of unnecessary new offices, and that it would do serious harm. All lumber cut on wild land was already taxed with an export duty, and therefore contributed to the revenue; and to lay on a national tax on the lands themselves would be highly unjust. The principle involved in this bill was a wrong one.

Cutler supported the principle of the bill; but thought a much shorter and more simple enactment would answer all the purposes intended. It did not require eighteen sections to accomplish such an object. The power of assessing these wild lands, might very properly be given to the parish authorities; in the same manner as the assessment of all other parish rates; and a bill of two or three sections would answer every purpose.

Mr. Scoullar thought there could be no difference of opinion, as to the principle of the bill; but merely as to the details; and therefore was for reporting progress.

Mr. Earle believed that the Committee would sustain the principle of the bill; and therefore, if by reporting progress, its details could be improved, he was quite content.

Progress reported accordingly.

SATURDAY, January 16.

On Saturday there was no debate whatever.—The House after usual routine business, went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for the collection and protection of the Revenue.

Mr. Hatheway in the chair of the Committee.

The bill occupied nearly two hours in reading, when progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, January 26.

The House again went into Committee on the Bill for consolidating the laws for collecting the Revenue, passed several sections, and reported progress.—The House also went into Committee and passed a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House went into Committee on a Bill to authorize the Magistrates of York to levy an assessment for the purpose of erecting a new Court House. Mr. Hatheway opposed the Bill with much warmth, on the ground that the people of York County were to be taxed for the benefit of the City of Fredericton. This Mr. Taylor denied. There was nothing else of importance during the day, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 27.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot, Chairman of the Finance Committee, brought in the following Report, which he read in his place:—

"The Committee appointed on the 9th day of January instant, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of this Province, have prepared an estimate of the present year's Revenue, and the amount that can be granted in Supply.

"They are of opinion, that the Revenue arising from the Light House, Marine Hospital, and Emigrant Funds, will meet the charges against them respectively, and they do not include them in their estimate. From other sources, they are of opinion, the amount raised may be estimated as follows, viz:

Ad-valorem Duties,	£10,000
Specific Duties,	40,000
Loan Fund,	8,000
Export Duty,	20,000
Casual Revenue,	3,000
Supreme Court Fees,	850
	£112,030
Deduct the several sums payable by Legislative enactment,	
Civil List,	£14,500
Salary Master of the Rolls,	800
Clerk of the Pleas,	250
Grant to King's College,	1,100
8th Instalment of Loan,	6,000
Interest on Loan,	2,000
Interest on Burnt District Bonds,	200
Pensions to Old Soldiers, &c.,	650
Supreme Court Reporter,	50
Oat Mills, Bear and Wolf Bounties,	1,000
Expenses of the Legislature, about	4,000
Improvements River Saint John,	2,000
Provincial Penitentiary,	300
Grammar Schools,	1,100
Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits,	250
Interest on Savings Bank deposits,	2,750
Interest on amount due the Bank of New Brunswick,	1,500
Interest on amount due the Central Bank,	300
Estimated deficiency in the Post Office receipts,	2,500
	£41,250
	£70,780

"The Committee, in making their estimate, find that the Revenue raised from Wines and Spirits during the past year, exceeds the sum of £20,000. Should any change in the Law relative to the importation of Liquors be made, the estimate may be very much varied.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ROBT. D. WILMOT,
J. MONTGOMERY,
J. M. JOHNSON,
ROBERT THOMSON,
MATTHEW M'LEOD.

"*Committee Room, 26th January, 1852.*"

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

MR. EDITOR,—But lately as the British Ministers were who at the first treaty of peace bestowed those rights of fishing upon them, those who at the conclusion of the last war allowed the resumption of them, were still more so. It is a maxim in international law that war abrogates all treaties, and the Americans by going to war in 1812, virtually surrendered their right to the fishery, which they only held by treaty: at the conclusion of that war was the time to have rectified former errors. The circumstances under which they declared war entitled them to no favor from England, nor did expediency require that or any other sacrifice to obtain peace—even ignorance could not be pleaded (as it too often is) for an excuse. The government had been told enough about it, and yet the Ministers who negotiated a new treaty once more gave away the fisheries to their Republican friends.

It were impossible for any true lover of his country, who knew the great interests thus wantonly sacrificed, to find terms strong enough to express his reprobation of such conduct. Little notice however appears to be taken of these things in England, the people are used to it; but most assuredly had any minister of the United States trifled away his country's good to any foreign power in a similar manner, it were as much as his life was worth to be seen afterwards on American soil; he would be hung by the mob for an example, or at least tarred and feathered. The sovereign mob is the highest tribunal in America, as the House of Lords is in England, and unquestionably there have been public functionaries arraigned at the bar of the latter for smaller crimes and misdemeanors than those I have related.

But whence has arisen this passion for conceding or giving away, which has taken such deep hold of the government of England. It is not the custom of other countries, but is peculiar to them alone.—If we look into the conduct and policy of other powers of the present time, whether in Europe or America, they will be found actuated by one fixed principle, that of strengthening and aggrandizing themselves by every means in their power, with little moderation or regard to the rights of others. The diplomatic history of those nations for years back will not show a single instance of any concession being made, involving national power or wealth, out of mere generosity or conciliation. It is for Britain alone to furnish examples. It with any expectation that others will reciprocate, they may look for it in vain. It would be unprofitable to take up so much time in pointing out or deploring the consequences of past errors, were it not for the hope of redeeming them at some future time. That hope indeed rests on a bare possibility, and one that can only be darkly hinted at. In the present temper of the British people, a war with America, as bad as it the world was going to wreck, but sooner or later it will happen, and should England come unscathed out of the contest, the Ministry, who at the making of another Treaty of peace, should again give the fisheries to the Americans, would deserve the execrations of posterity.

If the above is a correct account of the present state of the British North American fisheries, it might be worth the consideration of our House of Assembly whether it should waste any more time in legislating for them, or throw away money for Bounties, or payments for Reports however well conceited or elaborate.

The next subject I shall advert to is the North-Eastern boundary. It seems that in describing it, either through ignorance or inattention, the Geographical features of the country were misrepresented, so that when the line came to be actually run, nothing could be found to correspond with the terms of the treaty, scarcely even the starting place. The Americans, however, laid hold of some ambiguous expressions in the document, to create a claim to a far greater extent than could have been contemplated by those who had framed the treaty, running some 300 miles into the heart of New Brunswick, and cutting out of it a large piece of territory in the form of a wedge. This claim, however, appeared so preposterous that the British Commissioners for running the Line refused to accede to it, and stopped operations. The matter was referred back to the two governments for adjustment. It was a cause of much bickering, and remained unsettled until the year of 1815.—At the conclusion of that war and at the making of a new treaty of peace would have been the time to settle the difficulty.

The Americans were not in a situation to resist any proposal grounded on fairness and equity.—The British negociator, however, constituted themselves will rectifying the matter on its former equivalent footing, after that it became a cause of renewed strife, attended with some expense; and it was not until a small border war had grown out of it at the risk of embroiling the two nations, that the dispute was finally settled by Lord Ashburton's treaty, and resulted in the loss by New Brunswick of a large portion of valuable territory.

I shall pass over some negociations of minor importance, wherein the Americans on very insufficient and even frivolous pretexts, obtained large sums of money from England, as recompense for spoliations on their commerce, for abduction of Negroes, and other grounds, of the particulars of which I am not in possession sufficiently to expose them, and would only be useful as shewing the avidity with which they grasp at any acquisition, large or small, no matter in what shape—all is grist that comes to their mill—an avidity only equalled by the composure with which John Bull stands their attacks on his pocket, receiving them no doubt as part of the price of American good will.

Most if not all these cases were settled by arbitration or reference, and that being highly recommended of late by those who choose to call themselves the Peace party as a mode of settling national disputes. It may not be amiss to make a few remarks in order to shew the practical working of that much cried up system.

The suggestion itself is worthy of those from whom it sprung, men whose ideas range little further than the Bank or the counting house, and would conduct the affairs of a great Empire as they would a set of books, with a single eye to the balance sheet of profit and loss. With such people arbitration is often resorted to as a compendious mode of settling differences; but those who have had practical experience know full well that fairness or equity has nothing to do with it; the most approved method being for the contending parties to put forth the most extravagant demands, which of course they stand to with as much pertinacity as if they were right honest—this might work well enough if both parties were alike ultra or extreme in their demands—for the arbitrators generally agree to go half way, or split the difference, as it is technically termed, by which each one has a chance of getting his own. But woe to the luckless wight who should be so imprudent as to stand upon right alone, and not forth his claims but at some expiration of this rule inevitably mulcted. On this system, such as described, the Americans are perfect masters, their government having repeatedly put it in practice, not only in their dealings with England, but also with other powers, each and every of which has suffered accordingly. The Mexicans were used worst of all—the process by which a claim was established against them for some millions of dollars, and which furnished one of the pretexts for going to war, was a most nefarious one. According to the statements of one of their own representatives made openly in Congress, and which went uncontradicted, those claims were founded on the most shallowy and unsubstantial basis; but by submitting them to the arbitrating process, they were confirmed to an amount probably four times greater than they were entitled to. As appears by the President's message, they have another negociation on the tapis with Portugal, in which no doubt they will be equally successful.—In short they are complete masters of the art, and have adopted it as a compendious mode of transferring other people's money to themselves.

From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's
As easily as Hocus pocus."

Bad, however, as the arbitrating system is, as practised among individuals, it is much more objectional when applied to nations. In the former case there is the law to back it, by which payment of an award may be enforced; but in the latter the only *ultima ratio* lies in the strength and resources of the contending parties, and if these are to be brought into requisition, it may as well be at the beginning as the end. There cannot be a stronger exemplification of this view of the case, than the conduct of the United States with regard to the North East Boundary. After the matter had been solemnly left to the King of the Netherlands to decide, they not liking the award on some pretext refused to abide by it.

I have not dwelt at so much length on the subject of National Arbitration through any fear that the Ministry should adopt the suggestions of Mr. Cobden and the Peace makers, by reducing the army and resorting to that as a means of settling national disputes; but merely to hold up the linking of the American Government on the one hand as a caution, and on the other to give some idea of the depth and calibre of a man who exercises such a pernicious influence on the Directors of the Empire, and who is the chief advocate of this puerile and ridiculous scheme.

The history of the negociations that from time to time took place with regard to the West India trade might be instructive, both as shewing the value the Americans attached to the trade, and the unanimity and perseverance with which they assailed the British Ministry in order to obtain it; and notwithstanding some repulses (particularly that most memorable one from Canning) they never rested until all restrictions were removed; and they now have the privilege of supplying these Islands and Canada on equal terms with the North American Colonies. But what injury or annoyance this may have caused, it is now useless to waste any regrets upon it. The West Indies being now in consequence of Imperial legislation, nearly ruined, and their trade of little value, I shall therefore pass over that and other minor matters, and proceed to what is the greatest and most important concession of all, namely, the alteration of the Navigation Laws.

A COLONIST.

To be Continued.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been solicited by many friends, purposes opening a SEMINARY in his newly erected School Room in Cliff Street, for the instruction of Pupils, of both Sexes, in the various branches of a complete English Education. No pains will be spared to promote the improvement of his Pupils, and his uniform success during many years as an instructor of youth, warrants him in hope that those who may place their children under his care will have cause to be satisfied with their progress.

Reference, as to character and capability, kindly permitted to the Rev. W. Scott, A.M., School to commence on Monday the 5th January next.

Terms made known on application.

Dec. 19. THOS. M. M'LACHLAN.

Hibernian Lodge, No. 301, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, will meet on Tuesday evening next. R. N.

By order of the W. M. Feb. 6.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, February 6, 1852.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[illegible] New York, put into Halifax on Wednesday 2o'clock, then 18 days out. She proceeded on her voyage at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, after receiving a supply of coal. Her dates are to the 17th ult. She brought out 51 passengers.

Cotton—prices were unchanged. The sales of the week reached 46,950 bales. Indian Corn had advanced from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter. In flour and wheat, a fair business had been done at last week's prices; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Ohio and Canada sold at 21s. to 22s.; Sour 17s. to 18s. per barrel.

There is not an item of English news since the Humboldt sailed.

In France, affairs are much as last reported.—The new Constitution was to have been promulgated between the 15th and 20th January, the papers are filled with the accounts of the removal of the prisoners sent to Cayenne. A second list of proscribed persons was expected to have been published, containing the names of the most eminent members of the Council of State, and several of the editors of the Opposition papers; but it had not yet appeared. The dissolution of the National Guards had taken place; the posts previously occupied by them are now guarded by the troops of the Seine. A Decree had been issued declaring that within three days the property of insurgents who had taken flight was to be sequestered and administered by the Directors of the State domains.

The following is an outline of the new Constitution:—The President to be responsible Governor for ten years. Justice to be dispensed in the President's name. He has the initiative of Laws, and the right of pardoning. He is to present an annual Message; commands the land and sea forces; declares war, and makes treaties, and appoints to all functions. The oath required from all public officers is this: I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President."

It is announced in the London Times that the President is about to strengthen his position by a matrimonial alliance with a Princess of Sweden, daughter of Oscar.

VIENNA, Jan. 11th.—The Empetor has ordered that in all Imperial Decrees he is to be styled His Imperial, Royal, Apostolic Majesty!

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

The steamer Prometheus arrived at New-York last Friday, bringing San Francisco dates to Jan'y 1st, which are fourteen days later.

The general news is of an interesting character.

The Picayune of January 1st says that no one can tell who is elected Governor of California, or Mayor of San Francisco, or where the seat of government is. There have been great frauds in the election, doubtless, but the difficulty is to trace them out and prove them.

Political affairs in Oregon are reported as in a turbulent state.

The mining news is still cheering. The Prometheus brings sixty-three thousand dollars in gold.

The Oregon left San Francisco with $134,500.

William French, of Freeport, was murdered on his way up Yuba river.

Markets favorable. The demand for lumber was limited. Roman cement and lime were much wanted.

Seamen's wages from $50 to $90 per month.—Mechanics $6 to $12; labourers, $3 to $5 per day.

THE LIBERALITY OF THE "LIBERALS."

Only a few months have passed by since the self-styled Liberals were down upon the government, for giving—as they alleged—any countenance to the construction of the northern line of the Quebec and Halifax railway. All kinds of falsehood were ingeniously palmed off to suit the occasion. These worthy and indefatigable patriots were not satisfied with [illegible] but through the medium of their two notorious organs, they endeavoured to stifle public opinion, which was against them, and to annihilate rational discussion. When publicly convicted of false and unprovoked slander, and of being parties to the posting of lying hand-bills, at the hour of midnight, after honest men had retired to sleep, not the slightest exhibition of shame or contrition was manifested by these foul-mouthed defamers. They had their day: what virulence did not effect for them, a stubborn persistance in an unholy cause, signally completed.

The principal reason urged against the northern line by the "Liberals," was its ruinous cost. They could have established this foundation for their opposition—because rational men held the same opinion—had they not resorted to low vulgarity and personal defamation in striving to maintain it. But admitting they were right, so far as the expense of the Gulf shore line was concerned, let us now mark their consistency. They approve of Mr. Archibald's scheme, not because, according to their own plain shewing, it is a good one, and advantageous to the interest of this Province to adopt, but because it wrests from our people all control over what should be their own work, and transfers the sole management to the Railway board, which will hold its periodical sittings in the metropolis of England! where we presume chairman and directors, consulting engineers, counsel and solicitors, clerks, cashier, auditor and receiver, will cheerfully work for nothing! Such wonderful patriotism, on the part of Railway speculators in the old country, being a very common occurrence!!

We perfectly agree with the remarks of a morning contemporary, who says:—

"The propriety, or expediency, of stripping the people of this Province of four Millions of acres of their best and most valuable land, and its timber, and of adding thereto, a direct money payment of £30,000 per annum for twenty years, without any share of the direct profits to be derived from the proposed undertaking, may well be doubted. It is questionable also, whether such a grant of lands and money, would not transfer the real government of the country, as regards its most substantial interests in land and timber—the amount of its yearly revenue—and the regulation of its intercolonial and internal traffic—from the Provincial Legislature to a London Railway Board, actuated solely by a desire for the greatest amount of profits, and the largest dividends on their stock."

The more we see of "liberal" patriotism, the more thankful do we become that the destinies of this fine Province are not intrusted into the hands of those, whose daily conduct continually assures us that to gratify disappointed ambition and personal spite, they would not hesitate to sell the country to any set of speculators who presented themselves, whether engaged in Railways, or in the more offensive pursuit of emigration. In the words of the National anthem, we join with all loyal men in saying:

"Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks."

MECHANICS INSTITUTE. Last evening, the Rev. W. Pengle delivered an interesting extemporaneous lecture to a respectable audience, on *American Slavery*. He evidently feels deeply for the case of the Slave, and it would be the pride of his heart, if he could infuse into his hearers the same amount of just abhorrence at the abominable features of slavery, which he himself entertains. He observed that the case of the slave is a most deplorable one—whether we view him in his captivity in Africa, in his passage to America, in the circumstances of his landing on the shores of America, in the vile treatment he often receives at the hands of a cruel and unfeeling master, or in the persecution with which he is hunted, whenever providence puts it in his power to endeavour to effect an escape from bondage. The whole lecture was high, interesting and was well received.—*Observer.*

ANNUAL REPORT.

[illegible]

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

"Be Merciful after the power. If thou hast much give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly to give of that little." "For God loveth a cheerful giver."

[illegible]

Mrs. Barnard,	£0 15 0	Mrs. B. Parker,	0 10 0
Mrs. Chipman,	0 10 0	Mrs. Patton,	0 5 0
Mrs. R. W. Crookshank,	0 5 0	Judge Parker,	2 0 0
Hon. Ward Chipman,	1 0 0	Mrs. B. Robinson,	0 10 0
Mrs. DuVernet,	0 10 0	Mrs. W. H. Robinson,	0 10 0
Mrs. Daniel,	0 5 0	Mrs. J. M. Robinson,	0 5 0
Mrs. Deveber,	0 5 0	Mrs. Rawleigh,	0 5 0
Miss DeWolfe,	0 5 0	Mrs. Robillard,	0 10 0
Mr. Daniel,	0 10 0	Mr. J. Ruel,	0 10 0
Mrs. Frith,	0 5 0	Mr. Stutchee,	0 5 0
Mr. R. W. Frith,	0 5 0	Mrs. Scovil,	0 10 0
Mrs. H. Gilbert,	0 10 0	Mrs. W. H. Scovil,	0 5 0
Mrs. Gray,	0 5 0		
Mrs. Ellman,	0 5 0	Mrs. H. B. Smith,	0 10 0
Mrs. H. I. Hazen,	0 10 0	Mrs. A. Stewart,	0 5 0
Mrs. Hersey,	0 5 0	Mr. W. Starr,	0 5 0
Mrs. J. Howe,	0 7 6	Mrs. E. Sears,	0 10 0
Miss Hazen,	1 0 0	Miss Simonds,	0 10 0
Mrs. H. Johnston,	0 10 0	Mrs. Thurgar,	0 5 0
Mrs. W. Jack	0 5 0	Mr. Tilley,	0 5 0
Messrs. Jardine & Co.,	0 10 0	Mrs. Tisdale,	0 2 6
Mrs. Milledge,	0 10 0	Miss Thomson,	0 10 0
Mrs. T. E. Millidge,	0 5 0	Mrs. White,	0 5 0
Mrs. Noyes,	0 5 0	Mrs. T. Walker,	0 5 0
Mrs. Parker,	0 10 0	Mrs. F. Wiggins,	0 5 0
		Mr. White,	0 5 0
		Total	£22 0 0

The Committee beg also to acknowledge the following:—From Messrs. Horncall and Sheraton, Clothing Materials to the value of £1 1 8.—From Mr. John Kinnear, in Groceries £1.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

—DR.—		
To Balance from 1850,	£18 12 1	
To Subscriptions in 1851, as above	22 0 0	
		40 12 1
—CR.—		
By expended during the year—		
For Groceries,	£7 15 4	
For Bread,	2 8 4	
For Fuel,	2 10 0	
For Clothing,	6 4 2	
For small sums of money given	4 11 6	
		23 11 4
Balance in Treasurer's hands		£17 7 10

J. KINNEAR.
Treasurer and Sec'y.

St. John, January 1852.

☞ Editors of City papers will materially assist the Society by inserting the above Report.

THE LOYALIST, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MR. THOMAS HILL, FREDERICTON.—The first number of this journal recently came to hand. It supports the present government, and in a lengthy article, assigns very substantial reasons for so doing. From the well-known ability which has hitherto been exhibited by Mr. Hill, as a newspaper editor, we have no doubt of the success of the Loyalist. He embarks again under favorable auspices, with a flowing sheet of goodly dimensions, and well filled with original and selected matter.

MR. ISAAC T. CHEESMAN, Accountant, Sands' Arcade, is the agent of the *Loyalist*, for Saint John.

☞ The Mail steamer *America*, from Boston, arrived at Halifax this morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, and left at half-past 8 o'clock, for England. The following were the passengers from this city:—Miss Doherty, Messrs. H. Sheraton, J. Frazer, H. E. Lewis, T. S. Magee, H. Magee, J. H. Waugh, J. L. Inches, P. McCullogh, H. Fotherby, J. Boyd, and I. Vassie.

[illegible] will give their last Concert (previous to their departure for the United States,) this evening at the Mechanics' Institute.

(*From the New-Brunswicker.*)

FREDERICTON, Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, 1852.

During the forenoon of Tuesday, the House was occupied in discussing a Bill for the division of the Parish of Saint Stephens, which was finally rejected. The Bill to incorporate the Magaguadavic Railway passed.

Yesterday the Bill passed for establishing a Great Road from Madawaska to Saint Francis. A Bill was committed for amending the Act establishing a Fish Market in the City of Saint John.—Private parties complain that they are encroached upon by the Corporation. The Bill was supported by the Hon. Messrs. Wilmot and Gray, and opposed by Messrs. Harling, Needham and Johnston.—Mr. Needham moved to report progress, as it was an important Bill, and the House being thin, the Scrutiny Committees being then sitting.

Mr. Scoullar said that there was a fatality attending the Scrutiny Committees, the members being often sick. I do not think that the Westmorland Scrutiny Committee will get through this Session: The Hon. Mr. Wilmot protested against the frequent reporting of progress, because the House being kept thin, they would never get through the business at that rate.

The Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Provident Institution, was committed. This is an English Charitable Society, the object being to settle emigrants in this Province. Hon. Mr. Wilmot had two objections against the Bill; the first was, that the Bill did not specify what business the Institution would carry on; and secondly, that the members would not be made liable for more than they pay in. Messrs. Robinson, J. Johnston and the Speaker supported the Bill. On motion of the Speaker, progress was reported, in order to give time to allow amendments to be introduced to meet the objections.

The new School Bill was committed, and read through—Mr. Hanington in the Chair.

An order has been issued from the war office at Naples, for a new conscription of 18,000 men, which will bring the Neapolitan army up to the enormous number of 128,000. Before 1848, 40,000 men were sufficient for the Two Sicilies; now there are nearly 40,000 in Sicily alone. The fortifications are proceeding rapidly at Gaeta, and everything connected with the army is on a war footing.

Colonel O'Reilly, an Irishman, and grandson of Spain, is among. The Rev. P. Reilly, of Kells, and the Rev. Mr. Quaid, of Killeshandra, are claimants to property of his worth £5000 a-year, vested with the Spanish Government.

From the 1st of January, 1850, to the 6th Dec. 1851, there sailed from the port of Limerick, for Canada, New Brunswick, and the United States, 79 passenger vessels, with 11,241 emigrants, of which multitude 6027 were for canada and 5214 for the United States.

☞ The Directors of the St. John Mechanics' Institute acknowledge the sum of Forty-two Pounds Ten Shillings, from the graduates lecture delivered by Mr. Henry E. Lewis, last Tuesday evening, on behalf of the Library of the Institute; and at the same time tender their cordial thanks to Mr. Lewis, for his consideration and liberality.

WM. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

January 31, 1852.

[illegible] have now continued to sell off their immense Stock of made CLOTHING at ruinous prices. £1000 worth must be sold for whatever they fetch, to satisfy pressing demands during February. The above amount of Clothing must be sold, if the Goods should only realize one half their value.—Gentlemen in want of Clothing, and having a spare £5, can really fill up a trunk so as they will be in no want of clothes for years to come.

A. N. CHESHAM,
Office, Sands Arcade.

MERCHANTS and Mechanics Books of Accounts posted, Accounts made out and Collected, and any description of Writing done with despatch, and in confidence.

January 31.

CONSUMPTION PREVENTED.

That consumption, when once firmly fixed and seated, can be cured, we much doubt; but that it can be prevented, if the proper remedies are applied in season, we firmly believe. A slight cold, a gentle cough, a general derangment of the nervous system, which renders the individual sick or well—these are the symptoms which herald the [illegible] to in season all may be well; but neglect them and they will be sure to gain the mastery, and what was at first only troublesome and annoying, at last becomes alarming, and often fatal.

For incipient consumption, we know of no better remedy than WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is soothing and healing in its nature, and is admirably adapted to allay and dispate that annoying and distressing irritation which so much prevails at this season of the year, caused by colds, coughs and chills, brought on by frequent and sudden changes in the weather. We know of several severe cases which have been radically cured by the use of this Balsam.

Consumption, however, is a disease which differs very much in the severity of its symptoms and the rapidity of its progress, and has long baffled the skill of physicians, it cannot be supposed that this or any other remedy is capable of effecting a cure in every case and every stage of the disease, on the contrary, we must expect it to fail sometimes, a circumstance which occurs daily with all the most valuable remedies we possess.

The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

None genuine unless the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street, Saint John, N. B.

Married.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. David Watts, of the Parish of Norton, to Miss Margaret Gill Johnson, of this City.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Mr. Charles Christy, to Miss Mealey, eldest daughter of Mr. James Mealey, all of Portland.

At Westfield, K. Co, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Christopher Milner, Mr. Howard H. Holder, to Miss Charlotte Phipps, both of that place.

In Queen's County, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Keith, Mr. James Watson, of Indian Town, to Miss Hannah B., eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick Purdy, of Queen's County.

Died.

In this City, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Eleanor Dowling, relict of the late Lawrence Dowling, Esq., aged 53 years.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, William Paul, aged 44 years. Deceased was a native of Coleraine, Ireland, and has left a wife and five children to lament the loss of a kind father and affectionate husband, besides a large circle of friends to whom he was endeared by his many amiable qualities and kind disposition.—The funeral will take place to-morrow (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, p. m., from his late residence in Portland, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 20th inst., in the 64th year of her age, Eliza Hicks, wife of the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rector.

In Fredericton, on the 23d inst., James Stewart, son of Mr. Thomas Stewart, age 18 years.

At Woodstock, on the 26th inst., Mr. John D. Beardsley, senior, aged 82 years. He was one of the few remaining Loyalists who came to this Province from the United States at the close of the revolutionary war. He has long been a resident at Woodstock, where his memory will be much revered.

At Windsor, on 21st December, Samuel Rand, Esquire, late one of the Military Knights, and formerly Quarter Master of the 43d Light Infantry: was present with the Regiment at the battles of Vimeira and Corunna, expedition of Walcheren, siege of Badajoz, (severely wounded) battles of Salamanca and Victoria, attack on the heights of Vera, battles of Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse. The above veteran was well known in this Province, having served here with the 43d Light Infantry.—He had received the silver medal with nine clasps.

At Staten Island, New-York, of Pneumonia, on the 8th inst. last, Moses Samuel, fourth son of Mr. James Belyea, of Greenwich, King's County, in the 24th year of his age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Wednesday, brig Charles McLauchlan, Flint, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 2—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

Jan. 27th—Ship Bourneuf, Delaney, Liverpool, timber deals, &c.—N. S. Demill and Allison & Spurr.

28th—Ship Australia, Foy, Liverpool, timber, deals, fish, flour, &c.—Kirk & Worral and Chas. McLauchlan.

30th—Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, Matanzas, sugar-box shooks—Allison & Spurr.

31st—Ship, Falcon, Leighton, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brig. Victor, Kinney, Matanzas, sugar box shooks—Schr. Echo, Holder, Boston, deals; Orrio, McMullen, Boston, do.

Feb. 6th—Ship Wanata, the McGregor, Liverpool, timber and deals.

The barque Bonito, which got ashore at Brier Island, is undergoing temporary repairs, and is expected to be got to this port in the course of a few days.

Brig Pilgrim, McCready, of this port at New-York 25th inst., from St. Dom