Resolution agreed to, and Messrs. Cutler, Hanington and Ryan, appointed a Committee therefor.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

Captain Robinson, on presenting a petition from the Trustees of the Saint Stephens' Academy, praying for pecuniary aid, said that this was not an ordinary School Petition; the inhabitants of Saint Stephens had subscribed a large sum of money, and had built a School House, for the purpose of [illegible] an Academy of a very superior nature [illegible] Legislative aid, to enable them to complete the fitting up of their Institution with the necessary Library and apparatus.

The Petition was received, and referred to the School Committee.

The hon. Attorney General presented a Petition from the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, in the Diocese of Fredericton, praying that all fittings imported for the use of Churches, Chapels and other places of public worship in this province, might be admitted free of duty. The hon. Attorney General said, there was nothing exclusive in this Petition; it applied to everything used in places of worship of all denominations; and he thought it a very proper Petition to be referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Needham asked for some further explanation of its objects.

The hon. Attorney General said, he would amend his motion by moving that the Petition be received, and ordered to lie on the table, where hon. members might inspect it.

Mr. Needham would not object to receiving the Petition as it applied to all denominations; but he thought it was a little too general in its terms. It applied to all other "places of public worship," and as school houses and even private houses were often used in this country as places of public worship, it would include all such places; and therefore perhaps chairs, mahogany tables, and other ordinary furniture, might be considered as Church fittings.

Mr. Williston, did not rise to oppose the Petition; but he thought it was one of the most surprising things he had ever heard of in his life. He rose to explain the real object of that Petition, and of a similar nature which had come before that House. The Rev. James Hudson, a clergyman in his County, had built a Chapel in newcastle, for which he had imported from England a quantity of stained glass; last year, a Petition from that clergyman was presented to the House, praying for a return of duty paid on that glass; but the House rejected it; and no doubt the present Petition had a similar object in view. Now if the House were going to pass a law to admit stained glass, and nonesence of that kind, free of duty, they would open a door which he would be sorry to see opened, and which they would find very hard to shut again. He thought it would be as well for this house to lay their hands on this petition at once; and to say to those who wanted Churches decorated and ornamented in that manner, let them build them and pay for them themselves.

Mr. J. M. Johnson in reply, said that he had brought in one of the other Petitions alluded to by the hon. member who spoke last; and that Petition was intended to apply to all Churches and places of worship, and to all denominations; there was nothing at all in it about stained glass, or anything of the kind; but it was a Petition of a similar nature with the one now before the House.

Hon. Attorney General said, that from the observations of his hon. colleague (Mr. Williston,) it would naturally be supposed that there was something underhand in the object of this Petition; but he (Mr. Street) denied the imputation. The Petition was very general in its object, and in no manner exclusive or deceptive. With respect to his hon. colleague's observations about stained glass and "nonesence;" he thought that the latter term was more applicable to that hon. member's observations, than to any articles imported for use in the public worship of the Almighty. This Petition had reference to all denominations: the House should deal with all alike; either give to all, or refuse to all; that was the right footing to put the matter upon; because all denominations paid taxes and contributed to the revenue of the country, and all were proportionably entitled to share in its distribution. True, the petition of last session from Mr. Hudson was for a return of duties, on articles imported by him for use in a Church, which could not be procured in this Province; and those articles were used in the erection of a place of worship, that does credit to its munificent builder and to the country. That Chapel was built by Mr. Hudson, principally from his own private means; and that generous and zealous Clergyman had done more in that way, in this Province, than any other man he (Mr. Street) knew. It was greatly to his credit; he (Mr. S.) considered him to be a very good and useful man; and he thought it was very unjustifiable in his hon. collegue, to make such remarks as he had. The stained glass alluded to had been imported by Mr. Hudson, from England, as it could not be got here. It was admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was used; and he (Mr. S.) thought that things of that kind, which were designed to excite a tone of religious feeling in the beholder, were well calculated, in a religious edifice, to call men's minds from worldly and inconsistent meditations, and to fix them on subjects appropriate to the place in which they were situated. He considered it therefore, extremely hard that Mr. Hudson's former Petition should have been rejected; when the articles in question could not have been procured in this Province; and more especially, as they were paid for from that Clergyman's own private means,—means not derived from this Province, but from the mother country. It was very hard that he should not have had a return of the duties he had been obliged to pay upon them. The Province had derived a contribution to the revenue from every erection of such buildings; because many other things were used in their erection, which paid duty; and the industry of the country was promoted by them.—The present petition, however, was not for a return of duties, but had a general operation as applicable to the future.

Mr. Earle thought it was unnecessary to discuss the principle now, as there would be another opportunity of doing so, whenever a Bill founded on it should come before the House. But he thought that everything imported into the Province should pay duty, and he would make no distinction. As to the use of stained glass, and such things, in churches, he thought that they only turned men's minds away from the thoughts that they ought to be cherishing in a place of worship; and that it would be better if all such things were sent out of the country, instead of being brought into it.

Mr. Harding, seeing the Members of the Government in their places, would observe, that he had been requested by persons interested in the European and North American Railway Company, to ask, when they would bring in the Bill for the amendment of the facility Bill; as it appeared that there was no longer any probability of obtaining any assistance for this line from the Imperial Government; and therefore the Directors wished to renew the correspondence with other parties in England, with a view to obtaining funds; as they hoped that their efforts would be effectual, if a proper Facility Bill were passed.

Hon. Attorney General was glad the question had been put; as the Bill would probably have been brought in before, but for his unavoidable absence from Fredericton. The Bill was in progress, and would now be brought in very shortly.

Mr. Botsford asked the Hon. Attorney General, whether the Members of the Government intended to bring in any Bill affecting the Mining Lease question. His (Mr B's) Bill on the subject, was intended for a particular purpose; and there were [illegible] before the House; and he wished therefore to know, whether the Government would bring in a Bill that might embrace the whole subject in one enactment.

Hon. Attorney General replied, that he was not prepared as yet to say, whether the Government would do so or not. The subject was now under consideration of the Government; and he was [illegible] to think, that some such bill would be brought in; but he was not as yet prepared to state what would be the nature of such bill.

Mr. Botsford said, that as the House was thus [illegible] that some such measure was in contemplation by the Government, he thought it would be prudent to defer the two other Bills, till they could see whether the bill to be brought in by Government would remedy the evils, and embrace the whole matter; and therefore he would not wish to press his own bill at present.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

After the usual routine business had been disposed of, a number of Petitions were presented, which were received without opposition.

Mr. Needham presented the Petition of Mr. M. Fitzgerald, of St. John, praying for remuneration for work which he had done, in erecting a Tablet to the memory of the late Captain Pipon, for which he had only been paid in part, as would appear on examination of the accounts rendered, and hoped that that the House would not refuse that justice to the Petition which he was convinced he was entitled to look for at their hands.

Mr. Montgomery said, that the subject matter of this Petition now presented had been more than once before the House, and he could not see any reason for again occupying the time of the House in reconsidering a question that had already been decided.

The hon. Surveyor General said that there were very good reasons why the claims of Mr. Fitzgerald should be taken into the consideration of the House. In the first place, he had performed more work than had been contemplated when the original appropriation was agreed upon, and since then he had met with an accident which had almost deprived him of life: he therefore thought that under all these circumstances his Petition should be allowed to come in.

Mr. Needham again addressed the chair in support of the petitioner's claim, and on the question for the reception of the Petition, the House divided as follows:—

Yeas.—Hon. Messrs. Partelow and Wilmot; and Messrs. Thomson, Scoullar, Williston, Pickard, Harding, Godard, Hatheway, Needham, Purdy, M'Phelim, Beardsley, Robinson, Porter and Rice.

Nays.—Messrs. Chapman, Hanington, J. M. Johnson, Read, Barberie, Stiles, Montgomery, M'Leod, Ryan, Cutler and Earle.

The hon. Surveyor General moved for leave to bring in a Bill to erect a portion of the Parish in the City of Saint John, in connection with Trinity Church into a separate Parish for ecclesiastical purposes. Leave granted, and the Bill was brought in and read a first time.

Hon. Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Parish Schools. Leave granted, and the Bill was brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Porter moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen's Mill and Boom Company. Leave granted, and the Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

Captain Robinson brought in a Bill to divide the Parish of St. Stephen's in the County of Charlotte, into two separate Parishes.

Mr. Godard brought in Bills, to provide for the better extinguishing of fires' which may happen in the City of Saint John, and for regulating the wharves and Public landing in the Parish of Portland, which were received and read a first time.

Mr. Ryan presented a Petition numerously signed from the inhabitants of King's County praying for an alteration in the route of the Great Road from St. John to Halifax. The petition was received and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ryan then moved the following resolution:

Whereas it appears by Petition presented to this House, that an alternation in that part of the Post Road leading from Saint John to Halifax, near Hampton Ferry, is very desirable, and would be of great advantage to the public; therefore

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Supervisor of the said Road, or some other person, carefully to examine that portion of the said road between the said Ferry and Groom's Bridge, and make such alteration, if practicable; the expense thereof to be taken from any money which may be appropriated for the said road during the present Session.

Hon. Mr. Partelow said, that he did not see the necessity of addressing His Excellency on a matter which was already provided by law. The Supervisor might make the alteration in the line without any additional authority than he now possessed, if funds were placed in his hands for that purpose. He would not, however, oppose the Resolution just read by the hon. Member from King's, as the distance to be surveyed was only at the utmost about 15 miles, and there could be no very great expense incurred in giving effect to the wishes of the Petitioners by passing the resolution.

The Resolution, after some further discussion, was put from the chair, and passed without a division; and

Messrs. Ryan, M'Leod, and Chapman, were appointed a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On the presentation of a Petition from William Williams, for the loss of a Horse in passing a bridge on the Nerepis Road, a short conversation occurred, in which several hon. Members took part.

The hon. Mr. Partelow said, that he had heard several complaints made of the Supervisors on the line between Fredericton and St. John; he would therefore wish that the petition be received and referred to a Committee, when the facts would all come out, and the Government and the House would then be able to judge to what extent these reports were correct.

Mr. Hayward would support the reception of the Petition, as it would enable the Supervisor to defend himself against any charges that might be raised against him.

Mr. M'Leod heard from the stage-drivers, complaints about the state of the bridges on the Nerepis road, particularly with respect to the absence of rails, which endangered the lives of passengers, as well as the property of the stage proprietors.

The Petition was received, and referred to the Committee on Couriers and Carriers.

A short discussion took place on a Petition for Legislative aid toward the support of a scow, to ferry Her Majesty's Mail and passengers across Cain's River, which ended in the Petition being received and referred to the Committee on Couriers and Carriers.

A conversational debate occurred on Mr. Pickards presenting the Petition of Israel Atherton, praying for remuneration for having erected a Bridge on the road leading from Fredericton to Woodstock, for which he had received no compensation. Mr. Pickard stated that the Bridge had been built in 1849, and that although the work had been faithfully performed, payment had been withheld in consequence of the Surveyor of Highways not making his return as required by law.

Mr. M'Phelim thought that the claim was for work done in 1849, but it seemed it was of ten years longer standing, and if it was a just claim, he could not imagine why it had not been presented at an earlier period and settled.

Mr. Cutler said, that in his opinion, if a contract had been fairly entered into, and the work faithfully performed, the date of the contract made very little difference; he would therefore be for receiving the Petition.

The Petition was received and referred without further discussion.

After some other routine matters had been disposed of—

Mr. Earle rose and said, that at an early period of the Session, the hon. member from Sunbury (Mr. Scoullar), had intimated his intention of moving a Resolution for the purpose of surrendering the initiation of Money Grants into the hands of the Executive Goverement. This was a matter of so much importance, that he thought a day should be set apart for the discussion, in order that all hon. members might have an opportunity of knowing when the subject was to be brought up, and be in their places to vote for or against the Resolution. He had risen for the purpose of asking the hon. member from Sunbury, whether he meant to bring forward his Resolution at an early period of the Session, as last year the subject had been allowed to be put off from time to time, until many of the members had left for their homes; and no fair test of the real feeling of the Representatives of the people on the question had been had. He hoped it would not be treated in the same way this Session, as he was anxious that the matter should be set at rest, so far as the present House of Assembly were concerned.

Mr. Scoullar said, he had no wish to put off the discussion, and would be prepared, if it were pleasure of the House to move the Resolution which he had laid on the table, on the 28th inst.

Hon. Attorney General said that he did not rise to discuss the subject of the surrender of the Money Grants to the Executive, but simply to inform the House that this could not be done, in this country, by a simple Resolution, although it was by a Resolution of the House of Commons that the British Government had acquired the right of initiating Money Grants. He thought it would be necessary if the Resolution passed, to bring in a Bill, as had been done in Canada, in order to give effect to the wishes of those who had voted for the Resolution. The vote would, however, test the feeling of the House, and he presumed the hon. mover or some other hon. Member would be prepared to bring in a Bill to carry out the Resolution of the House, should there be a majority in favour of its adoption.

Mr. Scoullar said, that should the Resolution be sustained, it was his intention to bring in a Bill to provide for the surrender of the initiation of the Money Grants to the Executive Government.

It was then made the Order of the Day for Thursday, the 29th of the present month, to take into consideration the Resolution laid on the table by Mr. Scoullar, for surrendering the initiation of Money Grants.

A short debate occurred on the Reception of the Petition of Gilmour, Rankin & Co., and a number of others, praying for Legislative aid to improve the navigation of Bartholomew River in the County of Northumberland.

The petition was received and referred.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to annex the new Territory lying [illegible] Victoria.

Mr. Botsford in the chair.

Hon. Attorney General explained the Bill, which consisted of but one section, and was meant to remove any doubt that might arise but the County in which the new territory was situated. The territory was that awarded by the arbitators who had settled the boundary between this Province and Canada, as belonging to New Brunswick.

[After some conversation, progress was reported, to allow the hon. member from Restigouche (Mr. Montgomery) an opportunity of examining the proposed line.]

Mr. Needham then moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to inform this House, whether His Excellency's Government has ascertained what those questions are, affecting the pecuniary relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, which will be required to be considered before the measure proposed in the letter of Mr. Hawes to the Honorable Joseph Howe, bearing date the 10th day of March 1851, can be submitted to Parliament, and if so, how far those questions affect New Brunswick.

After some discussion, the Resolution passed, and Messrs. Needham, Montgomery, and Scoullar, were appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 21.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the Returns from the Provincial Treasurer, of the dutiable articles imported into this Province, during the year 1851, and of the duties paid thereon.

The House was occupied during the forenoon in receiving petitions, &c., and routine business. At 12 o'clock, on motion of the hon. Mr. Partelow, the order of the day was read, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. Mr. Scoullar in the Chair.

The Committee proceeded to vote the grants for payment of the ordinary services of the Province; all of which were precisely the same as those of last year.

The only items which elicited any remark, were the grants for *Messengers* attending the two Houses of the Legislature, and for *Parish Schools*.

Mr. M'Phelim considered that the Messengers had a great deal of extra work this Session, in folding and addressing so many copies of the Debates, &c.; and he thought that their pay should be 10s. per day each, instead of 7s. 6d. as heretofore; and therefore he would move the reconsideration of this vote.

Mr. Hatheway seconded the motion.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said, if the Committee would give more to the messengers, they should also increase the pay of the doorkeepers, as the latter did much more work than the former. But he thought that the usual allowance of 10s. per day each to the doorkeepers, and 7s. 6d. to the messengers, was quite enough; and he would go no further.

Mr. Hannington also opposed the motion, as the Committee was by no means called upon to increase the expences of the Legislature at the present time.

Mr. Cutler said a few words, which we could not hear.

Mr. Harding opposed the motion. The messengers had no more work than usual; if there were more Debates to put up, there were less Journals. 7s. 6d. per day was enough; that was a very fair day's wages, and he was against any increase.

Mr. M'Leod expressed similar sentiments.

Mr. Hatheway said, that the reason he seconded the motion was, that he thought the messengers had more work to do than the doorkeepers; and therefore he would either increase the pay of the latter, or reduce that of the former.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said, the doorkeepers were superior officers, and had more entrusted to their charge than the others. They were responsible for the good order and condition of the House which the others were not; and they were entitled to be paid accordingly. If the mere amount of labour was to be the only criterion, and not the comparative rank of the office, then the Sergeant at Arms ought to be paid less than either the doorkeepers or messengers, because he had so little labour to perform; but that would be ridiculous.

The motion was then *negatived*, by an overwhelming majority.

On the grant "To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, £ towards the encouragement of Parish Schools," being moved:

Mr. Needham thought, that as the existing Parish School Law was about expiring, and a new Bill had been brought in, this vote had better be postponed for the present till the House could understand what the new law was likely to be.

Mr. Hanington said, it was unnecessary to do so. If £40,000 were granted *according to law*, and no law were passed or should be in existence, none of the money could be drawn from the Treasury.—The vote would give no authority to the Executive to draw the money at all, unless there was also a law to authorize its application; and if the Resolution were thrown out, the people at large would think that the House intended to make no further appropriation for Parish Schools, and general alarm would be created.

Mr. Needham replied, that if the Resolution meant nothing, there was no reason for passing it.

Hon. Attorney General could not conceive how the new Bill lately brought into the House, could have any influence on this grant. It was never contemplated that the usual Provincial bounty to Parish Schools should be withdrawn; if any alteration were to be made, he thought it should rather be to increase the allowance to them. He was decidedly against withdrawing it, and the new Bill would not contemplate any such thing; but he thought the intended law would cause the Provincial bounty to do more good than it had hitherto done.

Mr. Needham thought the new Bill ought to interfere with this grant. In his opinion, the only way to make Parish Schools effectual was, by adopting the principle of direct taxation. Unless people's pockets were affected, they would never take a sufficient interest in the Schools; but the moment you touched their pockets, they would wake up, and determine that the Schools should be conducted in a proper and effective manner. If that principle were not provided for in the new Bill, he would bring it up himself, and divide the House upon it. He did not say, that all Provincial aid should be withdrawn; he was prepared to go a certain length, which he would more fully explain at the proper time; but still, if this grant merely amounted to nothing, as the hon. member opposite (Mr. Hanington) said, then the Committe need not pass the Resolution.

Mr. J. M. Johnson could not see that any evil could arise from passing the Resolution; on the contrary, it would avoid the evil that might otherwise arise; because, by passing the usual vote for £10,000, it would limit the sum to be drawn from the Treasury for Parish Schools; while otherwise there would be no such restriction.

The Resolution was then agreed to, without division; and the blank filled with £10,000.

After the other grants already mentioned, the Committee reported progress, &c.

(*To be Continued.*)

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. JAS. DUNN has purchased all the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book Accounts and Debts of every nature and description, due and owing to the Estate of JAMES T. HALL, of this City, Clothier, at the time of his executing the Trust Deed to us on the 20th day of December last: And that the said James Dunn hath full authority to collect the said Book Accounts and Debts and give receipts therefor, and is alone authorized to receive the same.

JULIUS L. INCHES, } *Trustees.*
JOHN W. BEARD, }

St. John, 21st January, A.D., 1852.

[illegible] CHEETHAM,
Accountant and Copyist,

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 23.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, January 30, 1852.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The Royal Mail Steamer *America*, after a boisterous passage, and encountering strong westerly gales during the whole period, arrived at Halifax [illegible]

The news brought by this vessel is of considerable importance. Amongst the more palatable items which it furnishes, is the impression so generally entertained by the leading English journals, that the whig-radical free-trading ministry is on its last legs. We are led to the belief, that at a very early period, we shall be rejoiced by the information, that more efficient men than those who have of late ruled the destinies of the Imperial empire, are clothed with that power which has been so much abused by the present administration.

French affairs are absorbing a great deal of attention in England, Louis Napoleon's movements being viewed with distrust. In the meantime, it will be perceived, every preparation is making to give the enemy a warm reception should he attempt to place his foot on the sea-girt Isle.

The Cotton market remains as last quoted.—Sales of the week, 47,940 bales. Flour firm at last quotations, but without buoyancy. Wheat—demand active at full rates. Indian Corn advanced, with an improving demand. Sugar lower, demand limited. Coffee inactive, but prices maintained.—Tea active for private use—Congo one-half penny dearer. The London Money Market presents no new failure. Stock firm, but not very active.—Consols closed on the 9th, at 97 1-8a97 1-4 for money and account. Trade in Manchester was more active. The prices of the leading fabrics had advanced.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.—The *Hampshire Advertiser* of Saturday says that serious fears are entertained at Portsmouth and elsewhere, along the coast, of an invading force landing on our shores. During the week the artillery force stationed in the garrison have all been busily engaged instructing the troops of the line in the great gun exercise, as well as strengthening the batteries. The Commander in chief of the forces is reported to have demanded an augmentation of 30,000 men.

WOOLWICH, Jan. 8.—The Duke of Wellington has been, for some time past, in almost daily communication with Sir J. F. Burgoyne, inspector-general of fortifications, and their deliberations have, it is said, directed to the best means of protecting the metropolis in case of invasion. It is understood the result has been that several military camps are likely to be formed round London, and eligible situations will be selected, particularly on the Kent and Essex banks of the Thames, and on the banks of the Medway, with the ultimate view of rendering them permanently fortified camps. Orders have already been given to place Sheerness in a proper state of defence, and to have ample supplies of ammunition and warlike stores kept in a constant state of readiness at the fortifications already constructed at that naval port.—Seniority lists of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been called for, to be sent to the Adjutant General's office within the last few days, preparatory, it is said, to an augmentation of that branch of the service. The Royal Marines are also to be increased both in the Royal Marine Artillery and Divisional Companies department, and recruits enlisted for every branch of the land forces are ordered to be sent to the head-quarters or depots of their regiments with the least possible delay, that they may be at once instructed in a knowledge of their profession.

THE MINISTRY.—A correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, after imputing Lord Palmerston's retirement to the "family compact" in the Ministry, gives the following as the composition of the Cabinet:—First is Lord J. Russell with a salary of £5,000 a year, as First Lord of the Treasury.—His brother, Lord Charles, was in the army, but not long since was appointed a sort of runner to the House of Commons, with £1,500 a year.—Another is Aid-de-Camp to Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada; a third brother is in the Army; one in the Church; and two more in the Navy. An uncle is a Captain, R. N.; A cousin, Lord Torrington, was the noted Governor of Ceylon, with £7,000 a year. Lord John himself is son-in-law of the Lord Privy Seal, £2,000, brother-in-law of the Hon. J. E. Elliott, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control, £1,500. Earl Grey, *who is lovingly divorcing the Colonies*, has £5,000 a year for this. A brother is Colonel and Queen's Equerry; another is Captain, R. N. and M. P.; and a third is in the army; an uncle is General, Colonel, and Governor of Jamaica, £6,000, exclusive of over £2,000 military emoluments. His brother-in-law is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as marked for want of abilities as himself. His cousin is Home Secretary; another cousin is Sir F. Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty, for some knowledge of whom the gallant Charles Napier's letters may be consulted.

France continues steadfast and tranquil. The President gave a grand Banquet at the Tuilleries on the 5th, to 400 of the delegates of the Departments. The minister of public works had conceded the Paris and Lyons Railway to a public company, and shares were eagerly sought for. A decree of the minister of the Interior erased the Republican mottoes from the public edifices, and restored the ancient historical names of streets and buildings. The latest advices notes a rumour which prevailed in Paris on the 9th that, a marked coolness had arisen between the President and the British Minister, in relation to the affairs of Belgium and Galignani's Messenger had announced that Lord Normandy would leave the following day for England, not to return. This had caused the utmost regret among all parties, and contributed to a fall of one per cent. in the funds.

It was announced that a further delay of ten days would take place in the promulgation of the new Constitution. This day delay was variously accounted for; one opinion averring that the President contended for the liberalizing, and another for restricting the legitimate guarantees of the constitution. The President had determined to resist firmly family influence and political intrigue, by filling up the planks in the Senate with names commanding public confidence and respect. Profound anxiety continued to be felt in regard to the new Constitution, and the Constitution of the Senate, and the public funds had greatly fluctuated. Louis Napoleon had been fired at by a sentry in the Elysee. The soldier was tried and shot.

The King of Denmark is suffering from indisposition.

The Austrian Lloyds boasts that it was Prince Schwartzenbaurg who virtually dismissed Lord Palmerston.

Rumours of a Ministerial crisis prevail at Berlin.

Lieut. Pim, by the advice of the Russian Geographer, has abandoned his project of crossing Siberia in Search of Sir John Franklin.

The Prussian Gazette of the 6th, says that Haschid Murat, the bravest son of Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, has surrendered unconditionally to the Russians, and is now a prisoner at Tiflis. Prince Woronzoff, received from the young chief, possession of the Fortress of Wenespryt and his numerous detachment of soldiers.

THE CAFFRE WAR.—The news from the Cape of Good Hope continues to be of a gloomy character. The enemy continues to make predatory incursions on the Colonists, stealing their cattle, burning their farmsteads, and murdering the inhabitants wherever they can secure them. As yet no check whatever has been given to these marauders by Sir Harry Smith, and more troops must be sent out before an effectual stop can be put to their incursions.

After the affair at Waterkloof, an attempt was made to expel a number of the enemy who were supposed to be lurking about. This was met by a desperate resistance, and a loss on our part unparalleled in the war. Lieutenant Colonel Fordyce, Lieuts. Carey and Gordon, of the 74th Highlanders fell. The Colonel did not survive his wounds more than ten minutes. After this the weather having become very severe, Gen. Somerset withdrew his troops to the camp at the Blinkwater.—The next movement was to be combined out of the two divisions under Gen. Somerset and Col. Mackinnon, across the Kye, against Wreli, the principal chief in Kaffir land. The force was to consist of 1000 cavalry and 2000 infantry. They were to move on the 2d. ult. from the Unwani—their operations, it was expected would occupy a month.

(*From Wilmer and Smith's European Times.*)

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM SHIP AMA[ZON.]

It becomes our painful duty to report the particulars of a most appaling accident. The royal mail steamship Amazon, Captain Symons which left Southampton on Friday for the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, has been totally consumed by fire, and of 256 persons who were on board of her when she left, it is feared only twenty-one have been saved.

Of the passengers only two or three have escaped, Mr. R. Neilson, of this town, being one of them.—He arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday morning, and has furnished a contemporary with the following most interesting account of the sad catastrophe, of his wonderful escape, and of the dreadful fate of nearly all the rest of the passengers:—

MR. NEILSON'S NARRATIVE.

The Amazon sailed from Southampton on Friday evening, with 156 people on board. At 9 p. m., on Friday night, the bearings of the engine became so hot that they were stopped till cooled.—At 10 proceeded. At noon on Saturday, lat 49.12, lon. 4.57. At 9 30 p.m., Mr. Neilson was in the engine-room, and saw the grease fly off like steam, from her bearings being again heated. Stopped the engines, and commenced pumping on them, and did not resume her course till 11 30. Mr. N. remained on deck until half past 12, up to which time all was safe, he proceeded to the engine room, and thence to his cabin, leaving Mr. Vincent, midshipman, on duty on deck. In ten minutes Mr. V. went down the forehold, saw flames near the galley, and gave the alarm to the captain and started the fire bell. Many hands turned up, and the scene of confusion baggared all description. Most of those on deck were in their night-clothes, and from seeing Mr. Burnett in a life-buoy, Mr. N. returned to his cabin for an india-rubber belt. Before he could return on deck the flames had burst the glass panels, and rushing aft, prevented several passengers gaining the deck. Mr. Neilson urged them forward in vain, and rushed past them. Captain Symons was exerting himself most heroically to induce others to stem the flame, but in vain. His last order was, "For God's sake, Mr. Roberts, put her before the wind." This was done; but Mr. Roberts left the helm, and young Mr. Vincent, who was lowering the dingy from the stern, jumped out and put the helm hard up, and the vessel paid off. The mail boat on the port side was lowered, with about twenty five people; it swamped alongside, and all perished. The pinnace was also lowered; she hung by her fore-tacle on being lowered, and the sea swept all hands out of her. On the starboard side the gig was being steadily lowered full of hands; the second cutter in front of her, also full, was lowering down, when a sea struck her bow, unhooked the tacle, and as the ship rose to the sea, lifted the cutter by the stern tacle, and canted all but two into the sea, who hung, doubled over the thwarts, screaming for help. On the starboard side was No. 2. life-boat, in which were 12 seamen trying to lower her, but were prevented by her being fast to the keel crane. Mr. Neilson joined these men, in vain trying to get her over the side, when one of the men begged him to regain the deck, and assist in raising her with the tacle. This was done, and the boat raised out of the keel-crane and lowered down; but before half in the water, the flames had burst through the companion and caught the men at the forecastle, who sprung into the boat, followed by Mr. Neilson and two others, who were the last to quit the ship. In this state the boat was dragged until an oar could be got out to fend her off from the cutter, still hanging in the tacle, when the word was given to cut away the fore tacle, and she drifted clear of the doomed ship, which flew through the water at a fearful pace, and soon left the boat astern. The lifeboat was shortly after joined by the dingy, then in a sinking state, with five people, including Mr. Vincent. They were immediately taken on board, and every effort made to assist and save others.—The gale had increased, the sea running fearfully high, and the first effort of the crew to reach the burning ship was paralysed by a tremendous sea, which swamped the dingy, tore off the lifeboat's rudder, and nearly filled her with water. There was nothing for it but to bring her head to wind, watching the seas, and directing the men to pull so as to meet them right ahead. While in this state a barque hove in sight, and passed between the burning ship and the boat; they answered the joyful cheer of the boat's crew, and then left them to their fate. The mainmast of the Amazon went first then the foremast, but some time elapsed before the mizenmast went by the board, chimneys were red hot, and the hull one mass of flames. About 4 a.m., it rained very heavily, which beat down the sea; the boat was put about and pulled before the wind. As she passed the stern of the ship, the fire reached the magazine, and the rockets exploded, and in three-quarters of an hour the ship rolled over and disappeared.

Without rudder, compass, water, or food, the crew pulled on and made for the coast of France, as near as they could guess. Day broke clear, but without any prospect of relief, and Mr. Neilson and Mr. Vincent proceeded to divide the crew into two watches, when the man at the look-out announced a sail; for upwards of an hour of deep anxiety her course could not be ascertained. She, however, at last was made out to be an outward-bound brig, and proved to be the Marsden, of London, Captain Evans, who took the exhausted crew on board and treated them with the greatest possible kindness. He tried to land them on the coast of France, but could not, and eventually bore up for the English channel, and landed them at Plymouth, where they were treated with the greatest hospitality and kindness by Mr. Radmore, of the Globe. To Mr. Vincent's conduct throughout too much praise cannot be given, and we are assured by Mr. Neilson, from whom we received this narrative, that he never for one moment evinced the least symptom of fear or hesitation, or uttered a murmur of discontent, his chief care seeming to be for his men, who, encouraged by his example, acted with a steadiness, uniformity, and discipline, which alone, under Divine Providence, could secure any chance of escape from such a combination of dangers.

The following is a list of the passengers:

Messrs. De Pass and Delgato, Jamaica; Lieutenant Geylls, ditto; Mr. Fellows, ditto; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Winton, ditto; Mr. Best and servant, Mr. Kilkelly, Messrs. Callender and Sterling, Barbadoes; Mr. Allayne, ditto; Mr. Johnston, Mr. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Scotland, Trinidad; Mr. Spick, Mr. and Mrs. M'Clinnon, Demerara; Mr. R. Neilson, Liverpool, (saved); Mr. E. Warburton, the Round; Mr. Siseley, Chagres, (saved); Mr. Gerand, ditto; Mons. and Madame Lacombe and child, ditto; Mons. Kersaboc, ditto; Mr. Cuna, ditto; Mr. Burnicose, ditto; Mr. Delamare, ditto; Mr. D'Delrio, Vera Cruz; Mr. Fitzgerald, ditto; Mons. Fevrier, ditto; Mr. Glennie, ditto; Miss Smyth, ditto; Mr. Joel, Jamaica; Mr. Cuming, St. Thomas; Mr. Evans, ditto; Mr. Cardenaus, Santa Martha; Mr. Blood, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Hamilton, Jamaica; Mr. Hanks (saved;) Mr. Terrear, Grace Hiorre, Mr. Strybos, Vera Cruz; Mr. Crevecourt, St. Thomas; Mr. Le Faye, Guadeloupe; Mr. Amer, Vera Cruz.

The fearful account of life and death, by the loss of the Amazon, stands thus at present:—

Ship's company, 110; Admiralty agent, 1; Passengers, 50,—total, 161; saved, 21; missing, 140.

JUDGMENT WHICH AWAIT ROME AND THE NATIONS WITH WHICH SHE IS ASSOCIATED.

(*From the Army and Navy Register and Woolwich Gazette.*)

SIR,—In my last letter I promised in my next communication to give you my thoughts on the judgments which await Rome and the nations with which she is associated. And first, I shall speak of France, and although she is considered as void of any pretensions to religion, and may justly be designated infidel, yet she was not always in this condition, for by Church History we are informed that in the third century the Gospel was conveyed to France by Dionysius, Gatian, Trophimus, Paul, Saturninus, Martial, and Stremonious, and such was its progress, that in the year 1570, there was no less than 2,150 Protestant congregations, and some of them numbered upwards of 2,000 members. Francis I. and Charles V., who were rivals, frequently engaged in destructive wars with each other, which led them frequently to seek the assistance of the Pope, which circumstance led the French king to sacrifice the lives of thousands of his Protestant subjects to gratify his Holiness, and to show him how great was his zeal for the Romish church; and it is further recorded of him, that he once declared "that if he thought the blood of his arm was tainted with the Lutheran heresy he would willingly cut it off, nor would he spare his own children, if he knew they entertained sentiments contrary to those on the Roman Catholic Church." In consequence of the obligation he was under to the Pope for the assistance he had tendered him, he became his willing vassal, and some of the most awful and bloody persecutions was perpetrated on those who would not bow to the Pope's authority. But, however great the sufferings of Protestants at [illegible] them during the reign of Charles IX.; for we are informed that, in the space of three days, TEN THOUSAND PROTESTANTS were sacrificed to Popish bigotry in Paris alone. This was commenced on a tolling of a bell, on St. Bartholowmew's day, 24th August, 1572. Nor did this awful butchery end here, but was extended to all places where a dissenter from the Papacy could be found, and it is calculated that no less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND were at this time destroyed. It is well known this horrible tragedy was contrived by the Fathers of the Romish church, for the news was received with every demonstration of joy in Spain and at Rome, and the man who carried the news to the Pope was rewarded with a thousand crowns; and when the letters from the Papal legate, residing at the French court, were read in the Assembly of Cardinals, it was decreed that they and the Pope should march to the church of St. Mark, and there offer solemn thanks to God for so signal a blessing conferred on the See of Rome.—We now pass on to the closing part of the eighteenth century, during which time France appears to have been given up to Papal idolatry, but we find many Protestants churches still existed in the south of France, and no doubt much good was done by preaching of the Gospel amongst them. About this time knowledge began to increase, and men began to arouse themselves from the stupor in which they had been for so long a time, and they began to discover the abominable and absurd superstitions of the Romish church. This brought on a state of infidelity and terminated in the Revolution of 1789. The Popish Priests now became the objects of their vengeance, and it is calculated that no less than thirty-four thousand fell a sacrifice to their fury. Here commenced the Papal overthrow. This was the beginning of their trouble, for we find the Almighty has been pouring out the vials of his wrath upon the seat of the beast ever since, and there will be no cessation till they shall be wholly annihilated. The Prophet Daniel tells us, "The judgment shall sit and they shall take away his dominion TO CONSUME AND TO DESTROY IT TO THE END," Dan. vii. 26. 'Tis true the Pope is at the Vatican, and the French with their 15,000 bayonets occupy the city of Rome, but the appointed hour is near and her destruction is inevitable, "For her plagues shall come upon her in one day, death and famine, and she shall be utterly burned with fire, for strong is the Lord who judgeth her," Rev. xviii. 8. And woe unto France for her association with her, for all the righteous blood she has shed, and the assistance she has rendered in the support of Antichrist, shall be required at her hands. I believe that which was spoken by our Lord to the Jews, and which was fulfilled to the very letter in the experience of that nation, may be spoken in reference to the French nation, that all the righteous blood which has been shed by their forefathers shall be REQUIRED OF THE PRESENT GENERATION. No nation or individual ever escaped the judgments of God who ever joined affinity to Rome. The arms of Napoleon Bonaparte met with constant success so long as they opposed the Pope, but no sooner did he assist in his reestablishment than a sad reverse of circumstances overtook him, which ended in the defeat of his wonderful Army and his disgraceful banishment to St. Helena. And thus, it may be said, as the Lord declared of Pharoah of old, by the Prophet Ezekiel, "Behold I am against Pharoah king of Egypt, and will break his arms, and will cause the sword to fall out of his hand, and he shall groan with the groaning of a deadly wounded man." Nor must Louis Napoleon Bonaparte expect anything better but a more ignominious end, unless, when the Assembly shall meet, he shall agree with them to withdraw the Army from Rome, and shall endeavour to suppress the power of the Pope, and overthrow a system which has ever been a bane to mankind; nothing else can possibly save him from speedy destruction. That Jesuit, M. de Montalembert, in his commendation of Louis Napoleon, has very clearly shown that all his movements have been sanctioned by the Romish Priests, and have given great satisfaction at the Vatican. For some time past they have been in an anxious state lest the infidels of France should put their threats into execution, and also withdraw the French Army; but now their fears are removed, and their prospects bear a different aspect. The Pope and his Cardinals, no doubt, are settling down at their ease. The fears they had in regard to their brethern in France, and their own personal safety, is now at an end; and their conclusion is, they are now in peace and safety.—This, then, is a positive proof that their destruction is nigh; hence the Apostal Paul exclaimed, in writing to the Thessalonians, "When they shall say peace and safety, than sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child, and they shall not escape." Thes. v. 3.

A MILLENARIAN.

High Street, Dec. 29, 1851.

☞ The Fredericton *Head Quarters* says—"the House of Assembly have now fairly got to work. Most of the petitions likely to be presented for any purpose during the Session, are now in, and the business has so far progressed in a way which appears to give satisfaction to all parties in the House, and to the country. There has not been a Session for many years where a greater unanimity of feeling prevailed among the members of the House of Assembly, and the amount of business already disposed of, is perhaps larger than has been accomplished in the same time at the beginning of a Session during the sittings of the last two Provincial Parliaments. There has been little debating but the business of the country has steadily progressed, and from present appearances we should imagine that the Session would not be a very long one.

THE DELEGATION FROM CANADA.—The Hon. Mr. Hincks, and the Hon'bles. Messrs. Young and Tache, left this City on Saturday morning last, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Chandler, a leading member of the Executive Government of this Province. It is supposed that they have gone to confer with the members of the Government of Nova Scotia on the all-engrossing subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and it is more than probable that on the return of the Hon. Mr. Chandler, some measure will be introduced in the Legislature of this Province, which will show how far New-Brunswick is prepared to follow up the legislation already had in Canada and Nova Scotia to forward the desired object. It is said here that the Canadian gentlemen are in favour of the route via the Valley of the St. John River; but we believe nothing has yet transpired of the views of the Executive Government of this Province on the route which they will be prepared to recommend, nor is it probable that anything connected with the matter will be publicly known until the subject is brought up for discussion in the Legislature.—*Ib.*

[These gentlemen arrived in St. John on Saturday evening, proceeded immediately on their journey, and were present at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature yesterday.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, the Rev. A. Stewart, A. M., delivered a very interesting lecture to a respectable audience, on *Arctic Discoveries*. The lecturer carried his audience chronologically through the various attempts at the discovery, first, of a North East passage to the East Indies, and, next, of a North West passage to the Pacific, which have all proved fruitless with respect to the direct object of persuit, but still of great importance in respect to other geographical discoveries. The names of Gaspar de Cotereal, Sir Hugh Willoughby, and Richard Chancellor and William Barentz, were mentioned in connexion with the North East voyages; and Frobisher, Davis, Baffin, Hudson, Ross, Parry, and the lamented Sir John Franklin, in connexion with the North West attempts at discovery. We recommend to the young to sit down, with a Map of the Northern Hemisphere before them, and, pondering over these names, try, to recall the particular geographical discoveries with which each of them is associated, as well as the interesting anecdotes with which the lecture abounded.—[Observer of Tuesday.

Next Monday evening, the Rev. W. Francis, A. M., will lecture on *American Slavery*.

Nova Scotia Le[gislature]

THE GOVERNOR'S [illegible]