

Colonial Representatives in England.

Capitalists, as compared with other classes, are visiting England, are suffering less under some peculiar disadvantages, are converging with an unbroken front on the same issues, and are united with all strands from such foreign countries as South America, India, the East, &c. James A. Froude counts how many of these Ambassadors who have been in England, exact the interest of his own private property, and to promote their personal views through that influence, which is his own privileged office as a man of his time. All British Colonists from whatever corner of the world, arriving in England, can only apply in any similar way to one man, the Colonial Secretary. This Official has his hands sufficiently full of business, and probably possesses any personal attention; and as to his aiding them in the prosecution of any private object, or the attainment of some important purpose, it is altogether out of the question to expect. Why should foreigners thus possess in the Imperial Capital advantages so decided, which are denied to the Colonial subjects of the British Empire? These considerations have induced many to argue that it is high time the more important Colonies had respectively special representatives, accredited agents, clearly recognised, and responsible official position the character of Ambassadors. We do not see any sufficient reason, why such should not be the case; but it is easy enough to discern many advantages and increased facilities accruing from such arrangements to the Colonies at large, as well as to individuals. Cordiality would be promoted and the bonds of Union knit more closely together. A more correct view could be obtained of the motives and dealings of the Home Ministry; and the chief direct causes of feelings of animosity, so frequently excited against the Colonial Office would be in a great measure removed.

The Ostend/Secret Conference of America

CANADA.—On Monday the 5th instant, His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded from Quebec to Montreal to inaugurate the great Provincial Exhibition, opened the latter city at 12 o'clock the next day. This was his Excellency's first visit to Montreal and indeed the first time he has been to Quebec since his assumption of the Government.

It is gratifying to see our former respect-
Governor so well received by our fellow-
onists of Canada; and it is certainly no
gratifying to see him and other influ-
personages laboring in "an effort to diffu-
over the continent of Europe, and through
the British Isles, a more correct and gen-
knowledge of the geology, mineralogy, na-
ral history, agriculture, statistics, and com-
of Canada."—[Wood's Jour.

LATEST
ENGLISH NEWS.

When we point to our higher last week, of the "Liquor Bill," brought forward by the Provincial Secretary, we scarcely thought when it came to be discussed in the House that such an oppressive and arbitrary law would ever pass the third reading, and be sent before the Legislative Council, but such is our surprise, (and we may add indignation,) in the result, that the Bill having passed by majority of *four* in the Assembly, the number of it being 21, and against it 17, its members, we understand, having taken themselves when the Votes were taken, whether microscopical or not, cannot say.

No man will submit to be driven, or he will not feel worthy the name of *man*! and will tell *minority* of our population *their* the *majority* into being "Total Abstinence" men?" No, the idea is preposterous, the principle is wrong, and their desired end impracticable, rather than submit to such a law, (were even possible to carry it out in detail), we venture to predict that in a few months a large portion of the population of this Province would quit its shores for some Foreign country, where their style of living would be interfered with by meddling legislators where their homes and hearths would be sacred from the intrusion of any *Peace Officer* who may, with or without warrant, search and seize on *liquors*, and when a drunkard, even, (blameable and punishable as he is, ought to be) would not be liable to be incarcerated, at the will and pleasure of Justice until he consented to give information with all the *prison* and *place*, of where and at which, he may have purchased and taken

We do but echo the words of the learned Judge Wilmot, (himself a "Temperance man,") in his charge to the Grand Jury of County, about this time last year, when he unhesitatingly declared ^{his} conviction that "Temperance cause" can never be advanced by moral suasion, and therefore if we are by ^{this} ground supported as we are by opinion of one so learned and so experienced and pitting entirely on one side, the ^{gross} injustice of the law, we call on the Council to throw out the bill, or should they do so, we would respectfully urge on His Lt. Governor to follow the example of former Seymour, of the State of New York, of vetoing it, and thereby gain credit which Governor Seymour received in the minds of all right thinking people when he refused his assent to a similar bill which had passed the Assembly and Senate of that State.

England's Battles by Sea and Land. We have received from the Agent, for Publishers, Nos 3 and 4, of this interesting work. The plates are beautifully engraved and the history well written. We are indebted for the thirty-fourth number Shakspeare's Plays. The above, with numerous other useful and interesting works are publishing by Messrs. Tait & Co., of London, and can be obtained from the Agent.

C. R. Hatheway, and S. H. Whitlock Esq.,
quires, have been appointed Commissioners
for taking examination of persons applying
for warrants against absconding, concealed
or absent debtors' estates.

Boston, March 27.

Some severe fighting at Sebastopol, but no changes. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat 2d. lower. Four 1s. 10d. — Corn 1s. lower. Cotton 93.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
Provincial Parliament.

MARCH 20.—The House today, after

The first is supposed with possibly a small minority, at least, to be probably and inevitably a slight loss.

An animated discussion took place in the Council chamber on the subject proposed. General Dixon, on the subject of the organization of the Militia, from this point probably, commenced a long and interesting discourse on the defence of the country. He then proposed the Hon. Messrs. Saunders & Roberts should publicly express their views on the subject.

On the 21st of May, the Mayor of London, Mr. Hume, has been elected an honorary member of the Auxiliary General, and it is said that he now means to be by the sword to raise the flag, and that all other patriots, in addition to a license, have the courtesy of the owners.

The Lifer Bill was next introduced, a first not the day hand-omely supported. Mr. Steadman. Speeches were afterwards made on behalf of the Bill by Messrs. M. Adam, Tibbets, Wilmut and Hathaway and against it by Messrs. McNaught, Montgomery, Ritchie, and Marpherson. A motion for postponement for three months being put the House divided. For the yeas 17; against it, 21.

For the Bill—Speaker, Fisher, Brown, Tiley, McAdams, Gilmore, Wilmut, McLeod, Purdy, Stevens, McLellan, Steiman, Cutler, Ferris, Lund, Hayward, Halloway, Taylor, Connel, Tibbitts—21.

Against—Richie, Smith, Johnson, Bauman, Gray, Harding, Landry, McPhee, Street, Kerr, Partelow, McNaughton, E. Buford, Montgomery, McPheon—17.

Adopted by the Court—English and

The principle of the bill being thus sustained, Hon. Mr. Ritchie rose and declared he would assist the friends of the bill in carrying out its details. The bill is now (half past five o'clock) in progress, section by section, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2

A Petition presented by Hon. Mr. Esdaile purporting to be from the new Board of Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad became the subject of some discussion. Hon. Messrs. Hill and Hatch denied legal constitution of the body forwarding petition, as they had neither been legally summoned nor constituted; and in the meantime had constituted themselves into a Board, by securing the services of the Secy.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE ON
SUNDAY. The Members of the New York
Legislature seem to have had a great time
at Randall's Island and (Blackwell's) Island
where they went to visit the Institution.
A bar was opened on board the boat which
conveyed the guests of the city, and was
evidently intended "for use rather than sen-
tation." Alas! danger there were to be
hundred bottles of wine, any quantity
brandy, and one pitcher of water, but really
nothing to drink. The wine of the stroke
was drowned in the Randall's Island
drinks broke up the row. A company
and an old man met a fight on the way
home, but harm was done, except in the
reputations, and they were beyond the
reach of serious damage.

an earnest effort of Lieut. Governor Raymond, in a brilliant opening speech, to free the noisy party of the company to their seats, seconded by Governor Linnard, Mr. Colman and others, the rapidly increasing general, the ladies became much excited, and the escort of the Lieut. Governor, aldermen and an ex-alderman getting a quarrel, and almost a fight, the company shared the excitement, the police were compelled forcibly to quell the disorder, and 300

gaining prominence, broke up a riot on Wednesday the legislators visited High bridge and other places, in a motor car, and decreed many, although the hundred bottles of wine were drunk upon a festival.

And this is a Legislature over which, judges have been \$100, as heralding, red, upon to New York, by the passage of the Malicious Liquor Law.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 11.—Vice Admiral the Hon. William Fitzwilliam Owen has been appointed to receive a pension of £10,000 a year, as provided for in Her Majesty's Order in Council of 25th June, 1851, vacated by the decease of Vice Admiral Owen, and has been removed to the reserved half pay accordingly.

AUSTRALIA.—Australia does not yet begining of December. Serious disturbances had occurred at Brisbane, arising from hostility to the payment of the diggers' tax, the result of the refusal of the authorities to grant an unpopulated demand for a pardon received of prisoners retel of tolerance, who continued apparently the principal group of the outbreak. The disturbances had remained the form of rebellion. The diggers had armed themselves and fought with the troops, the latter consisting of detachments of the 40th and 12th Regiments. Several of the insurgents were shot, and many of the diggers were slain. Mr. Commissioner R. W. Hay was present in the field at the diggers' headquarters, but he had been held at a distance by the diggers, at which a party of about 200 prisoners was detained, as also the dismissal of Mr. Foster, the local St. Secretary.

The Argus of Dec. 6 says the late Post-
office had resigned. Melbourne was
one of the greatest excitements, and ev-
ery one in the service of the government
sworn in as a special constable, not except-
ing the post office clerks, so that on the arrival
of the Argus from England, the post office
was closed. The greatest excitement
prevailed. The diggers had raised the banner
of independence.

Later from Australia.—Sydney dated the 20th Dec., received by way of California, since that the riot at Ballarat, grew out of the mine tax. (the commencement which was previously heard of), had resulted in a conflict between the troops and miners in which twelve miners and twenty troops were killed.

Kossuth in a letter to the New-York Times says "Dear with me for telling you the Americans may proudly applaud themselves and scorn inly tale with indignation and a — yet it is a *fact* that never since the United States have been independent, never they stood so low in the estimation of the world as just now, when it was within reach of their hands to stand higher than nation ever did before."

The Reciprocity Treaty.—One hundred and fifty guns were fired on the afternoon of the 19th inst., by the citizens of Rochester in honor of the Reciprocity-treaty proclamation of President Pierce.

A prospectus has been in circulation in Paris for a pleasure trip to Sebastopol, at the commencement of the Spring season. The travellers are to start from Paris, and proceed to Marseilles, thence to Constantinople, next to the Crimea afterwards to Egypt, and finally home by Algeria. The vessel employed for the tour to the East is the *Le*

EXPLOSIVE FIRE WOOD—A cabinet maker on Exchange street having been for some time conscious of frequent intrusions upon a pile of lumber in the rear of his shop, for the purpose of detecting the thief resorted to the somewhat questionable expedient of inserting several charges of gunpowder into some pieces of board, and laying them where the thief, upon his next return, would undoubtedly get them into his hands. The scheme it appears, was successful.

Our Sunday the keeper of a boarding house in the vicinity, while pulling saw wood into his stove, was disagreeably startled by a loud report from within, followed by another in quick succession, breaking the stove; upsetting the breakfast coffee pot, scalding a negro girl, and throwing the who

Some of the boarders, by whom the affair leaked out, sagaciously guessed at the cause, and upon examination of a remaining slice of wood which they found charred and flanged, felt perfectly assured in the matter. — *Portland Advertiser*.

York, a new works in first class steam is certain to be put on the route between Portland and New York. The "Ocean Bird" is the name of the new boat. She is 1800 tons burden, and is expected to make the run in 20 hours, at the same time, not stopped by the sound horns and the railroad from Boston. The price of passage will be \$6, including meals, a saving of 100 per cent, which cannot fail to secure business for this new route the whole South-east. The new boat can be made subservient to Portland. The new run will be a fair trial, and will deliver a verdict which the citizens of Portland will, I think, not fail to acknowledge as a decided advantage over the present system.—[B.]

London, 18th. The high, rough, irregular, and soot-black smoke of the Old Combs is as strong as ever, while the current high wind has been in a great measure arrested. Almost every ship loading this port for England takes out a quantity of fuel, of the passengers. Some attribute the change, in influence of the "Knox-Northington," to a majority of instances in 1878, from improved condition of both lands under operation of the "Lancasterian Association," and to the increased demand for fuel. Should the proposed law of Parliament regarding passenger ships be sanctioned, immigration to this country will be seriously diminished. Germany, on the contrary, will continue to pour in upon us large numbers. — *Journal of Commerce.*

The frequency of murders in the United States is appalling. It may be said to be national crime, as it is in Corsica; for it would seem as if the fierce Corsican *Vandita* was as life here as it is in the Napoleonic isle. The newspaper records of the bloated murders which are perpetrated in the different States of this Union, during any given year, would alone fill a stout volume. *Boston Chronicle.*

Sam Patch Outdone.—In Staten Island, N. Y., a little boy four years old wandered from the house of his parents. Not returning in a reasonable time, search was made for him, and his tracks were followed to the brink of a perpendicular precipice, one hundred feet in height, which overlooks the bay. Here they ceased, and his parents, knowing that he had fallen over, were a minute sitting with the thought that he was probably lying, bruised, and dead at the bottom. Of

"A dim speck could be seen through gathering shades of night, in the snow down beneath. After a long time the speck was reached, and discovered to be simply a hole in the snow where the boy had fallen, and his track led from the spot down bank of the stream. Further search was made, and the lost one was at length discovered sitting on the frozen ground and shivering with the cold. He had received no injury from his fall, save a slight bruise upon head.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—This machine, of which we have spoken before in *Farmer*, has at last reached Boston, and been tested. The trial took place on Saturday. We copy the following account of its

On Saturday, at three o'clock, P. M., an immense concourse of people assembled at the corner of Park and Tremont Streets to witness the first operations in Boston of the Steam Fire Engine called the "M. Greenwood," which was built by order of the Corporation, at Cushman, at a cost about nine thousand dollars. A description of the machine has already been given; we propose here only a brief account of its performance. At three o'clock the engine was hauled to the wood between the buildings and in the space of seven minutes after a stream of water issued from a pipe, it was thrown an immense height. The water-hand engines present, which, for long periods, sent water as great an altitude, the steam from the steamer was of far more volume and exhaustless. The apparatus was tested as to its capacity in throwing one, two, three and four streams of water, and its performance gave general satisfaction. It will prove a powerful auxiliary to our fire department, and will be most useful in cases of fire in high buildings. There is, as yet, a little feeling against it. Miles