The Chronicle.

Saint John, January 16, 1852.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH ON THE RAILWAY SUBJECT.

Fredericton, Jan. 15th, 1852.

Despatch—No. 292.

Copy. Downing Street, 27th Nov., 1851.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 32, enclosing a copy of the Speech with which you opened the extra Session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the 14th inst., and I consider it necessary to point out to you without loss of time, an error into which you have fallen, and which I much regret. In stating that Her Majesty's Council are prepared to recommend to Parliament that provision, should be made for raising with the guarantee of the British Treasury the funds required for the construction of both the lines of Railways adverted to in your Speech to the Provincial Legislature, upon reference to the correspondence transmitted in my Despatch, No. 260, of the 14th of March last, you will find that it is distinctly stated that the only Railway for which Her Majesty's Government will think it right to call upon Parliament for assistance would be one calculated to promote the interests of the whole British Empire by establishing a line of communication between the Provinces in North America. It was alluded that there would be no objection to the plan which might be decided upon, including 'a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railways and the Railways of the United States,' but it is obvious from the whole tenor of the communication made to Mr. Howe and of the Despatches which I addressed to yourself and the Governor General, that while Her Majesty's Government entertained no objection to the establishment of a Railway communication with the United States, it was not anticipated that the assistance of Parliament should be applied for this or for any other object than the junction of the main Line connecting the British Provinces.

Looking to the large amount of the expenditure which would have to be incurred for that object, I do not anticipate that it would be in the power of Her Majesty's Government to extend to other lines the assistance which it is prepared to grant to the main one in question, though until some definite proposal is made on the part of the three Provincial Legislatures no final decision can be adopted.

I am &c., GREY.

Addressed to His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

(*Copied from the News Room Bulletin Board.*)

Fredericton, Jan. 14. 2 1-2 o'clk.

Some petitions were presented. In reply to a question from Mr. Botsford, Mr. Partelow stated that Government had not yet prepared measures respecting mining leases. In reply to Mr. Williston, he said they were not prepared to give information respecting the Auditor General. In reply to Mr. Cutler, Wilmot stated the subject of granting lands along the Railway lines was under the consideration of the Council. Another talk about the Debates. The Despatches will be laid on the table to-morrow. The Address in reply to the Speech has been presented, and the Governor's reply communicated; the house soon after adjourned.

(*From the Morning Freeman.*)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, January 9.

This morning was spent in naming the standing Committees.

Mr. McLeod, when the motion for appointing the Committe on Schools was made by Mr. Taylor, proposed as an amendment, that as sufficient provision was made by law for the maintenance of schools, and the payment of teachers, &c., no petition should be received during this session for a grant to any teacher.

Mr. Hanington thought that the habit of petitioning had gone too far and should be checked, but such a resolution could not pass, as it would cause much injustice to be done.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The Speaker then declared what he understood to be the wishes of the house, with respect to the arrangements for the Session. The lobby was as usual to be open to the public. The new gallery to be for the ladies, and the lords, the members of the Legislative Council, the lobby under this to be occupied only by the members and strangers holding official situations.

Mr. English wished it should be determined whether admission to the gallery was to be by ticket, or if it would be open to all. The ladies of Fredericton had a right to know what the arrangements were to be.

A most interesting and important discussion followed, in which the Att'y. General and several leading members took part. Mr. Needham did not think the members of the Council ladies, and as the gallery was for ladies he would exclude all others.

The Attorney General was opposed to the indiscriminate admission of all ladies black or white; he thought they should have tickets.—The admission to the House of Lords was by tickets.

Mr. Needham thought the only ticket necessary was a fair face.

Mr. English did not wish it to be understood that he was in favour of requiring tickets; he thought the practice that prevailed in Congress should be followed.

After some others spoke the question was settled.

Mr. Nedham's Bill to amend the laws relating to the practice, &c. in the Courts of Law was read a second time.

Mr. Needham said the Bill was an important one, and differed in many important points from that he had introduced last year; he would therefore move that 200 copies of it be printed.

Mr. Gray seconded the resolution. He had himself prepared a Bill of a similar nature, which he would propose should be printed. Out of the two they could probably get something for the benefit of the country.

The Att'y General presented a petition from Judge Parker on behalf of the holders of certain Debentures of the County of St. John for a sum of £1400 borrowed for the purpose of building the House of Correction since become the Provincial Penitentiary. The petition entered into the merits of the case. He also obtained leave to bring in the Bill for the purpose of raising this amount by assessment on the County, lately read before the Grand Jury. It was read a first time.

He also brought in a Bill to annex the new territory of the County of Victoria. This is the territory obtained from Canada by the late decision.

Mr. Gray presented petitions from Anne Gordon, S. D. Millar, J. W. Loan and Thomas Connors, Teachers in the County of St. John.

Mr. Williston presented a petition for return of duties paid a second time on a case of earthenware imported for Dr. Gordon of Bathurst.

Mr. Barbarie—Petition from the Postmaster of Hamilton for increased remuneration.

Att'y. General—Petition of James Hanson for return of duties on articles imported for the erection of St. Andrews Church, Newcastle.

While the petitions were being presented, another discussion arose respecting the galleries, and the right of the Reporters. In the recent alteration all the Reporters boxes but one has been removed, and the Reporters employed by Mr. Simpson sat in the Ladies' Gallery. The Reporter from St. John, having for the present no other place. Mr. Needham at his request, asked permission for him to sit there.

Mr. Needham asked by what right the Reporters were in the Gallery, and if all Reporters were to be admitted there?

Mr. Barbarie wished to know what the Committee on Reporting had done? If the Reporters in the Gallery were employed by the Contractor, it would make some difference, as he understood the place was intended for them.

Mr. Needham said that the Committee had, as yet, decided on nothing, but this was immaterial: if one Reporter had a right to be there, all should be there.

Mr. Hanington thought all the Reporters should be placed in the front gallery, as before, and proposed a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Taylor explained—a place was being fitted up for Mr. Anglin.

Mr. Scoullar, and others, took part in the discussion—they would not agree to recognize any of the Reporters [illegible]. It was [illegible] remain in the gallery until some arrangement was made.

Mr. Cutler presented the petition of William Fitzgerald, of Richibucto, praying remuneration for extra work done on a bridge over the Richibucto.

Mr. Hatheway said this petition had been before the house last session, and much time had been devoted to its consideration: he did not think that the petition should be now received, unless there were some new facts to bring before the house.

Mr. Cutler said that the petition was rejected last year, because the reply to certain inquires were not satisfactory, owing to the want of information. That information was now ready and would be submitted.

The Provincial Sec'y. thought it better to refer [illegible]

Others opposed its being referred to a committee, as the former committee had reported favourably, and it had been lost in the house.

Ordered to lie on the table.

BOUNTIES ON BEARS AND WOLVES.

Hon. Mr. Partelow would state as a member of the Government, that they had for some time looked with suspicion on the claims made for these bounties. One person had put in a claim for £100 and this was so glaring that they did not issue a warrant. The claims had since accumulated to £300. The government had acted strictly according to law, issuing a warrant for £10 only at a time; he had always serious doubts about impositions being practised, and these were much strengthened by the display of last year, when it was seen that most of the Wolves noses were Lucifee's noses; he had hoped that the matter would be settled by the repeal of the law, not by its re-enactment in any shape. No doubt but great impositions were practised.

Mr. Porter said it was doubted by some whether there were any wolves at all in Charlotte.—More money was paid on the American side than on ours, as the bounty there was nine dollars.—Whatever the reason the arrivals seemed on the increase. Some years ago they had no Moose in Charlotte, now they had many. A story was told of a man who every year bro't in a number of young moose, and being asked why he never had any others and how he got these, said he had a Doe in an old tree where he regularly got the young ones, but he had no notion of killing the old ones, as that would stop the supply: he would vote for the repeal of the act.

Mr. Hatheway said that they must repeal the act altogether, or make a new act for Charlotte: the matter was referred to committee.

The Secretary said the Journals were now very lengthy ones for the day and proposed an adjournment.

The house then adjourned shortly before 2 o'clock.

Saturday, January 10.

Nearly all day occupied in a debate on Reporting.

Mr. Ryan read the report, which is signed by only three members, he thought it consistent with the public service, was not satisfied with all the proceedings but denied assertions made against the Committee—afterwards explained how he had acted.

Mr. English explained why he did not sign at first, had agreed to accept the tender on condition that Anglin should be one of the Reporters, after explanation signed because it was the best and only course now left.

Mr. Taylor said Simpson's appeared the lowest tender and was opposed to interfering with the appointment of Reporters.

Mr. Hanington knew nothing of the arrangement till he arrived, thought it improper to use influence in the appointment of Reporters, supposed the best that could now be done was to accept the report.

Mr. Needham thought Anglin's the lowest tender and should have been accepted.

Mr. Gray made a long speech charging Anglin with not pursuing a straightforward manly course doing what no man born in this country would do in not asking him the question—tried to show colouring and artifice in statements in his paper—discoloring reports, and said that he had told Simpson he would not vote for Anglin as a Reporter—that the majority of the house would not, and thought from the course he had pursued the last six months the house could have no confidence in him—alluded to proceeding's at late Railway Meeting.

Some words passed between Messrs. Scoullar and Gray, and after observations from some other members, the report was accepted without a division.

On motion of Mr. Partelow resolutions confirmatory were adopted, 2500 copies ordered to be printed.

Some petitions were presented and Bills read.

The Committee of Privilege reported that the construction of the scrutiny law rested with the house, that though opposed to the strict letter, they could not strike a new Committee on Petition of Mr. Boyd.

The Committe on the scrutiny between Gilbert and Chapman reported.

Messrs. Gray and Scoullar applied for leave of absence next week—granted.

House adjourned.

SPEECH OF MR. GRAY ON REPORTING OF THE DEBATES.

Hon. Mr. Gray said he would ask the indulgence of the house for a few moments, as the question was one in which he was most involved, personal charges being made against him; he had no hesitation in saying that if there was any responsibility, he, though not chairman of the committee, was willing to take it: he did what he believed best and what he thought he could explain to the satisfaction of the house. The members of the committee lived at great distances, and it was agreed that as he lived in a central place, the papers should be left at his office where the business could be done most conveniently. Mr. Ryan, the chairman, called at his office, and the notice was prepared which was subsequently published. This Mr. Ryan brought to Fredericton where it was approved of by Mr. Taylor; he (Mr. G.) afterwards forwarded it to Messrs. Hanington and Steves, and he had letters from them approving of the advertisement. The reason why the notice was drawn up in this way was, that the previous mode of reporting had been injudicious and unsatisfactory. There was no reporter responsible to the members, and any reporter could discolour the speeches and proceedings of the house if he pleased. In the outset he wished to state, that he did not want to prevent any Reporter being in the gallery, but he did say that they should have a contractor, so that if a member had reason to complain of the way in which his speech was reported, he would be able to obtain redress. The Reporters should be men irrespective of party, who did not take a violent part on either side, were careless of who succeeded and would give the speeches of all parties without colouring. The Nova Scotia mode of publishing the Debates, he thought a better one, but in this, the motions, divisions, &c. were not included, and as it was for the sake of these the Journals were so much looked for, he thought if he could make this include the resolutions, amendments and divisions, it would be an improvement.—The notice was so worded—(here Mr. Gray read the notice.) For facility of reference and being in a central place, though not chairman, it was agreed that tenders should be sent to my office. Nothing further was done until the tenders began to come in.—There was one thing he would wish to state in the mean time: he held in his hand a paper called the "Weekly Freeman," in this there were a great many letters on this subject, obtained by much trouble, which could all be obviated if the straightforward manly English way had been followed by the editor of that paper, the way pursued by the people of this country, and not one single line had been addressed to him, asking the information sought in this circuitous way: he would draw attention for one moment to an insinuation contained in the article of this same paper, to show the way in which a charge was attempted to be made out. It was insinuated in this article that he (Mr. G.) had kept the advertisement back for some purpose. This he would unhesitatingly deny. The charge was wholly incorrect and unfounded; his respect for the house would prevent the use of coarser language, though a coarser term could well be applied. The advertisement had been sent to Mr. Hannington who had sent to Mr. Steves, and the moment he (Mr. G.) received it back, it was sent to the Courier and [illegible] and was published in every County, so that there was no attempt at concealment, and therefore this insinuation brought forward to support the other charges fell to the ground. On the day of opening the tenders, Mr. Needham came to his office. The tenders were opened in the order in which they were received. There was nothing further done for some time. From the first of October to the last was a busy time in Saint John, an election was going on in which he was himself deeply interested, and the excitement of that time perhaps exceeded any that had preceded it. During October little was done. Mr. English was in Saint John and often called at his office—The papers were put in his hand without comment of any kind. Not a paper was witheld, and he sat there day after day, he (Mr. Gray) pursuing his usual business. Mr. English at that time signed a memorandum. Mr. Gray read the memorandum to the effect that he (Mr. English) having examined the several tenders, thought Mr. Simson's should be accepted. On the 25th of October, he (Mr G.) laid the tenders before Mr. Taylor. They calculated the tenders carefully and took the circumstances of the parties into account; he would state openly, that he did not think the lowest tender should be accepted, the object was not so much to save a few pounds as to get the reports of the speeches, and the statement of their proceedings put fully and fairly before the country. A person may tender for so low a sum that he would not be able to carry out his contract, and under such circumstances what would the constituencies say to their representatives; what would then be the charge. Therefore he would say the object was not to look at the lowest tender but that they should look at the position of the parties, and see whether they were provided with a suitable Press and all that was required for the purpose, so that no contingency could arise that would prevent this correct statement going before the public in the way most consistent with the public service.

Mr. Taylor then signed a memorandum to the effect that Mr. Simson's tender should be accepted.

Monday Jan. 12.

Mr. Johnston presented petitions relative to the Registry Office, and for a Wharf for Steamers, a Bill for this was read a first time.

Mr. Chapman introduced a Bill to amend the Consolidated Parish Laws—some other Bills were introduced.

The Address in answer to the Speech is the order of the day—there will be no amendment moved—there may be a division on some of the clauses—there are but few members in attendance.

The Address in answer to the Speech has passed. Amendments were proposed to the 5th and 6th clauses, relative to railroads.

Mr. Needham objected to the sixth, as binding the house to open railroads, connecting the Provinces.

Mr. Johnson objected to the fifth, as binding the house to any Bill, for removing difficulties in the way of the Facility Bills, and wished both reads in one boat—proposed an amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Hanington thought the intention was to squeeze out the Portland line, and wished a decided expression of opinion—he proposed an amendment to the fifth, to the effect, that the completion of the Portland line would add largely to the prosperity of the Province.

The Attorney General thought it unnecessary to repeat what the house had already declared by Bills, last year, and as a Bill would now be introduced to make the necessary amendments.

Mr. Partelow said the house had expressed its opinion last year.

The amendment was lost without a division.

Mr. Beardsley proposed that the sixth clause be expunged.

Mr. English seconded, he did not believe any railroad would pay.

The Attorney General had previously inserted words, that the house rejoiced. His Excellency believed railroads would be beneficial—the intention was, that the address should be non-committal—there was no pledge implied.—the house was bound to nothing.

Several members thought the house bound by the paragraph.

On the division for expunging—yeas,—English, Beardsley, Lewis, Earle, Cutler, Gilbert, Needham, Fitzgerald, Hatheway, and Chapman. Against, 25, lost.

Messrs. Johnson, Barbarie, Partelow, and Gordon, spoke in favour of the Inter-Colonial line.

Messrs. Needham and Harding, against.

Mr. Hanington preferred the Euro, can and North American.

The Speaker thought the people preferred it.

Mr. Botsford thought the people preferred that the Government should undertake the work.

Mr. Cutler said, what the Province should give what it could repay.

Mr. Wilmot said the people required railroads, but how they were to be undertaken was another question. Others spoke of the noncommittal nature of the address, but there was no amendment carried.—House adjourned.

In the Council, Mr. Botsford asked if Government were prepared to bring down a Government measure for Railways.

Mr. Chandler replied that a Bill had been prepared, but that in consequence of a recent Despatch from the Colonial office, the plan would be suspended.

Wednesday, January 14.

A number of Petitions were presented to-day.—Many for Teachers; some for a Wharf in Albert; a Break Water at Herring Cove, do.; a Pier at Oak Point on the river, by Thomas Parks; for remuneration for making the head lands, &c., in the Bay of Fundy, by John Murray; in favour of the Bills to settle the City Debt, by the Corporation, &c., &c.

Mr. Cutler asked whether the Government had come to the determination of refusing to sell the lands along the line of Railway. In his County, Kent, it was found to be a great inconvenience; many applications had been made and not acceded to.

We understood the Hon. Surveyor General to state that the subject was at present under the consideration of the Executive. Over a thousand applications for lands along the contemplated line of Railways were now lying in the Crown Land Office.

Mr. Hanington said that the refusal to dispose of those lands was working much harm in his County also—that persons who had taken farms in the hope that others would settle by them and assist in the making of roads, &c., were now abandoning their farms because all others were prevented from settling near them. The Government, he thought, was bound to reserve these lands only by the address of the House, the terms of which were not complied with. He hoped that they would see the necessity of disposing of any other portion of those lands, that may be required by actual settlers, and not for purposes of speculation. The progress of country should not be retarded awaiting the issue of the negotiations on the Railroad.

Capt. Robinson said that the Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Line had assured the settlers along that line that they would be treated on the same terms as those who had obtained Government grants. The conversation dropped.

Mr. Robinson would ask the Provincial Secretary if the Government had prepared any measure to remove the difficulties relative to mining leases, the right of entry, &c.

We understood the Secretary to say that he believed no such measure was yet prepared.

Mr. Williston asked if the Government were prepared to lay any information before the House relative to the reduction of the expense attending the office of the Auditor General. The question had been discussed last Session, and if the Government were not prepared to lay some information before the House, he (Mr. W.) would move in the matter at an early day.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary said the Government were not prepared to furnish any information [illegible] ber had better wait until the accounts came in and then he could make any motion he pleased.

The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to repeal an Act relating to the local Government of Counties, Towns and Parishes, &c.

Mr. Chapman explained the Bill. It was meant to repeal an Act passed last Session giving the Magistrates in Sessions the power to make certain regulations with regard to the breaking of Roads in winter—the mode of fixing shafts on sleds, &c., &c. It was a very strict and an unnecessary law carried out in his County in a very arbitrary and tyrannical manner, and he was obliged to pledge himself to his constituents to move its repeal.

Mr. Hannington supported the Bill.—The Magistrates of Westmoreland ran riot in their newly acquired power, and a minority passed the most stringent regulations on his head. He (Mr. H.) tried to get the power rescinded, but the Sessions refused. Great inconvenience was caused by this in some Parishes of Westmorland. He hoped the Bill would pass.

Mr. Needham, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Williston, and Mr. Earle opposed the Bill. No part of the Province except Westmorland complained of the Bill—there may be a special Bill for Westmorland if this would answer, but the rest of the Country did not want the law repealed—there should be controul of these things somewhere.

Mr. McPhelim supported the Bill. The provisions were carried out in Kent and caused much inconvenience.

Mr. Partelow would oppose the Bill.—If the people complained of the way in which the Magistrates managed their matters they could take the management out of their hands. They had a remedy in the Municipal Corporations Bill.

Mr. Johnson hardly thought matters would be much mended by adopting this law as it now stood.

Mr. Hatheway thought the whole law relating to highways should be revised.—The Sessions had not the proper powers at present to make the necessary regulations on those matters.

Dr. Thomson thought the whole law should be revised. There is now virtually no Road law at all.

Progress was reported.

There was another long conversation respecting the transmission of the debates, several hon. members expressing great doubts as to the mode of disposing of them. There was a strong indisposition to undertake the task of distribution, and few would agree that another messenger should be employed. Several propositions were made and much time consumed, and then the matter dropped, the understanding being that the number be received in full and managed as best they could.

After a cessation of some time the House proceeded to present the address at 2 1-2 o'clk., and being returned, and the usual formality being gone through they adjourned.

☞ Sealed tenders will be received at the Secretary's office, Prince Edward Island, until the 5th of April next, for the running of a Steamer, of not less than 50 horse power, to carry the mails twice a week between Charlottetown and Pictou for the term of three years.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Monday evening, D. S. Kerr, Esq., of Fredericton, delivered an extempore address on the means of improving and elevating the condition of the Province.—On some points the lecturer was very happy in enforcing the subject upon the attention of his hearers, which is well worthy the attention of every lover of his country.

Next Monday evening, Wm. Watts, Esq., of Fredericton, will lecture before the Institute.—Subject—"An hour with Mrs. Hemans, L. E. L., Mary Howitt, Eliza Cook, and Mrs. Norton."—*New Bruns.*

Mr. Wishart delivered an excellent Lecture last evening, on House Keeping, to a numerous audience. This popular lecturer will deliver the last of the course on next Thursday evening.

☞ We learn from the Fredericton *Head Quarters*, that a Theatrical Company have come from the United States, for the purpose of giving some amusements to the Frederictonians.

☞ The Amateurs belonging to the 72nd Highlanders gave their first theatrical performance in the Masonic Hall, Fredericton, on Friday last, to a delighted audience. It was attended by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with Lady Head and suite.

A Meeting was held in Fredericton, on Monday last, for the purpose of providing the means of affording the inhabitants of that City a course of Public Lectures, during the present winter.

Witnesses in their own Case.—At Westminster Hall, on Friday, Baron Martin committed another person, to be tried at the old Bailey, for perjury, in his own cause. The prompt dealing of the learned judge with this new modification of crime cannot fail to be of the utmost use in the initiation of the novel system.—*English Paper.*

Baron Martin has expressed his opinion and that of Mr. Justice Talford, that the wife is not made an admissable witness by the new law of evidence.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POPISH PARTY.

Bishop Foran and the National Schools.—Bishop Foran, of Waterford, who once upon a time had the reputation of being a liberal-minded man, and a friend to the national system of education, has published the annexed letter for the guidance of his flock:—"Waterford, Nov. 20, 1851.—Sir—When I affixed my signature to the memorial praying the commissioners of national education in Ireland to establish a model school in Waterford, I was not aware that the commissioners reserved to them the appointment of teachers to the model schools subject to their control. Nor was I aware that the selection of class books for the use of the pupils in those schools rested exclusively with them. In fact, I was under the impression that in these points model schools differed in no respect from the ordinary schools in connection with their board.—I have since discovered that the management of model schools is entirely in the hands of the commissioners, and consequently that neither I, nor any of my clergy, could have any controul in the appointment of teachers, or the selection of books for the use of the pupils in model schools proposed to be established in this city. Under these circumstances, I hasten to withdraw my name from the memorial. I could not sanction a school in which the commissioners would have the exclusive right to appoint the teachers, for I should thereby abandon a principle on which I acted when I recorded my opposition to the Queen's Colleges, nor would I sanction a school for the use of which the commissioners would have the right to select the books—as certain books are recommended by them which I entirely disapprove, and which I would not tolerate in any school over which I have control. Trusting that you will have the kindness to assure the commissioners that I not only do not sympathise with the attempt now being made to establish a model school in Waterford, but that I shall strenuously resist it. I am, sir, yours faithfully, Nicholas Foran, R. C.B. To David Keogh, Esq."

The Prometheus Outrage.—Washington, 7th. Despatches have been received from Lord Palmerston, disavowing the firing into the Prometheus by the British brig Express, and give such assurance of the feeling of his government as apparently precludes the possibility of any misunderstanding between the two governments. It is said that Lord Palmerston will at once give practical effect to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by withdrawing from the Mosquito protectorate.

Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, it is reported, has been instructed to recognize the authority of Louis Napoleon.

Information from Spain gives the gratifying assurance of the speedy release of Mr. Thrasher.—Boston Transcript.

Bodies Found.—The body of a man supposed to be an American fisherman, was found near Tracadie Harbor, about three weeks since, with a mark on his shin bone, about six inches above the ancle supposed to have been caused by a blow of an axe. The other bodies came on shore at Savage Harbour on or about the 28th ult.; on the arm of them was marked, in black ink, *William Wallace* and *Mary Wallace*. They were both decently interred in the Presbyterian Church Yard at St. Peter's by order of James Coffin, Esq., J. P.

Picked up, at Dead Man's Cove, Harding's Capes, New London, on Sunday the 30th ult., by Mr. Hugh McLeod, a body, supposed to be that of an American Fisherman, drowned in the gale of Oct. last. The body was destitute of clothing, excepting a pair of boots that was marked 8-27. The socks, worsted, clouded blue and white. The body was carefully examined by J. Pidgeon, Esq., J. P., and the only marks visible were a cross on the back of the left arm near the wrist, and on the inside thereof the letter T. and further towards the wrist was what appeared to be an anchor, but the flesh being off above the waist, together with the hands and head, no other marks could be distinguished. He appeared to be about 20 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches in height. A coffin was made by Mr. McLeod and Mr. George McKenzie, and the body wrapped in a sheet was placed therein, and on Tuesday following interred by the inhabitants in the Church Yard at New London Harbor.

On Tuesday the 4th inst., another body was picked up by Mr. John McLeod, about a quarter of a mile Westward of Cape Tryon. There was on the body found American homespun trowsers, with flannel drawsers, twilled striped cotton shirt, and red flannel do. new, with about four inches joined to the bottom on both sides, a pair of coarse boots, with sparrowbills round the toes, and a pair of blue and white socks, cotton and worsted. The body was much mutilated, all the flesh being off the head, together with the lower jaw, hands also off by the wrists, and the flesh off the arms half-ways up to the elbows, no marks visible. He also appeared to be an American, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high. A coffin was made by Messrs. McLeod, and the body placed therein on the shore, having been previously wrapped in a sheet provided by Mrs. J. McLeod, and then hoisted up the cliff by means of ropes. The body was interred the same evening, in the formentioned Church-yard, by the side of his fellow fishermen. In both instances, the burial service was read by Mr. Pidgeon.—*Charlottetown Paper.*

Attempted Suicide.—On Friday, 12th instant, a young Scotch female named Christiana Pennicox, a domestic in the family of Mrs. Clark, No. 86, Franklin-st., was found by one of the gentlemen boarders in the house, in the coal cellar, bleeding profusely from a deadful gash in her throat which she had inflicted with a large bread knife with intent to take her life. The rash attempt upon her life was made in consequence of disappointment and chagrin arising out of a love affair. It seems that for some months past a young Scotchman named George Watson, residing No. 242, Eighth-av., has been paying his addresses to the girl and recently offered himself to her in marriage. On Wednesday, 10th, at his desire, she accompanied by her brother, repaired to his house for the purpose of deciding upon the day when the marriage should take place, and of arranging other preliminary matters relative to. After waiting until a very late hour in the evening for Watson to come, they finally left without him, the girl in a very depressed state of mind in consequence of the disappointment, and on her way home, said to her brother that he need not expect to see her again alive. He however, endeavoured to cheer her up, and paid no particular attention to the remark.—She continued depressed in mind until Friday, when she was missed and finally found in the coal cellar as stated. After the attempt upon her life had been made, Watson was sent for and soon arrived, but manifested great indifference in regard to her situation. Dr. Hosack dressed the wound of the girl, and she was subsequently taken to the hospital.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Desperate Fellow.—Abraham Bradley, a young man of 22 living in Boston, being in love with a young lady, who was engaged to Warren M. Harris, determined, on Thursday night last, to take Harris' life, and for that purpose went to the door of Jenny Lind's Concert room, to shoot him when he came out. Harris, however, was not there. He then went to the residence of the young lady, and called her out. She at his request, went with him a few steps from the door, when he offered violence to her person, and threatened death if she did not submit. Her screams aroused the neighbourhood, and he fled. On Monday morning he went to the Merrimac House to find Harris.—While here, officer Asa O. Butman, with an assistant, entered the house to arrest him. On the way to the Police Office he drew a pistol and fired at Mr. Butman, that gentleman only escaping death by a hair's breadth. A quantity of arsenic was found in his pocket, with which he was intending to destroy his own life, and he threatens that if he gets at liberty, he will kill Harris, the young lady, her father and mother.

Retirement of Lord Palmerston.—The *Times* says it is not easy to overrate the importance of this event both to the stability of the ministry and to the foreign interests of the nation; but that the motives which have led to it, when understood by the public, will be found to be such that the dignity of the Queen's advisers, and the best interests of the state, rendered it indispensable. Difficulties existed in the foreign relations of Britain which had shaken the confidence of Ministers in the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and weakened the control of the first Minister in the Government. These difficulties are not of yesterday, and the Government could not be indifferent to the fact that, from one reason or another, the administration of foreign affairs by Lord Palmerston had apparently left him without an ally, or friend, in Europe. Hostility and distrust characterized his intercourse with the elder statesmen on the continent. The Times also asserts that the very last act of the ex-Secretary was to express his unqualified approbation of the French *coup d'etat*. A want of personal good will between Lord Palmerston and the leading Cabinets of the Continent prevented the transaction of important affairs, deprived Britain of her just influence abroad, and with nothing to quarrel about, rendered the Queen's Ministers abroad incompatible with the duties of their mission. These inconveniences would have been of less account, if a more cordial cooperation had existed between Lord Palmerston and his colleagues. The Times assumes these to have been the reasons for the recent severance, and admits that it will be no easy matter to find a successor to a man who has had the experience of forty years political life to guide him in his important duties.

Will France Invade England?—On this topic the *European Times* remarks:—

Louis Napoleon may be a madman, but he is certainly not a fool. With his uncle's example before him, he will pause before he throws down the gauntlet to England; and as to the statements which we read in some quarters about the defenceless condition of our coasts, and the ease with which a French army could land in the dead of night, and march on London, which it would pillage and burn, we regard them as the mere drivel of a machine, or the premature terrors of a nervous old woman. What should we be doing while this invasion was preparing? We must, in the nature of things, have timely warning of it. It could not be got up in a day and a night, nor yet in a week nor a month. The preparations for so daring an experiment could not be concealed. They would necessarily employ all the available resources of France. A *coup de main* of this sort would be known all over Europe. Secrecy would be impossible. In the meantime we could concentrate on any part of the coast a marine force in steamers and vessels of war, such as the world has never witnessed. Whatever definite shape Louis Napoleon's designs may assume a descent upon the country is clearly not amongst the number.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

From the Montreal Transcript, June, 16 1850.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Some of our friends are never without this excellent and agreeable medicine in the house; many a good and thrifty house wife, considering it an infallible antidote to the numerous disorders having their origin in severe cold, or constitutional asthma. There are many drugs puffed up as sovereign remedies for all the varrious ills that flesh is heir to, which to say the least, are safest in their places behind the counter of the druggist—but, among this category, none who have felt or witnessed its good effects, will class Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprinciple counterfeiters and imitators palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance. The genuine always has the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

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

For Sale by S. L. Tilley, King Street, St. John, New Brunswick.

☞ IMPURITIES OF THE COMPLEXION originate oftener from obstructions of the pores of the skin, which militate against the healthy circulation of the fluids, than from any other cause.—BOGLE'S HEBRAIONA is universally recommended as the most effectual eradicator of tan, freckles, and eruptive diseases of the skin. Sold by the inventor, William Bogle, 277, Washington Street, Boston.

Sold also by S. L. Tilley, Druggist, King-street St. John, N. B.

☞ Important to Ship Masters!—George Hutchinson, Jr., of this City, having procured a superior Astronomical Clock, and suitable Apparatus for correcting, is now prepared to ascertain accurately the error and rate of Chronometers at the old stand of William Hutchinson, Coffee House corner, where all kinds of Time pieces and Nautical Instruments are carefully repaired.

☞ Top Coats.—J. Garrett & Co solicit an early inspection of their Fall and Winter Clothing—particularly a lot of Over Coats, finished in better style than any we have heretofore. A few Vests on hand, same as those so much admired at the Exhibition.

☞ Rich Goods.—The latest fashionable London and Paris Vestings, for Fall and Winter wear, are now exhibited in the magnificent windows of J. Garrett & Co., Merchant Tailors—they even surpass in design the Exhibition Vests, so much admired. Wiggins' Brick Building, opposite H. Chubb & Co.

Married.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Reverend the Rector, John W. Cudlip, Esq., to Emily eldest daughter of Edward Allison, Esq., of this city.

On the 27th Nov. by the Rev. Mr. Quin, Mr. Daniel Mulherrin, Branch Pilot, of the Port of St. John, to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Owens, of Golden Grove.

On Friday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Thomas Sterritt, to Miss Eliza Jane, second daughter of Mr. John Hamilton, all of the Parish of Greenwich.

At Carleton, on the 8th inst., by the Rev., W. T. Cardy, Mr. William Erb, of Kingston, King's Co., to Miss Mary Shaw, of the City of St. John.

In Studholm, on Tuesday evening the 23rd ult., by the Rev. R. Weyman, Mr. John Roach, to Miss Magdalen Good.—On Wednesday evening the 31st ult., by the same Mr. Elisha C. Sharp, of Springfield, to Mis Maria J. Fenwich, all of King's County.

At Gagetown, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. G. F. Miles, Mr. Thos. Ebbin to Miss Phoeby Carpenter.—By the same, on the 23rd ult., Mr. Abner Pelmain, to Miss Emily Clark, all of the Parish of Canning.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. W. Smithson at the residence of the Bride's Father, Mr. George S. Milligan, B.A., to Margaret Amelia, eldest daughter of Moses Burpe, of Burton County of Sunbury.

Died.

On Monday morning, Margaret wife of Mr. Joseph Deley aged 26 years, leaving a husband and two children.

On Saturday at 10 o'clock, Mary Ann wife of Mr. John Thomson, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 33 years.

At Manawagonish, on Saturday last, after a long and severe illness Mr. John Brundage aged 42 years.

At Carleton, on Monday, the 5th inst., in full hope of a glorified resurrection, Chloe Jane, third daughter of Mr. Daniel L. Dykeman, aged 24 years, having a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Fredericton, on the 30th, ult., after a lingering illness, Sarah, wife of Mr. Charles Stewart, of that City, in the 57th year of her age.

At Brighton, (County of Carleton,) on the 26th ult., Mr. Oliver C. Bradly, an old and well known inhabitant of Fredericton. He was born in or near the City of St. John, in the year 1773, and removed to Fredericton at a very early age, where he resided until a few years ago.

At Weymouth, (N. S.) on the 6th Dec., of consumption, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Boyne, aged 26 years, leaving a husband and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. Her end was peace.

At Spring Vale, (Maine,) on Sunday, the 21st ult., of Typhus, Fever, taken while administering relief to her sick children, Charlotte, wife of Mr. J. A. Fitzmaurice, formerly of Windsor, N. S., in the 35th year of her age—leaving a husband, six children, and many relatives and friends who will long remember the goodness of her heart and amiable disposition, and lament an irreparable bereavement.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Thursday—Ship Wacousta, Sloan, Glasgow, 49—Smellie & Abercrombie, coals and goods.

Brig Caros, Eagar, St. Martins, 30—Joseph Fairweather, molasses, salt and hides.

Schr. Windsor, Francis, Fredericksburg, 13—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Brunswick Lyon, Craft, Eastport—rum.

Friday—Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, Boston, 10—George Eaton, assorted cargo.

Sunday—Barque Infanta, Griffiths, New York—Kirk & Worrall ballast.

Albion, Bell, New York—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Victor, Kinney, Portland, 3—J. V. Troop ballast.

Princess, McGrath, Digby—master, firewood.

Wednesday—Ship Britannia, Coulthart, Glasgow, 65—John Wishart, coals and goods.

Brig Huron, Heney, Boston, 6—E. D. Jewett & Co., general cargo.

Schr. Ori, McMulin, Bath, 4—T. McHeury, ballast.

CLEARED.

Jan. 6—Barque Palender, Lovett, Glasgow, deals, smoked herrings, &c.

8th—Barque Rydal, Robbins, Liverpool, deals; Duncan, Kelly, Newcastle, timber and deals.