"Shortly after the appearance of the Irish census we pointed out, as one among the retributive consequences of the course pursued by the priest-governed party in ruining their country, in order to exalt their church, the utter impoverishment of the Romish clergy. In 1845 the process of increase which had advanced without interruption up to that date, must have raised the Irish population to nine millions; the census of the present year reduces this number to about six millions and a half. The loss of greatly more than two millions of con-

[illegible] church which in its prosperous state, certainly drew from each contributor 10s. yearly; but the poverty which was the cause of such a reduced population, and which afflicted those who still remained could not fail to render the capitation tribute much less than it had been. *Two millions per annum is probably no exaggerated estimate of the loss sustained by the Irish priesthood in the last five or six years.*"

Our cotemporary then gives a letter from the parish priest (Popish) in the neighbourhood of Clonmel the following extracts from which we annex, believing it to be the case with a vast number of the parishes in Ireland—

"Clonmel, Sept. 29, 1851.

"As far as my observation extends—and it may be as well to acquaint you at once that I am parish priest in the neighbourhood of this town—your statement is perfectly true, even truer perhaps than you suspect. I really do not know when a marriage has been celebrated in my parish—I think not more than four in six months—*not have there been more*, in a population of several thousands (but these have been lately diminished) than thirteen baptisms. The vacuum, then, cannot be supplied in Tipperary. The men and women have gone away, and there are no children in the place.

"What will become of us in the end, if this emigration continues, I do not know. Two-thirds of my congregation have departed to the workhouse or gone to America. I was, God help me, very proud of my flock seven or eight years ago. I rejoiced—I felt, perhaps, an unbecoming pride—when they crowded around my chapel in their holiday finery, on a Sunday, and I used to point to them as the decentest and best-conducted people in the country. Mr. Conway, two-thirds of the people have left me for a new world, or the other world, or for the workhouse. My chapel always overflowed—there is hardly a third of it occupied at present—and the showy gowns and ribbons, and the flashy kerchiefs have almost disappeared. There is instead squalor and rags, tottering old age, and no children."

"The *Morning Post* thus expresses its views on the same subject:—

"To a son of that active, dauntless race, whose word and act is ever 'Forwards.' It must be strange and perplexing to mark the wilful and sullen retrogression of an expressive population—the dogged, obstinate neglect by a whole race of the prizes that God has set out before them, to be purchased only by enterprize and perseverance. For many a day the same picture has remained a faithful view of Roman Catholic Ireland. Blinded by selfish priests, cajoled by vile demagogues, corrupted by bad proprietary, the population has long merely cumbered the land, whence, with decent energy and courage, it might have drawn comfort and wealth. In our day the apathy and neglect of this multitude to the great duties that every man owes his country has passed into a more active form.—Cowardly sluggishness grows into sheer desertion; and, should the present flight from the south and west continue as it has begun, *it seems likely that those provinces may soon form a ground for a new plantation.* One of the most important considerations in this very important subject is THE IMMENSE DIFFERENCE DAILY BEING EFFECTED IN THE BALANCE OF THE PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC SECTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY. *The great drain of emigration falls on the latter.* THE CHIEF MEANS OF PAPAL ATTACK AND ANNOYANCE AGAINST ENGLAND, THE GREATEST CURSE AND STUMBLING-BLOCK OF IRELAND, *is weakened by the wholesale defection of members.*—*It will be a curious piece of retribution should the power of the priests ultimately fall by the agency of a movement having its orders in a state of things which is mainly owing to their mischievous domination and ill-directed influence.*"

The *Morning Advertiser* thus moralizes on the prospect of better days for Ireland:—

"How changed the aspect of matters now. Who could have believed that three brief years should have produced so wonderous a revolution in the state of affairs in Ireland? *The change is almost miraculous.* It would be incredible did not the fact stare us in the face. The cry of 'Ireland for the Irish' is hushed; it is no longer heard. Nor does the wish it expresses seem to be any longer cherished. So far from aiming at wresting 'Ireland for the Irish,' from the rude grasp of the Saxon, the Irish people seem to have determined on making a present of their country to the English and Scotch.

"We cannot divest our minds of the idea, that some unaccountable moral necessity has been, of late, laid on the Irish to seek a home in some far distant part of the world. Those who are in the habit of regarding matters in the light of revelation, and of viewing events through the medium of the Inspired Papers, have no difficulty in discovering the hand of Divine Providence in the extraordinary and universal prevalence of the emigration feeling on the other side of the channel. And such persons, it is unnecessary to say, clearly discern purposes of great good, both to Ireland herself and to England, from this singular abandonment of their native country.

"It will be found that the Irish who have left, and are leaving their native land, have done more for their country, in three or four years, than could have been done for it by a century of political agitation. Demagogues could retard, but could not, and never did, promote the regeneration of Ireland. TO GET RID AT ONE FELL SWOOP, OR AT THE DISTANCE OF IRELAND'S PEACE, IS A BLESSING OF INCALCULABLE MAGNITUDE. In the utter discomfiture and despair of Ireland's demagogues, whether they be political, social, or religious, there is not only a hope, but *moral certainty of her regeneration.*

"*With the emigration of the Irish peasantry will perish the power of the Popish priesthood.* One of Ireland's greatest curses has been the absolute ascendency with an unprincipled priesthood have hitherto contrived to exercise over the ignorant population. Their power over the peasantry has been the great pillar of Popery, in the sister country. Now that so large a proportion of the population have gone, or are about to go, *the power of the priests will go with them;* for those who remain are persons of a higher grade than those who have emigrated, or mean to emigrate; while those who come to supply the vacant places will not be Roman Catholics, but will be either persons entertaining Protestant principles, or principles entirely at variance with priestly assumptions and priestly practices. In a few years, if emigration proceed so long at its present ratio, Ireland will cease to be a Roman Catholic country. *The adherents of Popery will be the minority of the population of the sister country.* Six years ago, this would have been regarded as a contingency in the highest degree improbable. *It is now to be looked upon in the light of a moral certainty.*

"We run no risk in prophesying that the present system of emigration, as we have already said, will speedily work out the social regeneration of Ireland. *The most fertile imagination could not form an estimate too extravagant of the happy results to Ireland, and indirectly to England, which will accrue from the changes which are now going on in the sister country.*"

We have thus devoted a considerable portion of our space, to placing on record the opinions of the press in the case of Ireland; and we conclude by expressing a hope, that all Ireland's true friends will use their utmost endeavours to break, not only the fetters of Popish superstition, but also the golden links in pieces, which have united the British State to the hell-born apostacy of Rome.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—The New Law of Evidence came into force on Saturday. In all the Courts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of Scotland plaintiffs and defendant's are now competent and compellable witnesses. In the cousins [illegible] the principle will be carried out, and the operation of the act anxiously watched. The exception is in criminal cases, and in proceedings instituted in consequence of adultery, and to any action for breach of promise of marriage. In all other [illegible] slander, &c, the parties can be examined, as well as in matters relating to bill discounting. The act extends the admission of documentary evidence.—[London Paper.

The Evening Post.

Saint John, December 19, 1851.

THE RAILWAY.

It may be expected in the strange turmoil of opinions put forth by the Press, that we also should express our views on the projected Railway; but in truth to call with any [illegible]

[illegible] subject the better. Like most of our contemporaries we should be glad to find that the route through the valley of St. John should be eventually fixed upon, and sanctioned by the Home Government; and likewise by Canada and Nova Scotia. But we have great fears that neither Nova Scotia nor Great Britain will agree to any other than the most direct line, and that if we will quarrel about our local interests we shall have no Railway at all. There is no manner of doubt that British Statesmen have in view not the interests of St. John or of Halifax, but the connecting of these British Provinces into one large community, having the same interests and the same feeling of gratitude to the Parent State, which is prepared to make such a great effort for our welfare. Nova Scotia too will certainly object to any line giving this City so decided an advantage over Halifax as that through the mid-land Counties; and if Nova Scotia withdraws, the whole scheme falls to the ground. As before said we apprehend it will be made suitable equally to all the three Provinces, and also be as direct as possible, to serve for a military road, and a postal communication with Canada, or we will have no Railroad. We pause therefore for further information before giving any decided aid to either side of the contest.

The Sticklers for the European and North American line will, we fear, be in the same predicament, namely, they will have to accept the Halifax and Quebec line or have none, for we have strong doubts of Mr. Archibald's success. He has been too long about it to be depended upon. Indeed we fear, from the strong anti-British spirit prevailing among a certain class in this City, wedded to their own special interests in the trade with the States, that they will prefer no Railway at all to having one that will open a trade with Canada, with which they have so little sympathy. But this feeling is circumscribed in its operation. All men of enlarged mind look to the general, not to the particular interest, and certainly to fall out with the British government, which so liberally has bid for our loyalty, would neither be expedient nor wise.

It is said that we have no certainty that what Mr. Howe alleges, the Home government will sanction; but we think that Mr. Howe must have had certain private communications with the Statesmen of England, before he would so particularly frame his Railway Bills; and that Sir JOHN HARVEY would not sanction acts done not in conformity with his instructions. It will be found, we guess, that both the Governor and Secretary know more than they are disposed to make public at present.

On *these* grounds we beg leave to abstain from entering into the arena of contest. When we become better informed it will be found that we will not shrink from giving our sentiments boldly, such as they may be.

We will conclude by assuring our readers that Mr. Young, the Chairman of the Board of Works in Canada, has been strongly opposed at Montreal by the anti-railroad people there, just because he is favorable to a Railway to Quebec, though differing somewhat from his colleagues as to its precise direction: he has openly contradicted the allegation of there being any schism in the Ministry on this point. The opponents of the measure catch at very straws when they can find nothing better.

ISAAC WOODWARD AND G. PENERTY.

We place these two gentlemen in the same category, as writing both for the mob their arguments are equally illogical and inconclusive. Forming the island of Grand Manan into a free-port is such a wild, and purely speculative policy, that the author himself has not even attempted to show wherein this Province would be benefitted by it; and if no benefit can be shown to accrue from it, why make the change at all. We will therefore dismiss this portion of Mr. Woodward's communication to the *New Brunswicker* as altogether unworthy of the least notice, and proceed to animadvert on his other propositions.

In the first place then what effect a general free-trade throughout the world would have upon society at large, is a question suited only for the philosopher in his study, and altogether useless in its present state. Communities have grown up to maturity hitherto under another system, each, as in the case of individual exertion, doing what it conceived best for its peculiar interests. The question, therefore, now at issue is, not what would benefit all mankind, but all other communities contending for their individual interests at the expense, where they are allowed, of all others, what is our duty in the general strife for preeminence. Are we to sit down contented while every other people on earth is legislating, negotiating, and even fighting for advantages for itself, without the least regard for the interests of others. What would be thought of the individual who would leave to others, without effort on his part, the direction of his own separate interests? What would be folly in the individual, is no less so in the community.

The Protectionists have strong objections to the present Free Trade with Canada, just because care has not been taken to balance advantages between the Provinces. We take Canadian flour instead of Canadian wheat, giving them, uselessly, payment of grinding for us: and in lieu of this flour Canada takes nothing in exchange: or rather we have none of the enumerated articles, specified in the treaty, to send them. Let the trade be altogether open and many of the objections of the Protectionists would be removed; and if ever, as that ever may be near, Canada becomes one with New Brunswick, as the states are one with each other, protected by the same tariff against the world, and the circulation and of course mutual interests been alike, then trade between them could not be too free. At present the interests of Canada are not our interests. We totally deny the fact assumed by Mr. Woodward, that we give the same price for an inferior article in purchasing Canadian flour. When sweet, Canadian is quite equal to any United States flour wherever.

If these free-traders would take their ground, as Mr. Woodward does, we could easily deal with them; but if we attack them on the interests of the community, they fly to individual interests, and if we meet them there they are off to general, and why: just because they comprehend not the protection system as a whole.

And the *Morning News* of last Wednesday abuses the Government for not taking hold of Mr. Archibald's offer in his letter to Lord Elgin. The Editor says the Government were bound *by the decision of the Legislature* to embrace that offer. Now it happens that the offer of the Legislature was £30,000 a year for 20 years, with about 2 millions of acres of wild land, on either side of the Railway; while the demand of Mr. Archibald's scheme was £40,000 a year for the same time, and five millions of acres of wild land, a little more than double the vote of the Legislature, yet Geo. Penerty, writing for the million, and knowing they do not trouble themselves with reflection, insists that the government were bound by a vote of £20,000 a year and 2 million acres, to accept an offer for £40,000 a year, and five millions of acres.

It is impossible, opaque as Mr. Penerty's perceptions are, he could make such a blunder as this. What therefore must we conclude. Why surely that George Penerty stands on neither direct falsehood [illegible]

[illegible] serve; but on this very account he is, doubtless, the more petted by the radical parties who, having no solid ground whence to stand, say anything that suits their immediate purpose,—true or false Mr. Penerty boasts of his footing into Carleton County, because he advocates the Railway through the valley of St. John; but he takes good care not to tell us that on this very account he loses ten subscribers in the Northern for every one he gets in the midland Counties. Liberalism has little to do in the matter.

The *Freeman* is still clamorous for a no-property qualification either in representative or represented. According to it every stranger, should he live even by his bucksaw, would have a vote; and, as the census will prove, the Irish being, after the native population, in a majority, it requires no profound reflection to come to the conclusion that we should soon, under such a system, have much of an Irish representation to govern us.

If old Ireland had sent us, or should send us a fair sample of her population, the danger would be much less; but it is notorious, with some trifling comparative respectable exceptions, she sends us the refuse of her people: and it is equally notorious that the great majority of those who come, teach us with a strong feeling of hostility to England and her institutions, the cause, as they suppose of all their evils. This is more particularly the case with respect to Southern immigration, the Northern being often strikingly loyal, as their Orange propensities fully prove. The South are Popish, the North generally Protestant, hence their difference.

We are, Heaven knows, quite sufficiently democratic without universal suffrage, especially under our peculiar circumstances. It cannot be denied that where a man has accumulated some property, there both his interest and affections naturally lie; while without property he is a citizen of the world, ready to sell his labour to the highest bidder. He can, in fact, scarcely be said to have a country at all till he accumulates property.

Without perhaps being conscious of it, or at least being sufficiently conscious of it, our contemporary of the *Freeman* has principally in his minds-eye his own and friends interests. Indeed to expect that a stranger of yesterday, as it were, should understand rightly his own position, or that of the community with respect to him, or to the constitution under which he lives, would be folly. Mr. Anglin knows only the clique by which he is surrounded, and i e naturally calls and perhaps believes their sentiments those of the public at large: if he could associate more largely with that public, he would feel astonished at the discrepancy between himself and others. The late election should have opened his eyes somewhat to this truth. His slanders and censures do not alter the fact that a great majority differ from him essentially in opinions.

☞ WE and the *Freeman* are fated apparently to be in constant opposition to each other. The *Freeman* finds great fault, for instance, with the undeniable mode of reporting the Debates of the Legislature; we on the contrary very highly approve of it.—They will now be presented in somewhat of an official form, with, as we understand the system, the divisions on each measure as it passes. By this means we shall know precisely the sentiments of each speaker, and whether he does or not vote according to his expressed opinions. As a reference it will be invaluable. The effect on the members themselves will be considerable, as forcing them carefully to study what they say, and take care to preserve consistency in their action. On the Press here and elsewhere it will have the effect of putting them on a perfect equality; and the speakers will no longer have to complain of being unequally, and sometimes, as they allege, falsely reported. We have no doubt that in the hands of the Queen's Printer justice will be done to all. It is rumoured here that Mr. Blatch is engaged for the Lower House, as Reporter, and this itself will be felt in St. John as a sure guarantee that all will be done in honour. Much credit is due to Mr. Ryan, by whose attention and perseverence the change has been effected.

☞ We are indebted to the attentive and obliging Clerk of the *Creole*, for copious files of late American Papers.

TOYS.—Mr. PAGE, Prince Wm. Street, has on hand the best assortment of Toys, and fancy articles, for the coming Christmas.—Call and see them.

TOYS.—Mr. MAGOR has on hand a good assortment, as usual, for the coming Christmas, and which should be seen at once. Call Misses and Masters at once.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury for the City and County of Saint John at the Session of December, 1851, beg to make the following General Presentment to the Court.

A bill was sent before the Grand Jury, "To secure to the holders of certain outstanding Debentures of the City and County of Saint John, payment of the principal, money and interest thereon," by assessment on the City and County, and the opinion of the Grand Jury was requested on the same.

The Grand Jury having no information before them on the mode of expenditure, for the erection of the House of Correction by which the alleged deficiency was caused, and knowing no reason why the Province, which now owns the building, should not defray the cost of it, decline to express an opinion on the Bill, but recommended that a further appeal be made to the Legislature.

The Grand Jury having been requested to examine into the apportionment of County taxation on the several parishes, procured from the Clerk of the Peace a statement of the value of real and personal property in the County, as estimated by the Assessors of Taxes in the several parishes, of which the following is a copy:

City of Saint John,	1850,	77 6-10,	£3,[illegible]
Parish of Portland,	"	14 1-10,	436,[illegible]
" Lancaster,	"	2 5-10,	70,[illegible]
" Simonds,	"	3 8-10,	117,[illegible]
" St. Martins,	"	2-100,	61,[illegible]
			£3,[illegible]

The Taxes are levied at present in the following proportions:—

City of Saint John,	78 per cent.
Parish of Portland,	16 "
" Lancaster,	3 "
" Simonds,	3 "
" St. Martins,	2 "
	100

According to the above valuations, the proportions should be nearly thus in future:—

City of Saint John,	77½ per cent.
Parish of Portland,	14 "
" Lancaster,	2½ "
" Simonds,	4 "
" St. Martins,	2 "
	100

And the Grand Jury recommended that if, on a [illegible] extend revision of the Assessment Roll and the calculations derived therefrom, the above statement is found correct, the taxes be apportioned accordingly.

The Grand Jury visited the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and found it in a condition as satisfactory as it is possible to be in its present crowded state.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

The front flat is devoted to the accommodation of the Officers, and to the business of the House. [illegible] intendant and it affords them satisfaction to state that, in their judgment, both are on a moderate and economical scale.

The arrangements on this flat appear to be all judicious.

The basement accommodates twenty-one patients, who appear to be as comfortable as they can well be made in apartments under ground.

The second flat at present accommodates sixteen patients, while in the South corner there are three rooms, and in the North corner there is one room still vacant. These rooms could not be made available, for the class for whom they are intended, for more than three additional patients.

The rooms formerly occupied by the Medical Superintendant in this flat are now in use; two occupied by a first class male paying patient, and the other two by females.

On the third flat there are fifteen patients, making in all in the main building, fifty-two patients.

THE LODGE.

In the basement add first flat, one ward, there are twenty-three female patients, making fifty in all. The building may be said to be crowded from the upper flat to the basement, and in the opinion of the Jury, it only requires a glance at the description of patients in this building, to arrive at the conclusion that it is utterly hopeless to expect that the fulness here can be relieved by removing the inmates to the centre one.

The Jury have learned that there has been an increase in the average number of patients this year over last of ten, and it is the opinion of the superintendent that number at least may be calculated on as a permanent annual increase.

The Jury are therefore forced to the conclusion, that unless increased accommodations are provided, a legal provision should be made to restrict the number of patients.

The Jury would however most earnestly recommend that a grant be made by the Legislature of a sum sufficient for the immediate completion of the original design.

The institution, even as it is, is highly creditable to the Province, and it would be a matter of deep regret if a false economy were allowed to interfere with the health and means of cure of this unfortunate class of our fellow creatures.

The Grand Jury visited the Alms House and found the whole establishment in excellent condition: the bedding in every room, and the rooms themselves, very clean, and the whole reflecting the highest credit on the keeper and matron.

The Grand Jury present the state of the Jail as demanding the immediate and earnest attention of the Sessions. The heating apparatus, from being ill-contrived and improperly executed, does not serve the purpose, and is injuring the building from leakage. The Stench, from want of ventilation insufferable, and must produce disease and premature death amongst the unfortunate inmates of the prison.

The Grand Jury cannot abstain from expressing their disapprobation at the removal from office, without cause, of the person who so long held the situation of turnkey and jailer, and the substitution of a person who, in the opinion of the Jury is, from his age, incompetent to perform the duties of so important an office.

The Grand Jury visited the Marine Hospital and found it in its usual satisfactory and efficient state.

The Grand Jury have again to call attention of the Court to the inadequacy of the room now in use as a Register Office. The vault and the room itself are quite too small for the purpose, by which the public are subjected to inconvenience, and the books and deeds liable to be lost.

The Grand Jury understand that some years ago each County was empowered to erect a Register Office, and know of no good reason why the Court should delay providing a suitable place for the safe-keeping of the deeds and records of this City and County.

On visiting the provincial Penitentiary, which the Grand Jury found in its usual well regulated and creditable state, their sympathy was excited by the case of Munson Pickel, whose health, they were informed, is giving way under his confinement. The Grand Jury hope that means will be taken by the public to bring this matter under the favourable consideration of the Executive.

The Grand Juries of December, 1849, and December, 1850, presented several persons for violating the provisions of the Building Act, and for encroaching with buildings and fences on various streets of this City. The Grand Jury learn with regret that the Sessions or Common Council have taken no action on these presentments.

The Grand Jury beg respectfully to present, that the well-being of society depends on an observance of the law by the people, and that this cannot be looked for if those appointed to administer the law, do not faithfully and strictly perform their duty.

It having been represented to the Grand Jury that encroachments had been made on the public highway near the Marsh Bridge, they directed Mr. R. C. Minnette, the City Surveyor, to examine said alleged encroachments, and they now present, that the blacksmith's shop on the South side of the old Westmoreland road, in front of Gilbert's ship-yard, 46 feet in length, encroaches six feet on the road, and that the fence and pile of sawed planks extending 60 feet West of the smithy, encroach equally therewith, and that a number of ship-knees are deposited on the road in front of the above.

On the North side, at Flanningan's tavern, his horse shed projects 7 feet, and his fence from 4 to 8 feet upon the old Westmoreland road, and upon the new line of the Marsh road.

A number of large ship timbers are also deposited at the angle of the roads.

The Grand Jury present that Great George's street is in a dangerous state, from a deep ditch being kept open, and a pile of rubbish left in the centre of the street.

The Grand Jury present that Union street has been long in a dangerous state.—No repairs appear to have been made on it East of Brussell's street for many years.

The Grand Jury present that there are several large holes, right in the gangway, at the head of the ferry landing on the Carleton side.

The Grand Jury would recommend the appointment of one general Overseer of the roads on the Eastern side of the Harbour, and that the present system of appointing a Roadmaster for each Ward be done away with.

The Grand Jury recommend the appointment of a proper person to look after persons selling liquor without license in Saint John and Portland.

The Grand Jury urge the necessity of having the names of the streets placed on the various corners, as a guide to citizens and strangers.

The Grand Jury present that the erections on Benjamin Smith's Wharf, are encroachments.

The Grand Jury present that the practice of carrying timber and iron, angle-way or across slide and drays, which is a violation of the law should be stopped.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. JARVIS, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, 13th Dec, 1851.

THE ROSSETH RESOLUTION.—After several days debate, the Senate of the United States has adopted Mr. Seward's resolution, for giving a welcome to Kossuth, as follows:—

Be it resolved, &c., That Congress in the name of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capitol and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

The yeas 38, to 6 nays. There was great rejoicing at the final passage of the resolution.

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Alderman Salomon's solicitor has lately received notice of trial, into separate actions, which will bring the question of the admission of Jews into parliament before the Court of Queen's Bench, in the course of a few weeks. The matters on trial are for the sitting after Michaelmas Term; consequently the case will come on early in December, as the term ends on the 28th of November. The actions are brought for "having voted in the House of Commons without having first taken the oath required by law." The defendants in the actions in being combated by Mr. George Cornwall, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor,—An article recently appeared in the St. Andrews papers, [illegible] "Commander Kynaston, of the new *Persian*," which was out with recommending to the notice of the Secretary, one Mr. M'Laughlin, an Overseer of the Fisheries—and stated he had done much work, and for which he has received no remuneration. Perhaps the gallant Commander is not aware that that individual, a few years since, arrogated to himself the right of branding the Fishermen's Buoys, and extorting pay for the same. The Commander in reference to the diligence and usefulness of the second Overseer, states—

"To corroborate the truth of my assertions, I may add that on the 22d of August, Mr. Alexander, Warden of Grand Manan, started in the second gig of the "Persian," and in rounding the Southern Head found no vessels there, (in fact they had been scared from it on the preceding nights,) but at Bradford's Cove, in spite of a heavy swell from the southward, several vessels were fishing; one the property of Mr. Kay, of Deer Island, (an inveterate poacher,) against whom I have already lodged an information with Captain Robinson, for being anchored off the Southern Head with no good intents, and insolence to my boat's crew; and whom I trust your Excellency may visit with your displeasure. Five barrels of Herrings, many among them spawning, were found in one boat alone; and other fishing boats engaged were seen at the same time taking them in as fast as possible."

In reference to which I would observe that the five barrels of fish mentioned by him, were not *poached*, as stated, but taken without the limits of the law. With respect to the insolence to his boats crew, there may be some little allowance made for the gallant Commander, whose notions of insolence may be ultra aristocratic, and althe well suited for the deck of a man-of-war, not at all adapted to the Bay of Fundy. And here it may not be amiss to inform that gentleman, that in this rough country, an inhospitable climate, men are apt to imagine that a rough salute requires quite as rough a reply. The gallant officer states roundly that the "poacher" was anchored off the Southern head "with no good intent." Now on what that gentleman predicates that assertion I am at a loss to discover; for as he was not in the boat himself, it is quite probable that he relied on the mere "ipse dixit" of Alexander the Great; and if so, there is much room to doubt that his ready belief has been imposed upon. With the highest respect for the Commander, I would warn him in future when making newspaper assertions not to place implicit confidence in his satellites in the suppression of the Fisheries; and on a serious consideration of the ruinous business in which he is engaged, he may arrive at conclusions quite at variance with his present views.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,

An Islander, but not a "POACHER."

West Isles, December, 1851.

From Late American Papers.

[*From the New York Daily Times, of December 8.*]

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHILI—BATTLE BETWEEN THE INSURGENTS AND GOVERNMENT TROOPS—THE FORMER DEFEATED WITH TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY KILLED AND WOUNDED—CAPTURE OF THE REBEL STEAMER ARAUCO—EXPECTED OPENING OF THE COPIAPO RAILWAY.

PANAMA, NEW-GRENADA, Monday, Nov. 24, 1851.

The Royal Mail steam-packet *Balsela*, Captain Pearson, arrived at this port on the 19th inst. She brings $750,000 and 25 passengers from Valparaiso. We have private authentic advices from Chilian papers to the 25th of October, from which we glean the following digest of news:—

CHILI.—The rebel army, 13,000 strong, commanded by Cirrera and Arteaga, were met by the Government troops, 8500 strong, at Petoren, about forty leagues from Santiago, on the 10th inst. They fought for three hours by the Petoren clock, and the result was the total defeat of the former, with a loss of 70 killed and 200 wounded, and 400 prisoners, including 36 officers. Cirrera and Arteaga had not been taken. The Government army, under Colonel Vidaurre, lost 15 killed and 15 wounded. Four hundred of the Government troops had gone by sea to join Bulnes's army; the remainder will sail to-morrow for Coquimbo, so that the affair of the North may be considered quelled. In the South, Gen. Cruz has an army of 600 regulars, and 2,500 militia, the latter badly armed and clothed. He has not budged as yet from the Province of Conception. Bulnes in a few days will be on the frontier of that province with 1,000 troops of the line and 300 milliamen, all well armed, clothed and paid. Bulnes appears to be determined to run no risks, and it is generally supposed he will soon restore order and quietness.

H. B. M. steamer *Gorgon* has captured and brought into port, from Talcahuano, the rebel steamer *Arauco*.

The nominal rate of freight is $8½.

It is expected the Copiapo railway will be finished by the 1st December.

In BOLIVIA, the Presidency of Gen. Urbina has been unanimously acceptable, and it is probable that peace will be maintained for some time.

PERU is in perfect tranquility, and this peaceable state is greatly contributing to its advancement in commerce and liberal institutions.

BOLIVIA is also in peace, although Congress has not fulfilled the promises with which it began its meetings. At first, some of the members dared to raise their voices and claim reforms in the Government, but they were speedily silenced, and that body will close its session without having done anything except abolishing Quina Bank a measure which Government had resolved.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

The *Courier and Inquirer* has a special despatch from the seat of Government, to the purport that the *Atlantic* mail steamer will be detained at this port some hours to-day, to receive dispatches from the Government to Mr. Lawrence, touching the attack on the *Prometheus*. The *Courier* says:

"This communication especially states that the outrage is regarded as a direct violation of the first article of the treaty of April, 1850. Immediate action is insisted upon towards the settlement of these difficulties, either by the return of Mr Bulwer, or by the appointment of some other person with sufficient authority. The tone of this official paper is high, just, and American. Private letters have also been written instructing Mr. Lawrence in the most urgent terms to proceed firmly and promptly. Within half an hour after the receipt of the intelligence of the outrage, Mr. Webster addressed a letter to the President, recommending the employment of a competent military armament to protect our commerce and vindicate our National rights.—Vessels of war have been ordered to Chagres and San Juan, and San Souci. The delay in regard to the execution of the Bulwer and Clayton treaty has been produced by the domestic difficulties in Central America."

An immediate explanation from Lord Palmerston is directed by Mr. Webster in his instructions to Mr. Lawrence, to be sought on. Signor Marcoleta, who is at Washington to adjust the Nicaragua question, now finds himself at a loss how to proceed in the negotiation.

The *Courier* deprecates the agitation of the Compromise question of Senator Foote, assuming that his resolution of acquiescence is unpalled for, [illegible], and in opposition to the Message, which declares that a general acquiescence has already been expressed.

HORSES ATTACK—DEATH OF A HORSE AND TWO OR THREE CHILDREN BADLY BURNED.—Monday morning, Mr. Fleeson, a gentleman residing in High street, was called upon to go to the hay yard where, and under circumstances [illegible] a servant girl in the employ, named Nancy Ryan, with children, the death of his youngest child, about two years old, by means of burning. The particulars, as related by Mr. F. in connection with this cause, are the most dark and harrowing nature, rendering it probable that a most heinous crime has been committed. It seems that a few weeks since the wife of Mr. Forrest was suddenly seized with a violent illness, supposed at the time to be cholera morbus, and died in the course of five or six hours. The child, a girl, Mr. Forrest's children were taken sick, with a similar malady, and one child died. Nancy Ryan, about twelve years of age—[illegible] then the house. The circumstances, the remaining members of the unfortunate family were seized with the same two previous occasions, while taking dinner, and before night, James, the child mentioned in the affidavit, was a corpse. Physicians were called in, who inferred from the vomiting and purging which attended the sickness of the deceased, that it had been produced by poison.

A post mortem examination was held upon the body of the child James, which resulted in a quantity of arsenic being found in the stomach. This was strong suspicion that the servant girl, who had enjoyed during the period of sickness and death her usual good health, had, it accordingly made the affidavit, and she was arrested and put in jail to await an examination next Monday. She evinced no surprise when arrested, and strongly denies the accusation against her. [illegible] time Mr. F. intends to have the remains of his wife and other child immediately taken up and submitted to a post mortem examination, he being firmly convinced that they also died from the effects of poison.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—Samuel Olmstead and Polly his wife were lately tried in Illinois for manslaughter in having caused the death of a little girl only five years of age, the daughter of Olmstead by a former marriage. It appears from the account of the trial, published in the Illinois State Journal, that Olmstead married the second time about three weeks after the death of his first wife, at which time Olley, the child alluded to, was about five years old, and remarkably sprightly and healthy. This was about eighteen months ago. Soon after the marriage, the new wife confined the little girl in the kitchen, and there kept her most of the time tied, and without fire. In this situation she was forced to remain up to the time of her death, having no food allowed her except half a pint of coffee or milk, and a piece of cold corn bread, each day. No bed was allowed her in any weather, further than a single scanty quilt. The female woman often amused herself by beating the child, and on one occasion compelled another child to choke her until she was black in the face; she continually forced her to eat rotten fruit and vegetables of various kinds, with other filth, which it would not be seemly for us to describe. Sometimes she would fasten the little creature under the kitchen floor and leave her there for hours. Other details were given, which are too shocking for publication. The poor little sufferer often wished herself dead. On one occasion she escaped from the kitchen and was seen trying to climb a pole in the yard. Upon being asked where she was going, she replied that she was going up to the other world to see her mother. The heartless step-mother ordered her down with curses and the trembling little creature fell in her weakness, her head striking against the side of the house. This chapter of merciless infliction upon a helpless child was at last terminated by the sufferer being poisoned with opium given her in large quantities by her diabolical persecutor. The jury found the woman guilty of manslaughter, and she was sentenced to two years service in the State prison. Her husband was acquitted. He, it seems, sometimes remonstrated with his wife for her cruelty but never had the courage to arrest it.

RUM DRINKING IN YANKEE LAND.—Annexed is a statement of the liquors imported in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1851. It will be perceived that they drink three gallons of port to one of sherry, and three to two of Madeira:—

Claret, 1,919,766 gallons; Burgundy, 84,687; Fayal and Azores, 19,536; Sicily, 61,123; German 11,445; Teneriffe, 135,244; Port, 626,211; Madeira, 303,124; Sherry, 212,692; Other Red, 1,469-256; Other White, 1,088,861. Claret, 82,076 doz. Madeira, 2,455 do.; Burgundy, 3,987; Port, 1,-377; Champagne, 85,410; Sherry, 472; All other 30,229; Cordials, 28,897 gallons; Brandy, 444,802; Spirit from Grain, 751,183; Spirits from other materials, 339,169; Ale and Porter; 218,044.—

Total all kinds, (doz. reduced to gals.) 11,948,-933 gallons, at an expense of *Five Millions Four Hundred and Nine Thousand Dollars!*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening next, George Blatch, Esquire, will deliver a lecture on "*The Advantages of Mental Culture.*"

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.'s Merchant Tailors—they seem surpass in design the Exhibition Vests, so much admired.

Wiggins' Brick Building, opposite H. Chubb & Co.

☞ IMPORTANT TO SHIP MASTERS.—GEORGE MCCLUSKEY, 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.

Married.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. E. F. Foshoy, Mr. Millidge West, to Miss Emily Cannon.

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Richard Knight, Mr. Martin Black, of Dorchester, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. N. Venning, of this City.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. D. Crandal, Mr. Thomas Steadman to Miss Rebecca Horseman, all of the parish of Moncton.

At Winchester, Mass., on the 30th ult., Mr. Geo. R. Chalmer, formerly of St. John, to Miss Mary A. Storer, of Charleston, Mass.

Died.

On Monday, after a protracted illness of seven weeks, Ann Jane, only daughter of Mr. Moses Lawrence, aged 4 years and 3 months.

On Tuesday morning, of scarlet fever, Mary Anne, third of Mr. Daniel Sullivan, Mill-Street, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 21 days.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Frances McConnell, aged 70 years, leaving a number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Sheffield, on Monday morning, 15th instant, Archibald H., youngest son of Mr. Robert Milligan, aged 9 years and 7 months.

At Gagetown, on Sunday, 7th inst., Mr. [illegible] Glass, linkeeper, aged 41 years leaving a wife and four children to mourn their bereavement.

At Boston, on the 8th inst., Mr. Jonathan [illegible], aged 63, formerly resident of this city.—He died in peace.

At Johnston North River, on the 6th inst., after a severe and lingering illness, which he bore with patient submission to the Divine Will, [illegible] Todd, formerly an officer in the Army of North America, and a resident of St. John, N. B., in the 83rd year of his age.

On the 8th inst., at Liskeard, [illegible] Harris Hawes, the eldest day child of [illegible] Esq., of that borough, [illegible]

On the 8th inst., Joseph [illegible] Hoorie, Esq., M. D., of St. [illegible] [Lo[illegible] Times, [illegible]

[The deceased [illegible] Mr. John Hooper, of [illegible] from his carriage [illegible] from the injuries he then received in the afternoon. He was a Physician of [illegible] and had all that constitutes an [illegible] character. We have [illegible] that he was held in high estimation by a wide circle of acquaintance, for the [illegible] of many christian virtues, amongst which a liberal and enlightened charity was not the least prominent.]

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—[illegible]

Friday—Barque Dunbar, Kelly, Newcastle, [illegible]

Fair Kinnear, [illegible]

Saturday—Barque Hannah, Cowan, [illegible]

Sunday—Barque Hannah, Cowan, Boston, 45 [illegible]—Brig