The Chronicle.

Saint John, May 13, 1853.

ALBERT BYE ROADS.

£10 from Pollett River to Coverdale River; £2 10 from Coverdale River to Gideon Bray's; £20 from Westmoreland line up Pollett River to J. and F. Horsman's upper line; 4 from Stephens' corner to H. Campbell's; 15 from Gideon Bray's to Baltimore road, including bridge; 7 10 from Golden Mountain to road down Little River; 20 from Henry Steves' to Irving's, thence to Caledonia Mountain, 7 10 of which to be expended from Irving's to the Caledonia Mountain; 17 10 from Irving's from Round Hill road to John E. Steves; 30 from School House to Round Hill, thence to Caledonia road, including bridge; 20 from Hayward's to Wm. Warnock's; 12 10 from Priestly Hill to Robert Steves', thence to Weldon Creek; 15 from M'Latchey's Bridge to Wright's; 10 from Coverdale road to Niagara Settlement; 17 10 from D. Wallace's up Turtle Creek to the Great Road; 5 from Creek road to John Jonah's; 17 10 from Hayward's to Great Road in Hopewell; 17 10 from James Rodgers' through the Haley Settlement to the Creek Road; one half of which to be expended between the Creek road and Aaron Robinson's; 15 from Haley's road to the Memel Settlement; 5 from Memel Road to Flanagan's; 5 from Dry Brook to H. Woodworth's; 7 10 from Creek road to and through the Jamieson Settlement; 5 from L. O'Regan's to Wilber's, thence to Caledonia road; 20 from the Great Road in Hopewell to and through the Caledonia Settlement; 25 from Ferry Point to Caledonia, 15 of which to be expended from E. Milton's towards Caledonia; 10 from the Great Road up Turtle Creek, to Mitten's; 5 from Mitten's, on Turtle Creek, to Henry Milton's; 15 from the Great Road, near Isaac Dawson's to Turtle Creek, thence to Baltimore Road, 5 of which to be expended on Hill near Absalom Steves'; 7.10 from the Great Road to the Mitten road, by Peter Jonah's; 9 from Stoney Creek to Lannen's, thence to the Nisgars Settlement; 5 from the Great Road to the Piccadilly Settlement; 6 10 from Turtle Creek, east Branch, by W. Ricker's, to west branch Turtle Creek; 10 from Henry Steves to Great Road; 8 from the Great Road to Gideon Hunt's, thence to Daley's; 5 from the West River, back of the Mountain, to P. Duffy's, thence to the Cleveland and Gallagher Settlements; 10 from the School House, near Duffy's, to Benjamin Jonah's; 5 from Wm. Bazzley's to W. Jonah's; 7 10 from Point Wolf to Saint John County line; 32 from New Ireland to Gallagher's; 8 from New Ireland road, by Rayburn's, to Daley's; 7 10 from the road leading to New Ireland to Hanson's, thence to the New Ireland road; 5 from Berrymore's to Fullerton's; 6 for the road up Beaver Brook to Edgett's thence to Fullerton's; 5 from Widow Stevens' to New Horton road; 5 from Fillamore's to Daniel Copp's; 10 from New Ireland road to M'Farlane's; 10 from M'Farlane's to Salmon River; 17 10 from the Great Road, near Salmon River, to Bennett's, thence to New Ireland road; 5 from Point Wolf to Herring Cove; 15 from Coil's to M'Laughlan's or Sweeney's; 5 from Long Marsh Bridge to D. Copp's; 5 from William Anderson's to Ridge road, by D. Tingley's; 17 10 from Pollet River to Isaac Horseman's, thence through Smith's Settlement to Coverdale River; 5 from Smith's road to William Steves; 12 from King's County line to Pollet River thence to Bannister's road; 10 from James Horseman's to the Mechanics' line; 5 from lot 17, Mechanics' Settlement, to School House on Goshen road; 40 for the Great Road in Coverdale, up Little River to Parkins; 20 of which to be paid to George Colpit for building a bridge over Little River; 5 from George Colpit's Mill to Banister's; 10 from the Great Road in Coverdale by Nixon's; 10 from William Parkins' to John Prosser's thence to Mitten's; 5 from William Parkins to Westmorland line; 10 from Parkins' road, by R. Colpit's, to E. Mullin's, thence to Mechanics' line; 5 from Parkins to Colpit's road; 20 from King's County line, near George Jonah's, to Stevens', thence to Pollet River; 5 from the Great Road in Hillsborough to Richard Gross'; 5 from Stevens' corner up through Goshen Settlement to King's County line; 5 from Middleland road to Connors; 5 from Point Wolf road to Saint John County line, along the shore near Goose River; 5 from Pollet River, near Robert Colpit's, to William Steves; 4 from George Magee's to John Deeve's, on the Golden Mountain; 5 from School House in Baltimore to Jonathan Graham's, thence to main branch of Turtle Creek.

SUNBURY BYE ROADS.

£25 from the Nerepis Road, past William A. Carr's, towards the Queen's County line; 10 from John M'Fudgen's to Cannon's corner; 25 from Cannon's Corner to Burpee's Mill, through the Gordon Settlement; 20 from the Gordon Settlement to the Gagetown Road near the Kings Bridge, in addition to £10 granted last Session from Hatheway's hill to the King's Bridge; 20 from the Nerepis road to Burpee's Mill, past Bell's; 10 from William Shaik's to Street's farm; 10 from Jacob Smith's to the Shirley Road; 50 from William Smith's to Ralph Seeley's; 5 from the South Branch road to John M'Lauchlan's; 25 from Thos. Gillespie's to Abner Mercereau's, to complete the new road; 10 from William Hoyt's to Matthews, past Kelly's Mills; 10 from Daniel Mercereau's past William Anderson's; 10 from Walter Patterson's past Parsons; 7 10 from Christopher Patterson's to Foley's; 25 from Luke DeWitt's to William Hoyt's, and to build a bridge over Back Creek; 15 from Abner Mercereau's to John Bailey's; 40 from Scribner's, on the new line of road above the Freshet, to Hartt's mills; 5 from Samuel Hoyt's past Charles Deplissee's; 25 from Thomas Mercereau's to Hartt's Mills, past Alexander's; 15 from Hartt's Mills to Diamond Square, past Chas. Alexander's, on the old Saint Andrews Road; 10 from Tracey's Mills to the Beaver Dam; 20 from Hartt's Mills to George Tracey's; 15 from Hartt's Mills to Rushagonis; 10 from Greave's to Beaver Dam road; 10 from John Smith's past Duncans, to the county line; 5 from Thomas H. Smith's, past Bryson's, to the County line; 10 from Bunker's to Jacob Mercereau's; 10 from John Grass's, up the Wasais, past M'Farlane's; 5 from Isaac DeWitt's to the road leading to Hartt's Mills; 25 from Wilmot's farm to John Grass'; 25 from John Grass's to John Peabody's; 10 from T. H. Smith's past James Johnstone's; 10 from Thos. H. Smith's to Whittiker's; 10 from J. Peabody's to the County line, near Morgan's; 10 from John Peabody's to Sunpoke; 5 from Petitcodiac road to second line, between Steves' and M'Intyre's; 5 from Shannon's to Brannen's; 40 from Petitcodiac road to Burpee's Mill; 10 from French Lake road to French Lake, between Upton's and Cowperthwaite's; 15 from James Miller's line, past Reece's and Graham's, to Lewis Albright's; 5 from Coquerley's, past O'Leary's, to Killgrace's; 10 from the County line to the North Fork Settlement, on Salmon Creek; 10 from Justus Austin's to Lewis Albright's; 10 from the Perley Brow, past McCoomb's, to Knox landing, towards Coy's Mills; 10 from New Zion towards Flower's Cove, in Queen's County; 5 from South Branch road to Webb's, near Brisley Creek; 12 10 from Little River Mills to A. Neal's; 10 from Solomon Tracy's to John M'Closkey's; 5 from Nerepis road to Isaac Smith's; 5 from South Branch road to John Woods; 10 for a new road leading from the Rushagonis to the Nerepis road, near Edward Simond's, in the County of York; 5 from Hartt's Mills to Pride's Landing; 10 from the Nerepis Road to Smith and Morrow's Mills; 5 to Mrs. James Sutherland, being balance due her husband for building a Bridge at the Rushagonis in 1846.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

Under the title of "The Madhi of Paris," the French correspondent of the *Chronicle Times* makes some mysterious disclosures. The basis of the account is, that a man and woman, original of disreputable character, were led to a knowledge of the truth, and became Protestants. They were afterwards married, and sought to reclaim from the Foundling Hospital a child born before marriage. Their conversion to Protestantism having become known, the nuns of the establishment sought to retain the child. To obtain legal ground for this, the Superior visited the parents, on the pretext of ascertaining whether they were able to support it. She spoke harshly, and taunting them with their abandonment of Rome, said, "Well, now you are Protestants, where is your rule of faith?" The answer was, "the Bible," which was at the same time handed to her. She opened it with a disdainful air, and began to turn over the leaves, but seemed, all at once, struck with the continual recurrence of the name of "Jesus" in the New Testament. She exclaimed in astonishment, "You believe, then, in Jesus Christ?"—Those who know something of the idea of infidelity which many Romanists apparently attach to Protestantism, will not be much surprised at this exclamation. Suffice it to say, that the nun was savingly arrested; she procured a Bible for herself, and found peace in the text, "By grace ye are saved, through faith; and not of yourselves, it is the gift of God." (Eph. ii. 8.) She was, however, a disciple secretly, but leaven spread. First one, and then six other nuns of the establishment avowed themselves Protestants. All the eight were speedily placed in confinement, under which one of them succumbed, not in principle, but by death.—The nuns of this establishment belong to the order of St. Vincent de Paul, who are only under temporary vows generally for five years. The vow of the Superior, whose narrative is thus related, was to have expired on the 29th October, last, to which day she was known to be anxiously looking forward.

The writer says:—

"Their plan was formed, the seven (the eighth had preceded them to glory) wished to institute a house of free charity in Paris, there, to divide their time between needle work for poor families and visits to the indigent and ignorant; the Superior had 90,000 francs belonging to her, that she could immediately dispose of. While she was thus strengthening herself in the midst of her sufferings, the High Administration of the community was not idle; it sent to the Superior, in order to bring her back to the pale of the Church, the persons it judged the most able to effect this object, and in particular an English lady, whose name I keep back, formerly a Protestant and now a Roman Catholic. The converter was herself shaken, and half gained back, so far that she said to the nun, with a pressure of her hand: '*Au revoir*, the Lord will grant you grace of bringing back to the fold another lamb they want to lead astray!' It is from another letter, from the Superior which I have before me, that I extract textually the words I have just quoted.

"Constraint had had no effect; persuasion had produced the reverse of the effect intended. Other means remained. Four of the sisters who, persevering in the faith, were sent more than 100 leagues distance; they promised to write to a certain address in Paris; four months have passed away and not one word has been received. The Superior, who had said, alluding to the 29th of October, the day of the liberation; 'Wait for me on that day; I shall be in such a street, at such a number,' was waited for in vain from morning to night. Information was sought for; it was found that she had been roughly thrown into prison, after a violent scene, in which the Bible and tracts were burnt. Since then not a word has transpired; nothing has been heard of her. Where is she? What is she doing or suffering? The thick walls which surround her are mute. A few days after her disappearance, the servant who had been her intermediary left the service of the nuns; she dares not speak out. She trembled lest she would have to give her testimony before a tribunal; and hastened to quit Paris. All she said on leaving was that the two remaining nuns, while they fear nothing for themselves, are in mortal anguish on account of their 'Mother;' and she added that, although they are now alone, they remain more than ever convinced of the truth.

"And now, after having written this account all at breath, I ask myself with the reader, if all is true? I wish it had all been but a bad dream! Alas! all is true, read authentic—I have seen the letters, examined the postmark, read the moving lines, and felt the heart palpitate that had guided the pen. I have interrogated persons who, far or near, have been mixed up with these facts. I have collected many names and facts that I keep to myself, not chosing at present to compromise any one. Here is a proof, which, indirect as it is, is not without its weight. One of our friends met an agent of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and told him a few of the details of this history; he seemed full of consternation and embarrassment, like a man who knows everything and afraid that others have learnt something on the subject. He promised to give information, &c., but he has given nothing, although he has taken two months to make his researches. He confessed nothing, nor did he deny aught. Here is further proof; another of my friends a medical student, struck by the account, mentioned some of the circumstances to a Jansenist nun in his service, particularly the incarceration and disappearance of the Superior. She immediately shrunk from the idea, and declared it impossible; she promised, however, to get sufficient information to confound the calumny. She asked the attendant maid of ward nuns of St. Vincent de Paul, and returned in all humility confirmed the account, and added other details unknown before to him, but which concide completely with those we had obtained from another source.

"And now, how is it that the authorities have not taken up all these facts? How is it that no account is demanded for this disappearance, and no summons is ordered for the recluse to be produced? Neither the police nor the Imperial Attorney General can do it. They reply:—It is only in the name of a relative declaring himself prosecutor that judical proceedings can be commenced. If we were under a representative Government, and had had a M. de Gasparin to call the Ministers to account, all this scandalous way of proceeding would cease, for the perpetrators of these iniquities fear the light of publicity.

"In the failure of other means,—it is necessary to take the longest mode of action, and discover if possible, some relative to the Superior. It is hoped that this discovery will, ere long be made, and that the steps of the 'Avenger of blood' will be hastened."

REPRESENTATION BILL.—Our radical members have shewn themselves quite attentive to their interests, in the manner in which they have framed their new representation bill, which has recently passed through its third reading by a larger majority than was expected.

By this measure Upper Canada, with a population of 323,993, is only allowed 30 membess; while Lower Canada, with a population of only 452,371, is allowed 34 members; which just gives Upper Canada one member for every 17,400, and Lower Canada one member for every 13,300. This measure of injustice to Upper Canada was, notwithstanding the inequality of its provisions, voted for by many of the radical members from Upper Canada. This unjust bill will tend more fully than ever to place Upper Canada in the power of the Lower Province; and as a matter of course, it will strengthen the already dangerous influence of the Romish Priesthood.

In view of the evils to be apprehended from the passing of this unjust measure, we would earnestly impress upon Protestants of all shades of politics the necessity existing for the formation of a union for the purpose of resisting the onward and arrogant march of Romanism. The best interests of the country—its Protestantism, its morality, its civil and religious freedom, are endangered by the unholy compact between the radicals of Upper Canada and the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada. What avails it that Canada is one of the finest countries on the face of the earth—that it is rich in resources of wealth—that it is inhabited by men of enterprise—if the legislation of the land is such as to discourage everything that is good and noble, and foster that work of evils which has spread a moral and political pestilence wherever it has rooted itself. With the many Romish Bills of incorporation—bills giving priests the legal power to tax their parishioners, as at Three Rivers, and other Bills endowing nunneries, Popish hospitals, &c., this fair and happy country will soon be made as bad as Spain or Italy. If the legislators go on as they are doing in due course of time we may expect to be higaly favoured with an Inquisition, with its ingenious modes of torture, its dungeons, and all the et ceteras connected with this Papal and persuasive mode of making and sending proselytes to purgatory.

The sweets of political power and patronage, poitical ambition and political dishonesty on the part of Protestants, are and have always in this country at least, been the means of enriching and aggrandizing Popery. The Romanists of Canada as a body, politically speaking, count do nothing for themselves or the spread of their religion without the aid of the Protestant apostates, who for the sake of sharing political spoils with them, are unprincipled enough to unite with them in their iniquities.—*Orange Lily* (*Canada*).

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA.—Since November 21st, 1852, there have been thirty-two shocks of earthquake within the limits of California. The effect of these continued shocks on the deserts have been considerable, so much so that the waters of the New River, the Big Lagoon, and other points of obtaining water, which made their appearance on the surface in 1848 and 1849, have now disappeared, and in their places volumes of sulphurous and effervescent sulphur have appeared.

A Whale fifty feet in length, weighing forty tons was killed near New-York last week.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK "LIBERALS."

Some three or four years ago a fresh race of politicians presented themselves, who being exceedingly anxious to obtain a share of the loaves and fishes, from the enjoyment of which their utter incompetitiy had previously excluded them, struck out a new path for themselves, and calculating on the *captandum vulgus*, and how admirably they have succeeded, time has amply shewn. They adopted as a party cry the words Reform, Retrenchment, and other analogous, and with them, unmeaning expressions, and dubbed themselves by the name of LIBERALS!

These worthies, having strengthened their hands by enlisting the advocacy of the venial portion of the press, at once proceeded to elect their candidates to seats in the House of Assembly. To a great extent they were successful in their vicious enterprise, and dearly has the country paid for their corruption. In their election cards they promised retrenchment, and whilst in some instances they have succeeded in reducing the salaries of hard-worked and responsible public officers, these *liberals*, ever true to their principles, have more than absorbed the amounts deducted, by liberally appropriating to themselves writing paper, sealing wax, pen knives, pencil cases, ladies' rings, &c.&c., which must be paid for out of the Provincial chest. In some cases, the widows and orphans of toil-worn veterans, who fought and struggled hard where a *liberal* man dare not have shewn his face, have been mulcted of their accustomed pensions at the instigation of these false economists, whilst in opposing such equitable claims on the public bounty, they have expended a large amount of legislative time, costing at the rate of £150 per day, and the absolute waste of the peoples' money, has thus been frequently twice as much for such vicious proceedings, as the pittance that was humbly sought for.

"A liberal man," saith high authority, deviseth liberal ways," whilst a self-styled colonial liberal is the most narrow-minded and illiberal man in creation, that is, so far as his betters are concerned, but remarkably liberal in appropriating the property of others to his own use. One of our liberal members, we are told, sacked no less than *eighteen* pounds worth of stationary, which he carried home with him, and after the nine days' wonder passes by, we will venture to bet the value of the present number of the *Chronicle* against the worth of all the liberal speeches he made during the last session—a vast odds, it is true, in his favour—that he will be peddling out the foolscap, pot, and gilt-edged note paper, pen knives, &c., to his constituents, from the counter of his store in the country, until the next sitting of the House, when upon equally favourable terms he can obtain a fresh supply! Another worthy, who probably never used sealing wax in his life, until after he found himself in the company of "honourable members" at Fredericton, *abstracted* a sufficient quantity of the article to supply any public office in the Province for the next twelve months. Another *gentleman*, who is probably a henpecked husband, obtained a *ring for his wife* at the people's charge, which was duly presented, no doubt, after his arrival at the old homestead, as a convincing testimony of his regard and virtuous constancy whilst legislating for the public good, amidst the various temptations existing at head quarters. We trust the pledge was received in the spirit in which it was offered, but would respectfully suggest to the unsuspecting fair one, that she had better accompany her good man the next time he assists in making laws for the wise government of Her Majesty's lieges, simply in order to "*make assurance doubly sure!*"

We furnish these statements to our readers with feelings of unmitigated disgust, but least some who peruse them may entertain the opinion that the forty one members who represent the country form a mere counterpart of *Ali Babi* and his forty, we shall state some important truths which will set them right in this particular. It has amounted to a legal axiom that the best evidence a litigating party can produce is the admission of his adversary. Now, as the *Freeman* has systematically abused, for the last year or two, several of the gentlemen whose denunciations he now publishes against the late unprecedented robberies, we take it for granted on the part of the *Freeman*, that he not only approves of the course adopted by the several speakers, but that he also, in a corresponding degree, disapproves of those whose mis-conduct is the object of their remarks. Let this be as it will, however—it is of little consequence either way—we are induced to copy the following report from the *Freeman* of Tuesday last:

The Surveyor General denounced the conduct of those members who ran up Bills at Books, and the Stores of the City, though stationery had been imported, and declared that though he was opposed to cheese-paring, a new system must be adopted and extravagance so great, and conduct so disgraceful, must be put an end to. Of course, he blamed the advocates of reform and retrenchment for the whole it. [And richly do they deserve the blame.—*Ed. Chron.*]

The Attorney General, who was Chairman of the Committee, had never been on a Contingent Committee before and hoped he would never be again, so disgusted was he with what he witnessed. He could apply no term to the extravagance so suitable as that of loading, for certainly most extraordinary loading it was. Bills were run up in every quarter, and in many the items were not set forth; still, as there had been no check before, they could not help recommending payment. He had opposed the passing of some of the bills; the conduct was perfectly outrageous, &c., &c. He spoke of the pencil-cases, gold rings, &c.

Mr. Ryan was on the Committee, and he too thought the whole proceedings outrageous. When he first used the term of loading it was denounced as very vulgar; now the Attorney General was forced to adopt it.

Mr. Hatheway denounced the extravagance and misconduct as disgraceful to the Legislature. The member who took the gold ring, &c., he believed had left. Last year he was told of one who took home £18 worth of stationery.

Mr. Kerr spoke of the House as a reformed House, and all the attempts to bring down salaries, &c., yet the corruption of the House exceeded anything ever known in the country, and men who worked hard to cut down and pare small salaries did not hesitate to do what no men should do for their own benefit and swell up this bill to over £1,800; £650 more than the highest bill ever passed previously.

Mr. Smith was on the Committee, and much as he had heard of the contingencies, it exceeded all his anticipations—it was most disreputable.

Mr. Gray denounced the extravagance and corruption, and charged the Reformers, the men who talked of reform and retrenchment, with being the chief perpetrators. If a man supported a motion in the House to maintain the salary of an unpaid public officer he was denounced as extravagant and corrupt; why did not the Reporters and Editors who hung round the lobbies, so ready to denounce extravagance and find fault with one party, make it their business to find out who the parties were who thus plundered the public to fill their own pockets, and inform the country who the really corrupt and extravagant men were? But they did not do this, because the persons most deeply implicated were the special friends of those Editors. He would a thousand times sooner see even the Reporters paid than some of the items in this bill. He was astonished that men calling themselves gentlemen should thus procure such articles at the public expense, gold pencil-cases, rings, &c.

An hon member—It was a lady's ring.

Mr. Gray—So much the more disgraceful.

Mr. Boyd was on the Committee and left it in disgust. He enumerated the articles taken by one member on his starting for home—a pencil-case, a portfolio, stationery to a great amount, and 6 lbs. of sealing-wax. He got all his stationery from the Clerk and it did not amount to $3.

Mr. Jordan, Mr. English, and Mr. Williston did the same.

Several others spoke to the same effect. They spoke of publishing the items, of publishing the names, &c.; but this was objected to as unfair, some having taken articles in their own names, [illegible] Clerk and no names appeared [illegible] explained how he got a pencil-case. A sufficient number for all the members had been imported. He was not in Fredericton at the opening of the House, and when he arrived none were left, so he got one at Beek's.

The Hon. Mr. Gray moved that the names of the several pilferers should be published, with the particular items which constituted their plunder. Had this motion prevailed, the public would then know officially to what extent *liberals* will go in helping themselves to that which does not belong to them. Let such men into power, and in five years what would be the condition of the country? GOD FORBID THAT WE SHOULD EVER HAVE CAUSE TO FEAR EVEN THE ADVENT OF THEIR WICKED DOMINION.

We trust that at the next general election the people will remember these things, and whilst they will delight to honor truly conservative and honest men, whose speeches are in part reported in our extracts from the *Freeman*, their voices will be heard loudly denouncing hypocrisy, low cunning, false assumptions, gross corruption, political villainy—in a word, NEW BRUNSWICK LIBERALISM!

We are glad to perceive that as our exchanges come to hand, there exists with the Provincial press only one opinion of the conduct of the representatives who have plundered them, and thus these "liberal" wolves in sheep's clothing will find to their cost that neither at home or abroad is there rest for the wicked. What does the *Morning News* now think of his fancy-man, "our *liberal* representative?" We pourtrayed their character two years ago, but as it turns out we erred somewhat in the colouring, the *tout ensemble* is many shades darker than we imagined.

For the following resolution, which we find in the Journals of the Assembly, the country is indebted to the Hon. Mr. Street; it is to be hoped that it will be the means of checking the iniquity at which it points so emphatically:—

Resolved, That in future the Clerk of the Assembly shall import or procure the Stationery, and furnish the Chairman of the Contingent Committee with the Invoice in the first week of the Session; and further that no Account shall be paid or allowed for Stationery or other Articles, except the same be purchased and accounted for by the Clerk, who is to be held responsible.

RT. HON. HENRY (LORD) BROUGHAM AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL IMPERSONATED.—Charles Whitney, Esq., will, on next Monday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, present not only the words, but the looks, tones, and gestures, not only of the above celebrated forensic gladiators, but also of the late Daniel Webster, John Randolph, Henry Clay, and others.

Mr. Whitney has spared neither time nor expense in gathering in and imparting to the most elegant, polite, and sagacious assemblies, (including the Court at Windsor Castle), the properties, beauties, and national peculiarities, of renowned orators in the British Parliament, and American Congress; the eccentricities of western Hoosiers, and the unique eloquence of the red man of the forest.—The following we copy *verbatim* from English papers in Mr. W.'s possession:

"Last evening, Mr. Charles Whitney gave, at the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson Street, the first of a series of echo-poetic entertainments, which he has announced in this town. It is often said that whatever the Americans do they do well. The Hutchinson family will long be remembered with pleasurable feelings, and the impersonations of Miss Cushman are destined to live long in the recollection of English audiences. To these must now be added the novel impersonations of Mr. Charles Whitney, formerly of England, but recently of the United States. They are varied, animating and amusing; display great mimetic and oratorical power, with much of genuine "Yankee" humor, depicting truthfully the most sublime of orators, Henry Clay, whose tones are exquisitely sweet and powerful, and whose eager gestures and commanding attitudes are brought into forcible contrast with the pointed style of John Randolph, the *beau ideal* of sarcasm, whose fife-like articulation, and long, lathy, pistol-fingered gesticulations, would make Jenny Lind shiver, and give Albani "fits." The speech of the Indian chief "Red Jacket," and Philip Massasoit, were given with the deepest energy, and the severest simplicity, and in a deep toned voice of astonishing power.—*Liverpool Mercury, June* 19, 1849, *and April* 2, 1850.

"His imitations are most extraordinary, and, we believe, truthful; his matter is good, his voice musical, and his capacity, especially of action in the humorous western law cases, unbounded. They excite roars of laughter, intermingled with expressions of astonishment.—*Liverpool Mail, April* 4, 1850.

"The beautiful and sublime, those two great pulses of eloquence, he feels deeply, and can embody in multifarious forms.—*London Observer May* 5, 1849.

Mr. Whitney's powers of eloquence are evidently of a very high order. At one time melting the heart with soft intonations, and at another arousing all the powers of the mind by tones of flashing and impassioned eloquence."—*Leeds Mercury, Dec.* 15, 1849.

On account of the great importance of the subject, by general request, and that all interested may attend, Mr. W. has placed the price of admission invariably at 1s. 3d.

THE FISHERIES.

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply to a question put by the Earl of Malmesbury in the House of Lords, stated that the subject of the fisheries was now under negociation, and that it would be detrimental to the public service to furnish the particulars; that Mr. Crampton would lose no opportunity of pressing the matter on the attention of the United States Government, and of bringing it to an honorable and satisfactory close; and that the fisheries are to be protected this season as they were during the last. The Earl of Derby hoped that if the pending negociations should give to the United States the right of fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia, the treaty would secure to that Province permission to import her coal into the United States free from duty.

The following impertinent paragraph is from the pen of an Eastport correspondent, and appears in the Boston *Traveller*:

"The fishing season has commenced favourably, and Jonathan with his wonted boldness and sagacity seems determined to circumvent John Bull, and have a share from his fish pond. So to avoid too great a risk, he makes a nominal transfer of his vessel to some avaricious traitor over the line, takes out papers in John's name, and then fishes under his flag just where he pleases. You don't find a Yankee napping along the coast when such an offer presents."

We are happy to apprise Jonathan that provision has been made by law to counteract and punish this species of villany, and that if he duly appreciates the value of his property and his personal liberty, he had better refrain from such low trickery, as in the event of being convicted he will find his *white washed* vessel condemned and sold, and his precious self snugly incarcerated within the walls of one of John Bull's safe and capacious prisons, and thus be deprived of hearing Fourth of July orations about "equality" and "British tyranny," for two or three years to come.

THE LOYALISTS OF '83.

'Tis now just seventy years ago,
A band of exiles came,
And kindled in the wilderness,
Of LOYALTY the flame.

They left their homes and all they lov'd,
Behind them o'er the sea,
As conscience with its "still small voice,"
Proclaimed their loyalty.

On the ever memorable eighteenth day of May, 1783—just seventy years ago on Wednesday next [illegible] other, were discovered wending their way into the estuary of the River Saint John. The rude and sullen aspect of the sea-board was indifferently relieved by the few humble dwellings which here and there presented themselves amidst the wild and broken scenery of PARR TOWN. The stunted and scattered trees lent by the absence of vigorous growth and pleasing foliage, to impart a still more melancholy aspect to the bleak and cheerless prospect which then presented itself.

These vessels landed their passengers, consisting mainly of a few anxious parents and mournful children, and a melancholy group, who had deeply participated in their common misfortunes. A stately and expensive edifice at the eastern terminus of the South Market Wharf now marks the spot where several of these people encamped on the first night of their landing. The cold ground formed the resting place of some of them.

We need not say that the descendants of these persons honour their memories, revere their integrity, and at all hazards will maintain the principles which they bequeathed to them. These weary pilgrims we are proud to recognise as the founders of our country. They have left us a fair inheritance, and their early privations will never be forgotten whilst the record of their LOYALTY, patriotism, and devotion forms the brightest page of our country's history. Their principles still actuate the minds of the best men of the present day; they are identified with every consideration that recognises to Britons rule the fullest enjoyment of rational liberty, and the most permanent guarantee for the possession of all which a truly British subject holds dear.

We are happy to learn that a subscription is now being made for the purchase of fire-works on a larger scale than usual, in order that the evening of the 18th day of May shall be commemorated in a suitable manner. We trust that every conservative man, who can afford it, will subscribe liberally. From "liberals" little can be expected, as recent disclosures have proved that it is more in unison with their principles to take than to give.

There will be a procession of the Fire Department on Wednesday, in honor of the day. The two recently organised companies in Carleton, will make their appearance in public on the occasion for the first time in their new and neat uniforms.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE.—This very superior Hotel has recently been opened in King Street, by the proprietor, Mr. H. C. Stubbs, formerly of Portland, Maine. The number of rooms which the American House contains exceeds that of any other similar establishment in this Province, whilst each of them is very neatly and appropriately furnished. Mr. Stubbs is a model landlord, having had great experience in the business, which with other qualifications, thoroughly adapts him for the position he has so recently assumed in this community.—The lady of the house fulfils her duties to the letter, by manifesting those attentions in a cheerful manner, which every lady traveler can well appreciate. We heartily wish Mr. Stubbs all the prosperity which his enterprise deserves, and if this is only realized, he will have an ample share of it.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, ESQ., EX-MAYOR.—This gentleman has dropped the reins of City Government and handed them over to James Olive, Esq., of Carleton. We are glad to range ourselves among the many who express themselves most thoroughly satisfied with the public career of Mr. Smith. He has been active and energetic, and has faithfully looked after the interests of the city.—The revenues, whilst under his auspices, have been far greater in amount, than those of any preceding year, whilst we cannot call to mind any one official act of his that is *justly* the subject of disapproval. Of course there are those—it would be passing strange were it otherwise—who differ with us in opinion, but we avail ourselves of an undoubted right to express our convictions candidly and plainly. Next year, the Mayor will be elected by the people, and we now venture to prophecy, that Mr. Smith will again be called to the Chief Magistrate's Chair, by an overwhelming majority of the votes of his fellow-citizens, who possess the heads and hearts to appreciate his worth and usefulness.

To the present Mayor we tender our congratulations, whilst we entertain the belief that he also will discharge the duties of his important office in a manner that will be alike creditable to himself and satisfactory to the community.

SAILORS' HOME.—This capacious building, at the west end of Britain-st., will be open for the reception of boarders on Monday next, and upon very reasonable terms, as will appear by an advertisment in another column. The SAILORS' HOME is neatly fitted up, and the Committee of Superintendance, John Owens, Esq., and the Revds. Messrs. Harris and Scovil, deserve great credit for the manner in which they have discharged their duty. As this laudable establishment is under the charge of a faithful and efficient Superintendant, and is in every respect adapted to the comfort and convenience of those for whom it is especially intended, we trust that it may be liberally patronised.

INTERCOURSE WITH PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—In consequence mainly of the establishment of the line of steamers which ply regularly between this City and the Bend of Petitcodiac, our commercial intercourse with P. E. Island has very materially increased of late. Produce from this fertile Island is landed at Shediac, thence brought over land—14 miles—to the Bend, and from this point it is forwarded to St. John by the steamers. When the railway between the Bend and Shediac is completed, this traffic will be greatly improved, as well as our commercial intercourse with the northern part of this Province, and the eastern portions of Canada.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—the following are the names of the candidates for civic honours at the election for Wellington Ward, which is to take place on Tuesday next:

Messrs. Hatheway, Cock, Keans, and Ballentine, offer as Aldermen; and Messrs. Mercer, Jones, and Rouse, contest the Councellorship.

A poll will be held in Guy's Ward, Carleton, on Monday the 23d inst., for the election of an Alderman to supply the place of James Olive, Esq., recently elected Mayor of the city. Mr. Wm. King is the only candidate at present in the field.

GODEY'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.—The number for May, which we have received direct from the publisher, is, as usual, adorned with excellent engravings, executed in the most perfect style of art. The reading matter is original and interesting. Our wonder is how this truly splendid periodical can be furnished at the low price of $3 per annum. We strongly recommend Godey to the patronage of all—the ladies in particular.

ST. JOHN WATER COMPANY.—At a general Meeting of the St. John Water Company, held on the 16th May, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Robert Jardine; Henry Chubb; R. P. Hazen; W. H. Street, Esqrs.; and Hon. John Robertson.

And at a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, Robert Jardine, Esq., was elected President for the ensuing year, and J. D. Lewin, Secretary.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.—Two serious railway accidents have recently occurred in the United States, attended in the first instance by the loss of some fifty lives. In this case the train passed into the river at Norwalk, Connecticut, in consequence of the draw of a bridge being left open for the passage of a steamer. In the other instance the axle-tree of the tender broke at Taunton, Massachusetts, when the baggage car and a passenger car, containing 25 passengers, were precipitated from the track. Several persons were seriously injured, but fortunately no lives were lost.

FRATRICIDE SUICIDE.—We have learned with deep regret that W. B. Taylor, Esq., of Liverpool, N. S. put an end to his life, with a rifle, this morning, about five o'clock, just by the enclosure of the Hon. Enos Collins' seat. Mr. Taylor seemed to be suffering from dejection of mind since he came to the city, on business, some few days back, and it is therefore supposed the rash deed of self destruction was caused by a fit of temporary derangement.—*Halifax Recorder.*

NEW BATCH OF MAGISTRATES.—The only alterations in the names of the new magistrates appointed for the City and County of St. John, as formerly published, is the substitution of that of John Sears, Esq., in the place of his brother Edward, who declined to serve.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, our citizens were alarmed by the peeling of the fire bells; when it was found that Mr. Sime's steam mill, connected with his Trunk manufactory in Harding street, was enveloped in flames. Our ever active Firemen, with their Engines, including the Portland Company, were quickly on the spot, and exerted themselves as usual to the utmost, aided by a plentiful supply of water from the Water Company's plugs; but the raging element had obtained too strong a hold to be subdued, till the mill and its contents were entirely destroyed. The Trunk manufactory, and the surrounding buildings, however, are uninjured.—The calamity, together with similar previous accidents, we think, should convince our Corporate authorities, that such dangerous establishments as steam mills ought not to be permitted within the limits of the City.—*Obs.*

NEWS ROOM.—Mr. A. Robertson, proprietor of the Reading Room, who has conducted that Establishment for several years past in a very satisfactory manner, is about to retire from its management, carrying with him the general good will and approval of the subscribers. He will be succeeded by C. V. Forster, Esq., formerly of H. M. Customs at this port. The latter gentleman is well known for his urbane and courteous conduct in his former station; and he will be equally esteemed in his new vocation.—*Ib.*

Launched at Musquito Cove, on Thursday, the 5th instant, for Messrs Tapley & Morris, a beautiful modelled new steamer called the *Magnet*. She is to ply on the river Saint John and is intended for a Tug. She is to have engines of seventy horse power, constructed by Mr. James Smith, of this City. Success say we to native enterprise.—*Free.*

The reading Room of the British Colonial Society is open every day at 78 State Street, opposite the head of Kilby street, and next door to Allen's Stationary Store. Visitors from the Colonies have free access, and are invited to its privileges during their stay in the City—of which fact our Colonial exchanges will please notify their readers.—*Boston International.*

We regret to announce that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was violently thrown from his horse on Saturday last, and badly fractured one of his ribs in the fall. The accident occurred a short distance below the city, and the removal of His Excellency to Government House occasioned him great pain. He has since suffered severely from difficult respiration, but is now progressing favorably, and will shortly, it is believed and hoped, be entirely recovered.—*Head Quarters.*

TIMBER STEAMERS.—The *J. D. Pierce*, and *John Waring* left Fredericton this morning for Woodstock, and the *Reindeer* for Tobique. Hurrah for the upper St. John and its potatoes, oats, and lumber.—*Ib.*

☞ The steamer *Osprey* arrived on Tuesday night, from Halifax, with the left wing of the 76th Regiment, and took on board the 72d, when she sailed for Halifax. The Osprey came in at the Breakwater, and effected the landing and embarkation of 500 men, with 80 tons of baggage, and was less than five hours in port.—[N. Br.

At the prison called the Tombs, in New York, a melancholy occurrence took place, on the 18th ult. It seems that four persons who had been imprisoned there on that night, were found dead in their cells. It appears that when the keeper went to examine the cells, he found to his horror that in one cell three of the five men who had been imprisoned there for being drunk, were quite dead, and a fourth, rolling about the floor in fits. In another he found a woman who had been imprisoned for the same cause, also dead. The coroner held an inquest on the bodies, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from apoplexy, produ