The Chronicle.

Saint John, September 24, 1852.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY MEETING.

On Saturday last, William Jackson Esquire, M. P. the distinguished Railway contractor, arrived in [illegible] gentleman conferred with the Executive Government, with the *details* of which, the public have not yet been furnished. We are informed however, that a provisional arrangement was made with Mr. Jackson by the Committee to construct our portion of the E. and N. A. railway, and that subsequently, this agreement was assented to by the railway company.

Of course, what has been already accomplished is to be subjected to the decision of the legislature; an extra meeting of which is anticipated.

We do not say like one of the morning papers of Wednesday, that we are not at liberty to state the result of the railway negotiations, and for two distinct reasons:—1st, like our contemporary, we are not in possession of the information, which, unlike him, we should most certainly publish, if in our power to do so; and 2dly, we have no desire to make the public believe, that information has been communicated to us, which up to this moment, could only be furnished at the expense *of violating a solemn pledge* to keep it sacred! We make these remarks, to show our dislike at, even a clumsy attempt at mysterious humbug. In the present case, the editor of a newspaper has no better right, or chance to be apprised of facts—not intended for publication—than has the most humble individual on the list of his subscribers.

We happen to know this however—and obtained it without resorting to the Gygean ring, or even spiritual rappings. The Province is to issue Debentures, i. e. bonds, to a limited extent, for every mile of railway to be constructed, the aggregate amount of which, is not to exceed the sum named as a Provincial contribution in the arrangement effected by the Honorable Mr. Chandler, with Mr. Jackson and his associates, as already announced. So far as the *direction* of the scheme is concerned, it will remain as formerly agreed upon, that is to say, if there be 7 or 9 directors, the people, by their government, will nominate 3 or 4, as the case may be, and thus, if a larger number is deemed expedient.

As we are not in possession of all the particulars connected with what may be fairly entitled the *stupendous* proceedings of the present week, we are therefore not in a position to pronounce an opinion in the matter *pro* or *con*. Time alone will fully develope every thing which the people are entitled to know, and they may as heretofore, place full reliance upon the independance of the *Chronicle*, in advocating what we may consider their vital interests, or in firmly denouncing any efforts which may have a tendency to impair them.

We are fully aware that there exists very generally, throughout the country, an earnest desire that British capital should be introduced into our midst, and in a Province like our own, possessing unbounded resources, without the means of developing them, this desire is a natural one; upon the other hand, even gold itself may be purchased at too dear a rate, and we should never suffer the independance of our country to be sacrificed, no matter what apparent boon is offered for it. Whenever the peoples' money is to be expended, they should control the mode of its disbursement, we therefore sincerely trust, that their representives will never consent to any arrangement whatever, without insisting upon the *sine qua non*, of a sound effective, and popular control, at the board of management. At present, the science of Railway economy is but indifferently understood in New-Brunswick, nay, its first elements have yet to be learned; our government and people therefore, it is to be hoped, will proceed with the utmost caution, before the destinies of our fine and growing country are entrusted, even to a limited extent, into the hands of strangers.

From the recent and interesting visit of Mr. Jackson, who is an influential member of the British Parliament, and a gentlemen who holds a high position in his native land, the Province is justly indebted to the Honorable Mr. Chandler. If good springs out of it—and we trust it may—the service performed by the Government—*through whose instrumentality the recent arrangement could only be effected*—will be appreciated in all time to come, and long, very long, after the slander and detraction to which they have been so spitefully subjected, even in connexion with this important matter, has been wholly dismissed from the memory of the oldest inhabitant!

Patronage which will be held by those who have the railway works in charge will be great, and for the weal or woe of the country, this patronage will be dispensed. We should be pleased to see the management so organised that if a qualified applicant for employment is rejected on political grounds, he can, and in *man fashion*, wholly repudiate the inferior tribunal of Festus, and say with confidence in its integrity,—'I appeal unto that of Cæsar.' Confer uncontrolled power on small minded men, and we shall be continually reminded of what beggars are apt to do, when enjoying equestrian exercise. However, we feel assured that the interests of the people—their imperative claims—nay, their *stern demands*, are at this important crisis, in faithful keeping.

It is only within the last ten days, that an opposition paper very plainly intimated, that those who had opposed the E. and N. A. railway merited no employment, now that its construction was likely to be commenced. It is to such observations that a portion of our remarks will apply. The present scheme differs *in toto* from the old one, but whether or not, those who manage railways, are mere trustees for others, and they would be traitors to that trust, if they did not employ persons to do their work, whom they thought were best fitted for it, and discarding at the same time, with deserving contempt, every effort which might be used to create a prejudice against the fair claims of their fellow subjects, who may think proper to express and act upon opinions in opposition to their own. We seek for no office in the gift of railway directors, and therfore our observations are mainly levelled against the mean endeavor of our cotemporary, which, if not crushed in the bud, might possibly operate against the fair claims of others, who are differently circumstanced, and thus, in the end—retard a public enterprise, which must be conducted for the benefit of the whole Provincial community.

ERICSONS' CALORIC ENGINE.

A New ship called the *Ericson* has recently been launched at Wilmington L. I. of the burthen of 2500 tons. This vessel is to be fitted with a recently invented engine bearing the above title, the discovery of Ericson, and American who has been long known to the Scientific world. With him originated the most popular form of propeller adopted by steam boats for some years past, although at one period strongly condemned by the Edingburgh review, and denounced by a scientific writer in that periodical as utterly unpracticable! If our memory serves us correctly, Mr. Ericson was one of the three individuals who constructed as many locomotives, which contended for a prize of £500 sterling, awarded by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. They were tried on that time at an early period, when one of the number designed by Stevenson bore the palm.

The engine built for the ship Princeton presents [illegible] great novelty. About one quarter of the fuel ordinarily used will answer. No water and consequently no steam is required. The engine will be worked solely by the expansion of of air, suddenly heated, as it is conducted, through pipes specially designed for the purpose, to the cylinders,

We have a diagram before us, illustrating this interesting discovery, of which it would be impossible to give a more particular account, without minutely referring to its working parts. Already an engine on a small scale, after the plan of Ericson has been constructed, and in operation, it has answered the expectation of its ingenious inventor, therefore, there is small reason to doubt, that the large one which will be tested in the course of a short time, will fully realize what is desired from it.

The greatest difficulty which Steamers have to contend with in *very long voyages*, is the want of capacity to carry a sufficiency of fuel, but if Ericson's plan succeeds this difficulty no longer exists, for as one quarter of the present amount of fuel will only be required, and the huge boilers are wholly dispensed with, an Ericson propelled vessel, may achieve a voyage of almost any required length without stopping, until the terminus is arrived at.

We await with considerable anxiety to hear the practical result on a large scale of this recent and extraordinary invention. If successful, it will in the course of time, in all probability, be universally adopted, and then the name of '*steam boat*', will be numbered with the things of bye-gone days.

THE CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

Mr. Hincks's resolutions, which go to secularize this fund, and to appropriate it to purposes very wide from the sacred object for which it was set apart from the period of the British conquest of Canada, have passed the lower house in Canada. The Quebec *Chronicle* of the 18th. thus remarks:—

"No matter, again we repeat, they signify nothing. Exciting the fears of one party and arousing the prejudices of another, they have attracted some attention, but, in truth, they are a mummery, as we have before remarked, and as Mr. Papineau also thinks. The ministery, or rather the powerful part of it have no more idea of secularizing the Clergy Reserves, or of asking England to suffer them to do so, than they have of flying. Thoroughly persuaded that England will pay no heed to them, they pass a series of meaningless resolutions. Less honest than Mr. Price, less far-seeing than Mr. Baldwin, less enthusiastic than Mr Brown, and less fanatic than Mr. Rose, Mr. Hincks pursues the even tenor of his way determined, naturally enough, to keep his place as long as he can. Mr. Morin, too, must have been let into the secret, else could he never have talked about secularization as he does, knowing full well that no sooner is the church of England deprived of her privileges than the church of Rome, to which he has the pride to belong, will also be deprived of hers."

Judging from the truly Protestant dispatch of Sir John Packington to the Earl of Elgin of the 22d. of August last, the *present ministry* of England, will never consent that the Church of England, shall be robbed by those whose duty it is to protect No, no, the acts of an accidental majority of *liberals*! will be defeated this time.

DERRYANA—OR THE SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY.

By the Rev. the Rector of Magilligan, re-published in Toronto, C. W., under the auspices of the "Loyal Orange Institution."

The Volume whose re-print lies before us created a deep impression on the public mind when it was first issued from the British Press; and no less an impression in the Upper Province in which it has recently been produced.

A vulgar and enormous prejudice prevails among some of our political writers, against the Orange Institution, and the most contemptible schemes are resorted to in order to extend it, and secure for it a general currency.

Such a prejudice like almost all others finds its origin in downright ignorance if not in base malignity. Every one in the least degree acquainted with the History of the Revolution of 1688, must know that the Orange Institution was the great bulwark of British Protestantism, and indeed, but for such an organisation, we might have been to-day under the dominion of Papal tyranny. Yet strange to say, orangeism, like many other good old servants, is not even yielded a pension for its valuable services, but kicked and badgered about with the most merciless cruelty; venerable with age however, and unimpaired by its lengthened services, like Moses the Man of God, its eyes are not dim, nor its natural strength abated!

When Britain needs its help, its loyal sons are always ready to stand by her throne, and consecrate it with their heart's warm blood.

When a Papal Bull awake the empire by its roaring, and when aroused from its Passyite lethargy, and cast into a state of nervous tremor, who took the precedence of Lord John Russell, in raising a frightful testimony against it? Was it not the very Institution at Ulster, which a heartless Melbourne Ministry had attempted to destroy?

For the volume before us, we are indebted to the politeness of the Canadian publisher, and it is not only well executed, but very cheap. We recommend it to the Loyalists of New-Brunswick, and those who wish to procure it can leave their names at our office, or at the Phoenix Book store, and we are quite assured it will amply recommend itself by its own intrinsic merits.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

The following Gentlemen were in town on monday and Tuesday last; all of whom except those who reside in St. John, have since taken their departure. The recent railway negociations have been the means of calling them together—some of them to confabulate—others, to think hard and to ponder well on their own behalf, and that of their colleagues.

Honorables Provincial Secretary, Attorney General, Surveyor General, E. B. Chandler, George Hayward. [The Honorables Solicitor General, Robert L. Hazen and John H. Gray, who reside in St. John, were also present.]

Messrs. Jackson, of England—now in Nova Scotia, Morton and Poor of the U. S. Dickey and Archibald of Nova Scotia. Mr. Jackson was accompanied by his son, also, by Captain Rhodes and Mr. Ross, Civil Engineer.

If the above combination of talant—and energy, backed by the interminably long purse of "the great English contractor," does not start the E. and N. A. railway, it will be out of the power of man we fear to overcome its vis inertiæ.

We (Montreal Courier) have just received intimation of the recall of Lord Elgin after the Session of the Provincial Parliament. The Government has been offered to Lord Haris.

We (Quebec Chronicle) *know* that the above news is fudge.

This is true however and new, Major General Gore has received the command of the forces in Nova Scotia.

The *Courier* says that the Hon. D. Daily, (who is now in England on sick leave from his Governorship in the West Indies) gets the cross of the Bath, and the Governorship of New Zealand. The *Chronicle* says—glad to hear it.—*Quebec Chronicle, 18th.*

MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We have the report for 1852, of this substantial Association. It manifests its sound condition in a financial point of view, and thus presents strong claims for general patronage. Messrs Ranney, Sturdee & Co. are the Agents for St. John. See advertisement.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—For the October number of this interesting periodical, we are indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien. The Magazine contains an amount of reading matter, which renders it very cheap at $2 per annum.

THOMAS BARING'S MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The head of the great London financial house of the Baring Brothers, has been here for some days, and still Wall street is in the dark in regard to the special objects of his visit. It was first given out, with an air of semi-official authority through the London journals, that he was empowered with the necessary discretion for the most ample and [illegible] report readily gained credence, from the fact that another of the Baring Brothers, Lord Ashburton, had been so successful in settling the Northeastern Boundary dispute; and also from a readiness to believe that the diplomatic abilities of the one brother were most likely possessed by the other. But it very soon appeared that Mr. Thomas Baring was not coming to settle the fishery question, but that but that his real mission was to look after the Nicaragua Canal Company and its stock, and the condition of Mexican bonds in Wall street, Illinois railroad bonds, other State bonds including even the repudiating State of Mississippi, with a view to very large investments in Australian gold. Since the arrival of Mr. Baring, however, it seem that the special object of his particular season of the year, is the settlement of the Peruvian guano question on a pacific basis, which will be satisfactory to Mr. Webster, Captain Jewett, the English Peruvian bond holders, Peru herself, and even the guano-making penguins and pelicans of the Lobos island. But Wall street may be mistaken even in this conjecture. Perhaps his object may be to inquire into the present peculiar condition of Cuba, or the Tehuantepec treaty, or the Presidential election, with the view of betting largely on the one-sided result. Who knows?—[*New York Herald 18th Sep.*

More recently, Mr. Baring was at the Revere House, Boston.—[*Ed. Chron.*

Four Days later from England!

The steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York on Saturday last, in ten days and four hours from Liverpool, bringing 107 passengers.

STATE OF TRADE.—In Manchester prices were steady, and in most articles there is great firmness. The iron trade at Birmingham is very active. In the French provinces trade is disturbed in consequence of a new comercial treaty with Belgium.

In the London produce markets W. I. sugar has been sold at sixpence advance per cwt—Coffee is in brisk demand. Tea quiet, prices unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. The harvest reports from the north of Europe are very favourable. Good supplies ready for shipment at the Baltic ports. The harvest operations in England and Ireland have also been most satisfactory.

The Bishops of western New York and Michigan were in Liverpool. The former at a public meeting had ridiculed the idea of a rupture on the fishery question.

Letters from Berlin state that the unsold ships of the Germain fleet have been transferred to Messrs. Rothschild for 100,000 florins.

From what has appeared in the public press both in this country and in the United States, within the last week or two, it was generally supposed that the fishery dispute with America, if not actually settled, was at least in such a train of amicable adjustment that all danger of hostile collision between the two countries was at an end. We, certainly, were amongst those who thought so; but the question appears now to have assumed a new phase, and fully confirms an opinion we have long entertained, that it is extremely dangerous, in negotiating with America, to make any concession to her which is not fully warranted by the obvious principles of justice. Whether America has any serious intention of making the fishery question a cause of war between the two countries it is impossible to say, but certainly she is doing all she can to provoke it; and, if the claims put forward by Mr. Seward in the American senate are insisted upon, hostilities can scarcely be avoided, without England submitting to a humiliation she may very soon have cause to regret. We do not think that America will provoke a war with this country, just now; she will watch for a more suitable opportunity; but that she will do so on the first favourable occasion is what we firmly believe, for her ambition is of that reckless character which seems to overlook all the mischievous consequences that must result, and to be deaf to the voice of prudence.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

A gentleman of the name of Neale, who had been living for many years in the vicinity of Ashford, in Kent, died one day last, week, at the age of upwards of 70. He was possessed of an immense fortune, which has been calculated at half a million of money at least. He was of very eccentric habits, and upon a perusal of his will, it appeared, to the great disliking and disappointment of many persons present, that he had only given two legacies of £100 each to two gentlemen whom he had appointed executors, to see to the due performance of his funeral rites, and left the whole of the remainder of his property to the Queen.

Henry, Byron, parliamentary reporter of the London press, is appointed consul to Hayti.

Clearances from London for Australia are still on the increase.

Capt. Hay, of the 17th regiment, lately eloped with Lady Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of Marquis Conyngham. It is believed they came to America in a recent steamer.

The scene between Polk and Cullum in congress appears in full in the English papers, and of course elicits severe comments.

A violent thunder storm and deluge had done great damage to property and crops in Worcestershire, 2000 sheep having been drowned.

The royal family was at Balmoral, the queen and youthful members of the family engaged in drives, and Prince Albert in deer stalking.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and seven months ending the 5th August, 1852, have just been issued. The annexed summary shows the total amounts under the various heads:—

The total declared value of exports for the month last past is £6,589,168, whilst for the corresponding month of 1850 and 1851 they were respectively £6,029,568, and £5,418,203. The total importation of coffee for the last month was 7,128,923 lbs, against, 3,372,875 lbs in the corresponding month of 1850, and 4,605,976 lbs in 1851; whilst in the same period there were entered for home consumption respectively 2,558,144 lbs, and 2,706,425 lbs. —Unrefined sugar shows importation of 883,639 cwt. for the month of the present year, whilst for 1850 and 1851 the figures stood respectively 533,607 cwt. and 893,617 cwt., the quantities taken for home consumption during the same period being for 1852, 621,617 cwt.; for 1850, 921,610 cw.; and 1851, 934,526 cwt.

As regards the shipping trade, we find that in the month last past there were 3452 vessels employed in the foreign trade, with a tonnage of 710,005, entered inwards; of which 3061 were sailing vessels, with 626,873 tonnage, and 391 steam vessels, with 113,132 tonnage of 853,658. There cleared outwards during the same periods respectively 3308 ships, 655,351 tonnage, of which 2956 were sailing vessels, with 561,425 tonnage, and 352 steam vessels, with 93,926 tonnage; whilst in the corresponding month of 1851 there were 3292 ships, 632,709 tonnage.

The movement in the arrival and departure of the precious metals during the past week has been of more than ordinary interest. We have received in gold and silver, but chiefly of the latter, remittances to the extent of about £370,000, whilst there has been a drain upon our resources to the extent of £685,000, or an excess of exports over imports of £315,000.

IRELAND.—There is no variation in the tone of the last agricultural reports. The reaping of the harvest is fast drawing to a close, even in the most remote and backward districts. The yield of the cereal and green crops generally is said to be everywhere beyond an average, and there no longer seems to be any doubt that the loss by the potato blight will not exceed that of last year.

FRANCE.—In France great preparation were making to receive the president on his tour.—Petitions for the restoration of the empire continued to flow in. The Vienna Lloyds states that the marriage of Louis Napoleon and Princes Vasa had been postponed by advice of her physicians, but will certainly take place, the only difference in the programme being that the empire will be declared before, instead of after, the nuptials. The same paper says it has been resolved to convoke the French senate to obtain the decision of the people on the question of empide before the close of the year.

A telegraph despatch from Amsterdam says the French minister at Hagué has been recalled in consequence of the rejection of the literary convention. Dutch funds fell rapidly in consequence. Elihu Burritt has arrived in Paris as a peace mission.

Much activity is observable in the French ports and arsenals.

The Debate has an article expressing strong dissatisfaction with the British for seizure of French fishing vessels off Newfoundland, and considers it a clumsy attempt to show imperiallity.

ITALY.—It is reported, but not officially, that Murray, the Englishman, will be pardoned, on consideration of great money.

TURKEY.—Another misunderstanding has occurred with England. The British ship-of-war "Modesto" was fired into by the shore batteries while attempting, through stress of weather, to run through the Dardanells. A British brig had also been fired into, under similar circumstances, and considerably damaged. An explanation has been demanded. The late vizier and others have been reinstated in their various posts.

THREE DAYS LATER.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa* arrived at New York at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, with 144 passengers. She brings dates from Liverpool and London to the 11th inst.

There are few items of much importance since the sailing of the Pacific.

The steam frigate Geyser is being fitted out for the North American station.

Nothing new from France.

Late dates had been received from the Cape of Good Hope. The news is by no means cheering; there was no prospect of a speedy termination of the war. The Kaffirs are now well decipined, and move with true military precisions. They have become very troublesome.

Wheat has declined 1s. per quarter, and flour 5d, per barrel, Corn quite dull. Cotton rather dull, and declined 1 8d, per pound.

The Harvest prospects still continue good, and the result will be better was expected.

The Lobos Islands question is almost exclusively engaging the attention of the English press.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived at Liverpool, 9th, ship Kitty Cordes, from Mobile. At Deal, 4th, Charlotte of Derby; at Leith Roads, Joanna; at Liverpool, 5th, Olive, and Favorite; at Gravesend, 6th, Maria; at Grimsby, Levitzow Jelkendorf; at Hull, 8th, Charlottee of Derby, and Udra; at Liverpool, 9th, Western Star—all from St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, Commodore, Olive, and Priscilla, for St. John. At the Clyde, the Faside, for do.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.—*The Globe* states that Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, G. C. B., has received from the Chilians £6000, in part compensation for his services which Lord Cochrane, he having at the time fitted out and commanded their squadron.

PROFESSOR HIND'S NEW PLANET.—The Astronomer Royal having undertaken to select a name for the planet discovered on the 24th of June by Mr. Hind, proposes to call it "Melpomene." This planet is one of the nearest to us of the group between Mars and Jupiter, the period of revolution being 1269 days, which places it between Flora and Victoria.

THE FRAUDULENT AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION COMPANY.—Montague and Tripe, the parties implicated in the extensive fraud on emigrants to Australia, have been committed by Sir W. Carden for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Electric Telegraph is now complete from London to Plymouth. The Admiralty by this means have direct and instant communication with the great naval arsenal and all the the shipping intelligence of the port.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Died at Bushey, Hertfordshire, on his birthday, August 4, aged 97, John Smith, formerly a soldier in the British army, and as such present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775. This action, it is well known, was one of the earliest of the provincials with the mother country.

THE SANGUINARY VERDICT OF THE SIX-MILE-BRIDGE JURY.

THE most eloquent condemnation of the sanguinary verdict given by the sympathizing jurymen, who, for all we know, were accomplices or confederates with the innocent and unoffending people who sought to take the lives of the soldiery and voters at Six-Mile-Bridge, is the simple fact that Judge CRAMPTON has admitted the eight soldiers to bail on sureties, themselves, of £20 each, and two sureties of £10 each, proof of the estimation in which that learned and constitutional judge held the opinion of the jury that pronounced them guilty of wilful murder. The sureties of Mr. DELMEGE, J. P., who holds a much higher rank in society than the humble men mentioned, were proportionally higher in amount—namely, himself for £200, two sureties of £50 each.

In the agreement on the subject before the Judge, the opinion of Mr. NAGLE, the Attorney-General was thus given—

"He had carefully and minately read over all the depositions, and was unable to discover any legal evidence to warrant the finding of a verdict of wilful murder."

The following judgment of the Hon. Justice CRAMPTON is taken from *Saunder's News Letter*:—

"I feel myself called upon, in law and in justice, to admit all the prisoners to bail. I make no observation upon the evidence given before the coroner. The case is to be tried; and I wish not in any way to prejudice the trial. No objection being made to the sufficiency of the bail tendered on the part of the prisoners, and the Crown, by Mr Hayes, who appeared for the Attorney-General, consenting thereto, my order is, that the prisoners respectively be discharged from custody, on perfecting bail, as offered by the notice of the 23rd inst. His lordship then fixed the amount of bail for Mr. Delmege, at himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each, and for the soldiers £20 and two sureties of £10 each."

The whole thing is a powerful exemplification of Popery from begining to end, and cannot fail to be productive of much good. First it is proved that a wanton deliberate, and murderous attack is made on the Queen's troops, by a large body of Popish rioters, conspicuous amongst whom were two Maynooth priests, named BURKE and McCLENE; a sympathising Popish jury deliver a verdict not less murderous than the volleys of stones flung at the soldiers; then an application for bail for these men whose innocence was patent to the world, was resisted in the same factious and malignant spirit, and not until one of the judges of the land threw the shield of his protection over the persecuted and atrociously wronged parties, where they released from a punishment which they by no means merited.

Will not this proceeding open the eyes of our statesmen and of the people of England, to the folly of attempting to conciliate popery.—*Dublin Church Sentinel.*

[*From The Halifax Colonist.*]

Whatever be the issue of the negotiations said to be still pending on the subject of the fisheries, we fear that Great Britain has lost much of the affection which still remained to her in these Colonies. It may be that the resolutions passed on Thursday last and the address to her Majesty may arrive in England in time to stay the hand of the Ministry, and their effect may possibly be to leave us our valuable fisheries in the state in which they were before this last new phase was assumed. Unsatisfactory as this was, it is all that we expect. But so far as our feelings towards what we used sentimentally to call the Mother country are concerned, it seems to matter little whether the fisheries are yielded to the Americans or not. The Cabinet may or may not concede to the American pirates the grounds they demand. But we have before us our valuable fisheries, in the English press, the voice of the English people, spoken under the impression that the rights of the colonies have been granted away. From the highest of these organs we quote as follows, from the *Times* and [illegible] to the *News of the World* and *Punch*, we [illegible] subject treated in the same manner, each [illegible] the same dread of a collision with the United States. The same scornful contempt [illegible] rights. Our journal sets before us the [illegible] between America and [illegible]