that Country, we beg to express our readiness to afford every facility in accomplishing this great international object, as far as a due regard to the rights and interests of Your Majesty's faithful Subjects, the People of People of New Brunswick will justify. Influenced by these principles, we would respectfully suggest, that whenever the Government of the United States are prepared to concede Reciprocal Trade to Your Majesty's Colonial Possessions in North America in the following articles, viz:—

Grain, and Bread Stuffs of all kinds;
Vegetables; Fruits; Seeds; Hay; Straw;
Animals of all kinds; salted, fresh smoked and preserved Meats; Butter; Cheese; Lard; Tallow; Eggs; Hides; Horns; Wool; undressed Skins; and Furs of all kinds;
Ores Minerals of all kinds; Metals of all kinds, in pigs and blooms; Steel; Copper; Grindstones, and Stone of all kinds; Marble, in its crude or polished state; Slate; Earths; Coal; Lime; Bricks; Ochres; Asphaltum; Asphalt Rock; Maltha; Petroleum; Naphtha; Mastic; Gypsum, ground and unground; Rock Salt;
Woods; Logs; Timber; Lumber of all kinds, whether in the rough, hewn, sawn, or split; Staves; Firewood; the Barks and Roots of Trees; Ashes;
Fish of all kinds, whether fresh, salted, dried, smoked or preserved; Fish Oil; Train, Seal, and Spermaceti Oil; Head-matter and Blubber; Fins and Skins; and all other products of Fish, other creatures living in the waters;
Being the growth, production or manufacture of Your Majesty's North American Colonies, and the United States respectively, when imported direct from the Country producing the same;

And also upon consideration that the American Government admit Colonial built Ships to registry in American Ports, in the same manner and with the like privileges that American Vessels are admitted to registry in any Port of the British Empire; and further, that they permit the vessels of New Brunswick to trade and carry cargoes between the different States of the Union, as American Ships are now permitted to trade between Colony and Colony, and between the United Kingdom and the Colonies; We would be willing to admit the American Fishermen to a free participation with British Subjects in the In-Shore and Bay Fisheries on the Coasts of New Brunswick, with permission to land upon the coasts for the purpose of drying their Nets and curing their Fish, not interfering with the rights of private property, or British Fishermen; provided that the Fishermen of New Brunswick are permitted to enjoy a free participation with American citizens in the In-shore Fisheries and the Fisheries within the Bays on the Coasts of the United States, subject to the like conditions, limitations, and regulations as should be imposed upon American Fishermen in the waters of New Brunswick.

Should the American Government evince a disposition to open their Coasting Trade, and to extend the principles of Reciprocity to Colonial Ships within their boundaries, we would cheerfully meet such advances with a corresponding concession.

In common with many of the most enlightened American statesmen, we believe that a free exchange of the natural productions of the United States and these Colonies, including those of the Field, the Forest, the Mines, and the Fisheries, would be mutually advantageous to both Countries, and would rapidly enlarge their Commercial relations, and add greatly to their prosperity; We therefore feel a lively interest in the result of the negociations now pending between Your Majesty's Government and that of the United States.

The liberal Commercial policy adopted by Your Majesty, and introduced into these Colonies as well as other parts of the Empire, under which the productions referred to are admitted into our Markets either free, or at a very light duty, leaves little to offer under our existing Tariffs as an equivalent for the admission of our productions on corresponding terms into the States of the Union. Should these negotiations prove unsuccessful, and the Government of the United States persist in refusing to extend to these Colonies advantages similar to those which the American people have obtained from Great Britain, we would earnestly urge on Your Majesty the necessity of withdrawing the restrictions imposed on the Colonial Legislatures, and leaving them to exercise their own discretion with regard to differential Duties. We believe that this would be followed by such an adjustment of the Tariffs of the British North American Colonies, as while it might restrict our Trade with the United States, would extend in corresponding degree our Commercial relations and transactions with each other on terms mutually advantageous to the respective Colonies.

Such a course of legislation, securing as it would to the Colonists a preference in their respective markets, would lead to a much more extensive exchange of the Agricultural productions of Canada for the produce of the Mines and Fisheries of the Lower Colonies; it would impart a stimulus to these various branches of industry; and by enlarging their Commercial intercourse, draw the Colonists more closely together, while it would place the people of the United States in a position to form a more accurate estimates of the value of our Colonial Trade, and to judge whether it is for their own interest to have the two Countries clogged with those Commercial restrictions which still continue to form a part of their policy.

In conclusion, we feel it our duty calmly to express our opinion, that in former negotiations between the United States and the Mother Country, when Colonial interests were at stake, the Americans have obtained the advantage; but we confidently trust in Your Majesty's desire to consult the wishes and feelings of your dutiful Subjects, the People of New Brunswick, and feel assured that their interests, so deeply involved in the pending negotiations, will not be sacrificed.

WILLIAM BLACK,
President Legislative Council.
D. HANINGTON,
Speaker of the Assembly.

MONDAY, April 11.

The House went in Committee on the Patent Bill, passed a number of sections, and reported progress.

At twelve o'clock Mr. Earle moved that the order of the day be taken up, and the House went into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association.

Mr. Scoullar hoped a motion would be made, and the question taken at once, if a majority should vote in favor of the bill it could be gone through with without delay. That course would save the time which otherwise would be wasted in debate.

Mr. Barbarie spoke to the same effect. If they discussed the matter a week it would not alter the mind or any hon. member, but it might, and probably would stir up excitement and ill-feeling.

Mr. Earle did not court discussion, but if the opponents of the bill provoked it they would find the friends of the bill fully prepared to go into it. He hoped the bill would be read through in the usual way, and before they went into it section by section he would explain the nature of the institution for the benefit of the new members. The Orange was not a secret society; they courted investigation.

(The Bill was then read through.)

Mr. Earle then said he had the honour of introducing this bill two or three times. It was well known that the Orange Society of this Province was a numerous and respectable people. All they wanted was an act of Incorporation to enable them to secure their property. The hon. member then read the Declaration of the Loyal Orange Association, the qualification of a candidate for admission, and the Orangeman's oath. He then moved that the bill be read section by section.

Mr. Barbarie moved as an amendment that the further consideration of the bill be postponed three months.

The question was taken on the amendment, which was negatived by a division of 19 to 17, two members (Messrs. Johnston and Smith) being absent, who returned, however, after the division.

The bill was then gone through and passed the Committee, but on the Chairman presenting the report Mr. Johnson moved that the report be not received when the House divided as follows:—

For the Report—Hon. Messrs. Wilmot, Gray, and Hayward, and Messrs. Earle, Gilbert, Goddard, Needham, McLeod, Ryan, Purdy, Lewis, Stiles, Robinson, Rice, Taylor, Hatheway, Pickard, Macpherson, and English.—19.

Against the Report—Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Steven and Montgomery, and Messrs. Rice, Scoullar, Thomson, Potter, Harding, Jordan, Smith, Botsford, Carter, McPherlin, Johnson, Kerr, Willston, Read, Gordon, and Beckwith.—19.

The House having divided equally, the Speaker gave his casting vote against the bill.

Mr. Gilbert then rose and said that he (then gave the House warning that the subject would be agitated until the Protestant community were properly represented.

Mr. Earle was well pleased at the result just come to; the great gain the measure had secured since he had first introduced it was highly gratifying.

The House then went in Committee on Supply, and passed several small grants—grants to teachers, widows of old soldiers, &c. The only grants which elicited much debate was a grant of £50 to the Roman Catholic School at St. Andrews (passed,) a grant of £50 to the Rev. Mr. Weeks for teaching a Superior School at Buctouche, (passed,) and a grant of £25 to Mr. Francis McMahon, of coals dug by him on his own land, and seized by Government. After some discussion Mr. Earle, the mover of the last resolution, withdrew it in order that the subject may be investigated by a Select Committee.

TUESDAY, April 12.

The bill to protect the Coast Fisheries was recommitted and passed.

The bill in relation to the Night Watch and lightening the streets of Saint John was committed, and passed.

The Assembly then went into supply and passed about 20 grants, amongst them a grant of £20 to Dr. Ratchick for vaccinating Indians. £10 to Dr. Wilson, Richibucto, also for vaccinating Indians. £100 to Michael White, Under Clerk Court of Common Pleas. £30 to Restigouche County for sending Lunatics to Asylum.

On motion for a grant of £75 to John C. Allen for publishing proceedings of Supreme Court was negatived by a vote of 24 to 13.

Mr. English read a protest against slanderous articles on him in *Carleton Sentinel*, and obtained leave of absence for a week.

The bill to authorise the Government to appoint two Directors for St. Andrews Railroad was committed.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. CUTLER, from the Committee on public accounts, presented a Report, and at the same time asked leave to sit again, and make a further report, which was granted. The following is the report:—

"The Committee appointed to examine and report on Public Accounts, having had their attention directed to alterations made in the Report of the Auditor General on the Provincial Treasurer's Accounts, since the same was laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and having at the request of the Auditor General heard the statements of himself and his Clerks relative to the matter, beg leave to make the following special Report—

"The Report was laid before the House on the 11th March last, prior to which three leaves were taken out in consequence of obliterations, and new pages put in their room, and the Accounts embraced on those three new pages were completed and signed by the Auditor General as they now appear in the Report. After the Report was in the hands of several Memembers of the Committee, and had been examined by them, and minutes taken from the Balance Sheet then appearing on page 57, and enquiries had been made as to some of the statements appearing thereon, the Report was obtained by one of the Clerks in the Audit Office to whom it had been stated that errors existed in the Sheet. A new sheet was prepared in the Audit Office with the view of correcting the errors which had been discovered, the Report was then on Saturday the 19th March, taken to a Bookbinder's shop by Mr. Gall, one of the Clerks, and there the page 57 of the Report was cut out and the new leaf inserted in its place under his inspection, and he immediately after returned the book to Provincial Secretary, from whom it had been obtained by Mr. Beckwith; the Report was returned into the House on Tuesday the 22d, and no intimation was given to any member of the Committee that such change had been made. The items on the page 57 removed, which were altered in the new page 57 substituted, made the old and new leaf stand respectively—

The heading of the page is:
STATEMENT OF ALL BALANCES OF PROVINCIAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1852.
Old page 57 stood:

	Debits.	Credits.
Beverley Robinson, balance,	£786 5 2½	
Burnt District Debenture Account	£8,950 0 0	

New page 57 stands:

Beverley Robinson, Burnt District Bonds	£1,050 0 0	
Burnt District Debenture Account	£6,150 0 0	

"The change which had been made became strikingly apparent on comparing the additions at the foot of page 57, which stands thus:—

Debits.	Credits.
£155,014 4 7	£99,070 11 9

"At the top of page 58 these amounts are carried forward, and stands thus:

£141,050 0 0½	£101,870 11 9

"And the Report is continued through this and the following page, 59, and there balanced, without any apparent regard to the discrepancies in carrying forward the changed figures on new page 57, and the account so balanced and signed by the Auditor General now lies before the Committee for their examination.

"While the Committee feel that an unjustifiable liberty has been taken by persons in the Audit Office with a public document of great importance laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, without the knowledge or sanction of any competent authority, they are yet constrained to believe that the act was done without due consideration of its importance and its consequences, without any fraud or intention of personal or pecuniary interest. The Committee are lead to view the matter with less severity than it would otherwise deserve, in consequence of finding their previous Annual Reports on the Public Accounts have, after having been laid before the House and reported upon by the Committee of Public Accounts, had their figures in numerous instances materially changed by the Audit Office, and the published Reports greatly differ from the Reports as they stood when audited by the Committee; the objectionable course appears to have been pursued without any censure from the House, in no instance, however, has the original matter of the Report been removed or obliterated so as to prevent its original facts and figures from being understood.

"Your Committee beg leave to make a further Report.

"R. B. CUTLER,
GEORGE KERR,
J. M. JOHNSON, JUNR.,
ROBERT THOMSON,
A. J. SMITH,
JOHN T. WILLISTON,
R. BOTSFORD,
JAMES A. HARDING,
M. MCLEOD,

Committee Room, 4th April, 1853."

Mr. CUTLER said that on examination the Committee found that the books in former years had been frequently altered after they were first made up, not by cutting out leaves and inserting others, but in the figures. This having been tolerated, probably induced the parties to believe there could be no harm in taking away the book, and cutting out a leaf and substituting another. It was a practice the House could not too strongly condemn, and he wished to be fully understood upon this point, as he had been falsely represented in a public paper of having defended the parties, when it was first announced in the House that the book had been mutilated. It was evident however, that no fraud was intended; but he regretted that he must say the accounts even yet were far from being correct.

Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY wished the hon. members of the Committee to say whether the errors were made in the Treasurer's accounts, or whether they had not occurred in making up the balance sheet.

Mr. CUTLER said they had nothing whatever to do with the Treasurer or his accounts, but they perused in the Auditor General's report on the Treasurer's accounts. The accountant had even now committed to carry forward a balance, and a large sum that at first appeared against the Treasurer's name was not set down as St. John Burnt District Bonds, (laughter.)

Mr. KERR said the alterations made on one of the sheets, was in making up the balances. There was no doubt but the book was mutilated to correct errors, and not to commit fraud.

Mr. BARBARIE had remarked on a former occasion that if the book had been mutilated with a fraudulent intent, the act was criminal, and the party ought to be punished; but since then he was convinced there was no intention to commit fraud, and therefore it was not criminal.

The Colonist.

Saint John, April 14, 1853.

JOINT ADDRESS ON RECIPROCITY OF TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND ON THE FISHERIES.

We have perused this able document and with considerably high, and that this circumstance materially diminishes the amount of it. We are glad to perceive that a remedy for the evil is now presenting itself, this important matter having recently attracted the serious attention of the powers that be in the mother country.

The *Times* of the 7th ult., contains a long article on this subject, and after stating the intention to reduce the postage of letters to every part of the British dominions abroad to the uniform rate of six-pence the half ounce, the present average postage of colonial letters being not less than fourteen pence, that influential journal thus proceeds:

"Very shortly, it will be in the power of any of our readers to drop a letter into the box at the next entrance in the next street, in his friend on the slopes of the Himalaya, or at Mount Alexander, or at Vancouver's Island, or at Toronto, with the certainty, as far as the whole power of Government can secure it, of having an answer back at the post, for the postage of the two letters, of one farthing. The answer from across the Atlantic will probably be within a Month, that from India or Labore within three months, and that from the Antipodes within half a year. A party of emigrants sailing this week may hope to arrive at Geelong or Adelaide soon after Christmas, and start Relations from their friends at home, supposing the arrangement completed, may hope to receive full accounts of their voyage and safe arrival at the moderate cost of sixpence. Let people talk as they please of the universal power of steam, of the annihilation of space, of the electric telegraph working every sea and every shore, nothing brings home the mind so forcibly the fact that we are freed at last and that every where we reach, save the right of passage, as this little type of universal power, the letter given to the winds penitentiale in Madras, will answer from Hull Asia in June. There is something grand and showy enough in the returns that appear from time to time in our Indian and naval Journals, giving the stations of our ships and of our soldiers in every part of the world; but the grandeur of the idea is qualified by many painful considerations, for the whole is merely an ill remedy for a still worse evil. But there is no such alloy to the thought that any member of the British Empire, comprehending an eighth of the human species, will be able to communicate with any other within a space of time and at a cost incredible to our forefathers, and even hitherto unattainable."

The paper from which we quote, in a very lucid manner then goes on to shew the numerous interests that will be benefitted by the contemplated reduction, among which are enumerated the merchant, the Colonial Company, with its agents and labourers at work, Assurance Companies, with a correspondence all over the world, hundreds of thousands of emigrants, who have broken the dearest ties to seek independence in the colonies, and whose souls still cleave to those they have left at home—the great mass of the British public, deeply interested as they are in the colonies and dependencies, &c. We have then the following observations:

"But now the whole population of these isles, more particularly the working classes, are immersed in, and fattened by the prosperity of our colonies, by their new sources of wealth, by the stream of emigration that they send to us home, and the consequent increased demand for industry at home. The first stimulus on our own soil is felt by the colonies themselves, which, with their boundless fertility, are filling up their immense share in the great work and enterprise—the joint interest and mutual benefit of these isles!—and leaving the competition less severe for those that remain. From a hungry competitor he has become a welcome customer. He even sends over the means of transporting to the colonies all more of our overcrowded labour. Save those of our fellow countrymen who have done this service to their country—a service that none of us could hardly do ourselves—deserve every thing at our power, and the best, indeed almost the only return we can give is to diminish the distance and lessen the separation as much as possible. The distance we are diminishing by steam, by the electric telegraph, and all the means in our power, and the other evil of absence, frequent communications, we are now about to lessen by cheapening the means. The two diseases best able to value that cheapness are mercantile, in whose expenses postage forms a considerable item, and the poorer sort with friends, as most of them have, in the colonies. For the labourer receiving only 9s or 10s a week, a postage of seven is a great drawback from the pleasure of a letter, though it be from a child in Canada or Australia and the news be agreeable. In fact, his children, knowing his poverty, do not write as often as they would, and are apt to get out of the way of writing altogether."

The "Ocean Penny Postage," so strenuously advocated by "the learned blacksmith" will be exactly doubled under the new system. The proposition of this enterprising man was as follows: a half-ounce letter was to pay one penny for inland transit in Great Britain, one penny for the ocean carriage, and another penny to defray the land rate in the country to which it was addressed. The following are the particulars of the new arrangement: we regret to perceive, however, that when published newspapers will be subject to postage:

"The rate upon all letters to be 6d. the ½ oz.—this rate to include all charges, that is, inland postage in the United Kingdom, sea transit, and inland postage in the colony—prepayment to be optional; in the case of letters carried by packets supported (as now) by the mother country, the proceeds of postage to be divided in the proportion of 3d to the mother country (1d for inland, and 2d for sea carriage), and 1d to the colony; in the event of the Colonial Government supporting the packet, this proportion to be reversed; in the case of ship letters, the rate to be divided equally between the mother country and the colony (3d to each,) as no expense of sea transit will attach to either; the rate upon all newspapers to be 1d.

A deputation recently waited upon the Postmaster General of England, when the following facts were ascertained at the interview,—that many of the different colonies will be first consulted, and then—

"The Government expect that before an answer is received from the colonists in question, the examination and revision of the Packet Service Estimate announced by Sir James Graham in proposing the Navy Estimates on the 18th ult., will be concluded, and that should the answer be favourable they will be ready to act upon it. The colonies whose postal affairs are under control of the General Post Office, and with whom, therefore, no negociation is necessary, will not be dealt with until the terms with the other colonies are settled, nor will India be dealt with until that settlement is no longer doubtful; though it is intended that the arrangement with India shall be precisely the same.

Judging from the remarks made by one of our English exchanges, we think it highly probable that the contemplated sixpenny rate will be adopted early in the ensuing autumn.

DEANERY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Clergy of the Deanery of Shediac, held in the Parish and County of Westmorland, the 17th day of March, 1853, the following Resolutions were agreed upon:

1st. Whereas the Lord Bishop of the Diocese having been pleased to address a Circular to his clergy, dated Feb. 15, expressively of certain circumstances relating to the approval of Provincial and Metropolitan Synods, it is the opinion of the Meeting that such Synods are highly desirable, and that the present, when the weight of office, and the authority of a divine constitution, have so much influence for good, and so much more depends upon the determination in which an individual is personally held, is especially the time for the good name of the Bishop and Members of the Church, and almost invaluable for attempts to destroy the influence of the Church itself.

2dly. That suspicions uttered without foundation, and charges publicly made which are based upon no evidence, are forbidden by the laws of God and man, and must always injure instead of promote the interest of any cause whatever.

3dly. That we feel it a duty peculiarly owed us, as Clergymen, desirous of serving the Lord Jesus Christ, to avail ourselves of this first opportunity of assembling in our official capacity, since the receipt of the Circular of Feb. 15th, to adopt the above Resolutions, and therefore to make and forward our protest, within the limited extent of our influence, against that spirit of faction which seems the interests of a party above the interests of our common Church.

4th. That in so doing we also feel it to be a duty to remind the weaker brethren, when scandalized at the attempted insult upon their Bishop, of the Scriptural declaration, that "all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution," and that he who shrinks from the shame and burthen of the cross does incurred, shall be pronounced unworthy of an enduring crown.

5th. That these Resolutions be forwarded to the Lord Bishop, and a copy of the same sent to Saint John, for publication in one of the papers of that City.

GEORGE S. JARVIS, D. D., *Rural Dean.*
CHARLES F. BLISS, A. M., *Min. at Harvey.*
DONALD M. BLISS, A. M., *Min. at Westmoreland.*
GEORGE TOWNSHEND, A. B., *Hon. Member.*
RICHARD SUTCLIFFE, A. B., *Hon. Member.*
ALFRED R. WEEKS, A. B., *Curate of Shediac.*
W. N. BOTSFORD, *Curate at the Head.*
fully concurs with the first Resolution.

"ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF SAINT JOHN!"—We were among the first to denounce the impertinence of "His Holiness" (?) when he manifested a desire to give a territorial title in this Province, which he had no more right to confer, than he had to create a Duke of Musquash, or a Marquis of Richebouca. We allude to the period when the good Protestant people of New Brunswick were for the first time informed that the Pope, in consideration of their darkness and spiritual wants, had given so striking an evidence of his paternal solicitude, as to manufacture for their especial benefit a—"Bishop of Fredericton," forsooth! The ungusty and ungrateful heretics promptly repudiated this unlawful attempt of the Vatican, so considerately intended to secure their religious improvement, whilst they laughed at the "Bull" which declared the title, and as so silly measure will ever stand the test of ridicule the "Bull" has been recalled, and the title itself has sunk into oblivion. The "holy father" has very likely discovered by this time that his pretended infallibility was of all assumptions the most fallible, otherwise it could not have been subjected to the change it has so lately experienced, owing to the laughable "rise" taken out of him by the misrepresentations of a few of the "faithful" in this quarter. The Protestant people will recognise one Bishop of Fredericton, and one only, and he is that dignitary who receives his title from the British Throne.

At the present moment a Protestant congregation cannot worship in Rome, and in Tuscany, a Popish country, husband and wife endured a long imprisonment for reading and promulgating the eternal truths of the Protestant Bible. Whilst reciprocal trade is insisted upon, we should as strenuously contend for the reciprocal enjoyment of religious rights and freedom. However, as no great harm would result if the Pope were to create a Lord of Quaco, or an Earl of Digdeguash, as it is quite probable that as little evil will ensue from the late erection of our heretical city into a Roman Catholic See! Ships will visit the harbour as formerly, and bring with them Bibles and Letters from Rimwan, and then the "bane and antidote are both before us."

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.—A short time since the *Freeman* was bitter in its denunciations against the alleged oppression and illegal conduct of the Police Magistrate of this city; as, for some time, we heard of no complaints against Mr. Johnston excepting from this quarter, and another one, which merely echoed it, we mean the *Morning News*; the reflecting portion of the community attached no importance whatever to the *two*-penny charges, and put them down in the category of "awful disclosures," "outrageous conduct," "Government oppression," "Executive bribery," and other lying wonders.

After submission of the charges to His Excellency—and be it remembered, they were founded upon *ex parte* evidence—we find that Sir Edmund not only wholly exonerated Mr. Johnston from all blame in a letter addressed to the Common Clerk, dated the 17th ult., but very quietly rapped some one else over the knuckles, who least expected it! His Excellency's letter was openly and publicly read at the Council Board, yet neither the *Freeman* or the *News* take the least notice of the fact, or of the way, in any shape, by which the accused party had been honorably acquitted! Oh, noble advocates of popular rights and common justice! Most disinterested vindicators of character, which they must now be convinced they had most wantonly and unjustifiably assailed!

We shall take the liberty of doing now what our cotemporaries should have done forthwith, so soon as they were officially informed by the Lieutenant Governor's letter, that the conduct of a public officer, which they had slanderously assailed, had been amply vindicated by the authority to which the accusation was preferred.

The following extract from His Excellency's letter will be amply sufficient for our present purpose, and will be the means of placing the affair in its true light:

"In the first place, it appears that the blank warrants never were issued excepting for the removal of persons *already in custody* from the Watch House to the Jail, and that only on Sundays. His Excellency, therefore, cannot attach much importance to this charge. * * * *

"Secondly, with regard to Lamb's case, the fact that the Grand Jury ignored the bill against him, in the absence of the principal witness to the alleged perjury, proves nothing as to the propriety of the commitment.

"Even had they ignored it after having heard the testimony of such witness, still it might have been a case which the Magistrate was justified in sending before the Court. There is no evidence, moreover, of corrupt motive on the part of the Magistrate, whether it be said that the Magistrate was bound to hear the Mayor's return, especially in a cause in which there was one remand, and in which it was his duty clear what his Worship's evidence could prove."

We have another attempt to shew the *Freeman* & Co. the folly of pre-judging, the depravity of slandering a public officer, and the unmanliness in withdrawing a justification of his character from the public, before whom it had been falsely denounced.

☞ A number of new Magistrates have been appointed for this County. His Excellency having arrived when we went to press, we are unable to give anything authentic.

☞ We have received from Mr. Hooper, a large amount of manuscript Reports of the House of Assembly, which we are unable to publish to this impression.

THE OLDSON PETITION.—Very many of our friends, who were interested in the fate of this application, will be gratified to learn that the cause is making good progress. At former Sessions of the Legislature the petitions to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of New Brunswick, met with comparatively few friends in the House of Assembly; but the recent applications have happily encountered a better fate. The votes in favour of them stood 19 to 19; that of the Speaker—the decision being equal—established a negative decision.

The members of this City and County who were among the five *dissentients*, were Messrs. Harding and Jordan only. The former gentleman brought forward his amendment in a very able speech, which, we regret to say, was not reported. Mr. Harding said that he was not opposed to the principle of the bill, but he thought it was not necessary. He was not aware that any petition had been presented to the House, and therefore it was premature to legislate upon the subject. He was not aware that any petition had been presented to the House, and therefore it was premature to legislate upon the subject. He was not aware that any petition had been presented to the House, and therefore it was premature to legislate upon the subject. He was not aware that any petition had been presented to the House, and therefore it was premature to legislate upon the subject.

SUPERVISORS.

The following persons have been appointed Supervisors of the several Grant Roads undermentioned for the ensuing year, viz:

William E. Perley—Fredericton to McKenzie's, (Keswick.)
James Gaddis—McKenzie's, (Keswick) to St. John.
Gilbert Williams—Gagetown to the Narrows.
Moses Coburn—Tilley's, Sheffield, to the Newcastle Road.
John Boyd—Fredericton to Queen's County Line.
George Anderson—Saint John to Saint Andrews.
John Jordan, Junr.—Saint John to Quaco. St. John to King's County Line.
Robert S. Matthew—Saint John to Heyward's Mills. Saint John to Belleisle.
John Hagarty, from the Baptist Meeting House in Upham, to the Church in Sussex Vale.
James Fairweather, Hampton to Belleisle.
Silas C. Charters. Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line.
Isaac Gross. Salisbury to the Hopewell Court House.
Thomas McClellan. Hopewell Court House to Harvey. From the Great Road in Hopewell, into New Ireland to the King's County Line.
John A. Reed. Isaac Derry's in Harvey to Point Wolf River.
George Oulton. Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine.
John Welling. Dorchester to Shediac. Bend of the Petitcodiac to Shediac.
William Chandler. Shediac to the Richibucto Court House.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

By Telegraph to the "Morning Times."

WEDNESDAY, April 13.

The House was occupied in Supply nearly all day. Among the appropriations the principal ones were £700 for a Breakwater at Sand Point; £250 in aid of a public wharf at Fredericton; £100 in aid of a public wharf at Mr. Lunt's place, Musquerville; and £150 in aid of a public wharf at Hopewell, Albert.

THURSDAY, April 14.

The House was again occupied with the Election Bill. Mr. Cutler moved an amendment to the first section to the effect that all Public Officers enjoying emoluments be disqualified from holding seats in the House of Assembly. The amendment was defeated 24 to 9.

Mr. Johnston moved an amendment to the effect that all Deputy Treasurers, Excise Officers, and all engaged in collecting the revenue, Clerks of the Peace, Registrars, Supervisors of Roads, Commissioners of Public Works, all Government Commissioners and Contractors, be excluded from being members of the Assembly. Negatived by a vote of 24 to 11.

Mr. Cutler then moved a resolution to the same effect as his first amendment, making some exceptions.

Questions of order arose—much testimination and excitement followed—the motion was denounced as factious by those who supported his amendment and the amendment of Mr. Johnston—and three hours were thus foolishly wasted.

The vote was at length taken, and the amendment was negatived—31 to 4—*seven of its friends voting against it as factious*—the minority being Messrs. Cutler, Johnston, Barbarie, and Botsford.

The first chapter then passed, and progress was reported.

It would seem that Mr. George Thomas has been for many years an efficient and respectable Pilot connected with the port of Saint John, but that the other pilots of the port agreed to form themselves into an association, taking turns in bringing in and taking out vessels, and appointing an agent to collect their pilotage, and that Mr. Thomas declined connecting himself with the association, which drew upon him their hostility if not persecution. When the time for the yearly appointment of those officers occurred a few weeks since, the others received their appointment and though the usual application was made by Mr. Thomas with sufficient security for the faithful performance of his duty, he was dismissed by our "independent" Aldermanic body.

[We take the above from the *Times* of this morning, and fully concur in the sentiments therein made. Mr. Thomas stands at the head of his calling, and it does seem cruel of others for himself and family, because he will not think proper to join the association.]—*Ed. Times.*

☞ The Steamer *Pilot* is again placed on the route between this port, Digby, and Annapolis, twice a week. She has been placed in superb order: the Ladies' Cabin has been materially enlarged, and finished in a style infinitely superior to that of any previous season, and will no doubt be liberally patronized by our enterprising citizens. Job Shaw, Esq., for this substantial and safe means of transit. The *Pilot* is in command of the old favourite, Capt. John Leavitt.

☞ The Steamer *Admiral* arrived yesterday with a large number of passengers and a full freight.—The Steamer *Eastern City* will leave Boston this day, and will continue to run in connection with the *Admiral*. Being fitted with a new boiler, and placed in a superior condition both for speed and comfort, she will prove a valuable acquisition to the accommodation of travellers to and from the westward. She is commanded by Capt. Winchester, formerly of the *Creole*, whose gentlemanly attention to travellers under his charge has won for him golden opinions.

WINDSOR.—The steamer *Creole*, elegantly fitted up, and in fine order, has commenced plying regularly between this City and Windsor. Such an efficient Boat as the *Creole* on this line, cannot but render Windsor a fashionable place of resort during the summer months. We hope that the enterprising proprietors of the Boat will be sufficiently remunerated to compensate the additional wear and tear to which every Steamer is subject from frequently visiting Windsor.—*Observer*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH STEAMER AT HALIFAX.—The Steamer *Arabian* arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, with 98 passengers. In consequence of the wires being down, the news did not come here until this morning. There is nothing of importance. A large fire had occurred in Russia.

TO BE LEASED

For a term of Ten Years—

THE privilege of Extending, and occupying the Eastern side of Jones's WHARF to the line presented by the Harbour Line Act, about 125 feet beyond the End of the present Wharf.

The present frontage of this property is 192 feet, and when Extended will present a front on the Harbour of 317 feet, or thereabouts, with a depth at low water (Spring tides of about 21 feet.

Applications will be received by the Subscriber for this Property, which is bounded by the house, for which a rent of £ is required. Any improvements or alterations proposed will be considered favorably. Plans of the Property, and of the intended alterations of Wharf building, with Estimates, may be seen at the Office of

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

April 15.

THE LONDON TEA Company Chests now landing ex "Admiral" from Hankow.

April 15. GUILP & SNIDER.

[illegible] Rio Grande from Cienfuegos

20 Hds. }
20 Tierces } Muscovado Molasses very superior
10 Barrels }

March 4, 1853. ROBERT ARMSTRONG.