shilling, he said, had been spent in [illegible] by the Government of this Province [illegible] this very desirable purpose, while Canada [illegible] been most industriously employed in circulating information relative to its climate, resources, &c., and the good effects had been felt by them. Thousands of valuable emigrants had poured into that Province, while New Brunswick was scarcely known. The sum for a similar establishment at Shediac. These demands caused a vast deal of not very courteous conversation, many hon. members insisting that if such grants were sustained, they too would come in for similar sums, and for similar purposes.

Hon. Surveyor General would move that instead of Lock-up Houses, they should lock up the public chest.

were prepared to meet it; but, said he, this the hon. member dare not do. As to M'Avity, he would state for the information of the hon. member, that he was appointed by the local authorities, but they having no funds, and the appointment being necessary, he came to the Legislature for remuneration for his services, and as there was an Emigrant fund, he was entitled to be paid out

be knows to the people of Britain? Is it not necessary to disseminate information relative to this fine Province? And if so what is the best method of so doing? The great works now contemplated will absorb in a great measure our present rural population, and labor for agricultural purposes will no be to be had. Was it the duty of that House in a time like this, when the country so much demanded action, to sit still and do nothing? The Reports of Professor Johnston were still on the shelf in the Emigrant Agent Office; was that the way to disseminate information? He did not think that Report so useless as many hon. members did; he thought they contained a good deal of useful information. With respect to the grant sought for by Mr. Kerr, he thought it would be £500 well spent, and would be of great advantage to this country. He wanted the rural population of Britain to come out, not men who are already rich, but such as will be benefitted by the removal, and who could become the proprietors of soil at the nominal price of three shillings an acre. This he thought would be a plain, practical, and common sense view of matter.

claim, in consequence of the influx of people that would arrive at that place this spring to build the railroad, and the vagabonds and ragamuffins among the sailors, it would be quite impossible to keep the public peace, unless they had a place to secure such characters.

Mr. M'Pherson was surprised to hear the hon. member designate sailors as vagabonds and ragamuffins; he might with the same propriety put soldiers in the same class. This species of argument was kept briskly up until all the *speaking* members had exhausted their eloquence, when on the question being put it was negatived.

Hon. Attorney General, having previously succeeded in putting on supply £1,500 for a suspension bridge over the North West Miramichi, would now reduce that sum to £1,000, and which he trusted would be cheerfully granted by that committee.

Mr. Johnston. — [illegible] of the Emigrant Agent, and he thought it incompatible that he should be employed by this Government also. He had made his statement as a member of that House, and was willing to take the consequences, both as a public and a private individual. Mr. Perley had a good salary as an Emigration Agent, yet the Government chiefly employed his time, and kept him away from his office and his duties, and this was what he complained of.

Mr. Hatheway asked, was it a part of Mr. Perley's duty to attend on Partridge Island? He thought not. Mr. Perley was generally to be seen about the public buildings during the session; yet he would go for the grant to M'Avity.

Hon. J. H. Gray said persons making assertions should stand ready to prove them, or they would be attributed to sinister motives. If there were grounds for charges, put them in writing and substantiate them. Hon. Mr. Johnston had said that he, Hon. J. H. Gray, had made a reply to the statements of Mr. Ritchie in 1851. He did not recollect at the moment whether he did or not, but he had now been assured by an hon. member that he took the same stand on that occasion as he has now taken. (This statement was corroborated by the Hon. Attorney General.)

Mr. Johnston thought the office was necessary, and the person performing the duty should be paid. Mr. M'Pherson was of the same opinion.

Mr. Styles would oppose this or any other Emigrant grant; there was something about it which was kept out of sight. Many years ago there were a lot of emigrants "*emigrated*" to this country, and the Emigrant Agent kept the money that was given to assist them in settling. (An hon. member—"That was Wedderburn, he's dead long ago.")

Mr. Newnham said it was difficult to get a man to go to the Island. Mr. M'Avity was one of the committee which was appointed to superintend the emigrants, which was a very unpleasant as well as a dangerous business, and he took the whole charge upon himself. It was of great benefit to the emigrants, and he should be paid out of the Emigrant fund. He was also employed by the Board of Health at St. John, and he ran the risk of his life in the performance of his duty, and was fully entitled to be paid.

Hon. Surveyor General said Partridge Island was the property of the Corporation, consequently they make the appointment. All emigrants contribute to the fund, and as the services were for their benefit he should be paid out of that fund. He thought the hon. member, Mr. Johnston, before he made charges against the Government, should look to a better source for information than either the *Morning News* or the *Freeman*. He had himself been accused by one of them of swindling the Common Council out of £2,000, which of course, as their characters were known, no one believed; yet it went to shew the rascalities to which such persons would descend. Mr. Perley had been employed by the Government, and had rendered very valuable services. And in such estimation were they held, that the Home Government sent him to the United States, to Mr. Crampton the British Minister, to furnish information relative to the fisheries; and he believed he had saved the Province from being sacrificed. As to these penny papers, the *News* and *Freeman*, and their despicable attacks, and *infamous lies*, he could only treat them with the contempt they deserved.

One thousand pounds was asked for by the Hon. Attorney General in aid of the erection of a suspension toll bridge across the North West arm of the Miramichi. Against this grant was a petition from some of the settlers up said stream, praying no grant might pass for such a purpose, as it would retard the advance of the season, by keeping back the ice in the river.

The question for sustaining the grant was then put and carried 30 to 5. For filling up the blank the various sums were proposed, and £700 carried 23 to 11.

MONDAY, April 4.

On motion of Mr. Earle, the Bill to incorporate the Grange Lodges was made the order of the day for Monday, the 10th inst.

The House went in Committee on the bill to repeal the export duty on Hackmatac knees. A debate took place which lasted about 3 1-2 hours, at the close of which a motion to postpone the bill three months was sustained by a vote of 21 to 17.

The House then went in Committee on the Election Bill, introduced by the Government, when after an attack upon the bill made by Mr. Cutler, and a defence by the Attorney General, it was agreed upon, mutually, that the bill should be read through and progress reported, which was done.

Mr. Cutler, from the Committee on Public Accounts, presented a Report, at the same time asking leave to sit again and present another Report. The report now introduced (signed by all the members of the Committee) is confined to the mutilated book containing the Auditor General's Reports. The Report goes on to say that the book was taken away by the Clerks in the Auditor's office, but not with any intent to commit fraud, but merely to correct errors.

[From the New Brunswicker.]

TUESDAY, April 5th.

Hon Mr. Gray laid before the House a Report from a select Committee on all matters relating to internal navigation. Some discussion occurred on the propriety of bringing in a *minority* Report.

Hon Mr. Wilmot moved that —— sum be put on supply, to the High Sheriff of St. John, on account of expences respecting elections, which no vouchers had been produced.

Hon. Mr. Gray moved that £150 be put in supply to enable His Excellency to provide tide-way observation in the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Smith £100 for the erection of a Seamen's Hospital at Shediac. He also moved for £100 to be put on supply for the erection of a Wharf at Sackville.

Mr. Taylor, moved to put on supply £139 15s. to be paid to James Boyd, Esq., for pay and travelling during the sessions of 1851, 1852, and 1853. The question was taken on the resolution, and decided in the negative. Also, for £250 for the extension of a public wharf at the foot of Regent-street, in the City of Fredericton; the like sum to be paid by the Corporation of the City. The question was taken on its going to supply, and was decided in the affirmative.

HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

On grants connected with the Puplic service—(Hon. Mr. Hayward in the Chair.) Mr. Cutler moved for —— sum to be granted His Excellency for the erection of a *Draw* in the Bridge across the Richibucto River, in the County of Kent. The hon. mover pressed the necessity of it upon the House. Hon. Secretary, opposed it, and asked for certificates, estimates, plans, &c. Mr. Smith zealously supported it, and recommended the blank be filled with £100 the "*Draw*" is absolutely necessary. Hon. Mr. Gray suggested that propriety of having a proper estimate of the expense, without objecting to the grant—and recommended the hon. mover of the Resolution to append thereto some specific estimate which would be a guide to the Committee. Mr. McPhelim took the same view as the Hon. Mr. Gray.

The Resolution was sustained by a large majority. On motion of Mr. Cutler the blank was filled with £300, and unanimously adopted. Mr. Porter moved for a grant of £300 to the Seminary at St. Stephen.

Hon. Secretary warmly supported the grant; a number of wealthy individuals at Milltown had erected a Building at a cost of £1600. He had witnessed an examination of the School, and had never been so delighted.

Hon. Mr. Gray was not prepared to support the claim, as he thought it was understood last year that no further demand would be made. At the same time, he felt proud to the admirable state of the institution.

Capt. Robinson spoke in eulogistic terms of the School.

Mr. Taylor was in favour of a sum not exceeding £150. Mr. Porter described the School, as in a complete state of discipline and organization, with upwards of 200 scholars attending.

Mr. Harding objected giving *bonuses* to large schools, which are capable of supporting them-

will cheaply go with it.

Mr. McPhelim alluded to the grant allowed the Sackville Academy, and argued thence the propriety of giving an equal sum to the St. Stephen's Academy, which was one of equal importance. Mr. Williston had a return of the school at his lodgings;—the school was in a most efficient state, and he would cheerfully substantiate the claim.

Mr. Botsford, would support the school claim—the fact that 18 children attended this British school from the United States, spoke volumes in behalf of its utility.

Hon. Secretary would move £100 for the school, that is the amount granted to grammar schools.

The question being taken on the Resolution, it was decided in the affirmative. It was then moved to fill the blank with £150, to which £100 was moved as an amendment. The question being taken on the amendment, it was decided in the affirmative. The chairman left the chair, and asked leave to sit again.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

On a Bill to erect the Parish of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, into three distinct towns of Parishes.—(Mr. Goddard in the chair.)

Mr. English after reading and explaining the provision of the Bill, wished the Reporters in the gallery to take down what he asserted, that there had been no difference of opinion between him and his Colleague, R. Beardsley, Esq., up to the time of his lamented death; he wished this information to go abroad, particularly as he had been charged with entertaining opposite views, and an injurious impression had been attempted against him on that account. The hon. member explained that the people of Richmond, in number 160 had signed a petition, not caring how the parish of Woodstock is cut up if they can get the dividing line for Richmond where they want it. He was bound as a member for the County, to consider other Parishes in that County as well as Richmond;—he wished a fair and equitable division, in order to have a fair representation at the Council Board. He had prepared a Bill to divide the Parish of Woodstock into two Parishes, although there was a gentleman in the Upper Branch who wishes the Parish divided into three Parishes. He would endeavour to his Party *down stairs*, and if the Bill be lost *up stairs*, let the responsibility rest there.

Mr. Taylor argued for the division as mentioned in the Bill—he could not oppose a Bill that had been read in sessions, and supported by such a large body of tate-payers.

Mr. Pickard would go for Mr. English's amendment. The hon. member had to be responsible to his constituents for his action on the Bill, and he believed the hon. member was right, and that a majority of his constituents would justify him in dividing the Parish of Woodstock into two Parishes, instead of three.

Mr. Johnson had drawn a conclusion for his own mind, not from any thing he had heard, but from what he had seen in the hand-writing of the Bill. The division into three Parishes would throw the whole power of the Council Board into the hands of a few, and not to the people: he would support the division of two parishes, by which the people would be fairly represented. Mr. Needham said there was as much population in the Parish of Woodstock as in the rest of the whole County (by referring to a tabular report however, it was found to be a little over one-third.) The Hon. members advocated the Bill. Mr. English warmly supported his amendment, and said he did not like to see any man coming to hon. members of that House, and taking them by the button-hole.—The Chairman reported the Bill agreed to, with the amendment. House adjourned.

[From the Liverpool Mail.]

In the debate, upon the Canada Clergy's Reserve Bill, Lord John Manners expressed his surprise that the professedly conservative ministry of Lord Aberdeen should, at the very commencement of their career, take under their protection one of the leading revolutionary and levelling measures of the Whigs. And well he might!—for then of honour have an instinctive abhorrence of false professions, and always prefer meeting the open foe, to encountering the smiling, smooth-faced, complacent, but deadly enemy, in the form of a friend. Lord Aberdeen promised when he took office, to conduct the government on conservative principles; and the first thing he does, when in office, was to introduce Earl Grey's fatal measure for robbing the Protestant Churches in Canada!

It is our intention to enter into the history of the Church property in question, for we have long since made up our minds that after the numerous acts of spoliation which have recently taken place, under legislatorial sanction in this country, the confiscation of church property, not only in our colonial possessions, but in England itself, is only a question of time. The parliament of Canada, composed of rebels, encouraged and pardoned by the Whigs—of unprincipled adventurers and attorneys—of dissenters, papists, and republicans—have long had an envious and covetous eye on the lands originally granted by the crown, for the support of the churches of England and Scotland, and they will never rest satisfied until those lands are wholly diverted from their primary design. Their project was nearly ripe during the imbecile government of Lord Grey; and when his lordship was glad to join in the retreat with Lord John Russell, from office, the loyal men, and the clergy of Canada, gained a breathing time, by the accession of Lord Derby, and flattered themselves, that they had escaped from the merciless havoc of internal rebels and external enemies. The Earl of Derby's ministry was protective; it produced unbounded joy in the colony; the thunderbolt was supposed to have passed away. But alas! Lord Derby's intervention proved to be but a short truce. Lord Aberdeen's come in, as a Conservative, with the Whigs on his back, and Sir William Molesworth with Lord Grey's church robbery bill in his pocket.

What the House of Lords may do, in this dilemma, in defence of the Church, and in the discharge of their duty, we shall not presume to conjecture. But so far as the British House of Commons are concerned, we abandon the defence—we give up the lands at once—and simply for the reason we have given above, that the House, as it is now constituted, is influenced by impulses incompatible with the preservation of the religious institutions of the British empire.

The confiscation of church property at home, and beyond the seas, as we have said, is only a question of time. We are most inflexibly convinced of this fact, however startling it may appear. The problem with us is, which shall come under the hands of the executioner first—landed property, or church property! Upon this point we have not yet made up our minds, and for this reason. Immediate and pressing necessity, arising from financial mismanagement, or an overwhelming derangement of our commercial system, of which we already see the signs, would instantly lead to a revocation, not of the edict of Nantes, but to that of Threadneedle street, to a stoppage of the ways and means, to a taxation rebellion, to an impossibility of collecting, even by force, the required revenue, in which case, by no means less probable than the navigation of the Atlantic by steam was only a few years ago, steep would go the golden chain, down go the fundholder, and the readjustment would, perhaps, after two or three years of struggling, leave him four shillings

Could church property stand this shock? Why not?—will be the answer, seeing that it is as much real property as that belonging to any company, corporation, or individual! No doubt that in law, in reason, in justice, and morality, such property ought to be held as sacred as a private dwelling-house, the goods in a man's shop, the cash in his pocket, and the watch under his pillow. But unfortunately, the liberal opinions of the day do not countenance any such nice distinctions. Nine-tenths of the enlightened householders who return members to parliament believe, and are encouraged by their representatives to believe, that church property is *their* property, that corporate property is *their* property, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London dine off *their* plate and at *their* expense; and believing this can we wonder that they see no analogy between property in trust and property in possession?

But we shall not tire our readers on a subject not very palatable to any one who has anything to lose. Return then to Canada; the robbery there is not only planned, but almost half completed. But we beg it to be understood that we do not charge the loyal people of Canada with any responsibility in these nefarious transactions, or with any countenance given by them to the spoliation we deem so criminal. On the contrary we give them credit for resisting and opposing it to the utermost. They have fought and bled, have suffered and been insulted, in the cause of right and justice, in favour of a thankless mother country, and in defence of themselves and families. And against whom? Republican rebels—men who sent hired delegates, the apologist of traitors, to the British House of Commons—men who leagued with congenial scoundrels from the United States to humble England and aggrandise themselves. These men were the allies of whig governments of late years. The way to office and emolument in Canada, for a long period, was through the rebel camp. He had the best chance of preferment who threatened to tear the crown from the brow of Queen Victoria; and, if he did not actually commit murder with his own hands, he was esteemed, in the colonial office, an especial favourite if he merely was a passive observer of the burning of houses and the destruction of property!

Statistics of Emigration.—On Wednesday was printed a parliamentary paper, obtained by Mr. Hume, of all vessels belonging to the United Kingdom cleared outward with passengers at the custom house of Great Britain, and Ireland, from the 16th of June to the 31st of December, 1852, both days inclusive, under the inspection of emigration officers. The totals are given for the year 1852. From London, in the course of last year, the registered tonnage of the emigrant ships was 124,826; the officers numbered 762; the cooks, carpenters, and stewards, 825; able seamen, 2,869; ordinary seamen, 638; landsmen, 251; boys, 661; total number of the crews was 6,006; of the emigrants from London there were 15,257 men, 7,964 women, and 9,026 children, making 31,247. From Liverpool, in the year, the registered tonnage of the ships was 368,294; the crews numbered 11,954; and the emigrants—men, women and children, 137,331. From Plymouth the registered tonnage of the ships was 50,957; the crews, 335; and the emigrants numbered 8,440. From Glasgow and Greenock the registered tonnage of the ships that sailed in the year was 27,850; the crews, 1,278; the emigrants, 11,512. From Belfast 1,560 emigrants sailed; from Galway, 774; from Limerick, 7,007; from Londonderry, 4,662; from Queenstown, 7,468; from Sligo and outports the number of emigrants was 1,816; and from Waterford and New Ross 5135. The total number of emigrants last year from Great Britain and Ireland, under the inspection of emigration officers, was 221,086.

Lecture by the Rev. Tresham Gregg, of Dublin.—On Monday evening, the Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, D.D., of Dublin delivered a lecture in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, "On the contrasted heroisms of the sacred and profane character, as illustrated in the history of Jacob." The public announcements of the lecture were headed by an intimation that half the proceeds would go to the Irish Society, and from a second heading the lecture appeared to be under the auspices of the "Royal Orange Institution of Great Britain; Royal Albert Lodge, No. 16." The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Blakeney, incumbent of Claughton, and at the conclusion of the lecture, on the proposition of the Rev. David James, seconded by the Rev. W. F. Taylor, thanks were voted to Dr. Gregg for his lecture and a vote of thanks was also passed to the chairman.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Alleged Conversion of Lady Peel and her Daughter.—The *Morning Herald* and *Morning Advertiser*, of Saturday last, announced, in somewhat positive terms that Lady Peel had joined the Romish communion. There is no truth whatever in the statement, nor another put forth by the same journals, to the effect that Miss Peel has also joined the Roman Catholic Church, preparatory to her marriage with the Hon. T. Stonor, son of Lord Camoys, a Roman Catholic peer. Both ladies attended divine service yesterday at the Stringardens Episcopal Chapel of Ease.—*Morning Post* of Monday.

Nova Scotia House of Assembly March 28.—The address to the Queen on the subject of the Fisheries, was taken up on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, and read.

Mr. Wier objected to the passage which stated that the United States pursued towards us an "illiberal policy," and to that part which declared that no equivalent could be given in exchange for our fisheries.

Mr. Lewis M. Wilkins was not satisfied on the latter point, but as there was no doubt the British Government would make treaties without reference to us, we ought to express ourselves strongly, and perhaps the address should pass as it was.

Mr. Martin I. Wilkins was astonished to hear such sentiments. (Laughter.) Instead of supposing that the Mother Country could be justified or excused for ceding away our Fisheries, he maintained that the British Ministry had *no such right*. For every $500,000 of exports we sent to the United States, that country made us pay into their treasury $100,000, and only gave us back $100,000. No equivalent could be given for our Fisheries. There was no reason why the United States should not trade with us freely; without asking any

sacrifice on our part, except a similar Free Trade! but no! they want us to give them, in addition to Free Trade, the most valuable property we possess, and cannot take without encroaching on our rights. They must have Fish, and they are now obliged to buy our Fish. Why should we give

they have stolen from us, the amount of millions of dollars annually?

Mr. Marshal and the Hon. Attorney General advocated the Address, which passed without the division.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, April 6, 1853.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The elections of members of the Common Council came off on Tuesday last, and although in some of the Wards, as will appear by the subjoined statement, they were vigorously contested, yet we are happy to say—with an unimportant exception—they were quietly and peaceably conducted. Whether the people, by Ballot, will elect the Mayor or not for the current year, entirely depends upon the action of the Legislature. The Bill authorising this course has passed the House of Assembly, and the same enactment will come upon Wellington Ward—now an integral portion of King's—two members, making in all fourteen at the Council Board.

King's Ward—Joseph Fairweather, Alderman, and Nathan S. Demill, Councillor. Mr. Fairweather, was opposed by Lewis Burns, and Mr. Demill by G. F. Rouse; the votes being, Fairweather 303; Burns 251; Demill 238; Rouse 209.

In *Queen's Ward*—William O. Smith, Alderman, without opposition, and George V. Nowlin, Councillor. Mr. Nowlin was opposed by Mr. John Smith; the votes polled were, Nowlin 218; Smith 157.

In *Duke's Ward*—Isaac Woodward, Alderman, without opposition, and William Hagarty, Councillor. Mr. Hagarty was opposed by Mr. Stephenson; the votes polled were, Hagarty 108; Stephenson 61.

In *Sidney Ward*—Gregory Vanhorne, Alderman, and Thomas McAvity, Councillor, without opposition.

In *Guy's Ward*—James Olive, 3d, Alderman, and W. C. Dunham, Councillor. Mr. Olive was opposed by J. C. Littlehale, and Mr. Dunham by Mr. King; the votes being, Olive 107; Littlehale 104; Dunham 132; King 62. A scrutiny was demanded by Mr. Littlehale at the close of the Poll, which is appointed to take place on Monday next.

In *Brook's Ward*—Joseph Beatteay, Alderman, and Joseph Coram, Councillor, without opposition.

The Common Council met in the evening, when, after the returns of the respective Election Commissioners had been received, Thomas Merritt, Esq., was appointed Chamberlain of the City for ensuing year.

LEGISLATIVE.

A large amount of useful legislation has passed under the consideration of the two branches, and although there has not been so much talk as usual, yet, as a necessary consequence, more work has been performed. The country will reap the advantage of this desirable reformation. The Committee appointed to report on the mutilation in the public accounts, wholly exonerate the parties concerned from any *criminal* intent, and by the following extract from their report the public will be apprised of those who are really to blame in the transaction:

"While the Committee feel 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 of a section 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 led to view the matter with less severity than it would otherwise deserve, in consequence of finding that 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. This objectionable course appears to have been pursued without any censure from the House; in one 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."

In answer to questions put by the Provincial Secretary to Mr. Cutler, Chairman of the Committee, the House was distinctly informed that no blame whatever was imputed to the Provincial Treasurer, and that so far as that gentleman was concerned, everything was, *as usual*, perfectly correct and straightforward.

Thus, another effort to make political capital at the expense of the Government, has met the fate of its illustrious predecessor, by turning out to be "all moonshine."

Four Days later from England.

The Collins' steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. On the 22th, the Arctic passed the Africa from New York for Liverpool.

The Flour market was steady. Cotton market quiet. Beef heavy nominal. Pork declined 2s 6d. to 5s. The London Money market had been somewhat depressed, but closed firm.

Parliament had adjourned over the Easter holidays.

A letter from M. Bucos, the French Minister of Marine, in reply to one addressed him by Mr. Ewart, M. P., is published in the English papers. It gives assurances of the most pacific intentions of the French Government and considers that any serious misunderstanding between the two nations would be one of the greatest misfortunes.

A fire took place on the 19th ultimo, in the Prince of Wales Tower in Windsor Castle.—Several rooms in the occupation of the Royal family were badly burned, and at one time the whole edifice was in danger of total destruction. Continual strikes of mechanics and the working classes are becoming frequent, and an advance of wages was being obtained in various trades.

The Lady Franklin steamer was to sail for Behrings's straits on the 29th.

TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Hon. Financial Secretary, by command, laid on the table of the House Reports of the imports and exports of this Province for the year 1852. By these it appeared that the state of our trade during the year 1852 was as follows:—

Imports	£1,194,175
Exports	972,769
Balance against us,	£222,395

The amount of our exports of codfish was £168,000; of mackarel £101,000; the whole amount of Fish exported was £347,000, of which we imported £74,000 worth; leaving £272,000 worth Nova Scotia production exported. Of the amount imported, nearly £200,000 worth was exported again—so that the real exports of Provincial productions amounted to £672,392.

At a meeting of the Members of St George's Society, on Monday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Hon. J. H. Gray, President; Henry P. Steeles, Esq., Vice-President; James H. Peel, Esq., Treasurer; Henry M. Fitch, Esq., Secretary; F. W. Wood, and William Wright, Esq., Auditors; E. W. Greenwood, Henry Chubb, and S. L. Dargin, Esqs., Charitable Committee.