British News.

From late English papers.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—In the the Court of Arches on Saturday, Dr. Addams finished his reply Geiles v. Geiles, which is a suit promoted by a wife against her husband. "If," said Dr. Addams in the course of his address, "he," (the party complained of) "would have had any advantage from a proceeding of indictment, the complainant would have had some advantage also; she might have challenged the jury or the array. If any one of the jury had been a relation, even in the ninth degree, of the other party, she might have challenged any individual as to a favour. Suppose a Juror to go into the box, and he (Mr. Addams) would be entitled to interrogate him. 'Pray Mr. Juror, is your son attorney for the defence; is not your other son counsel for the defence? Have you not other sons connected with the defendant? If he admitted this, then he (Dr. Addams) would be entitled to say, 'Then Mr. Juror get out of your box.'" [This was understood to refer pointedly to the relation in which the proctor and advocate opposed to him stood towards the learned judge (Sir Herbert Jenner Fust) whom Dr. Addams was addressing, and to the learned judge's relationship to one of the parties in the case.] He (Dr. Addams) trusted that the court would soon deliver its sentence, in order that if one point was decided adverse to Mrs. Geiles, the case might be taken to the Privy Council. There was, however, he said, another tribunal to which the cause must be taken—the bar of public opinion—and he was satisfied that in that case they would neither affirm the sentence nor remit the cause. Dr. Curteis rose to follow Dr. Addams, but the learned Judge said—I can hear no more to-day after what I have heard. It is disgraceful to the Court, disgraceful to the public, and disgraceful to the profession. The way in which the cause has been argued has been most disgraceful. The learned Judge then rose to leave the chair, and as he was doing so, Dr. Addams with great warmth said—I protest against your observations, Sir, and I treat them with contempt and disgust. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Saturday next.

MARLBOROUGH STREET, THURSDAY.—IMPORTERS OF ITALIAN CHILDREN.—Jean Baptiste Rebulli, one of the importers of Italian children beggars, was charged with having caused, procured, and encouraged, Gioveuzi Babtiste, a boy about twelve years of age, to beg and gather alms. The defendant is one of that class of persons named padrones, who obtain money by bringing over boys and girls, principally from the Italian states, for the purpose of sending them out to beg in the public streets.—The boy Babtiste was apprehended in the first instance by the Mendicity Society for begging, and brought to this court, when he was questioned by Mr. Hardwick, and as he did not deny that he was in the employ of a padrone, Mr. Hardwick decided on holding the boy in custody until he had taken measures to ensure the apprehension of the padrone. The defendant was taken into custody. An interpreter having been procured the boy said, that with his father's consent he was brought to England, with four or five other children, by the defendant, who was his padrone, that he had been some months in London, living with the defendant, in Short gardens; that he was sent out daily by the padrone to beg about the streets, and that the money he obtained this way was handed over each night to the padrone. That he sometimes brought home tenpences, sometimes a shilling, and very frequently more; but whatever he got he gave to the padrone. The padrone had four of his own children over here who went out occasionally, the same as he did.—The defendant admitted that he brought the boy over here, but not for the purpose of begging. His object was to have the boy's services in selling guinea pigs a couple of which the boy had in the cage when apprehended. The money he received from him was for the expenses he was at in lodging and feeding him.—Mr. Hardwick said that defendant was one of these persons who made a living out of the services of these wretched foreign children who were decoyed over to this country to get money by begging. As it was indispensible to have this scandalous system put an end to, he should make an example of the defendant, in the expectation that it would act as a warning to others. He should send the defendant for one month to prison, for having caused, procured, and encouraged the witness Babtiste to beg.

RIBBONISM IN THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—We noticed in our last the apprehension of a number of persons from the neighbourhood of Stranorlar, charged with being implicated in this nefarious system. We are now enabled to give additional particulars, confirmatory of our correspondents statement, and we regret to say, calculated to encourage the belief that this murderous system is more wide-spread than we anticipated. When the soup-kitchens were established at Killygordon, the mob met, and attacked the house, rolling out the boilers, and otherwise injuring the premises, and abusing Mr. Young of Mounthall. Not satisfied with this outrage on a landed proprietor, who was exerting himself to alleviate the distress in the neighbourhood, they served a threatning notice on his land steward in the month of August, and a week afterwards an attempt was made to burn his house, when the gallant fellow fired on them, and, as appears by the statement of the approver, M'Ginty, one of the party was slightly wounded. Failing in this, a conspiracy was entered into to murder the land-steward, and M'Ginty was actually noticed by one of the party arrested to attend at the Stranorlar chapel to determine who was to shoot the unfortunate man, and at this meeting all was finally arranged to murder a faithful servant. The fire-arms were to be provided by a person named Gordon, of Ballybofey; but, fortunately for Mr. Young's land-steward, the "job" was postponed till such time as the nights would become so lenthened that the murderers could effect their bloody deed and return home before daybreak.—We subjoin a copy of the Oath and passwords:—Oath.—I declare and promise, in the name of St. Patrick, patron of the kingdom, that I will keep inviolable all the secrets of the board, and not to leave the society—not meaning heads men or soldiers—nor at any of our meetings not to drink to intoxication, or not to provoke, challenge, or fight with any of our brethern; and if a brother should be offended or ill-spoken of, to aid and assist him with the earliest information, and in dealing to give the preference to our brethern, so far as circumstances will allow, and that we would not allow or permit any of indifferent character into our society knowing him to be such. Pass Words.—Question.—Ireland is in a bad state? Answer.—Foreign countries will help us. Q. May God send a change in the times? A. It was never more required. Quaserly Pass Words.—You seem to be angry? A. Not without a cause.—*Derry Sun.*

The Rev. Mr Newman whose secession from the Anglican Church has recently been discanted on in connexion with the Hampden controversy, commenced his public ministration in Birmingham, as priest of the Apostate church, on Sunday morning, in St. Chad's "Cathedral." The rev. gentleman preached an eloquent sermon on "miracles," and incidentally referred to "the miraculous change which at all times takes place in the sacrafice of the mass."—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

The *Manchester Courier* says that the new Bishop will hold his first ordination service on Sunday, 19th of March, at the Cathedral.

Dr. Bonney, Archdeacon of Lincoln, is spoken of as the probable successor of Dr. Goddard, as Sub-dean of Lincoln; in which case Archdeacon Stonehouse will be collated from Stowe to Lincoln: and report names the Rev. John Carr, M. A., rector of Battleby, and the bishop's examining chaplain, as the new Archdeacon of Stowe.

HEALTH OF THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in allusion to the returns of deaths in the squadron stationed on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade, complained that the squadron had been much misrepresented. He regretted to say that in consequence of the recent commercial changes, a partial change had taken place in the public mind on the subject of the slave trade. He regretted to find that suggestions were made by persons supposed to be in the confidence of the Government, which would not some years place have been listened to, and therefore he thought it most advisable that some declaration should be elicited from the government. His noble friend below him had on the first night of the session been represented to have said that so great were the horrors of the middle passage, and so numerous the deaths in our squadron, that he would willingly see that squadron withdrawn from the African coast.—There could be no doubt that the sufferings of the slaves were augmented in consequence of the necessity of concealment, but they might, he thought, hope that in a short time the trade would be put an end to. The mortality in the squadron had been greatly exaggerated. With these precautions the climate of the cost of Africa was not more injurious than any other tropical climate. Its unhealthiness had been greatly exaggerated. No doubt there was a very lamentable loss of life in that squadron, but it was not such as to induce us to give up our efforts and to withdraw our squadron from the west coast of Africa. The injurious effects of the climate might be diminished by due precaution, and they had a right to expect that those precaution should be used, rather than that the squadron should be withdrawn. In 1842 he had indulged in sanguine hopes of the suppression of the slave trade. At that time General Veldez was governor of Cuba, and in consequence of his exertions the importation of slaves had been diminished from 13,000 to 3,000 per annum. General Veldez was removed, and succeeded by General O'Donnell, under whose government the import increased to 8,000 in 1843, and to 10,000 in 1844. At the same time the import of slaves into the Brazils was increased. At that time Captain Denman proposed a plan for the destruction of the slave trade, which he had when in office adopted, and which consisted in maintaining such a blockade, that we should stop all exportation of slaves from the cost of Africa This plan had been acted on in 1845, and the consequence was that not more than six cargoes of slaves, amounting to 1,300 in number, had arrived in Cuba. This proved the benefit that had been derived from the employment of the squadron on the coast of Africa. In 1846, one ship had arrived in Cuba from the coast of Africa; the proceedings of the slave importers had been entirely suspended, and the slave trade in the island appeared to have been suppressed. His lordship concluded by moving for a return of all vessels captured by the ships of her Majesty's navy during the years 1845, 1846, 1847; also of those captured by the ships of the Portuguese, French, and American squadrons in the same years.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.—It is rumoured that a considerable change is about to be made in the mode of raising recruits for the army. Although unable, at present, to speak positively on the subject, we have some reasons for believing that the recruiting will, in future, be intrusted exclusively to the staff officers of pensioners, and those employed under their command; and that both officers and men at present employed on the recruiting service will shortly return to the regiments to which they belong. As a corroborate fact we may mention that nearly all such non-commissioned officers and soldiers, belonging to regiments and depots stationed in Ireland, are now on the march for the head-quarters of their various regiments and depots.—*United Service Gazette.*

GUANO.—The accounts brought by the May flower, lately arrived at Aberdeen, from Peru, with guano, are favourable for the agriculturist. The Government of Peru, it is said, has fixed the price of guano, at £3 per ton, free on board; and the stock, taking the average consumpt of the last three years, will be sufficient for a hundred years to come.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.—A British writer, in an able essay entitled "What can be done for English Agriculture?" thus briefly and beautifully describes the progress and final triumph of Agriculture in Scotland: "There was a time when the agriculture of Scotland crept along the banks of rivers and lochs, or sunned herself in the bottom of valleys and sheltered glades and nooks, and reaped her scant and sickly corps beneath the protection of armed men; a more peaceful time came, and she still, for many generations, lingered out her unfruitful years by the sides of many streams, or wandered idly around the skirts of wild moors and morasses; now we see her, 'with ample harvests crowned,' planting her firm footsteps on the quaking bog—boldly climbing the steep mountain sides—and exhibiting, on the tops of the highest hills, her countless flocks of sheep and her sheaves of golden corn rejoicing in her industry.

Provincial Legislature.

SAINT JOHN BYE ROADS.

£10 for the road from Little River to Mispeck; 25 from Little River to Loch Lomond; 80 from Little River to Black River, to cut down the hill on the east side of Black River; 7 10 for the road opened by Brown and others, past Brown's Mills; 25 from Black settlement road to Emerson's Creek, Mountain road; 10 from Emerson's Creek to Gardener's Creek; 10 from Black settlement road to the Quaco road, back road; 15 from Quaco road through the Ryan Settlement to the Forks of the road near the late M'Cracken's; 12 10 from Harding's Mill to the old Quaco road; 30 from the County Line, near Tabor's bridge, to Quaco, old Quaco road; 7 10 to repair the road from Quaco to Tynemouth, past Brown's; 20 from Quaco road to the County Line, Mill and Church road; 35 from Cody's through the Hibernia settlement, to the Forks of the road leading to the Quaco road; 15 from the above Forks to the road opened by Brown and others; 10 from Mahar's west line to Harding's Mill; 7 from Tynemouth to Frazer's Mill; 20 from Tynemouth road, past Power's farm to Quaco; 7 10 from Indian Town to Kennebeccasis, at M'Coskery's, 4 10 of which to reimburse John M'Coskery for building a bridge; 5 from the County Line towards Smith's Mill; 7 10 from the Millican road, past Cain's, to the County Line or South Stream; 15 from near Ellison's, at Black River, past White's, to intersect the road from Fraser's Mill to Morrison's 25 from Quinn's residence to the Tynemouth creek road; 15 from Fraser's Mill to James Brown's, Esq., on the line laid out by Mr. Cunningham, and to continue from thence to the Ten Mile Creek road, near the Grave Yard; 5 from Black river to Evan's Cove, as laid out by Deputy O'Keleher; 10 for the road through Church Land Settlement to Loch Lomond road, near Major Gallagher's House; 5 from Black river Mills, to Morrison's Cove; 10 from Thompson's Cove to Evan's road, so called; 10 from the Forks near Harding's Mill, to the County Line, near W. R. Sentill's; 10 from Hibernia settlement to the Quaco road; 20 from the Westmoreland road through Golden Grove Settlement; 10 from West Beach to Black River road; 15 from the Town Plat at Quaco to the County Line, near Tabor's; 20 for the road called Brown's road, commencing at Berry's east line, in Quaco, to the County Line; 7 from McKeil's to Emerson's creek, Black River Settlement; 20 to improve the road and bridges from Great Salmon River to Little Salmon River; from the Village road, by way of M'Namee's, to the county Line, near the Kennebeccasis; 47 10 towards completing the bridge across Vaughan's Creek, and repairing the road for the benefit of the Vaughan's Creek Settlement road; 5 from Sand's road, so called, to the road from Tabor's bridge to the Town Plat in Quaco; 5 from Harding's Marsh to the Town Plat road; 17 10 towards building a bridge at Mispeck, near George Ball's Mills; 10 for repairing the Valley road, past Jones', towards Milliken's; 20 for improving and opening a road from West Beach to Cape Spencer, and thence to Mispeck; 20 from western extremity of Quaco to Tynemouth; 10 from Milliken's road; through the Settlement of Messrs. Vaughan and Campbell; 10 from south side of Fort Howe Hill, between Major Ward's house and the east end of Wm. Moore's house; 7 10 from Dipper Harbour road, at Belmore's clearing by the head of the Basin, to the county Line, near Little Le Preaux; 15 from Dipper Harbour road to Chance Harbour; 10 from Little Dipper Harbour to Dipper Harbour; 30 from Saint Andrews road to Mace's Bay, near Hanson's Mill; 10 from the Narrows of Musquash river, west side to Saint Andrews road; 5 from the Narrows of Musquash river, east side, to St. Andrews road; 10 from Black Beach to Frenchman's Creek; 25 from Frenchman's Creek to Saint Andrews road; 15 from Saint Andrews road, at Spruce Lake, to the Landing at Pisirinco, to meet road next before mentioned; 5 from Saint Andrews road, near Brown's, to meet road from St. Andrews, road at Spruce Lake, to landing at Pisirinco, at Stoney Creek Bridge; 15 from Nerepis road to M'Namara's farm; 15 from Saint Andrews road by the settlement in rear of Menzie's Lake, to connect road from Nerepis road to M'Namara's farm; 7 from the bridge over Craft's Mill Stream to roads from Spruce Lake to Pisirinco, at Stoney creek; 8 from Negro Point, along the city line to St. Andrews road.

QUEEN'S COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£8 for the road from Foster Settlement to the Great road; 5 to build a bridge and cut down the hill, Sand's Brook, between John Foster's and the School House; 15 from Dykeman's bridge to Cox's Mill; 8 from Cox's Mill to the great road, by way of Samuel Knight's; 10 to build a bridge near Smith's on the road from M'Lean's Mill through the settlement south side Cumberladd Bay Stream; 5 from M'Lean's Mill through the Settlement north side of Stream; 5 to repair the bridge on Lot No. 1, near Robert Coldwell's Cumberland Bay; 7 10 from M'Lean's to first Range Settlement; 5 from John Roberts' to back Settlement, Wiggins' Cove; 8 to improve the road from Patrick Renalds to John Wiggins', Patridge Valley; 5 from George Langley's to Wasson's Mill; 8 for the road on the Line between John Orchard's and Cornelius M'Laughlin's to Joseph Thompson's; 5 from Cox's Point to Allen McLean's; 5 from John Nightingale's to Conrad Miller's; 10 from Sand's Creek to Washademoak Lake; 7 from Craft's Cove to the County Line; 7 from the Public Landing at the north east side of Lewis' Cove to the old post road, and thence to John Huggard's, by way of Foster's Mill; 8 from Chinie's Meadows to Verry's corner; 8 for the road between Joseph Vanwart's and Thomas M'Krea's, for stumping and building a bridge over the Stream; 5 for the road between Thomas London's and Jesse Jones' to the County Line; 7 to build a bridge over Dickie's Mill Dam and to repair the road; 8 from the cross road to Clark's Mill, and to build a bridge over Clark's Brook; 5 from Thomas Brook's via Shaws' Mill to the cross road; 5 from Clark's Mill to Lewis' Cove; 5 from Cross road to James Foster's; 5 from Wetherall's Mill to Francis Harvey's; 7 from Isaac Clark's Line to the cross road; 5 to improve the road from Clark's Brook to Charles M'Alpin's; 7 from David H'Donalds to the cross road, Shannon Settlement; 8 from Daniel Paterson's to the English Settlement; 8 from Green's Cove, Washademoak, to Wetherall's Mill, Salmon Creek; 8 for the road between Marcus Cox's and John S. White's to the Foster Settlement; 8 from English settlement road to M'Lean's Grist Mill; 4 for the road on the line between Reuben Vantassel's and the Cromwell Lot; 5 from Richard Griffith's to William Hugh's; 5 from Woodstock's corner to Alexander Stewart's; 5 from John Johnston's to the County Line; 6 from John Johnston's to Murray's Saw Mill; 5 from James M'Farland's to John Johnston's; 6 from Hugh Parker's to the Waterloo Settlement; 7 for the bridge and road from Thomas Thompson's to the English settlement; 5 from Isaac Worden's to Christopher Hickson's; 5 from John Bank's to Obadiah Starkey's; 5 from Daniel Jinkin's to Armstrong's; 5 from Alexander Stuart's to Griffith's; 5 from David Fowler's to Picket's Cove; 5 from Dyar's to William Somerville's; 8 from Thomas Shedwick's to Park's corner, New Ireland; 8 from Jerusalem road to the New Ireland road; 7 from Inch's corner to the Gagetown road; 10 from the Valley bridge to Ognabog bridge; 8 from Little River to Summer Hill; 8 to improve the alteration from Isaac Vanwart's to Fanning's bridge; 8 to remove the rocks from the road across the farms of Garret and Jacob Vanwart's; 5 from Jocob Vanwart's north line to Little River Bridge; 10 from the shore near the foot of Long Island, through the Jerusalem Settlement to Gagetown road; 10 from Little River, through New Ireland and Jerusalem Settlements, to the Nerepis road; 10 from the Government House to the Shannahan and M'Crea's Settlement; 8 for the George Lyon Road; 10 from Morrell's corner, in Jerusalem settlement, by Jackson's, to Merritt's bridge; 8 from Burges' corner to Dunn's, at foot of Long Island; 3 2 to Michael Hogan, for cutting a road in Enniskillen Settlement; 8 Nerepis road to George Lyons Mills; 8 Church to the Yorkshire road; 8 Inches' corner to the County Line; 10 Nerepis Church to D. Gillen's; 8 Dunn's corner, on the Gagetown road, through the Clonn's Settlement; 10 Polly's corner through the Jackson Settlement, to Merritt's bridge; 8 Cornelius Malone's, through the Daley and Enniskillen Settlement, towards Scoullar's Mills; 8 William Jones' north line to Moun's Lime Kiln; 8 on the line between James Graham's and James Sproul's; 10 Merritt's farm, west side of the Nerepis, to Moun's Lime Kiln; 10 Nerepis road to Thompson's Settlement, on the south side of John Bradley's land; 10 Enniskillen Settlement road to Sweeney's, Friendship Hill; 8 William H. Lyon road; 8 Nerepis road to Butler Settlement; 5 from Gagetown to the Nerepis, through the lands of Michael Dyer and others, to the Meadows; 10 from the Nerepis road, near the west corner of the Grant to the late Valentine H. Peters, to the Fork of the road from near John Gaunce's; 7 from the Nerepis road to the Carney road between James and Luke Appleby's; 8 from Nerepis road through lands owned by Samuel Babbit and others, to the Ostnabog; 10 near the Dennis Mahoney's; 14 10 Neil's Ferry to Nerepis road; 10 Fox's to the Ostnabog road; 12 from Wm. Hogshaw's corner, on the Gagetown road, through Jerusalem and New Ireland; 15 from Lounsbury's Ferry to the great road by Currey's Mill; 15 From the Wharf to Ostnabog; 16 To build a bridge at Getnabog; 5 To repair the Wharf below Gagetown; 5 For the road between Samuel and Moses Denton's land, Maquapit Lake; 8 To turnpike a new piece of road across Mrs. Thorn's farm in Canning; 7 from John T. Sypher's to the Newcastle road; 10 To turnpike and gravel the road from Sypher's Pond Brook to Little River; 15 To remunerate John Robertson and Henery M'Farland for altering the road to Little River Hill; 10 For turnpiking and gravelling the road from Little River to Flowers' Hill; 10 To improve the road from Flowers' Hill to William Robertson's; 7 8 from James Butlers' to the Newcastle roads; 10 Hardwood Ridge road to Dailey's Point; 10 Alexander Clark's to Coy's Mill; 10 Joseph Bailey's to William Wiley's; 5 To level the road from Bailey's to Salmon Bay; 6 To repair the bridge on the road between the upper and lower Mills, Newcastle; £2 of this sum to pay Justus Austin for repairing the bridge near Widow Yeamans'; 5 from Nathan Taylor's to the main road; 5 from the Forks to the Canaan settlement; 5 from Robert Watts' to John Parker's; 5 from Thomas Miller's to Cole's Creek; 74 10s. from Cole's Island to Canaan Settlement; 7 John O'Leary's to Vance's, Salmon River; 5 John O'Leary's to Crawford's Salmon Bay; 5 To pay William Stuart in full for building the Approach to Red Bank Bridge; 15 Coal Creek to M'Donald's; 20 to build a bridge over Gaspereaux, near Burpe's Mill; 10 William Lackey's to M'Alister's; 5 the Forks of the road near Buzzas, to the landing, Coal Creek; 15 Caine's Point to Brown's Mill; 14 remunerate Guiss Brown in part for erecting a bridge near his place; 12 west side Gaspereaux River, from the bridge through the Settlement; 10 Langan's to Kent County Line, north side of Salmon River; 8 Ironbound Cove to Sunbury County Line; 8 North Forks Salmon Creek; 10 M'Donald's to Dunn's, south east side Salmon River; 10 from the Widow Elison's, near the cross road leading to the Shannon Settlement, by way of Clark's Mill.

APPROPRIATIONS.

To commissioners appointed by His Excellency 100l. for continuing the running of a packet between saint Andrews, Deer Island, Campo Bello, and Grand Manan.

To James Walsh the sum of 10l. for running a Packet between Shediac and Prince Edward Island to the fourteenth of June last.

To His Excellency 100l. towards encouraging a weekly communication between Fredricton and saint Andrews.

To Patrick King the sum of 15l. to remunerate him for extra labour the Mails between Petitcodiac and Amherst.

To His Excellency 30l. to pay for the services of a Courier between Gagetown and Salmon River.

To His Excellency 20l. to pay a Courier for carrying the Mail between Saint John and the Parish of Upham, Kings' County, the route to be left to the discretion of the Postmaster at Saint John.

To A. S Phair, Esquire, Postmaster at Fredericton, the sum of 109l. 17 7, being the cost of the erection of a Building now occupied by him as a Post Office, on the Government ground, near the Province Building, on his conveying the said Building to the Crown.

To His Excellency the following sums for Post Communication, viz:—

30 from saint John to Quaco; 25 do. to Black River and Ten Mile Creek; 20 do. via Caledonia and Hibernia, to Tynemouth; 10 Sackville to North Joggins; 15 Harvey Post Office to Salmon River, Albert; 10 Nerepis, through Jerusalem to Gagetown; 30 do. to the Head of Long Reach; 30 Gagetown to Salmon River; 15 Long Creek to Sussex Vale.

To Mary Collins, widow of the late Doctor Collins, Medical Assistant to the Health Officer at Partridge Island, Saint John, in 1847, who fell a victim to the pestilential disease then raging at the Quarantine Establishment, while in discharge of his duties attending to the numerous Emigrants there landed, the sum of 30l. to aid her in her present distressed circumstances.

To Dugal Stewart, Deputy Treasurer at Dalhousie, the sum of 100l. to reimburse him for the loss of that amount enclosed by him to B. Robinson, Esquire, Province Treasurer, on the fourth day of March, 1847, and duly remitted through the Post Office at that place, on account of Duties there collected, which letter never was received by the Treasurer, and from subsequent disclosures is supposed to have been extracted at the said Post Office and the money embezzled.

To Isabella Gough, widow of the late James Gough, a Nightly Watch and Policeman in the Parish of Portland, County of Saint John, who was mortally wounded while in discharge of his duty on the night of the fourth of December last, the sum of £20 to aid her in her present distressed circumstances.

To James Earle and Henry Kinney, two Nightly Watch and Policemen, who were severely wounded while in discharge of their duty at Portland, on the night of the fourth of December last, by reason of which they were severally put to much expense and damages, besides loss of time, the sum of £20 each, in part to reimburse them such expenses and damages.

To the chairman and committee of Public Accounts the sum of £100 for extra services.

To Frederic R. Blake, Major, Commanding 33rd Regiment, the sum of £82 18 4 to reimburse the Officers of that Regiment for Duties paid on Wines, &c., consumed by their Mess the past year.

To John W. Ormsby, Captain and senior Officer of her Majesty's Artillery stationed at saint John, the sum of £6 19 6 to reimburse the Officers for Duties on Wines, &c., consumed by them the past year.

To James Vernon, of Saint John, the sum of £150 8 8 to compensate him for certain damages sustained on account of the Title of the Crown to certain Lands granted to him having proved defective, agreeably to a report of a select committee made during the last Session.

To Robert Strong Bennison the sum of £20 to pay him in full for his services as Teacher of the African School in the City of saint John, for year ending the thirtieth day of April 1847.

To his Excellency £50 to aid in completing the Public Wharf at Woodstock, in the county of Carleton.

To his Excellency £500 towards further improving the Navigation of the River saint John: £250 thereof to be expended in removing obstructions in the Maductic Falls, and thence to Woodstock; and the remaining £250 to be expended between Tobique and the Great Falls.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 7, 1848.

THE WEATHER.—From the commencement of the present month, the weather has been seasonable and quite characteristic of the climate of this country, as formerly experienced. Moderate frost at night has been succeeded by warm southerly winds and sunshine by day. This we conceive to be a good prognostic, and gives room for a hope, that under a benign Providence we shall be blest with a fine summer, and a plentiful return for the labours of the Husbandman.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.—This morning at 6 o'clock Sir Edmund Head, family and suite, arrived in this city, in the steamer Saxe Gotha, from Windsor. His Excellency landed at 7 o'clock, and was received at the St. John Hotel by a guard of honour from the 33d regiment, and a large concourse of the citizens who welcomed him with three hearty cheers.

THE SAXE GOTHA.—This steamer has recently undergone a thorough refitting, and is now quite equal in all respect to a new vessel. His Excellency, who came in her from Windsor, expressed himself as highly pleased with the attention and politeness of Captain Brown, and the officers of the Boat, as also with the comfortable, safe and judicious arrangements of the boat herself. Much credit is due to the enterprizing owner, Mr. J Whitney, who has spared neither pains nor expense to make her acceptable to the public.

MONSON PICKETT.—This unfortunate young man has at length received the final award for his crime. After months of painful and anxious suspence, he has been reprieved from the death to which the laws of his country had justly condemned him, to suffer 14 years of penitence, labour and confinement in the Provincial Penetentiary.—"Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind."

The Bellerie, troop ship arrived at Halifax on Monday with the 1st Regiment of infantry, from the West Indies. We learn that she was to sail for this port to day.

On the occasion of the temporary removal of the Rev. J. BARTHOLOMEW, from the charge of Petersville, the Wardens on behalf of the Vestry and Parishioners, presented that gentleman with an Address, a copy of which we subjoin, together with Mr. Bartholomew's reply.

To the Reverend JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW, Missionary and Pastor of St. Peter's Church, Petersville, Queen's County.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—

We, the members of the said Church, upon the present occasion approach you, to express our feelings upon the movement now contemplated by you in consequence of the unfortunate state of your bodily health.

We have already sufficiently experienced the value of your Apostolic labours in the Ministry, and seen the sterling effects of them upon the flock committed to your care; and in an especial manner, upon the juvenile portion of them, to induce us to lament most deeply the cause of your present determination to resign the same even for a limited period.

We trust however that Divine Providence will be so far gracious to you as to bless the remedies which you are advised to adopt, that a change for the better may soon take place in your bodily system, and that you may be enabled to resume the Pastoral charge which we had so much reason to conclude must result in the dissemination of the truth of our Divine Saviour's atonement for the sins of mankind, and the vital improvement of the souls which are here connected with it—allow us therefore to assure you, that this will form an uninterrupted part of our prayers to our Heavenly Sovereign; and that we shall look with increasing interests to the reports to be received from you, while you are pursuing the course decided upon for the renewal of your bodily functions.

We are with unfeigned respect, and affectionate regard, Reverend and dear sir,

Your friends and obedient servants,

JOSEPH PERKINS, } WARDENS.
RICH'D. GRAHAM, }

MR. BARTHOLOMEW'S REPLY.

To the Wardens, Vestry, and others, the Parishioners of Petersville.

MY DEAR AND RESPECTED FRIENDS—

I deem myself highly complimented by the very flattering Address, presented on this, the eve of departure to the country of my birth, and assure you, that the remembrance of the worthy motives that prompted this expression of your regard, will ever be affectionately cherished.

My unfeigned acknowledgments are due for your christian sympathy in reference to the failure of my "bodily functions," and for your generous wishes for their restoration; and trust the prayers you may present at the Heavenly throne, for this purpose, may obtain a successful response.

The favourable opinion you have been pleased to form of the highly efficient of my unpretending but sincerely directed Ministrations, upon the junior branches of my flock is peculiarly gratifying.

Nothing will prove more congenial to my feelings and views, than a return amongst you to resume the duties of my responsible office; but, should Divine Providence otherwise determine, I shall not cease to feel the deepest solicitude for your best interests, nor fail to beseech the Great Head of the Church to send you a Clergyman, who will preach, without the least reserve or adulteration, those precious truths, which alone can warm and cheer, and animate the heart, amid the storms and buffetings of this vain and tempestuous life.

My mind recurs with real pleasure to the interesting circumstance, that, notwithstanding the great diversity of opinion which prevails in the Parish, on religious and other points, I have had the happiness to live in uninterrupted harmony with all classes of your community—a fact, I would chiefly attribute to the value you yourselves set upon those glorious principles of the blessed Gospel. I have felt it a paramount duty, not less than a delightful privilege, without fear or compromise, to proclaim in your midst, for the period of nearly three years; the hearty receptions of which Divine principles, I hold to be essential to the happiness and salvation of the human family.

I should appear to you ungrateful, were I to omit to notice, the liberal and satisfactory manner in which you have fulfilled your pecuniary obligations to me; and that too at a time, when the scantiness of the crops finds no parallel in the history of your Parish.

In conclusion, I beg your acceptance of my sincere thanks for the numerous instances of good will and affection uniformly received at your hands; and wishing you every kind of blessing an indulgent Providence can bestow, I have the honour to remain, in the best of all bonds,

your faithful friend and brother,

J. BARTHOLOMEW.

Petersville, March 29, 1848.

The Civic Elections terminated on Tuesday in the return of William H. Needham for Alderman, and John Murphy, Assistant, for Kings Ward; George A. Lockhart, and W. H. A. Keans, for Queen's; Thomas Harding and William Haggerty for Duke's; Gregory Van Horne and Thomas M'Avity for Sydney; George Bond and Joseph Beatty, for Brooks.

In Guy's Ward, Carleton, the sitting Alderman, Coram, was absent at the time the poll should have been opened. The people assembled and elected Joseph Wetmore for Alderman and Joseph O. Dunham, Assistant, by show of hands. Mr. Coram contested the seat, and the Common Council at a meeting this day decided against him.

The sitting Alderman and Assistant of King's, and the Assistant of Sydney, have each demanded a scrutiny of the votes of their opponents, which will likewise be decided by the Common Council, and we learn that Tuesday next is the day appointed for that purpose.

THE LEGISLATURE.—After the many cautious, the very marked, and decided disapprobation of the people of the Province having been so frequently and so emphatically expressed, respecting the extravagance of the Legislature; we are truly astonished to find that the sum of £140,000 has this Session been voted away, while the Revenue for the year is not expected to exceed £80,000, and this too under a pledge of Reform and Retrenchment, and in the face of a large Provincial Debt, which is annually curtailing of its fair proportions, and crippling the available resources of the country. Where will this end? or what can our Representatives mean by such reckless and destructive conduct?—Scarcely have we by the timely aid afforded the Province by a Loan, escaped from the degradation of Bankruptcy and repudiation, than as if the waters of oblivion had rolled over past iniquities, when, we plunge again still deeper into the vortex of public debt. It does appear to us, that so long as the Initiating of the Money Grants remains in the hands of the Legislature, no safeguard can be found to restrain them from those flagrant and dishonest practices; as if neither the prosperity of the country could influence them, nor solemn promises could bind them, they at the moment the Appropriations are under discussion, regardless of every other consideration, and reckless of consequences, bend all their energies to the obtaining the largest possible sums, for every possible purpose. It is currently reported, and we trust will prove correct, that our Representatives will, now the new Governor has arrived, be thrown back on the constituency of the country, when it is to be hoped a sweeping change will be effected. We also trust that no Candidate will receive support unless he first unequivocally pledges himself to give up the Initiation of Money Grants to the Executive Council. Then and in that case only we shall have no objection to see them made responsible to the Legislature.—The only sure remedy with which we are acquainted for the cure of extravagance and dereliction of duty, is to be found in the removal of the Seat of Government to this city: that once effected, we should, by having the progress of legislation so immediately under our eye, be enabled to put a stop to jobbing, by a loud and timely expression of public opinion.

☞ We understand that an Address from the inhabitants of this city and county to His Excellency Sir WILLIAM COLEBROOKE, on his approaching departure from this Province, expressive of the general sense entertained of the unvarying kindness and benevolence displayed both by Sir William and Lady Colebrooke, during their residence among us, is now open for signature at Mr. Chubb's Book Store, and is to be presented at the levee to-morrow.

We have been presented with a Lithographic view of this City, taken by George N. Smith, and done on stone by J. H. Bufford, an artist of merit, (of Boston.) The picture is of a handsome and convenient size for framing, and to such as are patrons of the arts, or love to contemplate the interesting progress of this yet infant town, will form a gratifying and desirable acquisition to the portfolio. The price for those on first quality Lithographic paper is 7s 6d; do. on drawing paper, for colouring, 10s; and for the view coloured in imitation of the original, 20s.

BATHING.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Wallace which will be found in another column. This enterprizing mechanic has introduced into our city a variety of portable Baths, admirably adapted for the promotion of cleanliness and health, indeed so necessary is the practice of bathing that the densely peopled cities of Europe have advocated the erection and use of them, for all classes of Society. In the Atlantic cities of the United States, so salutary has frequent bathing been found that not only has it been used as a luxury by the rich, but public Baths, at almost a nominal charge, have been set up for the use of the million, and are now as commonly resorted too, as the dinner table. To those than who hold health and comfort as worthy of their attention, we would recommend the Baths of the advertizer.

APRIL FOOL'S DAY.—CAUGHT AND CAGED.—We scarcely know what would become of our gossip-lovers in these piping times of mercantile monotony, were it not for the startling events of a French Revolution, a Glasgow Riot, or a Bank Robbery. Of the several entertainments of the latter description that have been got up recently for the special edification and amusement of our Citizens, none can compare in originality and boldness of execution to that which was attempted on Friday night last, by a Knight of the kneading trough, named Slater, whose courageous exploration of unknown and divous ways, seemed too like fiction to pass current as readily as the '*yellow boys*' he was in search of, with the laughter-loving who had either just been duped themselves or practised some April foolery on their less vigilent neighbours. But truth, they say, is "stranger than fiction" as Sir Dauntless Slater could possibly testify were he to disclose the state of his feelings, during the eventful five hours he passed in his sooty domicile. It appears that growing dissatisfied with toiling for bread at the *bottom of the Chimney*, our hero became enamoured with the happy thought of seeking wealth and fame from the *top*, and accordingly, with a coolness and courage equal to his genius, made his way, on the night in question through the skylight of the house adjoining, to the roof of the Bank of New Brunswick, and after an ineffectual attempt to get at the object of his search, through the roof, mounted the Chimney—some ten feet high, and got into one of the flues, when losing his brace on the sides, he descended with the usual forms and ceremonies of the centripetal laws, some thirty feet, where he became *wedged*. Finding self-extrication impossible, he cried out lustily for help, his voice sounding so sepulchral to the passers in the street, that some imagined it a trick of ventriloquism. Its long continuance, however, brought others to the rescue, who after a good deal of search and twice calling the President of the Bank from his house, succeeded in discovering his whereabouts. A rope was then let down, but it being found impossible to draw him up, the chimney was opened and the aspirant to wealth and fame dragged from his uncomfortable position to the admiring gaze of his fellow mortals, who agree that though the one has proved a *delusion* the other is a *reality* and no mistake. Though unconscious at the time of his exit, the cool air and the iron bars of the Gaol have proved effectual restoratives. It is said that this is the same fellow who recently attempted to rob the Post Office, and that since his apprehension and in consequence of certain discoveries made by him, the police have been on the track of other villians and have succeeded in capturing two man 'and a boy together with guns, watches, and other articles, since claimed by Mr. Lordly and other citizens as stolen property.—*Telegraph.*

The recent visit of the Hon. Henry Clay to New York cost the city corporation $1400, viz.—for steamboat hire $200; carriages 250; hotel expenses $500; printing invitations $200; and expenses of the committee of invitation who went to Washington $250. The last item the Mayor has refused to pay, so the committee went on their own hook, and without authority.

THE MOVEMENT

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