

And whereas, for the maintenance of the credit and good faith of this Province, it is indispensable that the annual revenues from all sources should never fall short of the amount collected in the present year, while any portion of the loan contemplated by this Act remains due and unpaid.

IX. Until the monies advanced or guaranteed by the Provincial Government shall have been repaid, or until the roads built with the same shall yield a nett income of three and one half per cent. the Tariff of the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one shall form the basis of the Revenue Laws of this Province, and shall not be varied or changed so as to diminish the amount of security which it is the intention and meaning of this Act should be pledged to Her Majesty's Government: But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from annually revising such Tariff, or from making regulations in respect to trade and the protection of the revenue—due care being taken that any alterations to be made shall not diminish the nett income of the Province below the amount collected or to be collected in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty One: and that changes which may so operate, shall, before becoming law, be reported to, and approved of by Her Majesty's Government.

New Brunswick.

Horrible Tragedy.—Four Persons Killed, and several Wounded by a Lunatic.—A frightful tragedy was enacted on last Sunday morning, at the Long Reach, King's County, where a lunatic named Corrigan killed his wife and two children and his aunt, and wounded several others dangerously. The particulars as far as we could learn are as follows:

Corrigan who has long been a resident on the Reach, has, for many years, been subject to periodical fits of insanity. He it was who was committed to the Penitentiary towards the close of last autumn, by Mr Allen, of Portland, and conveyed thence after some trouble to the Lunatic Asylum, from which he was soon after discharged. On Sunday morning he invited his father-in-law, and several others to his house, and soon after they were assembled proposed that they should have prayer. While the rest were so engaged Corrigan suddenly laying hold of a shingle-maker's drawing knife—a dreadful weapon—struck his wife on the head, killing her at a single blow, and then with a second blow killed one of his children. The others, terrified, rushed out of the house and were pursued by the madman. A second of his children was killed as he was scrambling over the fence, the head being cut from the body. The old man was dreadfully wounded on the head and arm, and a schoolmaster who had accompanied him to Corrigan's house, was also wounded. The madman next rushed on his aunt, (Mrs McClosky, if we mistake not) and she too fell a victim to his frenzy, the weapon wielded by the maniac doing its fearful work rapidly and unrelentingly. A son of Mrs McClosky's had armed himself with a gun from the house, and tried to save his mother by shooting down the murderer, but the gun missed fire. He then used the butt end, and so put a stop to the slaughter. Corrigan finding himself powerless, fled to the woods, where he was found shortly after. He is said to be much frost-bitten.

He was observed on the previous day sharpening the knife, and on being asked why he did so, said he wanted it to prepare an axe-handle.

Such are the particulars of this sad occurrence as we have been able to gather them. There are, probably, many inaccuracies and additions, as it is hard to separate the truth from the many rumors and exaggerations afloat; but we believe that in the main this account may be relied on.—*Saint John Freeman.*

We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Bangor, that a serious affray took place at Frankfort, a few miles below Bangor, one day last week. It appears that the town authorities attempted to seize some casks of liquor on board of the steamer Boston. They were driven back by Captain Sandford and his officers. The authorities then mustered a party of about sixty, and attempted to force their way on board of the boat, but were met at the gangway by the crew, about twenty in number, when a desperate fight took place, which ended in the defeat of the authorities. It is reported that one man was killed on the spot by the boat's crew, and two more have since died. The boat was subsequently seized at Belfast, and the Captain and crew imprisoned. They were bailed out by the owners of the boat, who have prosecuted the State of Maine for a large amount. Captain Sandford denied the right of the Town authorities to seize the liquor while on board of his boat, none but an officer of the United States being invested with that power.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

The Tea Meeting given on Monday evening by the proprietors of the Baptist Church, in the large school room of the Seminary, turned out as we anticipated, the scene of much refined pleasure to the large number who attended. The tables were twice filled; and a rich and ample repast doubtless received ample justice from the company. After Tea, the fine choir of the Baptist Church, under the direction of Mr William Weeks, sung several Scriptural compositions in their best style; and excellent speeches were delivered by the Hon. Judge Wilnot and the Rev. Messrs. Elder, Spurden and Daniel—the latter of the Wesleyan Church of this City.

Other gentlemen also addressed the meeting, the interest of which was well sustained to the last. We will not attempt to

Gild refined Gold, or paint the Lily,
Or add new fragrance to the Rose,
by advertising to the admirable bearing of the chief in command—the Ladies.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

Outrageous Assault.—We are informed that a desperate assault was made upon Messrs George and James Stockford, at Lepreau Basin, near Hansin's mills, in the adjoining parish of Lancaster, whilst these officers were in the discharge of their duty. In the execution of warrants against sundry persons at the place above named, the Stockfords were murderously attacked by Owen Sullivan and William Whalen, aided by Richard Knowles. Mr James Stockford was struck with an axe by Sullivan on the head, by which he was knocked down and immediately disabled; whilst down, he was stabbed in the hip with a bayonet, by Whalen. He now lies dangerously ill, at his own residence. Mr G. Stockford was slightly wounded only. Certain parties against whom the Stockfords held warrants have been arrested and are now in jail. The miscreants Sullivan and Whalen have not yet been taken.—*St. John Chronicle.*

Death of the Murderer.—It is reported that the Lunatic Kerrigan, has died from the effects of exposure to cold and of the injuries he sustained at the time of his capture. After the perpetration of the frightful massacre, finding himself disabled, he took to flight, and was exposed all night, and was severely frost bitten. On being discovered, he offered an obstinate resistance, and was overpowered with difficulty, but not until he had sustained the serious injuries from the effects of which, combined with the exposure to the cold, he is said to have died.—*St. John Freeman.*

Canada.

Fall of Rock at Niagara.—A portion of the rock projecting over the brink of Niagara Falls, near the centre, lately fell into the basin below. There were two distinct crashes, the first at about eight o'clock in the evening, and the other in the night. About forty tons of rock fell, it is supposed, making a concussion that was heard for a considerable distance.

Mr Serrell, the Engineer who planned the celebrated suspension bridge across the Niagara, is now in town, making a survey for the City Council, with a view of ascertaining a proper site for the proposed suspension bridge in front of Quebec.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Novascotia.

Duties of Government.—A correspondent at Boston, among some sensible remarks, in another column, lectures the Blue-noses on their habit of relying in all things on "the Government." This, to a certain extent, is deserved; but to a certain extent also Blue-nose is right in looking to the Government to do its duty.

For the last four or five years we have been at the complete mercy of the Americans in trade and commerce; and our domestic manufactures have struggled along in languishing existence for want of that fostering system which the United States pursue towards their own people. Our Fisheries are wrested from us—our agricultural products are met by high duties, and the Halifax market has become impoverished by the drain of our population. Patient people! We have become almost ruined, waiting for Reciprocity.

Now, since all hope of that panacea has ended—and since the example of the small duty of a shilling sterling a barrel on American flour (thereby causing an immense increase in the consumption of Canadian), has taught us that a few Legislative enactments of the same sort can be made to change the whole course of trade from our enemies to our friends—from the consumption of foreign manufactures to the employment of our own people—it is high time that the Government of Blue-nose country should ACT in a manner worthy of the crisis.—*Halifax American.*

European News.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times, November 22 and 29.

The speech of the Hon. J. R. Walker, at the dinner given to him by the American Chamber of Commerce in this town, can hardly fail to excite deep interest on both sides of the Atlantic. It is the ablest exposition we have seen of the beneficial effects of free trade on the material interests of the United States, and some of the statements must delight the hearts of those who have long regretted the tardy recognition of those principles by our transatlantic cousins. But the approach to a state of perfect reciprocity, although slow, has been steadily advancing during the last five years, and in America, as in England, it has been found that while high duties prohibit consumption, impair the revenue, and lessen the necessities of the people, low duties have an effect the very opposite. Thus, according to the showing of Mr Walker, while the duties under the high tariff of 1842 only yielded twenty six millions of dollars in the 1st year of its existence, the comparatively low tariff of 1846 produced in the last year nearly double the amount, or upwards of fifty millions of dollars. Other results, of an equally gratifying kind, followed this semi-

approach to a state of free trade. The population in four years under the low tariff, increased nineteen per cent., the tonnage forty-seven per cent., the railroads upwards of four hundred per cent., and the revenue as we have stated, nearly ninety per cent. So flourishing is the present position of the United States, that the surplus revenue over expenditure will pay off the whole of the national debt, at the present rate of increase, in four years from this time. In the matter of exports the result is still more gratifying, for the power to freely exchange the products of this country, has shown to what an enormous extent the traffic between England and America may be carried under the system which the one country has adopted, and to which the other is steadily advancing. The speech of Mr Walker is not less striking in its facts than lucid and able in the mode of presenting them.

FRANCE.—It would be altogether an impossible task to attempt to describe all the devious changes and chances which mark the continued struggle between Louis Napoleon and the Legislative Assembly. His partisans, in all the confidence of certain success, give out day by day that he is master of the situation; that the folly or petulance of the Legislative Assembly has sunk that body irretrievably in public opinion; and it cannot be denied that the recent self-denying vote of the Chamber, by which a virtual surrender of its constitutional power over the army was more or less made, has given Louis Napoleon an advantage which he seems very likely to improve.

Matters are progressing to a crisis, and the time is not far distant when Louis Napoleon, will step in at the head of his generals, and make a dash at the imperial sceptre. His speech, at the ceremony of the delivery of the medals to the successful French candidates for the honors of the London Exhibition, contrasted demagoguism with monarchical hallucinations. "They both," he said, "impeded all kinds of serious industry. The latter become partisans of a Convention for the purpose of weakening that authority which is the issue of popular suffrage." He then added, in conclusion, "have no fears for the future. Tranquillity will be maintained whatever may happen. A Government that relies for its support on the entire mass, that has no other motive than the public good, and that is animated by the ardent faith that guides you safely even over the space where no path is traced,—the Government, I repeat, will know how to fulfil its mission, because it has for it the right that proceeds from the people, and the strength that comes from God!" If our readers will substitute for the word Government, I, Louis Napoleon, Dictator of the French people, they will have the key stone at once to such appeals. No one now pretends to deny but that Louis Napoleon will seize the sceptre if he can; it remains to be seen whether the Assembly will offer any effectual resistance to his manifest designs.

The latest news from Denmark, if we may believe the Berlin papers, is that the Danish Cabinet had been compelled to comply with the demand of Austria and Prussia respecting the regulation of Schleswig affairs. The Ministry appears to be now settled.

The King of Hanover has formed a new Cabinet since his father's death, at the head of which is Baron Scheele, who is President of the Council and Minister of the Foreign Department.

The affairs of Austria are getting from bad to worse. The finances seem to be in a very deplorable condition, and it is very evident that, should the events in France favor any movement either in Lombardy or Hungary, the time is not far distant when the struggle for constitutional freedom must recommence in those countries.

It will be seen that Lord John Russell has granted £500 from the Treasury to Lieut. Pim, to enable him to prosecute his scheme for traversing Siberia in search of Sir John Franklin's expedition; and, from the powerful support the gallant adventurer has received from Lord Palmerston and the Royal Geographical Society, there is no doubt he will present himself to the Emperor of Russia with such credentials as must secure him every facility in prosecuting his explorations.

TRADE.—The present satisfactory state of our mercantile position and prospects, affords ample guarantee that the recent policy of this country is the one best adapted to the general interests of the community. At the approach of no winter for many years past have our commercial men been more free from apprehension, or, with some few exceptions—which prove rather than contradict the position we have advanced—more substantially prepared for any dulness or reaction. From the Provinces we are assured of increased confidence, and a uniform tendency to better prices, consequent on the large demand, as shown in the extent of orders. Our Birmingham report states that full employment prevails, and that many new works are being opened; it is true that in the iron trade there are some complaints, but they are scarcely confirmed by any practical evidence, since considerable activity is observable. At Nottingham the hosiery business is described as in a state of almost unprecedented prosperity, although in the lace branch there is some dulness, which, however, is not considered likely to continue. In the Irish linen trade the appearances are all favorable, and a belief is expressed that it will soon be, as a whole, in a much better condition than for some considerable time. And while all this gratifying prosperity is proceeding, the prices of the necessities of life are not proportionably advancing; a fact which the working

classes cannot too strongly felicitate themselves upon, seeing that the Protectionists would fain persuade us that high prices are the only possible means of ensuring active employment and adequate remuneration. In our Colonial Produce markets their is evidently more confidence on the part of merchants, and supplies have been moderate during the past week; imports have been small and deliveries larger, exceeding those of the same date in the former year. Prices have ruled steady for all the leading articles, and the home trade demand is evidently on the increase; there is also a fair export business for the time of the year.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Italy.—The general of the French army has concentrated at Rome all the garrisons of the neighborhood, and harangued the troops, declaring that whatever happens it will be the duty of the French troops to protect the person of the Pope.

Turkey.—We have accounts from Constantinople to the 7th of November. All the intrigues for the disgrace of Reschid Pacha had been defeated. Sir Stratford Canning had presented to the Porte a very energetic demand for reparation for the insult offered to the British flag in the person of Mr Fonblanque, the British Consul at Belgrade. The financial economics have begun by the war department, whose functionaries have suffered the proportional reduction of salary, which will be extended to all public employes.

Latest Intelligence.—Lieutenant Pim, on his way to Siberia, to search for Sir John Franklin, had dined with the King of Prussia, who gave him letters to the Emperor of Russia, and wished him success.

United States News.

From Oregon.—The mail steamship Columbia had arrived from Astoria. The most important news by her arrival was the particulars of a treaty concluded by Messrs. Parish, Spalding and Dart, with the Indians on the Southern boundary of Oregon. The section of country purchased by this treaty is said to be equal to the Willamette Valley. It is thought that the terms are such as to secure the peace of the Indians in future.

New and Important Discovery of Gold Mines.—From parties who have just returned from a tour of exploration, we learn that gold has been found near Saddle Mountain, which is plainly seen from almost any point near the mouth of Columbia River, it being about 50 miles south east of Astoria. We learn also that gold has been found north of Puget's Sound, on the Coast range, in several places, and that parties are now fitting out for mining operations in that region.

Thus it appears that gold exists along the whole line of the Coast range, from the Gila River, in Southern California, to Queen Charlotte's Island, north of the boundary line of Oregon. To what extent is yet unknown, as but few examinations have been made. The time is not far distant when this whole country will swarm with adventurers in eager pursuit of the glittering ore, of which California, in its palmy days, will only be the prototype.—*Oregonian.*

Bishop Hughes a Cardinal.—We find the following in a letter in the Newark Advertiser, dated Rome, October 25, 1851:—

"Archbishop Hughes is to wear the scarlet cap, after all. His Grace has been made a Cardinal at last, in spite of all opposition. The important fact was made known, as I am well assured, to the 'congregation' on Friday the 10th instant, so that the effect of his late visit to the Holy See has been underestimated. The appointment is said to have been made, with what degree of truth I do not know, without the approbation, if not in the face of the express protest of all the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States, save one, and contrary to the opinion of Chief Justice Taney. However the fact may be, the statement is current here, and generally believed."

Mr Grinnell.—Twelve of Mr Grinnell's friends, of British birth, resident in New York, recently united in procuring a beautiful gold medal to be prepared, with an inscription attesting their sense of his conduct in connection with the search for Sir John Franklin, and on Friday it was formally presented to Mr Grinnell. It is about twice the size of a silver dollar; the rim is surmounted with the flags of the two nations, wrought in gold; on the face is a representation of the Advance and Rescue, in their most perilous condition, crowded with ice; on the reverse is the following inscription:—

"The British residents of New York to Henry Grinnell, in grateful admiration of his noble efforts to save Sir John Franklin.

"Tis thine to feel another's woe,
And ours to mark the sacred glow.
1851."

The design of the medal is beautiful, and in the best possible taste.—*New York Times.*

Distressing.—We learn that owing to the wreck of vessels on Lake Superior, laden with supplies for the miners, a famine has occurred in that region—so that thirty men, women and children, started from the iron mines through the woods, for Badenoque, a distance of sixty miles, with a foot of snow on the ground.

They were out three days, and suffered terribly. A portion of them have arrived in this city by water. One poor woman, it is said, clung to a folio Bible in her possession,