

The Politician.

UNITED STATES PRESS.

From the Boston International Journal.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE.

Newfoundland comes out, very fairly and sensibly, for reciprocal trade with the other British Provinces and with the States. The Legislature of the Island has been agitating this matter, which we hope will be fully carried out. Resolutions have been offered in the Assembly to authorize the admission of American bread stuffs, and other comestibles, on condition we take the Newfoundland oil and fish free of duty. About the same terms are proposed to the other Provinces. Mr Little, who introduced the measures, offered the following excellent observations:—

"The other Colonies had established a system of free trade between themselves, and this in order to coerce the United States into a system of mutual reciprocity with them.—It was necessary that we should have a participation in the benefits of this system.—The United States would be forced into the adoption of free trade with the colonies, because their interests would lie in that direction. There were many circumstances which should not be overlooked in the consideration of this question, and which went to shew the necessity which would compel the United States into the adoption of free trade with the colonies. One of these was the opening Canadian canals, which would have the effect of turning the current of trade from the United States, and make it flow into the various colonial towns. To show the extent of the trade existing between the United States and the colonies, it was only necessary to refer to the exports and imports of 1850. The imports into the United States from the Colonies in this year amounted to 5,614,462 dollars; while the exports from the United States to the Colonies amounted to 7,658,201 dollars. The number of vessels which entered the ports of the United States in 1850, was 10512, whose tonnage amounted to 4,348,639. Of these there were 1,835 from Great Britain, their tonnage 1,035,829 tons; 18567 from the North American Colonies, their tonnage being 1,827,935 tons. The numbers of vessels from the United States to Great Britain in the same year, was 1,127; tonnage 775,681; to the British Colonies, 10,577; tonnage 1,727,835. These figures show the extent of the trade between the United States and the North American Colonies; and this was a growing trade, which the United States would take very good care to nourish and protect. The Hon. member (Mr Shea) was therefore right in bringing this subject to the committee in the manner he had; for if we admitted the Canadian produce duty free, the United States would be obliged to come into our terms. It was manifest that free trade with the other colonies and the United States was essentially necessary to this country. Without free trade she must sink into decay; with it, she was sure to thrive and flourish."

Mr Little says that the trade of the United States with the Colonies is highly important, and that the admission of Canadian produce free of duty into Newfoundland, would spur on our people to desire a free trade with the honest insulars. All the five northern communities are looking, some with a reasoning patience, and others with an angrier feeling, for the just reciprocity which we have no right to refuse, on any ground of common sense, or common equity. It cannot be that we who sympathise so generally with the Hungarians and the other aggrieved families of our race, should not exhibit our fraternity to those nearer home. We should first clasp hands here with our brethren, and then, with a clear, comfortable conscience, have at the old world rascalities, when the time comes.

From the Boston Atlas.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS THINK OF US.

While we deprecate the idea of provoking an individual comparison between our institutions and those of our colonial neighbors, we feel it our duty, as guardians of a portion of the public press, at all times to place before our readers any peculiarities in the conduct of foreign affairs which may teach us the value of our free Constitution, and inspire our people with a fixed determination to avoid all questions among ourselves having the remotest tendency to disturb the unity of our country, or interrupt the good understanding by which, under Providence, America stands forth the wonder and the glory of the whole earth—"the asylum for the oppressed of all nations." It appears that the Supreme Court of Judicature of the British Province of New Brunswick consists of a chief Justice and three Judges, all of whom (as the Colonial expression is) "are appointed from home." The salaries of these gentlemen are paid from a fund raised off the people of New Brunswick, under the authority of an act of the Provincial Legislature, imposing duties on the importation of certain articles; but the quantum of those salaries, strange to say, cannot be regulated without the consent of the Colonial office, in Downing street London, at present under the control of the Minister, Lord Grey. The Chief Justice enjoys a salary amounting to about \$4,355 a year; the Judges receive \$3000 each, in addition to which certain fees are collected on the law proceedings in their court, on the entry of causes, on trials, judgments, &c., which are

distributed among the four Judges, and amount to a considerable sum. Their travelling expenses on circuit are also paid out of the Provincial revenues. The impropriety of permitting judges to have an interest in the causes before them, by the receipt of fees arising therefrom, as well as the odious character of any tax upon public justice, come frequently under the notice of the House of Assembly; but it was not until 1851 that the liberal party succeeded in legislating on the subject, and in the session of that year an act passed the several branches, abolishing these obnoxious fees. As affecting the remuneration of her officers, this act was deemed to involve Her Majesty's prerogatives; and was transmitted to England, by the Governor with a clause suspending its operation "until Her Majesty's royal assent thereto should be first had and declared." The following extract from a printed report of the debates in the New Brunswick House of Assembly, now in session, (handed to us by a correspondent) will inform our readers of its fate, and exhibiting a curious specimen of the art and mystery of Colonial legislation, will doubtless be somewhat amusing to our own Representatives:

"WEDNESDAY, January 28.—Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House a message containing a Despatch from Earl Grey, in which his Lordship declines to advise Her Majesty to give her assent to the bill passed last Session abolishing Judges fees; also containing letters from the Judges of this Province, protesting against the enactment."

"Mr Rotsford said he rose to put a question to the Government, and the answer he might receive would regulate his conduct in this matter. Having listened to the reading of the Despatch and correspondence, he would ask the Government if they intended to submit tamely to Earl Grey's dictation, and remain passive, or if they would take any further steps in the matter, by pressing the bill of last Session, or introducing a similar bill."

"The Hon. Attorney General said the hon. Member had put the question in rather a dictatorial style; but of course he might couch his question in any language he chose. It could not be expected, however, that he (the hon. Attorney General) should be prepared to answer all such questions at the moment, but he had committed the hon. Member's question to writing in order to prevent mistakes, and would be prepared to give his answer to-morrow morning."

Thus it appears that the Provincial Judges had actually addressed the Colonial Minister, protesting against a solemn enactment of the Legislature, and begging his Lordship to persuade the Queen to neutralise the measure, by refusing her royal assent! and this upon a subject involving no constitutional question, but merely regarding their own pockets and the people's money. And further, that when this affair is communicated to the House of Assembly, and when the Executive Members in the House are asked, "whether they intend tamely to submit to Lord Grey's dictation, and remain passive or to take further steps in the matter by pressing the act or introducing one similar," (a question most natural to any member having a proper regard for the interests of the people,) the Attorney General, (Street) the organ of the Government dares to remark, "that the question was put in a style rather dictatorial," and thus extinguishes an investigation and baffles a measure which, one would think, was the peculiar Province of the domestic Legislature.

We offer this incident and these observations to our readers, as tending to enhance the value of the institutions under which we live and prosper.

THURSDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton took his departure from this City for Britain by way of the United States, on Tuesday morning last, in the steamer *Maud* of Erin. His Lordship, we understand, contemplated spending Good Friday and Easter Sunday in Boston, and would proceed on Wednesday next in the steamer *Canada*, for Halifax and Liverpool. His Lordship intends to return to his charge in this Province in the course of two or three months.

The Weather.—Up to this time the weather has been cold and ungenial, and the whole country is yet enveloped in winter's snowy mantle. Until very recently the teams and stages were crossing Grand Bay—quite an unusual thing at this season of the year. As the wind has been nearly steady at the north-east during the last fortnight, the Spring ships will probably make short passages. We observe that several have already arrived.—*St. John Courier.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

The weather is really fearfully winterish and wild: the fields clothed to the depth of several inches, in their winter coating. The poor robin and the sparrow crouch beside the wall, the very picture of unutterable wretchedness. What is to become of the country, man and beast, unless a change come, and that very shortly, it were indeed pitiable to think upon. Already is the husbandman's countenance rueful, and his kine beginning to look lean for lack of provender. The moon entered her last quarter this morning, at 45 m. after 4, a. m.—*Halifax Sun, April 12.*

UNITED STATES.

Liquor Law in New York.—Albany, April 6.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill relative to the Liquor Law was taken up, and the amendment submitting it to the people was stricken out—10 to 9. This, it is thought, kills the bill in the Senate.

Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.—The act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks passed the Senate yesterday by two majority. Its fate in the House is very uncertain. The Governor, it is said, will sign it if it passes both Houses.

Ship Fever.—This dreadful disease is spreading among the passengers of the *Jane Henderson* at Baltimore, who are 150 in number. The Collector has offered the government warehouse at the Lazaretto for their disposal, and the city government has appropriated two thousand dollars to supply nurses, provision and medicines, and to keep a parole, so as to prevent the well from escaping to the city and spreading the contagion.

St. Louis, April 5.—At the municipal election to day there was much excitement, and a fearful riot occurred between the Americans and Germans; six persons, it is said, were killed, and a large number wounded. Three houses were set on fire, and the military were called out.

New Orleans, March 18.—A pretty time of day for an old-fashioned northern hail storm in New Orleans! Well, well—if the North continues to force its principles on us in this manner, it will certainly break up the Union party, and you may expect to see Governor Foote shaking hands with Mr Rhett. If Government don't take immediate action in the matter, I shall go in for secession myself. This division of Southern rights cannot be tolerated. Only think of it; we were enjoying the pleasure of wearing white pants and panamas—the fairest portion of creation was arrayed in the light bewitching habiliment of summer—no breeze stirred the atmosphere save their sweet sighs, which was watted away by the ermine on their fans—we were luxuriating in green pease, asparagus, strawberries and sweet roses when suddenly the sun disappeared, and masses of frozen vapors fell from the clouds in showers, chilling our happiness and freezing up the warmth of our feelings. A terrible storm ensued. The thunder and lightning of indignant South Carolina warred with the Northern invasion of our sunny clime, and threatened to annihilate the earth itself, when Mississippi came to our relief, and poured down its torrents of rain on the combatants, and soon drove them both from the fight, flooded our streets so as to make them navigable by flat boats and canoes. As South Carolina receded, however, it was heard grumbling in the distance, and occasionally showed its forked fangs of vindictiveness, which the North replied to by its cold sweeping blasts. Now, all this took place yesterday—St. Patrick's day! I ask you is this to be tolerated?—*New York Herald.*

Terrible Steamboat Explosion.—Loss of Life.—St. Louis, April 3.—The steamer *Glencove*, which arrived this evening about eight o'clock, while making the landing blew up with a terrible explosion, bursting all her boilers. She had about 150 passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed. The steamers *Cattaraugus*, *Georgia* and *Western*, which were lying alongside at the time, sustained considerable damage, several were also killed on board these boats. The number of the killed is not yet ascertained, but must be very large. The *Glencove* took fire and burnt to the waters edge.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Parliamentary.—We may regret, and we do regret, that the calling of the proposed canal, which is to unite the waters of the great Bras d'or Lake and the Atlantic, by the South Western shore of Cape Breton, is for the present, postponed, the Assembly having 20 to 16, deferred the Bill introduced by the Hon Attorney General authorising the expenditure of £12,000 on the work.

A round sum, over £16,000, having been communicated to the Assembly by the Legislative Council, as expenses of that body for the present session—a sum nearly double that of last year—gave rise to some discussion yesterday. It appears that among other items of contingency, going to swell the above amount, was a pound a day for forty days, and travelling expenses, for each councillor. The House was manifestly indignant. The hon. Attorney General, to try the question, moved the pay and travelling expenses. It was negatived—nearly the whole House voting against it.

The House met yesterday at an early hour, and was engaged throughout the day, hurrying the business of the Session to a close. It is understood that the House will rise to day at 2 o'clock.—*Halifax Sun, April 7.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Legislative Proceedings.—The most important grants passed to-day were as follows:—£500 to the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, to aid in getting up a Provincial Exhibition in Fredericton in October next.

The great debate of the day was upon the first grant. Several members wandered from the subject, and attacked the old Agricultural Societies with considerable effect, showing that some of the charges were exorbitantly high. Mr Cutler led off and having the returns before him, he read off and commented on some of the items with considera-

ble wit and spirit; but when he came to Sunbury County, and read an item where a charge was made for killing ninety-six crows, the whole House was convulsed with laughter. Mr English followed, and censured the amount charged as contingencies—in some instances over twenty per cent. on all the money disbursed! He also accused some of the Societies with getting up fictitious subscriptions in order to get the Provincial bounty, and then divided it among themselves.—The hon. Secretary did not doubt that frauds had been perpetrated in spite of all the vigilance of the Government.

The Secretary of an Agricultural Society in King's had sent in a return, and the Government not being satisfied, would not advance the money, and requested the Secretary to come to Fredericton. He came, and was asked how the subscription was got up, and replied that ten persons had subscribed £2 10s. each, making £25. He was then asked, "And what do you intend to do with the money when you have got it?" to which he very coolly replied, "Why, divide it among the subscribers!" He did not get the money. After the House rose, the Hon. Attorney General said he believed that gross frauds had been perpetrated under the Agricultural Act and he introduced a Bill to amend it.—*New Brunswick.*

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

Alexander Goodfellow, Fredericton to Newcastle.

David Crocker, Richibucto to Chatham; Newcastle to Bathurst; Bathurst to Belledune.

Archibald Ramsay, Belledune to Metis Road.

William Chandler, Shediac to Richibucto Court House.

John Welling, Dorchester to Shediac; Shediac to Petitedouac.

Alexander Davidson, Little Tracadie to the Southern termination of the Bathurst Road.

Joseph Sewell, Little Tracadie to Bathurst. John Ferguson and John Brown, to be Commissioners of Bathurst Bridge and for the Public Wharf at that place.

Thomas Stephenson, of Kent, to be Commissioner under the Act 12th Vic. chap. 4.

The following persons are appointed Sheriffs of the several undermentioned Counties for the ensuing year:

Francis E. Beckwith, Esq., for Victoria; John F. W. Winslow, Esq., Carleton; Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esq., York; Thomas S. Hicks, Esq., Sunbury; Nat. H. DeVeber, Esq., Queen's; LeBaron Drury, Esq., Kings; Thomas Jones, Esq., Charlotte; Thomas Gilbert, Esq., Albert; Blair Botsford, Esq., Westmorland; Joseph Wetmore, Esq., Kent; Wm. A. Black, Esq., Northumberland; John L. Barberie, Esq., Restigouche.

The above Sheriffs are hereby required to transmit their Bonds without delay, as by Law required.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's office 31st March, 1852.

The Horses "Champion" and "Conqueror."

The Subscriber, grateful for the patronage hitherto extended to him, now offers his horse *CHAMPION* for the use of the public. *Champion* has taken the first prize at the Northumberland Agricultural Society Show, three years. He is now six years old. He will be travelled this Season, from the 1st of May to the 15th of July, through the Parishes of Glenelg, Chatham, Newcastle and Nelson. His stations will be made known by the Groom in due season.

Terms—twenty shillings for the season, payable on the 1st of May, 1853. A reduction of ten shillings will be made when the mare should miss.

The Horse *CONQUEROR* is three years old, sixteen and a half hands high; dark chestnut. He took the first prize at the Kent Agricultural Show last fall, and will be let to a few Mares at the subscriber's residence, from the 12th of June to the 20th of July. This horse, for size, beauty and action, is unsurpassed in the Province.

Terms—25s. for the Season, payable 1st August.

DANIEL ELKIN.

Napan, 17th April, 1852.

Clerk's Office, Newcastle.

APRIL 16, 1852.

The several BRANCH PILOTS of the Port or Harbour of Miramichi, are requested to call at this Office for the Rules and Regulations of Sessions, relative to Quarantine.

EDWARD WILLISTON,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland.

Land for Sale.

All that piece of LAND in rear of St. Andrew's Church, known as part of the *England Property*, fronting on the East side of the old Napan Road. The said Lot is twenty rods wide, and extends back to the Wellington Road, and can be purchased at private sale in lots to suit purchasers, from this date until the first day of May next. If not disposed of by that time, will be offered at Public Auction, on the Fifth day of the same month, of which due notice will be given.

For particulars enquire of the subscribers.

J. & G. PARKER.

Chatham, April 12, 1852.