

place, or to keep Houses of Public entertainment, or on Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars, or on keepers of Billiard tables, or on Auctioneers, or on the sale of goods by Auction, and generally all duties commonly called Excise Duties, except, only those imposed on Distillers and the spirituous liquors distilled by them.

2. That it is expedient to empower the Councils of the several municipalities in Upper Canada, in their discretion, to impose duties in the place of those to be repealed as aforesaid, and that all such Duties shall belong to the Municipality in which they are imposed for Municipal purposes, and shall be collected by such Municipal Officers as shall be thereunto authorized by the said Councils respectively.

3. That it is expedient to provide that each Municipality in Upper Canada shall, within one year from the time when the repeal aforesaid shall take effect, pay over to the Receiver General such sums as may be equal to one year's Income of any Revenue Inspector or Inspectors from the Duties and Licenses which without such repeal would be collected or issued in such Municipality, which sum shall be calculated by the Inspector General on the basis of the Income received by such Revenue Inspector or Inspectors from the same source during the then last twelve months; and that the amount so received from the several Municipalities shall be divided among and paid to the said several Revenue Inspectors in proportion to the Income which each may have lost by the said repeal, the sum to be paid to each being determined by the Inspector General.

4. That it is expedient to reduce the Specific duties of Customs on the articles hereinafter named, from the present rates to those hereinafter mentioned respectively, viz:—

On refined sugar in loaves, or crushed, or candy from 14 shillings the cwt. to 10 shillings the cwt.

On refined sugar and sugar of other kinds from 9 shillings the cwt. to 6 shillings the cwt.

On molasses from 3 shillings the cwt. to 2 pence the gallon.

And to repeal the specific duty of 1 penny the bushel now imposed on salt.

5. That it is expedient to make the duty on Wine uniform, and that such uniform duty be six pence the gallon, and 30 per centum, *ad valorem*.

6. That it is expedient that the following articles be admitted at a duty of 2½ per centum *ad valorem*, viz:—Caoutchouc, Corlidge of all kinds, Sail Cloth, Copper in bars or in sheets, Yellow Metal in bars or in sheets, Iron in scraps, bars, pigs, or sheets, and not otherwise manufactured, Bright and Black Varnish, Pine Oil, Marine Cement, Pitch, Tar, Resin, Chain Cables, Tree Nails, Bunting, Felt Sheetting, and Oakum.

7. That it is expedient that Seeds of all kinds be admitted free of duty in all cases, the term Seeds not to include Barley, Buckwheat, Beer and Bigg, Oats, Rye, Beans or Peas.

8. That it is expedient to amend the Act 12 Vic. Cap. 1, and the other Provincial Acts relating to matters aforesaid, so as to accord with the foregoing Resolutions.

The following is an extract from an Editorial in the Quebec Chronicle of the 4th instant, under the head of "A Sign of the Times." The remarks will apply with equal force to this Province, where the same miserable spirit of dependence exists, with the same cringing, begging disposition for the loaves and fishes at the disposal of the Government:

Ever begging, it is no wonder that Lower Canada is poor in spirit and in pocket. Constant worshipping, beseeching and receiving from both God and Mammon has made her a land of beggars. Morning, noon, and night the cry is help—help on! Lord, help ye! Yankees, help ye! monied men of England help, help, help anybody, as the Honorable Inspector General would say, 'emphatically,' 'anyhow.' It is no one class nor origin to whom the begging spirit in all its integrity belongs. It is common to all classes. Every individual is a beggar, a beggar for this little office, that little picking, this very great favour, that trifling amelioration. Lobbying, with hat in hand, for the meat that perishes, seems to be here the chief business of traders, litterateurs, quacks in law or medicine, and ordinary loafers. Nay the very Government is tainted with a beggarly spirit of seeking from others assistance which they might do without. They support the needy, to be supported by the needy, and they cringe from the princely merchant, or powerful Imperial or American minister the crumbs which fall from a rich man's table that they may have the means of feeding the hungry cormorants on whom they lean. This is the reciprocity, the only reciprocity that we know of, entertained by our Ministers of state.

They do not know that Canada is 'a great glorious and growing country,' though they tell the hungry cormorants, who look upon them with expectancy that it is so. They, at all events, do not tell the Americans that our fish is our own and that Canada cannot nor will not give a great Revenue to United States Seaports without some consideration. They do not tell all the world that there is within the country untold wealth which it only requires wealth to come for to obtain. Not at all. Government is conducted 'anyhow.' The country goes a begging. Ministers shuffle and prevaricate, and do that to day which they abhorred yesterday and will do that to morrow which they can not think of to day. Men they say are the creatures of circumstances and we are me-

Help them heaven they are men. Drivellers, time servers, expediency mongers. From month's end, they straggle along begging of people to give a little and to take little and be content.

COUNTY CARLETON.

The Editor of the Sentinel informs his readers that he has received a copy of a requisition signed by 600 names, forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Connell, requesting him to resign his seat in the Legislative Council, and allow himself to be nominated as a Candidate to fill the vacancy in the lower branch. To this request, it appears, Mr. Connell has complied.

The same paper contains a requisition to B. C. Beardsley, Esq., father of the member recently deceased, soliciting him to come forward as a candidate at the approaching election. He has complied, but declines taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the contest.

LEARN TO SPOUT.

Under this head the Boston Times gives the following advice to its readers. We are sorry to say, that not only in the United States, but in this Province, an undue weight is attached to the qualification of *spouting* or *talking*. Shakespeare says—'the more shallow the more noisy!' and the opinion current in older times was, that 'great talkers were little doers.' But the saying of the great dramatist is now become obsolete, and public feeling has changed on the sentiment of our forefathers. The road to preferment is now through the *tongue*, and honor, integrity, and an aptitude for public business, have to give it place. While this exists, we echo the advice of our contemporary—learn to spout.

This is the first advice that a female whale gives its young, and it is just the advice that every American mother should give her boy. In no country in the world is there such a field for off-hand speakers to operate in, as in the United States. A man capable of stirring up a multitude at a mass meeting, can reach any office in the gift of the people—beginning with 'comptroller of poultry,' and leaving with the presidency.

In the present Congress there are 56 Senators—43 are, or have been lawyers, leaving only 13 for all the other professions. Now why is this? Why should 25,000 lawyers have eight times as many representatives in the Senate as the whole 25,000,000 of other people? For no other reason in the world than the lawyers are inviolable good speakers. But why should good speakers be limited to one profession? We know not of a single good reason. Every school should have a declamation club connected with it. Boys of all classes should be initiated in the art and mystery of persuasion.

With early training, the mechanic and farmer would become as successful 'on the stump' as gentlemen who consume their oil in pouring over the old fogysm of Coke Littleton. The former can be acquired by practice at any time—the latter, however, can only be obtained by 'breaking the ice' during our school boy days. Again we say, 'learn to spout.'

THE SEASON.

The weather continues fine, but owing to the prevalence of the Northwest wind, the ice in our river has not decayed as rapidly as we would like to have seen it. Crossing we believe, is now impracticable, and we expect every hour to see it give way.

This paragraph appeared in our edition of Saturday night, since then the ice has given was opposite Chatham, and we expect to see a clear river in a day or two.

THE FISHERIES.

We would refer our readers to some admirable suggestion on this subject, from a communication copied into our first page, from the Pictou Eastern Chronicle, addressed to James Cair, Esq. Secretary of our County Fishery Society.

INQUEST.

An Inquest was held on Tuesday last, before S. Benson, Esq., Coroner, at Nelson, on the bodies of two Indians, Thomas Barnaby and Newell Gonish, the latter a boy about 12 years of age, who were drowned on the evening previous, while going to their camps at Russell's Island. The sled drawn by two dogs, fell through the ice, and they both sunk immediately.

Deaths.

At Bay Du Vin, on the 8th instant, after a protracted illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. ALEXANDER McDONALD, aged 51 years. Leaving a wife and 8 children to mourn their bereavement.

At Napan, on Friday night last, GEORGE, infant son of Mr. James Dixon.

Mechanics' Institute.

The Annual Meeting of the Chatham Mechanics' Institute will be held at the Institute Room, on TUESDAY, the 26th April next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of closing up the business of the last, and electing Office Bearers for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Secretary

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

Fredericton, 9th April, 1853.

The Election Bill was again before the House to-day. At three o'clock a division took place upon a motion to postpone for 3 months. Mr. McLeod in the Chair—Yeas the Speaker, Messrs. Barrie, Harding, Smith, Johnson, Botsford, English, Earl, Hathaway, Cutler, Purdy, Ryan and McPhelim, 13. Nays, Messrs. Street, Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, Montgomery, Hayward, Read, Kerr, Lewis, Taylor, Williston, Gordon, Rice, Styles, Goddard, McPherson, Jordan, Needham, Gilbert, Robinson, Porter, Boyd and Thompson 23. Progress reported. The Bill to amend the Charter of the City of St. John was again committed and passed with the following amendment, viz., that it should not affect the Election of Mayor this year, and that the Bye Laws of the Corporation should be in force unless dissolved. The section relating to the Constitution of the Police was not proposed. Several grants were entered on the Supply Book.

Fredericton, April 11, 1853.

House in Committee on Gray's patent Bill. All passed except the list of fees for patents, which he will prepare, progress reported. On motion of Mr. Earl, House in Committee on the Orange Bill, Cutler in the Chair. Barrie moved postponement, motion lost, 19 to 23, Johnson and Smith absent, but came in. The question again taken on the reception of the Report, the Speaker in the Chair, then an equal division, Bill rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker. For the Bill, Earle, Gilbert, Grey, Wilmot, Hayward, Needham, Godart, Taylor, McPherson, Hathaway, Pickard, English, Ryan, Purdy, McLeod, Robinson, Boyd, Lewis, Styles. Against it Speaker, Partelow, Street, Rice, Montgomery, Schouler, Harding, Jordan, Botsford, Thompson, Porter, Smith, McPhelim, Kerr, Johnson, Cutler, Williston, Read, Gordon, Barrie. There was no discussion. Mr. Earle read a Pamphlet on the principles of Orangeism, Mr. Harding presented Orange Petitions, and a petition from parties praying the incorporation of the Royal Ribbon Association, which on motion of Mr. Gilbert was read. House in supply. Several sums voted to old Soldiers, Widows, several to teachers. To Mr. Miller, St. John, £50. The Catholic School, St. Andrew's, £30. Rev. Mr. Weeks, Teacher, Buctouche, £50. To the ship Loostauk, £36 for supplies, this was declared to be the last claim on this account. To the Female School at Fredericton, £50. The Grant for the Library in Albert, lost, also Grant to reimburse Jas. McGrans. Woodstock. The case of McMahon, claiming the price of coal seized and expenses, after discussion was referred to a special Committee, 29 grants in all, disposed.

Fredericton, April 12th, 1852.

The Bill to continue the Lamp and Watch act, St. John, passed committee. On motion it was read the third time, as the Governor comes down on Thursday to Assent to the Bills sent to the Council and passed there. The Bill for the protection of the Fisheries, &c., passed Committee without discussion. Robinson brought in a Bill to make Campbell a free Port. The House in Supply £20 voted to Dr. Ruddick, St. Martins, to reimburse him for Medical attendance on Indians. £10 to Dr. Wilson for like services at Richibucto. £40 to the African School at Loch Lomond. £100 to pay Michael White for services in the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas. Several grants to old Soldiers, &c., £50 granted to Mr. Allan for Publishing reports of Supreme Court, rejected after a long debate. Also a grant to Publisher of the Charlotte Gazette for Publishing Crown Land Advertisements some years since. £30 granted to Restigouche for Expenses of transient Paupers and Lunatics. Several returns were brought in by Partelow. Bill to empower Government, instead of Branches of the Legislature, to appoint certain Directors of St. Andrew's Railroad passed Committee.

Fredericton, April 13.

The House has been the greatest part of the day in supply, several grants recommended by the Committee of Trade passed, among others £700 for the Break water at Sand Point. £250 to aid the extension of a wharf in rear of the Military Grounds in Fredericton. £100 in aid of a wharf at Mauderville to defend the road there. £25 to Grieves, Fredericton, for Ferrying Mails for 7 years. Several grants to old soldiers, &c. The Bill to prevent intermarriage at St. Andrew's, and the Bill to allow the Rector and Vestry of St. Mary's Richibucto to sell lands, &c., passed in committee. Several grants were entered in the supply book.

Fredericton, April 14.

The Attorney General brought in a Bill to amend a bill for the collection of the Revenue. Mr. Harding a bill to allow the issue of Letters patent for the manufacture of Maleable Iron from ore. Mr. Wilmot a bill to facilitate the construction of a Bridge

at Courtenay Bay. A Bill relating to inland posts, giving discretionary power to the Governor to regulate Postage of Books, passed Committee. Also, Gray's patent bill, without discussion. House all day in committee on Election bill, a debate of many hours. Cutler moved an amendment to the first section, to exclude from the Assembly all holding offices of profit or removable by Government—for this, Cutler, Needham, Hathaway, McPhelim, Purdy, Pickard, Ryan, Harding. Johnson proposed an amendment for the exclusion of officers, Deputy Treasurers, Clerks of the Peace, Crown Commissioners of Works, Contractors. For this—Barrie, Harding, Lewis, Williston, McPhelim, Kerr, Botsford, Johnson, Smith, Pickard, Hathaway. Against it—Speaker, Street, Partelow, Gray, Wilmot, Montgomery, Hayward, Cutler, Read, Gordon, Rice, Styles, Taylor, McPherson, McLeod, Purdy, Thompson, Boyd, Porter, Jordan, Needham, Earle, Goddard, and Robinson. Needham proposed an amendment, doing away with the exclusion of Clergymen, only five support it. First and second sections passed, and progress reported, after five o'clock. Much confusion during the debate. Several sums entered in supply book including £400 for roads to the Suspension Bridge. The Governor was down to day, and assented to several Bills that had been passed.

St. John, April 16.

The Steamer America from Liverpool, with dates to the 2nd instant, arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 30th ult.

Markets.—Liverpool Cotton market, an advance of 4d per lb, on all qualities has been established during the week. Grain market and Corn market quiet, a fair demand for Wheat at previous prices, some sales 1d lower. Flour offered freely at a decline, of 6d to 9d per barrel. Indian Corn in fair request, chiefly for Ireland. Prices unchanged. Copper, price maintained, but demand diminished. Iron trade quiet, rather downwards. Common bars £8 5s to £8 10s. Rails £8 10s to £8 15s free on board in Wales; Scotch Pig farmer, good mixed brands £2 14s cash in Glasgow. Manchester—demands for yarns and better description of goods, active with more firmness on the part of the sellers.

Bullion in the Bank increased £185,000. Consols closed at £100. Freights very steady during the week. Passengers more abundant.

A slight shock of an Earthquake had been felt at Brecon in Wales, at half past 11 o'clock on the night of the 27th ult.

There had been another election riot at Blackburn.

The Colliers at Glasgow had struck successfully for higher wages, also the Liverpool Clerks. The operation of the movement has extended to Manchester and most parts of the Country. Southampton and elsewhere, merchants entering into agreements with their Clerks to remain with them a certain number of years.

All classes of employed are receiving increased remuneration.

The Peace address of the London Merchants does not cause them to stand higher in public favour. Men of the John Bull stamp say they were but mean Englishmen who would kneel with a petition for peace at the foot of Louis Bonaparte.

Fredericton, April 15.

The Election Bill all day under consideration. Needham proposed an additional member for every County, and for the City of Fredericton, lost. Taylor moved a member for the City of Fredericton—lost. The members for Kings and York, Wilmot, Goddard and one or two others voting in favour, lost, section then passed without proposed.

Needham proposed Universal Suffrage—lost. Yeas, Needham, Cutler and Thompson. Harding proposed, Franchise be extended to persons on £25 real property or £25 personal. A long discussion ensued, only Harding, Needham, Johnson, Smith, Botsford, Hathaway, English and McPhelim supported it. Partelow declared he wished it known that he is in favour of Ballot, and Franchise extended to persons assessed on real estate, but opposed to any extension without ballot, and would prefer the existing law, he wished the question of Ballot tried. Botsford proposed the ballot afresh. Discussion. Gray proposed the necessity of registration, &c. Thompson argued that the Ballot would necessarily lead to Universal Suffrage.

For the Ballot—Speaker, Partelow, Botsford, Smith, Barrie, Williston, Rice, Ryan, Purdy, English, McPhelim, Gilbert, Needham, Cutler, Hathaway, Harding, McLeod, Johnson, 18. Against it—Street, Wilmot, Gray, Thompson, Montgomery, Porter, Read, Lewis, Robinson, Gordon, Styles, Taylor, Goddard, McPherson, Boyd, Jardine, Hayward, 17.

Scollar in the Chair, Gray then moved an amendment, rendering registration necessary, sustained by a large majority. Taylor then proposed that the bill be postponed. Barrie seconded the motion. Wilmot said he would oppose the bill while ballot was in its progress reported.