

from the supercilious conduct of an overbearing Lord and Governor. Whatever, therefore, the people of New Brunswick may now think of Mr Howe's Railway policy, they must not allow themselves to be misled by those who are lending their aid to destroy him at all hazards. As a Railway diplomatist we believe Mr Howe to be wrong; but as an honest man, an upright, firm, consistent and able Politician, we believe that he has no equal, certainly no superior, in all British America. If it were otherwise, he would have gone to the wall long before this. Nay, if called upon to answer one fourth the charges placed to the credit of some of our sneaking Politicians, the whole world would be filled with volumes, recounting Howe's rascalities; the 'printer boy' being the great antagonist of the great lawyer (Mr Johnston,) would be scouted at by every honest man. No man has more power in Nova Scotia than Mr Howe and no man has abused it less. In saying this much we would not wish it to be understood, that we can support Mr Howe's political course in every particular; but take him for all in all, speaking in general terms, we cannot conclude without observing that had we such a leading and controlling mind in this Province, we should not be subject to the powers that be, a mixed up Government, with an undefined creed, agreeing only to disagree among themselves, in matters that affect our dearest interests.

DUTY ON PAPER.

It appears that the Surveyor General adhering to his principle of Protection, has introduced a bill into the Legislature to impose a Duty on all Paper imported into this Province. This, it appears, is for the exclusive benefit of a Mr. Phillips, who has erected a Paper Mill in the vicinity of St. John. We should like the introducer of this bill to inform us how we are to obtain our supply of printing paper from this establishment; and if he considers it right that we should be taxed to support a manufactory from which we cannot receive any benefit, or have any dealings. We would ask him also, if paper to a printer may not be considered the raw material, to which the honorable mover has always shown a disposition to have introduced into the Province free of duty, for out of it does he not manufacture newspapers, pamphlets, books, &c. Is it consistent to tax paper and admit books free. We hope the committee on trade, to whom the bill is referred, will not allow the present revenue law to be interfered with.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

We are gratified to perceive that several Journals printed in this Province, are urging the introduction of Municipal Corporations on the attention of the people. The Saint Andrew's Standard introduces some remarks on the subject by our correspondent Observer, as follows:

WELL DONE VICTORIA.—We notice by the Woodstock Sentinel, that the inhabitants of the adjoining County of Victoria have petitioned the Sheriff to call a meeting of the rate payers of the County at the Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of incorporating the County. The Sheriff has complied with the prayer of the petitioners, and named the 1st day of June next for the purpose.

When will the Advocates of Municipal Corporations in the County of Charlotte move in the matter? No time should be lost. Let those who feel interested, take up the subject, prepare petitions, have them signed, and forwarded to the High Sheriff without delay, and they need not fear the result. There are now ten to one in favor of Municipal Corporations.

FIRE AT BLACK RIVER.

The Grist and Saw Mills at Little Black river, owned by Mrs. FOWLER, were totally consumed by fire on the 10th February. There was a large quantity of wheat, flour, and oatmeal, in the mill at the time, which was all consumed, together with every thing on the premises.

From all the information we are able to glean, there is every reason to apprehend that it was the work of an incendiary. The fire in the stove was carefully put out early the preceding evening, and when the fire was discovered next morning, the flames were issuing from the opposite end of the building to where the stove stood.

The loss of property will be from £800 to £1000.

THE RAILROAD.

The Quebec Chronicle of the 2nd instant, received by Friday's mail, says that "The Trois Pistoles Railroads is, or is about to be signed."

PROPAGATING SALMON.

The following paragraph copied from an exchange paper, furnishes some singular information:

A new mode of propagating salmon has been promulgated by Mr. Coste. The principle is, that not only the ova of the salmon, although carried to their native beds at great distances, preserve all their qualities entire, but that the artificial means of incubation provided under the new system, complete the process more quickly and more surely

than when left to their natural course. In fact, two growths are obtained within the space of one ordinary breeding season.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Our readers will find a summary of the doings in the Legislature under the proper head, and the latest news in the telegraph despatch. Below we publish a Letter from our Fredericton correspondent. The views of the writer on the Fisheries and Reciprocal Free Trade, are correct, and in accordance with the universally expressed opinions of the inhabitants of the North-eastern Counties; and it is gratifying to observe that the members of the Assembly, generally, as well as the Government, take the same view of the question.

FREDERICTON, 5th March, 1853.

Dear Pierce,

As when I last wrote, the House has since been occupied in receiving petitions, local Bills and Committee work. School Petitions have as yet been rejected, but so variable are men's minds, that from the past little can be judged of their future proceedings.

The Committee appointed to consider matters connected with the Fisheries, have had under consideration those which so much concern your side of the Province, and the privileges asked by the Americans in our waters: they will certainly report strongly against yielding up those rights and advantages so bountifully bestowed by nature on the people of New Brunswick, to the American or any Foreign power, unless upon receipt of an ample equivalent. What is now said to be offered is comparatively worthless in itself and utterly useless to our people. The Committee will urge, that no arrangement should be made on the Fishery question alone, on the hope or even promise that Reciprocity in trade will afterwards be negotiated for. In this view of the case, I think the people of New Brunswick will concur. Let the whole matter of Reciprocity in Trade, Fisheries, and the right of Internal Navigation, be considered together, and then we may get justice; but if our neighbours get the Fisheries, their memory will be short in reference to the other branches. In the Fishery question we have nothing to gain and everything to lose; but in the other matters, we must benefit in something like an equal degree. Great Britain should view this question as more important than one of mere trade. Her position as a Commercial and Maritime Power—her supremacy as mistress of nations—at least her colonial empire—is more or less concerned: the attachment of the North American Colonies to the mother country is in danger—that bond of union between British descendants and the land of their birth and of their forefathers graves, has done, and continues to do, more to maintain British connection than all the power of army and navy could effect. The confidence of British America in the Justice of British rule, is the great keystone of colonial loyalty, and if by giving up our rights to Foreigners, that confidence should be shaken, a breach might be caused, which each succeeding year must widen, and no after recompense could entirely heal. Should the Americans obtain the right of fishing in our waters without granting to us reciprocal free trade in tariff and navigation, Great Britain will lose an increasing nursery and school for Seamen, and the Americans have the certainty of doubling their maritime power, by pursuing those fisheries, which in peace, will enrich her, and thus profitably create the sinews of war.

By means of the coast Fisheries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Great Britain may force the Americans into her own liberal spirit—the spirit of the age—the common sense principle of commercial intercourse, absolute, general, universal free trade, whereby each country will be engaged in those departments of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, for which nature or circumstances, have best fitted them; there will be that division of labor among Countries which among the people of one country has so much added to economy, comfort, and convenience. Every commodity will then be produced of the best quality, and at the cheapest rate, and New Brunswick has nothing to fear in the struggle. All half measures in free trade must be partial and unequal, one side must have the best of the bargain, and that side, in such treaties has never yet been Britain. Universal free trade, or universal protection, must be safer than that mis-named protection, which compels one class of men in a country, to pay 10, 20, or 30 per cent more for an article that another class may be enabled to carry on a business thus by law declared to be unprofitable to the extent of the protection given.

As yet we have no intelligence of the Election Bill, Road Bill, or Law Commissioner's Report. As the Government feel that they can carry any measure, they may either pass over the Election Law, or bring in a Bill to increase their power, but in their too great strength consists their chief danger.

"He who of old would rend the oak"
Dream'd not of the rebound."

Yours, &c.,

FIDES.

Extract from a Letter, from Fredericton, dated the 9th March, and received by the Mail on Saturday:

"The Assembly are getting on very slowly with the business of the Country; but this is mainly attributable to the ill health of the Speaker. On Monday last he was unable to attend, and the House adjourned, without doing any business, until Tuesday morning

They were only in Session three or four hours on that day. To-day they adjourned about half past one, I believe, from the same cause. The old gentleman, though solicited, will not resign."

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CIRCUITS.

Hon. Mr Justice Parker—County Kent, Tuesday, 2nd August.
Hon. Mr Justice Wilmot—Restigouche—Tuesday, 30th August. Gloucester—Tuesday, 6th September. Northumberland—Tuesday, 13th September.

SPECIAL PARISH APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Vondy and John Nicholson, Assessors of the Parish of Chatham, for the present year, in the room of Alexander Loudoun and Wm. J. Fraser.

RICHARD HOCKEN, Town Clerk.
10th March, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are desirous at all times to meet the views of our Correspondents, but we have not the space to publish the articles referred to by "A Subscriber;" besides, we think it unnecessary, as the people on the Gulf Shore appear fully to understand why Mr Howe has obtained such marked notice from correspondents, and editors residing on the other side of the Province.

"OBSERVER," in answer to "A READER," is received, but we have not room for it to-day.

The individuals who obtained the loan of Harper's Magazine for January and August 1852, will oblige us by returning the same, as we wish to have the volume bound.

BY TELEGRAPH.

St. John March 11, 1853.

The Attorney General laid before the House a Despatch on Railway matters. Mr Partelow, the Treasurer and Receiver General's Accounts, and promised next week, an Account showing the Financial state of the Province, now being prepared by himself. Mr Partelow presented a petition from St. John for the suspension of the Liquor Bill, also a petition for its repeal, and said he would move the House to take action on these in a few days. Mr Partelow presented a like petition from Charlotte County. Mr Harding presented a petition from St. John Telegraph Company, praying that no Bill may pass to extend the privileges of the Chatham Company so as to interfere with their rights; the whole question was referred to a special Committee, viz., Harding, Johnson, Ryan, Hathway, Hayward, Gordon and Montgomery.

On motion of Mr Smith, an address for the expenditure of £300 for a wharf at Dorchester, passed after a long discussion. On motion of Mr Cutler, a similar address passed for the repair of a road and bridge at Richibucto, Mr Stiles made a similar motion for a wharf at Albert. Many members spoke of the consequences likely to result from such a mode of proceeding. Messrs Grey, Montgomery, and others opposed the first resolution on the ground of inconsistency. The Members dwindled away until there was no House. After a short adjournment, the discussion was resumed, and a call of the House made. The resolution was lost, as also a resolution proposed by Mr Ryan, to reconsider Mr Smith's motion. Mr Thompson brought in a Bill further to facilitate the erection of a road from St. Andrew's to Quebec. Mr Harding brought in a Bill to incorporate the Victoria Mining Manufacturing Company.

The Surveyor General in reply to Mr McPhelim's question of yesterday, stated that there was no application for waste lands in Kent.

House adjourned at 3 o'clock. No Bill committed to day.

Marriages.

At Bathurst on the 3rd of March, at the residence of Mr James McNUIT, by the Rev. John PRINCE, Mr EDMUND GAMMON, to Miss LOUISA ANCHESON, both of Bathurst.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

House of Assembly.—Fredericton, March 4 1853.—Hon. Surveyor General laid before the House a Return relating to the Crown Land Office and the increase of its Revenue, amounting to about £2,500.

Mr Johnson presented a petition for the increase of the Capital Stock of the Miramichi Electric Telegraph Company.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on a Bill to Repeal an Act, imposing a duty on the export of Hacmatac and Juniper Knees, Futtocke, &c.

The Speaker considered the interests of the Province have been seriously injured by two great haste in disposing of the products of the soil, and thought it impolitic to repeal the Act: that Hon. House should pause before they Repeal such a Bill as that before them.

Mr Earle referred to the good price of such articles last Season, and recommended holding on to the duty. The Americans must have our Hacmatac, and he thought it good policy to draw a duty from a Foreign Country.

Mr Cutler would go for a Law to prohibit the exportations altogether. Two shillings duty had the effect of throwing the largest and best Knees into the American market, to the injury of our Ship builders, who should be protected.

Mr Porter opposed repealing the Act, and said he saw a man the other day who was desirous to purchase 15,000 Knees; the Americans know the value of the wood, and should pay for it.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said that in case of a Reciprocal Trade, the Knees, &c., would go in duty free; he would meet the American Government with an equal Reciprocity. If America laid on a duty of 30 or 40 per cent on us, we should lay the same on them. The Government of New Brunswick is determined to deal with the American Government on the principle of equal terms, and no other.

Hon. Mr Hannington was heartily happy to hear such observations fall from the Hon. Provincial Secretary; glad to hear that there was a determination to reciprocate on equal terms, and continued to say that the Commercial Marine of France is largely indebted to Knees from New Brunswick, which are dressed in the United States, and exported from there to France; this 'dressing' could be done in the Province, which would, consequently, reap the benefit; was willing to Report Progress on the Bill, but without permitting it to have anything to do with negotiation, and could not see any propriety in imposing a duty on such an Export; such a Bill is not calculated to benefit the poor men of the Province; but he sincerely liked the views of Hon. Mr. Partelow, which approves of restrictive duties.

Mr Williston felt exceedingly refreshed to hear the statements of the Provincial Secretary; the Government had come out plainly—he loved that sort of reciprocity which goes pound for pound, dollar for dollar, cent for cent; it was perfectly just to lay on a duty, especially as the shipping interest of the Province will be continually increasing—and considered it well to husband the products of the soil; and even if a double duty were laid on the articles in the Bill, there would be as much exported as by the present duty.

Mr McPherson considered it as well to report progress; the timber of New Brunswick was proved in Great Britain to be the best; and he should like the inferior timber, to go to the United States, while we should retain the best for our own ship builders, he would wish the Bill to stand over.

Mr Jordan thought the Americans would prohibit altogether such timber from coming in here, had they it; and did not consider there was so much timber in the Province, such as described in the Bill, and as apprehended by some members—said the Railroads would require a great quantity of such timber, and if the Americans wanted the timber let them pay for it; he would report progress, but said the bill should not be repealed.

Mr Ryan thought it outrageous to impose a duty on knees as specified in the Bill.

Mr McPhelim said he would express his opinion; various opinions are generally influenced by different localities; we should endeavour in passing Bills to make them generally useful, as a local matter he felt no particular interest in the Bill, but for the general interest, considered a scale of duties necessary in order that all might participate in its benefits.

Mr Needham would rise to explain why he did not speak on the Bill, was that after all that had been said about it, there was not one single Petition before the House to repeal the Bill. After a few other passing remarks, progress was reported on the Bill.—St. John New Brunswick.

Tuesday, March 8th.—Mr Williston offered a petition from the families and friends of patients in the Leger Lazaretto for remuneration to a resident French Physician. The Lepers and their hospital occasioned a good deal of remark in a free and very general conversation which followed, in the course of which Mr. Williston with great feeling urged the claims of these unfortunate, pictured their loathsome condition, the utter insufficiency of the medical attendance now provided (comprised in four visits a year,) the cures and reliefs afforded by the French Doctor, whose claims were now before the House, and strongly urged the case as one entitled to consideration.

Dr. Gordon (the attending Physician) replied with great warmth, that in the matter of medical attendance, all was done that was necessary, in that of medical treatment, all that was possible with patients who could neither be coaxed or compelled to do anything except chew opium or drink castor oil.

The comforts of the patients were carefully looked after in lodging, food, and clothing, and suspected cases were watched for and brought into the hospital. The management of the Lazaretto was perfectly satisfactory to intelligent people who visited it, and to the resident Priest. This petition and all the fuss about the Lazaretto, was cooked up by the member for Northumberland (Mr Williston).

The Attorney General and Mr Kerr supported mainly the statements of Dr. Gordon, and were quite sure the Lepers were in safe and judicious hands with the present commissioners. Petition referred to committee of accounts.