

<b>Judicial.</b> — Judge Nevil Parker, 800		
Clerk of Pleas and his Clerk, 400		
Clerk of Crown on Circuits, 250		
Clerk of Crown Supreme Court, 100		
Jurors' Fees, 1,000		
Usher Supreme Court, 10		
<b>Legislative.</b> — President, Speaker, and Members of Legislative Council, and Assembly, 6,000		
Officers, Postages and Contingencies, 4,000		
Elections, Exclusive of advances, 600		
Library, 240		
Printing, 2,400		
<b>Revenue.</b> — Treasurer's Salary, Officers and Contingencies, 6,500		
Controller and Customs Department, 425		
Returned Duties, 1,265		
<b>Debt.</b> — Interest of Debt, exclusive of Railway Debentures, 8,000		
<b>Post Office.</b> — Deficiency of Revenue to meet Expenditure, 6,500		
Ferries, 150		
<b>Public Works.</b> — Chief Commissioner, Indoor Establishment, and Contingencies of the Board, 1,250		
Great Roads, 14,100		
Bridges, including those under contract, 9,255		
Bridge over Grand Falls, in part, 3,000		
Internal Navigation, 2,000		
Dredge £1,000; Arrears £500, 1,500		
Miscellaneous Light House, over expenditure, 1,000		
Public Buildings, 750		
<b>Bye Roads, Special Road Appropriations, Wharves, Breakwater, &amp;c., 11,344</b>		
<b>Steam Communications, 5,672</b>		
<b>Education</b> — College, Grammar, and Parish Schools, including Superintendence and improvement, 22,000		
Other Institutions and School Service, 3,330		
<b>Agricultural.</b> — Societies, 2,000		
Bear Bounties, 350		
Oat Mills, 150		
<b>Fisheries.</b> — Wardens and Societies, 120		
Provincial Penitentiary—Maintenance, 300		
Over-expenditure, 1,283		
<b>Lunatic Asylum.</b> — Maintenance and Buildings, 4,500		
<b>Health.</b> — Board of Health, St. John, 500		
Tracadie Lazaretto, 700		
<b>Pensions.</b> — To old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War and Widows, and others, 350		
<b>Indians.</b> — Relief and Missionary to Melicete Tribe, 300		
<b>Military &amp; Militia.</b> — Apprehension of Deserters, 65		
Quartermaster General, 150		
Adjutant General, 85		
<b>Steamboat Inspectors, 350</b>		
<b>Claims adjudicated by the Commissioners on</b>		

Disputed Territory, 6,301	6,301
Miscellaneous Services, 2,000	2,000
	£65,245 87,555 152,810
<b>ESTIMATED REVENUE.</b>	
Ad-Valorem and Specific Duties, 124,000	124,000
Export Duty on Lumber, 18,000	18,000
Casual Revenue, 10,000	10,000
Supreme Court Fees, 650	650
Auction Duties, 250	250
	£152,900

ROBT. D. WILMOT, Prov. Sec'y.  
Secretary's Office,  
Fredericton, March 20, 1857.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevails in this Island in consequence of a convention recently entered into between the British and French Governments, respecting Fishery Privileges on the coast of Newfoundland which the British Government have conceded to the French. We have during the week obtained several papers published in St. John's, from which it appears that the subject has created much bitter feeling. The matter has been discussed in the Legislature, and strong Resolutions, condemning the action of the Home Government, carried. The strongest expressions have been made use of by Members of the Assembly, some of the Executive even going so far as to declare that they would resign office rather than consent to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Even the Protestant Bishop, who had been applied to by the Attorney General to state his views in writing on the subject, had done so at considerable length, and gave it as his opinion that the privileges intended to be granted to the French would prove seriously detrimental to the interests of the Colonists.

A telegraphic despatch from St. John's, dated the 16th instant, and published in the Boston papers, shows that up to that time, the excitement had in nowise abated. It is stated that a general meeting of all classes had been held, and that on the day of the meeting, all the stores, shops, and places of business were closed. The British flags everywhere were half-mast, union down, and, in some places, the black flag was hoisted. The result of the meeting was a determination that the wrong to the people shall not be perpetrated.

The Legislature and commercial classes are sending petitions to the Queen, and Delegates are to proceed to England to protest against the measure. The papers received contain all the articles of the treaty. The document is too long for our columns, and we embrace the opportunity of giving the following outline, compiled by the Editor of the Boston Atlas:

"The Convention was signed in London on the 14th of January. It concedes to French subjects the exclusive right to fish, during the season, on the East coast of Newfoundland, from Cape St. John to the Quirpon Islands. They will also have the right to fish and use the strand for fishery purposes, to the exclusion of British subjects, on the north coast of Newfoundland, from the Quirpon Islands to Cape Norman, and on the west coast in and upon the five fishing harbours of Port au Choix, Petit Port, Port au Port, Red Island, and Cod Bay Island. This exclusive fishing from the Quirpon Isles to Cape Norman, will extend a distance of three marine miles due north from a straight line joining that Cape to Cape Bauld; and, as regards the five harbours, to within a radius of three marine miles in all directions from the centre of each such harbor.

"British subjects will have a concurrent right with French subjects to fish on the west coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Norman to Cape Ray, except at the five points already mentioned; but the French will have the exclusive right to use the strand, during the season, from Cape Norman and Rack Point, in the Bay of Islands, north of the River Humber, in latitude 49° 5' (about), in addition to the strand of the reserved harbor. The French will have a concurrent right to fish on the coasts of Labrador, from Blanc Sablon to Cape Charles, and of North Belisle, and to dry or cure fish on any of the portions of the coast of North Belisle not settled when this treaty takes effect. The English Government, however, reserved the right to erect thereon buildings for military or public purposes. From Rock Point, in the Bay of Islands to Cape Ray, Great Britain will have the exclusive and unrestricted right of the shore excepting at the ports above named, and within the land limits for those points assigned. The lateral boundaries of the French rights of fishing, seawards, will be—at Cape Ray, a straight line thence drawn due west-south-west; at Cape Norman, a line thence due north; at Cape St. John's, (as may be defined hereafter,) at Cape Charles, a line thence due east; and at Blanc Sablon, a line as nearly perpendicular to the general direction of the coast as may be—

From Cape St. John to Rock Point the French right to extend up all rivers and creeks as high as the salt water, and from Rock Point to Cape Ray the right will be limited to half a marine mile above the outlet of each river or creek.—The French fishing season will last from April 5 to October 5." These are the principal points of the Convention.

Two Members of the Legislature of Newfoundland have been appointed a Deputation to proceed to Nova Scotia, Canada, and New Brunswick, to enlist the sympathies of the People and Legislatures in the matter. They have arrived at Halifax, where a large and influential Meeting was held on the 21st instant, at the Merchants' Exchange Room. The Mayor Presided. The Delegates, the Hon. John Kent, and F. B. T. Carter, Esq., were present. The following is a brief report of the proceedings:

"William Pryor, Jr., Esq., moved the following resolution, in a speech full of information and research, which was seconded by John Strachan, Esq., and passed unanimously:

**Resolved.**—That the Convention entered into on the 14th day of January last, between the Governments of Great Britain and France, conceding most valuable fishing rights on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador to France, will, if confirmed, be extremely detrimental to the interest of the people of this Province.

"Hon. Mr Kent, and E. M. Archibald, Esq., late Attorney General of Newfoundland, both spoke to the foregoing resolution with great eloquence and effect, and entered fully into the history and diplomacy of this question for years past, and pointed out with great clearness the injury that would be inflicted on all the Colonies if this convention be confirmed by the Parliament of Great Britain.

"The second Resolution was spoken to and moved by William B. Fairbanks, Esq., seconded by B. W. Salter, Esq., and passed unanimously:

**Resolved.**—That it is our duty both as regards our own interests and those of the people of Newfoundland, to protest against the concessions contemplated by this convention, and for which there does not appear to be anything beyond a nominal equivalent.

"The third Resolution was then moved by Mr LeVistonte, of Arichat, seconded by James G. A. Craighton, Esq., and passed unanimously:

**Resolved.**—That the carrying out of this convention without the sanction of the Newfoundland Legislature, would be an invasion of the constitutional right; and that the recognition of this principle by the 20th article should be maintained in all its integrity.

"The fourth resolution was moved by W. Lawson, Esq., seconded by Robert Noble, Esq., and passed unanimously.

**Resolved.**—That the petition be prepared and presented to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, soliciting their earnest and hearty co-operation with the people of Newfoundland in averting the danger threatened by the proposed concessions.

"Mr Carter, one of the Delegates from Newfoundland, spoke to the last resolution, and appealed to the co-operation of Nova Scotians in a speech of great power and effect.

"A petition to both branches of the Legislature was then read and adopted, and a Committee named to have it signed and presented.

"A vote of thanks was then passed to the Delegates from Newfoundland for the useful information conveyed by them on the fishery question, and the energetic manner in which they advocated the claims of their fellow Colonists."

The members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, entertained the Delegates at a Public Dinner, at Butler's Hotel, Bedford, on the 14th inst.

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**

Our exchange papers put us in possession of the following late news received by the steamer Alps, at Boston, on the 20th inst.:

"The Alps from Liverpool with dates to the 14th inst., arrived to-day. The British Government had been defeated in Parliament, 243 against 247, on Mr Cobden's motion relative to operations against Canton.

"A treaty of Peace has been signed at Paris between England and Persia.

"The last report from Canton asserts that the fire kindled by the British bombardment had spread to the city proper, which was one sheet of flame when the overland mail left.

"Breadstuffs quiet and lower. Provisions were more active. Teas had considerably advanced.

"Consols 93 3-4 to 84 1-4."

The following later and important news was received at the Reading Room on the morning of Thursday last:

"New York, March 24, 1857.

The Steamship Africa from Liverpool morning of 7th, arrived this morning. Reported that Sir John Bowring has been recalled from Canton. Notice has been given in both Houses of Parliament of dissolution, inoperative only necessary measures requiring immediate action will be attended to. Lord Palmerston has been invited to become

a member for City of London. The proposition to partially reduce the income tax has been carried by 62 majority.

Treaty between Persia and England is officially announced.

Treaty of Commerce between Persia and United States has been ratified by the Shah.

Conference on Neufchatel difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland has commenced at Paris. Nothing later from China, markets generally remain dull showing continued decline in bread stuffs.

The following is Mr Cobden's resolution, alluded to above:

"That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton river, and without expressing an opinion as to the extent the Government of China may have afforded this Country cause of complaint respecting the non-fulfillment of the treaty of 1842, this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the Arrow; that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with China."

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

THE Government of this Province have brought in and succeeded in carrying a Resolution, increasing the duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, from 6 1/2 to 10 per cent. The duties on cheap Wines have been reduced one-half.

**LOCAL.**

THE ROADS.—Some idea of the condition of the road between Chatham and Bataurst may be obtained from the fact, that four feet of snow fell during the last storm; and a gentleman informed us that he was a whole week in proceeding twelve miles. We have not heard anything respecting the road to Restigouche, but presume it is equally heavy.

SALE OF SHIPS.—A Correspondent has kindly furnished us with a copy of Messrs. R. A. Munn & Co's, Live pool Circular, of the 27th February, received by the last British mail. It contains the names of eighteen vessels, mostly Colonial, that have been disposed of—among them we perceive the Andromache, built in Kingston, County of Kent, by Messrs. Holderness & McLeod, last season. She is of the burthen of 1,194 tons Old, and 1,048 New Measurement, yellow metalled, classed for 7 years, and was sold for £11,000.

TRACT SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, in Chatham, on the evening of Tuesday last. The Chair was occupied by W. J. Fraser, Esq. The meeting was addressed by several Clergymen and other gentlemen. The report of the Books sold, and the amount of Subscriptions received during the year, was highly satisfactory.

DEGREES.—The St. John Courier furnishes the following information from the United States, relative to several young men from this Province, which it will be pleasing for their friends to hear:

"At the commencement of the Pennsylvania Medical College on the 5th instant, Messrs. William T. Black and Francis P. Taylor, of this Province, had the degree of doctor of medicine conferred upon them by the president of the institution.

"Mr William Gray Disbrow, of Bathurst, and Mr William Abrams Thomson, members of the graduating class in the Massachusetts Medical School had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon them on the 11th instant, by the President of the University, Dr. Walker."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A Communication under the signature of "PROMPTER," addressed to the proprietor of the Colonial Times, has come to hand. We would advise the writer to hand the same over to the person to whom it is addressed, as we have no ambition or desire to get into a snarl with the Editor of that paper, and this will account for the silence we have maintained, though frequently and without any apparent cause, assailed by him. We have never refused to give publicity to any remarks or censure on our conduct as public journalists, and have in our day published many bitter things against ourselves, and we presume the Editor of the Colonial Times will not refuse to do the same. If he does, and declines to allow Prompter or any other individual, an opportunity to express their opinion in reference to the course he has or may pursue as a public journalist, we shall open our columns for that purpose; but we would prefer to have nothing to do with the matter.

Last Saturday evening we obtained a letter from Kent, bearing the signature of "FAIR PLAY," addressed to F. McElduff, Esq., one of the members of the County, in reference to an effort which is being made to remove the Hon. Mr Kent from his situation. We are unacquainted with the subject—and therefore require the name of the writer.

We have no information respecting the Elections in Nova Scotia that can be relied on. Nothing positive has come over the wires.

For remainder see third page.