[illegible] the city in historic importance, is now in a condition [illegible] condition of dilapidation, and would, [illegible] have absolutely tumbled down, were it not for the personal, unprecedented exertions and princely munificence of the present Honourable Dean, for its repair and restoration.

What, we ask, in sober earnest and anxiety, is the cause of these reverses? We say, most painfully and emphatically, the pressure of Irish Popery from without, and the broken vows of Romish senators within the walls of St. Stephen's; and from some men, too, who, under that influence, have been intruded into the sacred office to "eat a piece of bread," from the highest to the lowest [illegible] in the National Church; and consequently their office is dishonoured, and the people diminished in their appeals and their lives.

Another permanent cause of this state of things is the

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Maynooth occupies Ireland for the Popery of the world. She has her £30,000 a-year, paid punctually from the Treasury of the kingdom for the propagation of her theology at home and abroad.—Backed by such an unvarying income as this, she [illegible] a goodly array of divines for all her ecclesiastical [illegible] of good Ireland—sends her surplus [illegible] to Britain, and all her [illegible] Europe, and even to the other three quarters of the globe. These Romish lads, through English generosity, profession for her Church in Ireland and ignorance for the heathen, and her church abroad. She has about a tenth of her clerical forces raised for Irish warfare here; and the remaining nine-tenths as subsidies for her wars in all other parts of the world.

With the deepest conviction, therefore, we declare that Popery has nothing to fear for her ultimate tenure and success in Ireland, if the same national policy be adhered to, to subsidise her growth, and to retain her possession. Would you say it was the part of wisdom to put deadly weapons into the hands of a dangerous, desperate, able-bodied robber, and then to make a feeble sally or two upon him to dislodge and eject him from your premises? This is modern philosophy—this the sagacity of the age in which we live.—If this expediency, at the expence of principle—at the cost of experience—in opposition to God—he persevered in, we solemnly affirm again that Popery shall finally triumph here, and in Britain, too, notwithstanding the comparatively small but laborious exertions made by this and other kindred societies to repel her aggressions, and to evangelize this country. Voluntary, desultory efforts never accomplish any great enterprise; nor do isolated bands, however valiant and courageous, permanently defeat and overcome a well-disciplined and organised army in possession of a territory and its inhabitants. The conquests made and enforced by irregular levies and contingents shall vanish and pass away as an abortion, with the generation which gives them birth, while the trained and maintained army shall survive and regain the field and fortifications for ever, by calm, and cool, and silent perseverance.

These are the present tactics of Popery—*that* the character of our warfare with her.

How, then, brethren, are we to restrain and vanquish the grasping ambition of Rome? The answer is plain, simple, and intelligible to every servant of God. BY SPIRITUAL WEAPONS. "Not by might, nor by power, but by MY SPIRIT, saith the Lord of Hosts." As Irish Christians, it should be our constant obligation not to leave undone those things which it is our duty to do; and to do those things which we ought to do. It is an eternal obligation on us to put down Idolatry, and to strip her of that garment which she wears under the covering of Maynooth College. Abolish the national grants for training the youth of Ireland in the abominations of Popery; and you shall take the first and holy step towards the amelioration of this country and the improvement of the world at large. By this movement, you shall please God, and show to the nations that you have no fellowship with her. Secondly, recruit the ranks of the Church Militant with a faithful Ministry; in place of *dead men*, to war in concerted phalanx against idolatry, and all kinds of sin, and you may expect a multitude of blessings, and prosperity and peace in Zion.

SECULAR BLESSINGS FLOW FROM SPIRITUAL WARFARE.

But, beloved brethren in the Lord, we confess to you freely that we tremble for the Ark of God in Ireland. For though the trumpet has sounded and given out no uncertain sound in this island—once said to be the Island of Saints—against the [illegible] Popery, yet we must bear in memory, that while the [illegible] sound of his trumpet voice expired in the [illegible] the wings of the press bore his thrilling [illegible] to millions—to the remotest shores of [illegible] to his own beloved Italy, and even, [illegible] the remparts of the Vatican, to the Sanctuary of His Holiness himself. We know the Romish "Bible" trembles for the integrity of the Papal dominions, and the safety of his tiara, under the [illegible] of this native of Bologna! This Chaplain-General of the Italian Forces is on his way to the New World, and will probably sail in the middle of February next for New York. He bears on his heart the spiritual freedom of the Peninsula, and the destruction of the Papacy; and we need scarcely add, that we wish him God's speed. In him the independence of Italy has found an advocate of world-wide celebrity; in America his advocacy will be received with tumultuous applause, and appreciated even above its worth in Europe.

Without drawing too much on our imagination, we may say, that Hesperia and America may meet in the persons of the Freed chief preacher of the Pope, and the authoress of the humble "Cabin," and seal a treaty for the everlasting freedom of the Pagan and Papal slave—FATHER GAVAZZI and ITALY—BEECHER STOWE and AMERICAN LIBERTIES! [illegible] of these parties, as the representatives of freedom, pledging themselves to prosecute their labours for the attainment of the emancipation of their constituents, and the multitudinous assemblage pouring in the consecrated oil of popular cordial assent, saying, this treaty shall be held sacred in the New and the OLD WORLD—ratified on the altar of our common God, and registered as a covenant with prayer, in the archives of Heaven above.

SLAVERY.

On this other monster evil of the human family, we have now little space left to add how much we deplore and detest it. The fair authoress of the slave's "Cabin," has brought it out to wonderful notoriety, and made the abolition of it popular beyond example, by the skill and ability of her gifted pen. Her harrowing description of the beings in bondage of her own race, have touched the hearts of millions of British subjects; and were it possible for all to sign a petition to the free and independent population of the United States of America, we should, one and all of us, implore with supplication the *nineteen millions and a half of freemen* to let the *two millions and a half of slaves go free*. This manumission would be worthy of the great republic of Northern America, and mark with religious munificence the character of a mighty and an enlightened people. So long as this stain remains on the Confederation of the States, so long shall their independence be truly charged with merchandise in human blood, and with worse than Egyptian cruelty. No profession of Christianity, however high in one division of the Union, shall exonerate the charge of savage barbarity from the other, if it thus victimise, at the shrine of Mammon, two and a half millions of the human species. Call not that religion which fosters the sale of man's flesh—and pollute not Christianity by prefixing to it that denomination.—Name it, if you will, Paganism refined.

Dear Brethren in the States of America, we appeal now to you. In the name of humanity—in the name of Christianity—unite and pledge yourselves together, never to remit your labours until you snap asunder the shackles of the slave—until you expunge from your federal code of laws that which enslaves man to his fellow, and gives him the right of property in his brother's blood. Slavery is repugnant to God, as well as to civilised society—a chain to intellect—a fetter to barbarity—and suited only to the grovelling instinct of the brute creation! It is not for us to devise measures for the immediate process of its total abolition; but, let there be one united voice raised on all sides, from boundary to boundary in your vast republic—ABOLISH SLAVERY—*Annual Slavery*; and let an Act of Congress pass, to repeal the "Fugitive Slave Bill;" and let man, who is bone of our bone, go free. While such acts remain on your statute-books, the STATUTE BOOK OF HEAVEN is against you. Impose no yoke, or penalty, or purchase-money for the grant; let it be given freely, without price.—Ask only love in return, after the example of our heavenly Father, and this imposition will be more reproductive to your family and store than servitude, tax, or fine. We remember a quaint saying of a reformed Romanist priest to ourselves, a man who is now found faithful and laborious in converting Romanists in Ireland. "You will catch," said he, "more flies with a spoonful of honey than a hogshead of vinegar." Let the slave-owner in America apply this maxim in the case of the slave, and it will produce more fruit than the lash, the gaol, or the pillory. Let love, therefore, be the only impost. The 113,000 owners of this human property shall suffer no loss by this gratuitous, unqualified act of manumission. Pharaoh of Egypt sustained no loss by the freedom of Joseph. The God of all flesh shall requite you all a hundred-fold; shall bless your basket and your store, and give you that which, with contentment, is great gain.

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Arise, then, in the might of truth, in the year 1853—move the hand that moves the universe. Prayer is the means which reaches Omnipotence—and the modern steam-press is the instrument which sways, under God, the earthly destinies of men. She holds the *key of opinion* in her right hand; and, in a righteous cause, can direct the wills and consciences of myriads of the human family into the blissful haven of unruffled peace.

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AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MADRIAI.—Having received permission from the Tuscan Secretary of State to visit the Madiai in the prisons where they are severally expiating their enormous crime of possessing a Bible, we determined to take the husband first in order for, by a refinement of cruelty they are confined in separate prisons, in different parts of the country. Long corridors ran throughout the building, with these cells on each side of them, and at the central point was a small square court [illegible] of these parties, as the representatives of freedom, pledging themselves to prosecute their labours for the attainment of the emancipation of their constituents, and the multitudinous assemblage pouring in the consecrated oil of popular cordial assent, saying, this treaty shall be held sacred in the New and the OLD WORLD—ratified on the altar of our common God, and registered as a covenant with prayer, in the archives of Heaven above.

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St. John Evening Post.

Saint John, January 21, 1853.

THE FISHERIES.

The official returns of the State of Massachusetts declare that in the catch of Mackerel for 1852 there was a falling off from that of 1851, of no less a quantity than 102,906 barrels! This fact will abundantly prove the value of our fisheries, when they are well protected from foreign trespassers.—[illegible] have realized larger gains during the past year [illegible] has ever been their good fortune to acquire in any previous season. The American papers and official statistics have clearly convinced us that it would be madness to part with the smallest share of our interest in the fisheries upon any terms. Let them be vigorously prosecuted by our own fishermen, for the benefit of themselves in the first instance, and the country to which they pay a willing and cheerful allegiance in the second, and an increased prosperity will be the reward of both. We have given our carrying trade to the Yankees, and the navigation of our rivers to their steamboats, and what, we would ask, have they given us in return? They have just the same right to the occupation of our wilderness lands, as they have to our fisheries, and—*no more*. It is due to ourselves and to posterity to keep them out of both. The time is rapidly approaching when our countrymen will have use for all that belongs to them, whether it is to be found upon our teeming coasts, or in our magnificent forests.

AN OLD BOOK.—The Camden Literary and Library Association have in their possession a large book, originally published in Latin, at Rome, in the year 1639. It is a curious specimen of composition and typography.—*Exchange.*

[We have an older book than that. It is a large Bible in the Dutch language published at Hague, July 29th, 1637. It embraces the old and new Testaments, of the translation adopted by the National Synod of Dordrecht of the Netherland Reformed Church. The characters are the German text, and are as beautiful as any type of the present day. It is strongly bound and well secured with huge brass clasps. Every book has its first chapter adorned with an introductory ornamental capital letter, which, for beauty of design and grace of execution, has no superior now. So beautiful indeed are these letters that before the book came into our possession some sacrilegious wretch cut a great number of them out for transferring, no doubt, to adorn some modern picture Bible. (Scientific American.

We have no difficulty in beating our scientific cotemporary in this contest, as we have now before us a bible in excellent preservation too, and printed in Old English letter, with a highly illuminated title-page, bearing the following imprint, which we copy literally:

"THE HOLY BIBLE, containing the Old Testament and the New: Newly translated out of the Original Tongues: and with the former Translations diligently compared and revised, by His Majesties special commandment. Imprinted at London, by Robert Baker, Printer to the King's most Excellente Majestie. Anno 1613."

Having thus settled the matter with the *Scientific American*, and wholly eclipsed "The Camden Literary Association," we shall now refer to another work in our possession, also in good preservation, with the following title-page:—"THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, with the Psalter, or Psalmes of David, of the translation which is appointed to be read in Churches. Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Baker, Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majiestie. Anno 1589."

The Old and New Testaments are bound up in the same work. The binding is of oak, covered with stout calf, and strengthened with brass at the edges.

At the end of this work we have the psalms in metre; the first verse of the hundredth psalm is literally as follows:

All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voyce;
Him serve with feare, his prayse forth tell,
Come ye before him and rejoyce.

In the preface to the first-named work, we have the following from "The translators to the reader:" we transcribe the remarks literally, merely altering the style of the orthography to suit that of the present day:

"Now the Church of Rome would seem at the length to bear a motherly affection towards her children, and to allow them the Scriptures in the mother tongue; but indeed it is a gift, not deserving to be called a gift, an unprofitable gift: they must get a license in writing before they can use them, and to get that they must approve themselves to their confessor, that is, to be such as are, if not frozen in the dregs, yet soured with the leaven of superstition. Howbeit, it seemeth too much to Clement VIII. that there should be any license granted to have them in the vulgar tongue, and therefore he restrained and frustrateth the grant of Pius IV. So much are they afraid of the light of the Scriptures that they will not trust the people with it, no, nor it is not safe by their own sworn men too, not with the license of their own Bishops and Inquisitors."

And what has been the result? Let the condition of every Popish country furnish the awful reply.

Since writing the above, we have been shown a large folio edition of "The Herball or General Historie of Plantes. Gathered by John Gerarde, of London, Master in Chirurgerie. Imprinted at London by John Norton, 1597." This ancient and valuable work is owned by J. W. Boyd, Esq., of this city.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Wendell Phillips, of Boston, recently delivered a lecture at the Tabernacle in New York, on the subject of "The fast Arts."—Among other things he asserted that Dr. Lardner published a pamphlet in 1839, in order to prove that a steamship could not cross the Atlantic, while in the same month the Sirius made her passage to New York.

In the eighth edition of Dr. Lardner's work on "The Steam Engine, &c." published in the autumn of 1841, the author distinctly proves, that in 1838, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association at Dublin, that he submitted the establishment of a direct line of steamers to ply between the West coast of Ireland and Boston, touching at Halifax. And at the next meeting of the Association at Bristol in 1837, he again urged the superior advantages of this line, in combination with the project of a direct line between Bristol and New York. Dr. L. quotes from the Times of the 27th August, 1837, from his own speech on the subject in question in that paper, in order to show that he never, [illegible] Atlantic Steam navigation in a Mathematical light, and he wholly practicable, and this in opposition to the views and arguments of Messrs. Brunell and Field.

If we mistake not, the *Sarah* and *Caracoa*, American steamers, crossed the Atlantic prior to 1836, and yet we are told by popular lecturers in 1853 that Dr. Lardner had pronounced it a physical impossibility in 1839!

☞ The weekly edition of the *British Colonist*, published at Halifax, comes to us in completely new clothing. It is published in quarto form, with new type, and presents an appearance equal to any paper printed on this side the Atlantic, while the reading matter is equally spicy. The last page is adorned with a piece of music, "Long parted have we been," music by Henry Russell, which of itself is worth the whole year's subscription.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The construction of this beautiful and substantial fabric is at length completed, and every body and his wife, and all kinds of vehicles, are daily crossing over the widest and most romantic portion of the falls by its agency. We perceive that the tolls are fixed by the corporation as follows:

Every passenger, (except the driver of a vehicle, who is included in the charge therefor, and children under five years of age, who pass free)	1d.
Vehicles, with one horse,	6d.
Every additional horse,	3d.

[illegible] Bridge will afford a valuable facility for all persons travelling from this City towards Fredericton or Saint Andrews. The opportunity which is afforded by it of viewing the magnificent falls at the mouth of the River will attract a large number, not only of our own country folk, but of strangers who are in the habit of visiting Saint John, and thus the means will be furnished of rendering the stock of the bridge company among the most profitable of any in the Province. It is a bold and spirited undertaking, and richly entitles its enterprising promoters to all the advantages it is likely to secure for them.

CHURCH MEETINGS.

IN THE PARISH OF HAMPTON.

At a Meeting of the Churchmen in the Parish of Hampton, held at St. Paul's Church in the said Parish, on Monday, 27th of December, the Rev. W. W. Walker was requested to take the Chair, and Mr. George Otty to act as Secretary to the Meeting, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Whereas, In compliance with the request of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, that the Churchmen of this Parish should convene for the purpose of taking into consideration the Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies; and whereas the said Bill is expressed in vague and general terms, and offers but little satisfaction to the relative position of members composing such convocation as would be established by it. And further, that any Bill likely to effect the interest of the Church in these Colonies, requires to be more thoroughly understood, therefore,

Resolved, That the Hon. Mr. Gladstone's Bill does not meet with the approval of the members of the Church in this Parish; and further, that the Churchmen of this Parish view with disapprobation any attempt at the introduction of Synodical action at the present time in the Church in this Province.

Resolved, That the Secretary do send forthwith a copy of the above Resolutions to His Lordship the Bishop, and also a copy for insertion in the public newspapers in St. John.

GEO. OTTY, *Secretary to the Meeting.*

IN THE PARISH OF HOPEWELL.

At a meeting of the habitual attendants at Divine Service in Hopewell, held pursuant to notice on Tuesday evening, the 4th January, inst., to take into consideration the Circular of His Lordship, the Bishop of Fredericton.

On motion of S. G. Morse, Esq., the Rev. Charles P. Bliss, was called to the Chair, and William Hallett, requested to act as Secretary. Whereupon the following Resolutions were passed *nem. con.*:—

Moved by S. G. Morse, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Asa Peck.—

Whereas, The Bill lately introduced into the British House of Commons, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies, so far as it is understood in this Parish, is not approved of;—therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting, the said Bill should not be enacted.

Moved by Oliver Barbarie, Esq., and seconded by Joseph S. Reed, Esq.—

Resolved, That no Act of the Imperial Parliament, for regulating the Ecclesiastical affairs of the Colonies should be in force, without the concurrence of the Colonies.

On motion of S. G. Morse, Esq., the Chairman left the Chair, and Oliver Barbarie, Esq., being called thereto.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. Charles P. Bliss, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

CHARLES P. BLISS, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM HALLETT, *Secretary.*

IN THE PARISH OF DOUGLAS.

At a meeting of the parishioners of the parish of Douglas, held on Wednesday, 29th December, 1852, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter received from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Rector being voted into the Chair by Lieut. Col. Robinson, the following resolutions were brought forward:

Moved by the Rev. A. V. Stewart, and seconded by Mr. Allen Lawrence.—

1st. Whereas a Bill has lately been introduced into the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of allowing the Colonial Church, comprising the Bishops, Clergy and Society, to meet in Convocation, (which hitherto they have not been enabled to do,) to manage their own local ecclesiastical affairs.

Resolved, While they do not pledge themselves to every particular of the Bill called "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Bill," for want of further information on the subject of that Bill, yet it is the opinion of this meeting that under certain restrictions it would be very beneficial for the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity to meet in Diocesan and other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their Church affairs, believing as they do that it is a custom traceable from the Bible, and practised in primitive times. And further, that they would bring as an example of the blessing of God on such convocations, the Church of the United States, which is so flourishing, and is at this present time "taking root downward and bearing fruit upward" as a Missionary Church, not only in the United States, but throughout the whole habitable world.

To the above the following amendment was moved by Lieut. Col. Robinson, and seconded by Mr. Moses Lawrence.—

Resolved, That it is not expedient for this meeting to adopt the Hon. Mr. Gladstone's Bill to explain and amend the laws relating to the Church in the Colonies. That the said Bill having for its object the establishment of Convocations in these Provinces, would, it is feared, increase party discussions, create new and unhappy divisions, which must prove injurious to the cause of the Church at large, and particularly in this Province.

The amendment being put, it was carried by a majority, consequently the first resolution was lost.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Lord Bishop by the Rector.

ALEXANDER STEWART, *Rector and Chairman.*

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.—The vessel named in the following paragraph was built by James Smith, Esq., of this City. The announcement of this remarkable voyage will astonish the owners of the Yankee clippers, who are now *dead beat* by a New Brunswick ship.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA.—The Marco Polo, J. N. Forbes, commander, [illegible] Messrs. Fenwick, Baines and Co.'s line of packet clippers, arrived in the Mersey about [illegible] Melbourne, after a passage of [illegible] days. The Marco Polo is a splendid ship, [illegible] 1,650 tons per rule, built expressly for the Australian trade. The prospects of the Hunter River Railroad are good.—[Montreal Pilot.

☞ The Legislature of Nova Scotia was to meet at Halifax yesterday.

MECHANICAL LECTURE.—Last Monday evening, Dr. Paterson filled up the vacancy occasioned by the non-preparation of Mr. Cumming's Diagrams, and delivered a scientific lecture on the *Elements that constitute Water*. The decomposition of water was effected by the means of an elegant decomposing apparatus with a Smee's Galvanic Battery, and some of the properties of Hydrogen and Oxygen exhibited by successful and beautiful experiments. A few individuals who, we suppose, had come to hear Mr. Cumming, went away; but the respectful and *respectable* assembly that remained, appeared to his lecture here Monday evening. And as the subject of Comparative Anatomy will come in for its share of attention, we are sure that both ladies and gentlemen in general will be both pleased and instructed by the lecture.

This evening, Friday, the Rev. Mr. Churchill, of Fredericton, will lecture on *The Patriarch Job and his Times*. As Mr. Churchill never lectured on our platform before, we bespeak for him a full house; his popularity, we think, will ensure him this without any other consideration.

THE CHURCH.—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton arrived in town on Saturday evening last. His Lordship assisted in performing Divine Service in St. John's Church on Sunday morning, preached at St. George's Church, Carleton, in the afternoon; and presided at the General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society last evening. His Lordship has kindly consented to preach in Saint Paul's Church, Portland (the "Valley Church"), on Sunday afternoon next, on which occasion a special collection will be made in aid of the expenses of keeping that Church open for Divine Service. His Lordship will preach in St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Sunday morning.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—If the business of the Court does not rapidly advance, it is not the fault of the learned Judge; as his honor uses his utmost efforts to expedite it, by urging Jurors to punctual attendance, and Lawyers to promptitude and expedition. On Thursday evening last, at half-past five p. m. when a jury was required for a fresh cause, only two jurors answered to their names; upon which his honor declared his determination to keep the Court open every day, till 7 o'clock, p. m., as he found that one hours' work in the evening was worth two in the morning; but that if Jurors would not attend, he would be compelled to close every evening at dusk; and then if the Court should have to sit four weeks instead of two, or be adjourned till April, it would be entirely from the default of Jurors. On Saturday evening His Honour complained, that the week's work had been a very poor one, owing to the above cause, and frequent excuses and delays from non-attendance of witnesses; and he therefore gave notice, both to Jurors and the Gentlemen of the Bar, that thenceforth no indulgence would be allowed; that the business of the Court must be promptly got through with; that Jurors and witnesses must be in readiness, and that the Court would strictly press on the business before it.—[Observer.

Since the above remarks were published, the eighth cause, (Hathaway vs. Seelye), has been terminated, and the Jury, after long deliberation, being unable to agree, were discharged. Six other causes have since been tried, and another, (Pollok *et al*, *vs.* the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company), is now undergoing investigation; making the fifteenth cause actually disposed of.—There are still fifteen others remaining for trial. As, however, the learned Judge can sit all next week, and, if necessary, for two or three days in the week following, there is no doubt that the business of the Court will be entirely cleared off, without an adjournment.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Common Council held a Special Meeting Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a Bill to Amend the present Assessment Law, with the view of distributing the burden of taxation more evenly. By the Bill, as passed, it is provided that a non-resident having a store or office in the city and doing business there shall be subject to taxation, as a resident on his personal property; that all joint stock companies, banks, insurance companies, &c., having only branches in the city, the principal offices being elsewhere, such for instance as the Bank of British North America, the Ætna, and other insurance companies, shall be subject to taxation in the same way as local companies of the same kind; that undivided properties shall be subject to taxation—the taxes in such cases to be recovered from the Executors or Trustees, who of course charge the amount so paid to the estate. Where a mortgage is held on the property it is proposed that the mortgagee and mortgagor shall severally pay taxes in proportion to their interest in the property. This section was proposed by Ald. Johnston. There were several other provisions, to which we are unable at present to allude more particularly. The committee of the Bill providing for the appointment of a Clerk, whose duty it should be to obtain information of all persons and property liable to be rated, prepare lists, &c., for the Assessors, and that the taxes should be collected by the Chamberlain, &c., was all rejected.—Capt. Ballantine, on this occasion, voting with the majority.—Messrs. Johnston, Wetmore, Lathamite, Olive, and M'Arity. The minority were—Messrs. Walker, Cudlip, Nowlin, and Stephenson.

Nothing was substituted in lieu of this part of the Bill, so that the existing mode of collection will probably continue in force. Ald. Cudlip moved that property belonging to religious societies should be liable to taxation (that the word religious be omitted,) but no one seconded this proposition.

Some other business was disposed of. A committee of No. 5, petitioned to be heard, relative to a report of the Chief Engineer, on some claims for prizes. After discussion the petitioners were granted to be heard; but the Report was adopted. The petition of Mr. Munnee, to be allowed to retain his privileges, was received. One of the Hook and Ladder Companies, who was removed by the Chief Engineer, petitioned to be reinstated; but it was declared to be essential to the well-being of the force that discipline should be observed.

Alderman Cudlip made some enquiries relative to the Bell Rower, but the chairman of the committee could only answer a portion of the questions put to him;—bell ringing had been done, and he could not say when anything further was to be had a contract with Mr. Jackson. Mr. M'Arity was present, and promised to see Mr. Jackson immediately to say that the committee had nothing to do with it; that he was to receive his orders from Mr. Stack. So the matter ended.

The sum was reported to be the sum received on account of the property Bank on the first ballot, and that there must have been some mistake. The several amounts were ordered to be paid the Directors for their services.—*Freeman.*

☞ The Rev. G. N. Noble, Chaplain of St. Paul's Church, sailed from Southampton on the 15th for New York, Prince Albert has presented to Parliament a Bill to secure to the Queen, Prince Albert and the Princesses, the same rights and privileges as other subjects, and to provide for the Queen's Consort and Children in the event of her Majesty's demise. The Bill was read a first time. The Queen and Prince Albert at Osborne House, and was presented to the Queen.

☞ The St. John Albion [illegible] that New Brunswick will certainly decide, [illegible] time, to form a new province out of the eastern portion of the Province, [illegible] Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Street, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Hill, Mr. Ketchum, Mr. Lee, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Street, Mr. Chandler