AN ACT TO PREVENT THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Passed 7th of April 1852.

'WHEREAS experience has proved that the use of Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage is the cause of a very large proportion of the ills that affect communities in producing crime, poverty, disease and demoralization; and whereas it is the duty of all Governments to legislate for the happiness, comfort and prosperity of the people;

'Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council [illegible] as follows:—

1. No person shall by himself, partner in business, his clerk, servant or agent, manufacture any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors within this Province, except for religious, medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes, excepting beer, ale, porter, and cider, and not in that case without a licence first had and obtained from the Court of Sessions of the County, or the Corporate Body invested with the local government of the City or district in which the same shall be manufactured, (which licence shall only be in force and effect for the term of twelve calendar months from the date thereof, and may be annulled at any intermediate time for any violation of any of the provisions of this Act); and every such person before obtaining such licence shall execute and deliver to the said Court a Bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of two hundred pounds, in substance as follows:—

'Know all men by these presents, that we as principal and sureties are held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty the Queen in the penal sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of the Province of New Brunswick; for which payment we find ourselves, and each of us binds himself, our and each and every of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals. Dated this day of A. D. 18 .

'The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden has been duly licensed to manufacture alcoholic liquors within the County (or City or district) of for religious, medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes, and none other, for a period of twelve calendar months from the day of ;

'Now if the said shall not violate the provisions, or any of them, of an Act made and passed in the fifteenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled *An Act to prevent the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors*, but shall in all respects conform thereto, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.'

2. The sale or gift of any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, excepting beer, ale, porter and cider, by any manufacturer thereof, to any person other than an agent appointed under Section third of this Act, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the manufacture thereof, in contravention of the first section of this Act.

3. Any general or special Sessions of any County, or any Corporate Body invested with the local government of any City or district, may appoint some suitable person as the agent of said County, City or district, to sell at some central and convenient place within said County, City, or district, spirits, wines and other alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, to be used for religious, medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes, and no other, except as aforesaid; and such agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board appointing him shall prescribe; and shall, in the sale of such liquors, conform to such rules and regulations as the Court of Sessions or such Corporate Body as aforesaid shall prescribe for that purpose; and such agent appointed as aforesaid shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the Board from which he received his appointment, as he may be at any time at the pleasure of said Board.

4. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the Court of Sessions, or such Corporate Body by whom he shall be appointed, authorising him as the agent of such County, City or district, to sell intoxicating liquors for religious, medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed until he shall have executed and delivered to the said Board, a Bond with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of two hundred pounds, conditioned as follows:—

'Know all men by these presents, that I as principal, and and as sureties, are held and stand firmly bound to Her Majesty the Queen, in the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of the Province of New Brunswick, to be paid to Her Majesty or Her Successors, for which payment to be well and truly made, we bind ourselves, and each of us binds himself, our, each and every of our heirs, executors or administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this day of A. D. 18 .

'The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden has been duly appointed agent for the County (or City or district) of to sell within and for and on account of said County (or City or district) intoxicating liquors for religious, medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes, and no other, until the day of A. D. 18 , unless sooner removed from said agency:

'Now if the said shall in all respects conform to the provisions of an Act made and passed in the fifteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to prevent the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors*, and to such rules and regulations as now are or shall be from time to time established by the Board for making the appointment, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force."

5. No person not being a licenced manufacturer thereof, or an agent appointed under the provisions of this Act, shall manufacture, expose, or keep for sale, or shall sell, dispose of, or exchange for any other matter or thing, any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, except as before excepted, whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, under the penalty of five pounds to be imposed on the first conviction, ten pounds on the second, and imprisonment on the third and every subsequent conviction, for a period not more than twelve calendar months; such money to be applied to the use of the poor in the County, City, or district in which such offence shall be proved to have been committed; the person convicted to stand committed until the same be paid; but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any chemist, artist, or manufacturer, in whose art or trade they may be necessary, from keeping at his place of business such reasonable and proper quantity of distilled liquors as he may have occasion to use in his art or trade, but not for sale, gift or barter.

6. If any clerk, servant or agent, or other person in the employment, or on the premises of another, shall sell or manufacture, or assist in selling or manufacturing any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, except as before excepted, for the person in whose service he, she or they are engaged, in violation of the provisions of this Act, he, she or they shall be held equally guilty, and shall suffer the like penalty of five pounds on the first conviction, ten pounds on the second, and imprisonment for a period not more than twelve calendar months on the third and every subsequent conviction.

7. No appeal or order for removal shall be allowed to the party against whom any judgment shall be rendered for any offence against the provisions of this Act before any two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate, unless such party shall recognise in the sum of twenty five pounds, with two good and sufficient sureties, in every case so appealed, to prosecute his appeal and to pay all costs, fines, and penalties that may be awarded against him upon a final disposition of such suit or complaint; and no recognizance or bond shall be taken in cases arising under this Act except by the Justices or Judge before whom the trial was had; and the forfeiture for all bonds and recognizances given in pursuance of this Act, shall go to the County, or City, or district where the offence was committed, for the use of the poor; and if the recognizance and bond mentioned in this section shall not be given within forty eight hours after the judgment, the appeal shall not be allowed, the defendant in the meantime to stand committed.

8. The Court of Sessions of any County, or the Corporate Body invested with the local government of the City or district, whenever any complaint shall be made to them that a breach of the conditions of any bond given by any person appointed under this Act to manufacture or sell alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, has been committed, shall cite the person complained of, and if upon a hearing of the parties it shall appear that any breach has been committed, they may vacate and make void such appointment, and shall cause the bond to be delivered up to be put in suit before a Court competent to try the same.

9. Any two Justices of the Peace, or any Judge of a Police Court, shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under the fifth and sixth sections of this Act, and any forfeiture or penalty arising under the same may be recovered by action of debt, on complaint before any such Justices or Judge in the County or district where the offence was committed, and the prosecutor or complainant may be admitted as a witness on the trial; and if such Justices or Judge before whom such trial shall be had shall so order, the defendant shall not recover costs though the prosecution fail.

10. No person engaged in the unlawful manufacture or traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be competent to sit upon any jury in any case arising under this Act; and when [illegible] shall be communicated to the Court that any member of any panel is engaged in such manufacture or traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the Court shall inquire of the juror of whom such belief is entertained, and to answer which he shall make, shall be used against him in any case arising under this Act; but if he shall answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury in this Province, but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the Court from further attendance as a juror.

11. If any three persons, voters in the County, City or district where the complaint shall be made, shall before any two Justices of the Peace or Judge of any Inferior Court of Common Pleas, or Judge of any Police Court, make complaint under oath or affirmation that they have reason to believe, and do believe that alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, intended for sale by some person or persons not authorized to sell the same, are kept or deposited in any steamboat or other vessel, or in any carriage of any description, or in any store, shop, warehouse or other building or place in such County, City, or district, by any person not authorized to sell the same in said County, City or district, under the provisions of this Act, said Justices or Judge shall issue their or his warant of search to any sheriff, marshal or constable, who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, except as before excepted, are found therein, he shall seize the same and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had thereon; but no dwelling house in which, or in part of which, a shop is not kept, shall be searched, unless one at least of said complainants shall testify on oath to some act of sale of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors therein or therefrom, within at least one calendar month of the time of making said complaint; and the owner or keeper of said liquors seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the Justices or Judge by whose warrant the liquors were seized, and if he fail to appear, and it is shewn to the satisfaction of the said Justices or Judge that the said liquors were intended for sale, they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by authority of the written order to that effect of said Justices or Judge, and in his presence or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, who shall join with the officer by whom they shall have been destroyed, in attesting that fact upon the back of the order by authority of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such liquors shall pay a fine of ten pounds, and costs, or stand committed for three calendar months in default of payment.

12. If the owner, keeper or possessor of liquors seized under the provisions of this Act shall be unknown to the officer seizing the same, they shall not be condemned and destroyed until they shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages as near as may be, for two weeks, by posting up a written or printed description of the same in three public places; that if such liquors are actually the property of any person authorised to sell the same agreeably to the provisions of this Act, they may not be destroyed, but upon satisfactory proof of such ownership within said two weeks before the Justices or Judge by whose authority said liquors were seized, said Justices or Judge shall deliver them to the owner, taking his receipt therefor upon the back of said order, which shall be returned to said Justices or Judge.

13. It shall be the duty of any Justice of the Peace, Mayor, Alderman, Assessor, City Marshal, Constable, or Policeman, if he shall have information that any intoxicating liquors, except as before excepted, are kept or sold in any tent, shanty, hut or place of any kind for selling refreshment in any public place, on or near the ground of any cattle show, agricultural exhibition, military muster, or public occasion of any kind, to search such suspected place, and if such officer shall find upon the premises any intoxicating liquors, he shall seize them and arrest the keeper or keepers of such place, and take them forthwith or as soon as may be before some Justice or Judge of a Police Court, with liquors so found and seized, and upon the proof that said liquors are intoxicating, that they were found in possession of the accused in a tent, shanty or other place as aforesaid, he or they shall be fined in the sum of five pounds, or be sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and the liquor so seized shall be destroyed by order of said Justice or Judge.

14. All payments or compensations for liquors sold in violation of law, whether in labour, money or other property, either real or personal, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law and without consideration, and against law, equity and good conscience; and all sales, transfers, and conveyances, mortgages, liens, pledges, and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part shall have been for or on account of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, shall be utterly null and void against all persons and in all cases; and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby, and no action of any kind shall be maintained either in whole or in part for alcoholic or intoxicating liquors sold in contravention of this Act.

15. All Acts and parts of Acts now in force relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, or for granting licences, &c., be and the same are hereby repealed; provided that all licences granted under the authority of any of the said Acts or parts of Acts shall continue in like force and effect as if the said Acts or parts of Acts had not been repealed, and that all rules and regulations made under and by virtue of any such Acts or parts of Acts shall continue of force during the term of such licences; provided also, that no inn-keeper, tavern keeper or retailer, who, since the passing of any such Acts or parts of Acts, hath sold upon trust or credit any wine, brandy, rum, strong beer, ale, or any other strong or spiritous liquors, to any person whomsoever, shall have any remedy against said person, his executors or administrators, either in law or equity for the recovery of the same.

16. Whenever in any of the aforesaid provisions words importing the singular number or masculine gender are used, the said provisions shall be understood to include several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, several persons as well as one person, and females as well as males, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such a construction.

17. This Act shall not come into operation or be in force until the first day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, [*7th April*, 1853.]

RESOLVED, That the several Persons, who have this day been appointed to **Offices** under the COMMON COUNCIL, for the ensuing year, do take out their Warrants of Appointment and become qualified according to Law, on or before the first day of May next, otherwise their appointments will be cancelled; and any Person after this date, acting in any such Office, without being duly appointed and qualified, will be prosecuted for the penalty thereby incurred.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEO. WHEELER.
Common Clerk.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

VULCANIZED RUBBER SOLES, for Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes. This sole-leather is most highly recommended for its durability, comfort and economy, securing that great desideratum, dry feet, so indispensable to health. It will be found entirely unaffected by heat or cold, and will wear longer than leather. A single trial will satisfy the most sceptical of its utility.

Furnished by the Subscriber, of all thicknesses, from the thinnest slipper to the heaviest boot.

N. B.—Vulcanized India Rubber Soles neatly put on to ladies' and Gentlemen's boots and shoes, at the shortest notice. JOHN M'BRINE.

February 11. *St. John Boot Store, North Side King-street.*

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—Received by the subscriber this week, 25 different new Patterns Stout and handsome. For sale by

JOHN KINNEARS.

March 8. *Prince William Street.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(Reported by Mr. Hooper.)

House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, April 21.

The House in committee of the whole on a Bill to regulate the shipment of Seamen in the City of St. John.

Hon. Sol. General presented a petition relative to the same.

On the Bill being read, Mr. Williston remarked that the [illegible] the Bill was a direct bounty on desertion.

Mr. Kerr said that ship-owners having vessels building should be compelled to bring a surplus of men in their outward bound ships with which to man their new vessels. He liked the idea of confining the shipment of men to the shipping master.

Hon. Attorney General thought there might be some imperfection in the law then introduced, and in order to add another section to remedy the defect he would propose that Progress be reported which was accordingly done.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to consolidate and regulate the laws for Towns and Parishes which was agreed to as read.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Free Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick.

Mr. Needham said since the Bill was last committed he had communicated to Mr. Parks, by telegraph relative to the passage of the Bill, and received for answere that the Bill then before the House had not been seen by him, neither had it by the Trustees.

Mr. Johnston wanted to inform the Committee that Mr. Parks had had the Bill fully explained to him; that he had seen it in writing and was acquainted with all its provisions. He said the Church was not the property of Mr. Parks; it had been built by subscription; it was true, Mr. Parks and a few others had advanced more money on the building than many others of the subscribers, yet that did not constitute them proprietors of the church; they only held a lien on the building for the amount of money so advanced. This circumstance Mr. Parks wished to avail himself of by prescribing rules for all the churches in the country. Whatever was enacted in that Bill would affect not only the church to which Mr. Parks laid claim, but all the churches of that denomination throughout the Province. He confessed himself a little surprised that the advocacy of this exclusive privilege should have fallen to the lot of the very liberal member from St. John (Mr. Needham), who had up to this time stood forth in bold relief the champion of universal suffrage.

Mr. Needham went into a long explanation as to the views of Mr. Parks and his friends, and with great emphasis insisted that their church did not want the Bill; the only favour they asked from that House was, to let them alone.

Mr. Boyd said that the congregation as well as the contributors to the church had a right to interfere in the Act passed in 1832. They were tied down—this Bill would relieve them. At present they could not engage a minister without the sanction of the trustees; this he considered a monopoly. They have not shewn that Mr. Parks had any claims on the church; and even if he had that should not deprive the hearers of a voice. It was late in the season, and perhaps it would be as well to postpone the Bill until the next session.

Mr. Hatheway said, let the members take the responsibility themselves, and pass the Bill; it was pretty evident to him that Mr. Parks knew all the provisions of the Bill, as it appeared he had seen it or one like it.

Mr. Williston thought there was no occasion for delay, the Bill had been asked for by nearly all the churches in the Province; he would therefore go for the passage of the Bill.

Mr. Kerr said that the universal voice of the church had came to that House, and there was not the slightest occasion for delay. The church paid by subscription a salary of three hundred pounds to the minister. If Mr. Parks had advanced money on the erection of the building, he held it liable liable for the amount, and could enforce his claim whenever he wished to do so. He could not consent to giving any body of men such exclusive privileges. The people had a full right to manage their own secular affairs; there was no doubt that Mr. Parks was fully acquainted with the provisions of the Bill; he would therefore, without further delay, go for the passage of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Gray said he thought Mr. Parks had nothing to complain of; he had seen the Bill, and knew its provisions; he could therefore not complain that he had been taken by surprise. The whole merits of the case had been discussed at a public meeting, and that was the place for the objections to have been taken. He said, there were petitions from every quarter praying this Bill may pass. It had been before the House for several weeks, and had appeared upon the Journals. He had waited patiently for all the information relative to the matter, that information had come, and there was only one party opposing. Neither Mr. Parks nor his friends had any exclusive right in the matter; the only possible right he could claim was a right to the extent of the money he had paid in; and which was amply secured.

Mr. Needham then proposed that progress be reported, that he might have an opportunity of again communicating with Mr. Parks, which was put and lost. The hon. member then said, he was not then prepared to offer any further opposition; the House had refused to report progress, and they must deal with the Bill as they thought proper; he had done his duty.

The Bill was then proceeded with and carried.

The House in committee of the whole in Supply. A great diversity of opinion prevailed among hon. members, and the House became unusually turbulent, so much so, that Mr. Pickard rose he said to order; when a slight lull enabled him to express in a loud voice,—"Mr. Chairman, I move you read the Riot Act."

Capt. Robinson remarked that it appeared to be of no consequence that hon members pledged themselves to any truth in that House; no one believed them. The House appeared to him more like a Jewish Synagogue than a House of Assembly, and all the members unbelievers. They did nothing but talk all day long; there had been three hours' talk over a £9 grant; they had much better give the money; they talked up the value of a half dozen of such grants, and ended in doing nothing. A grant was then made of £300 for a wharf at Dorchester. To the Sheriff of Westmoreland for extra expenses at the election of 1852; to the Sheriffs of Northumberland, and to the Sheriff of St. John for like services, £33 18s. each; £50 to relieve Deputy Treasurer's bends for goods burnt, belonging to Holderness & Co.; £100 for support of Indians at Tracadie; £2500 to the Lunatic Asylum; £100 to a Mechanics' Institute in Albert County. On the motion for a sum for a tide alarm fog bell, the invention of Dr. Fletcher,

Capt. Robinson rose and said that he knew of nothing so much required for the protection of the mercantile marine as fog bells; light houses were very useful in clear weather, but the greatest trouble and danger that the mariner encountered in the Bay of Fundy was dense fog with nothing to direct his course. He had examined the instrument made by Dr. Fletcher; he thought it very ingenious; and although he was not prepared to guarantee its sufficiency, yet he thought there was every prospect of its working well. The doctor had sent a model to the United States, another to France, and another to England; and he thought it would be anything but flattering to this Province to allow it to be taken up in any of these places while the Legislature of his own country had refused to countenance him. He asked nothing for himself, the grant sought was for the erection of the bell for the purpose of making the experiment; if it succeeded the Province might give him what they pleased.

Hon. Surveyor General and Mr. Hatheway thought it both wise and safe to allow the Americans to make the first trial, and if it succeeded it could be adopted on our coast. In this opinion the Hon. Secretary also joined; he thought it too large a sum to be granted for a mere experiment. A good deal of conversation then ensued as to the mode, the manner, and the place for the erection of the bell tower. Messrs. Cutler and Newnham spoke in favour of the grant. Mr. Johnston on the other hand offered it his opposition.

Dr. Tapley said he sympathized with the poor mariners who were groping their way in the dark in the Bay of Fundy; he thought such an establishment might be the means of saving thousands of lives; in which opinion he was joined by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Thomson spoke with great warmth on the subject of not encouraging native talents; he instanced Mr. Fletcher, a young man born in their midst, who had built a boat which was a credit to the country; the intelligence and enterprise of the youth of this country had never been encouraged by the Legislature, while it was known they were second to none in the world; he knew boys of 18, natives of this Province, sailing the finest ships out of the port of St. John, as shipmasters. He said he hoped that body would not throw an inhabitant of this Province to seek encouragement in a foreign land, while where he had an undoubted right that encouragement was refused him.

Mr. Botsford was pleased to hear of ingenious inventions being the production of this Province, and was equally anxious that the talent of the country should be fostered.

Mr. Lewis had suffered all the horrors of anxiety in the fog of the day [illegible] given for the sound of a fog bell to direct them to a harbor of safety; yet he thought it would be judicious to allow the Americans to make the first experiment.

A call of Question, question, resounded through the House.

Capt. Robinson again rose, and said he was not prepared to expect such opposition to a thing which might prove so creditable and so advantageous to the Province. Was it because the inventor belonged to the country that it was so little thought of? he was afraid it was so. If, said the gallant capt. had he been a foreigner every one would be running after him and bowing and scraping while here was a plain unassuming but ingenious man about having his claims overlooked.

Mr. McPhelim and Mr. English both spoke favorably of the experiment and expressed a desire that the grant should be made. The question was then put and carried by a small majority. It was afterwards reconsidered and lost 18 to 16.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, April 29, 1853.

THE LATE ATTORNEY GENERAL WILMOT.

It is deeply to be regretted that the accounts of public men are even *prima facie* of a character so unsatisfactory as to subject them to strictures on the part of Committees of the House of Assembly, and the officers themselves who render them to a peremptory call to 'fork over' an alleged deficiency.

What charges are, or are not, legal, should be well known by this time, and the introduction of those which are not strictly sanctioned by law or custom in the account of an officer enjoying a high salary, is, to say the least of it, reprehensible.

The following report we extract from the Journals of the House of Assembly:

Mr. Cutler, from the Committee on Public Accounts, submitted a Report relative to the Accounts of the Honourable L. A. Wilmot, when holding the Office of Attorney General; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The Committee appointed to examine and report on Public Accounts, have had under consideration the Account of the late Attorney General Wilmot, as also the Report of the Committee of the Executive Council thereon.

It appears that the late Attorney General Wilmot received in or prior to 1850, the following sums:—

Amount of James Peters' Bond,	£109 13 7
From James Hall, estreated Recognizance in the Barnes case,	15 0 0
A. M'L. Seeley's Bond,	185 16 8
	£310 10 3

Which amounts should have been immediately paid over, without deduction, to the proper authorities, in accordance with the principle adopted by the House on the 12th April, 1844, and again affirmed on the 11th March, 1845; The amount still remains in the late Attorney General's hands, and he presents his account by which he claims—

Costs as taxed on sundry Suits in Exchequer and in Chancery,	£128 2 9	
Paid George V. Nowlan for statement of Moneys paid to Attorney General Peters by the Sheriff of Saint John, from 1840,	5 0 0	
John A. Beckwith collating Nowlin's statement in the Auditor's Account and preparing Abstract Inquisition,	5 0 0	
Counsel Fee on Inquisition, and Arbitration in the Peters' case,	23 6 8	
Do. in Chancery case, Attorney General ats. Howard,	11 13 4	
	£173 2 9	
The charge paid Nowlin appears to be included in the Taxed Costs vs. Peters, and should therefore be deducted,	£5 0 0	
The Counsel Fees cannot be sustained, as the salary of £600 is considered to be as compensation for all services performed by the Attorney General for the Province, and such Fees were not demanded by his predecessor, Mr. Peters,	35 0 0	—10 0 0
		£133 2 9
Of this sum there should be paid out of the gross proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, as reported by the Committee of the Executive Council,		£77 16 2
And out of the Ordinary Revenue,		55 6 7
		£133 2 9

Your Committee recommend that the late Attorney General Wilmot be called upon to pay over the said sum of £310 10 3 without delay, and that a grant be made in Supply for £55 6 7, the proportion of his account which should be paid out of the Ordinary Revenue.

R. B. Cutler,
George Kerr,
J. W. Johnson, Jr.
James A. Harding,
B. Botsford,
Albert J. Smith,
J. T. Williston,
George L. Hatheway.

Committee Room, 15th April, 1853.

Expedition of the American Mails.—In our last issue we stated that it had been determined to establish a new Mail route between Bangor and Calais and intimated the propriety of receiving the American Mails at the place last named, and transporting them from thence to this city direct, by way of the Roix or Union Road, and whereby some twenty four hours would be saved in the transit of the Mails between Bangor and St. John.

We have during the present week received several letters on this important subject, in which the writers express a deep interest in the adoption of the new arrangement. The Postmaster at Calais, Mr. E. Whidden, observes that—"Mr. Porter is correct in his statement respecting the contemplated route via the "Black Road." Proposals have been issued for this route, the contractor to commence carrying the Mail on 1st July, from Bangor to Calais between the hours of 5 A. M. and 10 P. M., the distance being only 90 miles. If this route is adopted a doubt cannot exist that the Mails for St. John should cross the line at St. Stephen. It is expected that the mail will be carried ultimately from Bangor to Calais, in 15 hours, a very great saving from the time at present required."

Mr. Porter also informs us that "the distance from St. John to St. Stephen by the Union or Roix road is about 70 miles, instead of 85 as stated in the Chronicle."

We feel satisfied that before the close of the year the project will be fully carried out, greatly to the convenience and satisfaction of the mercantile community, not only of the Province, but of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Col. Charles Deane, K. H., of the 1st Royals, which took place at his quarters on the 19th inst. He served in the campaign of 1809 against the Rajah of Lahore; at the siege of Hattra, 1817; the Mahratta and Pindaree campaigns of 1817 and 1818; and in the Burmese war of 1825-6.—*Plymouth Times 26 ult.*

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN."

We have a striking recollection of the celebrated Mr. Barron who replies to the subjoined letter from Mr. Rice. He formerly officiated at Quaco, and quarrelled with the better portion of his congregation there, and after some amusing litigation published at the time in the *Freeman*, and in which he figured rather prominently, he suddenly left the district, and the next we hear of his *reverence* is directly from himself, mixed up with his usual [illegible] impertinence. One Roman Catholic Magistrate according to the [illegible] *reverence* would prove a hare among hounds in the County of Carleton, but for *three* he and his would be *grateful!* Query. How would the *three* be designated, Hares, Hounds? or Foxes? According to the showing of Mr. Barron, the bull offered for his defection from the principles of "envy, hatred and malice," was not sufficiently inviting!

House of Assembly, March 12, 1852.

Rev. Sir,—

The Hon. Mr. Connell intimated to me to have a Catholic added to the Commission of the Peace, in the County of Carleton. Would you be pleased to let me know who you would recommend from your Parish? If you think proper to do so, please write your letter in a manner that it could be used before the Government—I mean that you would permit me to do so.

I have the honor to be,
Rev'd. Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS RICE.

Rev. Mr. Barron, Woodstock.

Woodstock, 29th March, 1853.

Dear Sir;—

Your letter of the 12th instant is before me. You say the Honourable Mr. Connell intimated to you his wish to have a Catholic added to the Magistracy of the County of Carleton, and desires to learn from me, through you, whom I could recommend. I should feel most happy in giving the information required, by direct communication to the Honourable gentleman himself. However, I beg to state in reply, that having consulted with some of the principal Catholics of Woodstock, we came to the conclusion that the appointment of one Catholic among twenty-five of other denominations would be viewed as little short of a premeditated insult to us; as such appointment of one could scarcely be looked upon in any other light than that of a Hare among a pack of Hounds. Give us three and we shall be grateful—one we will not have; otherwise, we shall continue to pursue the even tenor of our way, patiently waiting for other men and other times, who perhaps may feel better disposed to distribute justice without partiality.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.,
ANDREW BARRON.

Francis Rice, Esq.

We notice the following in a late English paper:

"The Pope's Nuncio has had the honor of presenting to the Emperor, in the presence of the Imperial House, gold, the wax candle the Pope blessed for His Imperial Majesty; the Emperor was overwhelmed with grateful emotion."

Now, if his Holiness would bless and present a candle to his wavering son at Woodstock, perhaps he would be enabled to see by the light of it, a way by which he could escape from the awkward dilemma in which he has just placed himself.

(By Telegraph to the Reading Room.)

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The Mail Steamer *Canada*, from Liverpool, left on the 16th, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, with 141 passengers for Boston, and nine for Halifax.

Passengers for St. John, Mr. Reed, Mr. Beattie and family are also among the passengers.

The Baltic arrived out at one o'clock, morning of 14th—she fouled the bell buoy, and lost anchor and chain. Two days out, broke crank pin, and lay too 26 hours.

The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company have contracted with Todd & McGregor, the builders of the Steam Ship Glasgow, for a consort to that vessel, to ply between Glasgow and New York. The new steamer will be 500 tons larger than the Glasgow, and 100 horse power more.

Berlin correspondence says, Fritze & Co., of Bremen, are about to compete against the Wishington and Hermann Steamers, by running monthly between Bremen and New York, the steam ships Hansa, 3000 tons, and 1000 horse power, and Germania, 1600 tons, and 600 horse power, both ships recently purchased from the German fleet—cabin fare to be about $90.

The new Cunard propellor Taurus, is put on the Liverpool and Leavant line.

Britain.—In the House of Commons on 14th, Sir Delacy Evans asked Government whether in negociations with the United or Central American State, the rights and interests of Britain and of British settlers in Honduras, and those of Britain's ancient ally, the Chief of the Mosquito coast, had been preserved, or if modified to what extent.

Lord John Russell, replied that as negociations had not yet terminated, it would be premature to go into the subject or lay any papers before the House—but certainly it had been the object of the Government to preserve the rights and interests of Britain and of British settlers in those States.

Mr. Milner Gibson brought forward in an able speech, a restoration, firstly to abolish the duty on advertisements, secondly to permit the cheap periodical press to publish news, thirdly to abolish the excise duties on paper—after interesting debates, the first resolution to abolish advertisement duty was agreed to without a division, the second and third were negatived by a two third majority.

The Times states that upon intelligence received by the Secretary of State, the London Police having been kept some time to find proof that would criminate Kossuth in the English courts, early on the morning of 14th, Kossuth's house in London was searched by the police, acting under a Secretary of State's warrant. A large store of arms, ammunition and materials of war were discovered and seized. German papers say also that the recent arrests in Prussia were from information of the English police, who had placed spies on the refugees.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Sir J. Walmsley asked the Government if the statement respecting Kossuth was true, and further if Britian had given assurance to any Foreign power thatteh Refugees should be put up under police survillance.

Lord Palmerston, replied that a warrant was issued to search a house at Rotherhithe, London, but not occupied by Kossuth, and in it were found several thousand war rockets, 2,000 unloaded shells, and 5 cwt. of Gunpowder, who these munitions belonged to he, (Palmerston,) would not undertake to say. No assurance had been given to any Foreign power beyond that given to Parliament that the Refugees would not be allowed to abuse the hospitality of the Country.

Mr. Duncomb said the place where these munitions were found was a rocket factory, and said Lord Palmerston well knew that these very munitions had been offered for sale to the Government.

Mr. Bright asked if Kossuth really had any thing more to do with these rockets than the Orleans family?

New Parish of St. Mark.—The Act for the erection of the new Parish of St. Mark, has become a law, and will go into operation on Monday next, when the Pew owners of St. John's Church are required to meet and elect, by ballot, two Church Wardens and twelve Vestrymen, for the ensuing year.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 26th.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

On a Bill to establish a Free Port at the Island of Campobello, (McLeod in the Chair.)—When we entered the Gallery to Report, the Hon. Provincial Secretary was addressing the Committee on the Bill, and from his concluding remarks, we understood him to have objections to the Bill, considering it would prove a loss to the Revenue.

Capt. Robinson, the mover of the Bill, supported it gallantly.

Mr. Williston advocated it. Mr. Harding spoke strongly in favour of the Bill, with explanations respecting its advantages.

Hon. Attorney General spoke at length on the Bill, and concluded by saying the Bill was worth an experimental trial.

Hon. Secretary also spoke, and strongly opposed the Bill. Grand Manan should have the benefit of a Free Port, but he would oppose the whole principle from beginning to end.

Mr. Porter considered that making Campobello a Free Port would be establishing a Depot for smuggling equal to Eastport.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot would oppose the Bill; it would be an entering wedge to establish a smuggling depot; and smuggling is only another kind of Robbery. Depriving the Revenue of its money is taking the same amount out of the pockets of the people.

Mr. Cutler supported the Bill with energy.—Mr. Jordan opposed it; and the question being taken on the postponement of the Bill for 3 months, was decided in the affirmative.

RAISING A REVENUE.

House in Committee on a Bill relating to raising a revenue, (Mr. Ryan in the Chair.) A little discussion ensued, when Mr. Needham moved that the Bill be postponed three months.

The Speaker said the whole Revenue Laws would have to be taken up in another session, and at the late season of the present session, he considered it best to postpone the further consideration of the Bill for 3 months.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot hoped the motion for postponement would not be pressed.

Mr. Needham explained that he moved for postponement, he did so under the impression that the amendment to the Bill included, or was a Bill; he would now withdraw his motion. Hon. Mr. Montgomery would oppose the Bill, as it would bear hard upon the northern part of the Province, especially in Boots and Shoes. Mr. Jordan told the hon. member that when the Railroad was completed, they would send them those articles from Saint John.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot, the mover of the Bill, brought in a Lady's Boot, manufactured in St. John, which passed examination among the members, and was much admired as a specimen of domestic manufacture. The question was taken on the amendment to the Bill, which was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Harding then moved an amendment that Manilla Rope be exempted—he wished to have the Sailmakers of this Province placed on as fair a footing as others in any part of the world.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery opposed Mr. Harding's amendment.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot would give Sailmakers as fair play as any other class of Mechanics, but there was an excellent rope factory in Portland which produced Manilla Rope as good as could be imported.

The question was taken on Mr. Harding's amendment and negatived.

RIBBONISM.

It has frequently been asserted in our hearing, by persons who felt a deep interest, no doubt, in concealing the truth, that the murderous institution of Ribbonism did not exist in New Brunswick. We were always sceptical in reference to this allegation, however, because men of undoubted veracity, and who had the means of ascertaining the fact—little known to the enemy—had assured us of the existence of Ribbon lodges in this city, and actually designated the very houses in which the members indulged in their midnight orgies.

Very lately, however, the truth has presented itself in a very substantial, if not in an official shape. By referring to the Journals of the House of Assembly of the 11th inst., (p. 198,) our readers will find the following entry:

"Mr. Harding, also by leave, presented a petition from Bernard Dougherty, James McIlwain, and fifty eight others, inhabitants of the City and County of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Loyal Ribbon Society of New Brunswick, which he read.

"Ordered, that the said petition be received and lie on the table."

We are now informed by *sixty* individuals, living in our midst, protected in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberty, and their property, by British laws, that they, doubtless with many others, are members of one of the most infernal, and most inveterately cut-throat associations that the wickedness of man could devise. And such is the ignorance and impertinent assurance of these deluded men, that they boldly seek to legalise an institution—in a Protestant country too!—which the laws of God and man alike condemn! Had their petition been presented to the Dey of Algier, each of the batch of sixty would have found himself firmly nailed by the ear to a door post in half an hour after its reception.

Supreme Court.—*Clarke and another vs. Hunt.*—This case, although of no great importance so far as the amount claimed is concerned excited considerable attention on its trial at the Circuit Court in August last. A new trial was ordered at the recent Easter term.

Bank of B. N. America vs. James Travis.—This action has been twice submitted to the ordeal of a jury, first in Saint John, and secondly at St. Andrews. The plaintiff not being disposed to submit to the verdict in either case, obtained rules to set the same aside, and which in both instances have been made absolute. So far as the Defendant is concerned, he has been subjected to great expense and annoyance, and we are inclined to the opinion that if all the equities of his defence could be rendered available, he has good cause to complain.—After a *third* trial, it would be worse than oppression to proceed further.

Dreadful Accident.—A dreadful accident happened on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. A lad about 14 years of age named Newton Hubert Godsoe, youngest son of Mr. Samuel Godsoe, and a daughter of Mr. Thomas Sandall, about 8 years of age, were amusing themselves by swinging in a garden on the premises of Mr. Godsoe, when the South above wall of the Pale, from the [illegible] fell upon the children and killed the [illegible] girl was badly hurt, but it is believed she will recover.—*News.*

New Saint.—Launched from the building yard of Mr. James Johnston, in Carleton, on Tuesday last, a fine vessel called the *Uncle*, of 200 tons O. M. She is built of the best materials, and intended to class the highest rates. The *Uncle* is owned by Wm. Parks & Son.

A powerful steam fire engine was lately [illegible] into the Hamburg fire company, and [illegible] Sterling. Part of the money [illegible] the Chief Engineer, [illegible] in order of inspection, and [illegible] the builders.