shilling, he said, had been spent in [illegible] by the Government of this Province [illegible] this very desirable purpose, while Canada [illegible] been most industriously employed in circulating information relative to its climate, resources, &c., and the good effects had been felt by them. Thousands of valuable emigrants had poured into that Province, while New Brunswick was scarcely known. The

be knows to the people of Britain? Is it not necessary to disseminate information relative to this fine Province? And if so what is the best method of so doing? The great works now contemplated will absorb in a great measure our present rural population, and labor for agricultural purposes will no be to be had. Was it the duty of that House in a time like this, when the country so much demanded action, to sit still and do nothing? The Reports of Professor Johnston were still on the shelf in the Emigrant Agent Office; was that the way to disseminate information? He did not think that Report so useless as many hon. members did; he thought they contained a good deal of useful information. With respect to the grant sought for by Mr. Kerr, he thought it would be £500 well spent, and would be of great advantage to this country. He wanted the rural population of Britain to come out, not men who are already rich, but such as will be benefitted by the removal, and who could become the proprietors of sod at the nominal price of three shillings an acre. This he thought would be a plain, practical, and common sense view of matter.

Mr. Taylor coincided with what had fallen from the Hon. J. H. Gray; he had seen the thing on a small scale worked out. People had been induced to come out by the Land Company in the north of this Province. The number of families that arrived was 33; it is now fourteen years since; they were extremely poor; he knew one family in particular, whose whole funds on landing was *three York shillings*, and who were now after bringing up their family, respectively worth at least £200.

Mr. Boyd was favourable to the grant, and wished the Reports of Professor Johnston distributed. The observations that fell from Hon. J. H. Gray and Mr. Kerr appeared to change the opinions of many hon. members who were previously hostile to the scheme. It was then suggested that better place for the request would be the Committee of Agriculture, and in order that they might consider and report upon it, it was withdrawn, and progress reported.

On the question for reading the Militia Bill, as passed by the Legislative Council with a suspending clause added, a good deal of discussion arose; several hon. members insisting there was no occasion for the suspending clause, and that it was an interference with rights by another branch of the Legislature; while others, although agreeing in that particular, thought it better to allow it to stand as it was than to subject the militia to be called out, as they must be if the Bill did not pass. Some hon. members would rather suffer the infliction of militia drill than give up the point, among whom was Messrs. Hatheway and Johnston.

Mr. Needham said if there was anything wrong in the suspending clause, it was the fault of that House and not of the Council. The House had on a former occasion themselves inserted the suspending clause, and the Council now thinking it had been left out by mistake had inserted it.

The motion was put to vote and sustained by a small majority.

TUESDAY, March 29.

Supply being the order of this day, it was not taken up until 1 o'clock. The first part of this day was occupied in the exercise of legislative tactics, each one using his ingenuity to get some grant on the Supply Bill, which caused a good deal of cross firing. The feeling generally appeared to be how to get in their favourite grants, and how at the same time to prevent others from performing the same dodge. The nature of the grants were for old soldiers, widows, school-mistresses who did not come under the direct law &c. &c.

Mr. Taylor brought in a Bill to provide for the erection of a Legislative member for Fredericton.

Hon. Provincial Secretary obtained leave to put on Supply £50 for the education of poor children in Fredericton; £1/0 was also put on for the purchase of books for a social library in the County of Albert.

Hon. Provincial Secretary moved that a committee be raised to consider and report thereon on all petitions for and against the suspension of the Liquor Law.

A messenger from the Legislative Council brought down a number of Bills which had passed that body, and which were read at the Clerk's table.

House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on documents laid before the House by order of His Excellency.

Mr. Hatheway said that Colonel Haynes, as for his militia duties had been paid by the Government his claim of £63 15s., which claim had not been sanctioned by that House; £205 had also been paid for contingencies for Government House. This claim was out of all reason. On a former occasion, when that claim was before the House, it was reduced to £60, and that was sustained only by a very small majority. The money had not only been paid without authority but in direct opposition to the wishes of that House.

Hon. Provincial Secretary did not expect to be attacked at that time. It was unfair; and the Government could not reply to every accusation at a moment's warning. If hon. members had any charges to bring before the House against the Government, it was only fair that they should notify them, that they might be prepared to meet them.

Mr. Johnston thought it but reasonable that the Government should be notified of any thing with which they were to be charged. He was sorry it had come up at that time. The Militia Law is now suspended; formerly the situation was held by Colonel Shore, not by Colonel Haynes, and he was not aware of any money being paid at that time without the sanction of the House. He had no desire to embarrass the Government, and was quite willing to give time for explanation. It was only right and fair that the Government should be told what resolutions were to be moved, in order that they might be enabled to meet them.

Hon. Surveyor General had always been opposed to giving the situation to a person like Colonel Shore, who was at the time enjoying £900 a year. It should always be given to some deserving half-pay officer, who both deserved and wanted it.

Hon. Attorney General said it was all right, and very proper, to make inquiries into matters of this kind; but that was not the time to do so. Nor was it the right course to pursue. It was not right to take the Government by surprise, it was quite impossible they could satisfy the House on the spot at the moment. He believed that any money that had been paid by the Government could be given to parties justly due to the parties who received it. The Government would be ready to reply to any such queries when the House went into public and private accounts; and he thought they could satisfy that House and the country that nothing improper could be laid to their charge.

Mr. Burnham said the accounts had been paid by the Hon. Secretary, and the Government must now stand or fall by the transaction. The payments had been made by the Government, and without the authority of that House.

Mr. Smith thought it an improper time to discuss the question, as it would all come up when the House was on public and private accounts. He would therefore go for reporting progress.

Mr. Burnham could see no use of entering into this one item, there were many more to be considered, and it should be all done at one time. Give, said he, the Government regular notice, and tell them the principle on which the House had decided. There was no law upsetting these payments, yet it may be all right. If the Government have taken it upon themselves, the responsibility rested on their shoulders, and they must stand or fall by their acts. The House was the proper judge in these matters. He would suggest that a time be named and set apart for the examination of all such matters, when no parties could be set right.

Mr. Hatheway said that he did give notice three weeks since that he would move in the matter.—But if it was the wish of the House to give further time, he had no objection; he had no desire whatever to embarrass the Government, and would second the motion for reporting progress.

Progress was then reported.

Hon. Attorney General moved that the Election Bill stand for the order of the day for Monday next.

House in committee of the whole, then went into a Bill for the appropriation of a part of the revenue for ordinary services, such as the payment of Clerks of the Legislature, Door Keepers, Light House Keepers, &c. &c., the whole of which being at the usual rates, was agreed to without opposition.

The remainder of this day was occupied in Supply. A sum of money was asked for the erection of a Lock-up House at St. Stephens, another sum for a similar establishment at Shediac. These demands caused a vast deal of not very courteous conversation, many hon. members insisting that if such grants were sustained, they too would come in for similar sums, and for similar purposes.

Hon. Surveyor General would move that instead of Lock-up Houses, they should lock up the public chest.

claim, in consequence of the influx of people that would arrive at that place this spring to build the railroad, and the vagabonds and ragamuffins among the sailors, it would be quite impossible to keep the public peace, unless they had a place to secure such characters.

Mr. M'Pherson was surprised to hear the hon. member designate sailors as vagabonds and ragamuffins; he might with the same propriety put soldiers in the same class. This species of argument was kept briskly up until all the *speaking* members had exhausted their eloquence, when on the question being put it was negatived.

Hon. Attorney General, having previously succeeded in putting on supply £1,500 for a suspension bridge over the North West Miramichi, would now reduce that sum to £1,000, and which he trusted would be cheerfully granted by that committee.

Mr. Johnston spoke eloquently on the advantages of such an election in that section of the country; at present, he said, the ferry was both dangerous and expensive in crossing, and frequently a detention of an hour or more took place before travellers could get over. The price of crossing, now a shilling, with all the delays and danger, would then be only three pence, and any one could pass day or night without risk.

Mr. Scoullar would oppose all such grants; on which Mr. Johnston asked who was to pay for the building up again of the Oromocto Bridge, which, he understood, would have to be taken down to allow a vessel to pass through that was building above the bridge. Mr. Scoullar attempted to contradict the assertion, which raised a general laugh.

Hon. Attorney General wished that progress should be reported, as the Government had that day to attend to very important business, such as the appointment of Sheriffs, &c. and which must be done that day. Progress was then reported. The Government members being absent, the remainder of the day was spent in such routine business as was in a general point of view unimportant.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

The House went into committee of the whole on a Bill to amend an Act for the local government of Towns and Parishes, which was agreed to.

Hon. J. H. Gray brought in a Bill for the further amendment of the Laws. Also a Bill relative to Insurance Companies doing business by agency in this Province.

Mr. Kerr moved to put on Supply £30 to pay labourers for public work done and performed.

Mr. Burnham moved an address to His Excellency, praying he would cause to be laid before the House copies of all despatches from the Colonial Office relative to Judges fees.

Mr. Kerr moved the House go into committee of the whole on a Bill to establish certain Roads as Great Roads. It appears there were three distinct roads included in the Bill, which the Hon. J. H. Gray said he thought from what he had heard of it this must be "log rolling" (Hon. Secretary, "yes, it is," ironically, "but it is quite parliamentary"). He thought there were far too many great roads on the list at present.

Mr. Johnston was sorry for that. It should have been thought of sooner. Some sections of the country, whatever their necessities, could get no great roads, while other and more favoured sections got what great roads they asked for. As to log rolling he repudiated the idea; he never had asked a favour of that House, nor never would; but he would contend for what he was fairly entitled to. That section of the Province was doing an extensive business in the fisheries; there was a vast and increasing business doing there, and the place was fast growing into importance, and was much more entitled to great roads than other parts of the Province that had them.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery said the fisheries were prosecuted on the other side of the bay, and not where the road was asked for. He looked upon this claim as one brought in for the express purpose of matching one brought in a few days since by the Hon. Speaker. No, no.

Mr. Hatheway said make the thing general and tell him where the money was to come from, and he would consent to make as many great roads as they wished. But, he said, as it is now, there is not money to keep in repair the great roads already on the list, and must soon become a direct tax upon the Province. He was determined in the present state of the Province to oppose all increase of great roads.

Mr. Johnston again spoke in the highest terms of the locality and its claims on the Provincial funds.

Mr. Kerr indignantly repelled the imputation of log rolling, and threw it back on the accuser. He was a young member of the House, and unacquainted with the means resorted to by hon. members to obtain their ends. He would disdain such undue method to secure that to which he was fairly entitled. He found there were three roads embraced in the Bill, some one, he said, must have added a section to the Bill unknown to him. (The Bill was handed to him, and to his great surprise he discovered it to be his own handwriting. This he very ingenuously confessed, and apologised for the mistake, saying that it had entirely escaped his memory, which confession produced a laugh at the learned and hon. member's expense.)

Hon. Attorney General said for the information of hon. members who were not conversant with the term log rolling, he would read a definition of the term, which he did, to the effect that among lumberers it meant a general muster of hands and cattle to help a neighbor to roll the logs off his bank; but in parliamentary phrase it signified caw me caw thee, or help me and I'll help thee.

Progress was then reported.

THURSDAY, March 31.

Mr. Scoullar by leave presented a petition praying the Liquor Law may not be suspended. Referred to a Committee for all petitions relative thereto.

House went into a committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church to sell or mortgage certain lands, and otherwise apply them. Agreed to.

Hon. G. Hayward moved the House into a committee of the whole on a Bill to provide for a Bounty on killing wolves and bears. A slight discussion took place, during which it appeared the Province had paid the enormous sum of £1,200 in one year as such bounties. The Bill appeared to find little favour with the House, when, on motion of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, it was postponed for three months.

It being the order of the day, the House went into Supply, when the following grants were made: £100 to the commissioners at Bathurst for the erection of a Seamen's Hospital. Messrs. Smith, Johnston, Botsford, and the Hon. Secretary, said it should properly come out of the Seamen's Fund, and which fund it appeared, so far as Bathurst was concerned, *did not exist*. On the score of humanity then the above sum was sustained. A sum for deepening the channel in the River St. Croix at St. Andrews was asked for, but there being no petition to sustain it, nor no estimate of the expense furnished, it was thrown out. £220 15 9 for the Alms and Work House at St. John, for sick and disabled emigrants. £15 2 9 for do at Partridge Island. £50 for Thos. M'Avity on the question for sustaining this grant, Mr. Johnston made some very strong remarks reflecting both on the Government and on Mr. Perley the Emigrant Agent, to which Hon. J. H. Gray asked why he should attack the Government on this occasion? Mr. M'Avity was not employed by the Government, nor did this Government pay the Emigrant Agent his salary but the Home Government; as for two salaries being paid for the same work, it had not been shewn that it was the duty of the Emigrant Agent to attend the sick at Partridge Island.

Mr. Street said if the duty had been fairly done, the man was entitled to his pay.

Mr. Gray said Mr. Johnston spoke from rumor, and some of the public prints, and which in reality amounted to nothing. It was only a few days since that those public prints, which the hon. gentleman had thought good authority, had endeavoured to make the public believe there was a defalcation discovered of £5,000, and that the books had been mutilated to prevent the discovery. That House now knew that those statements were not true. If the hon. member had a charge to make, let him make it specifically, that the Government might know who and what to answer, and not attack them by a side wind. Such a course was neither fair nor manly. If he has a charge to make let him put it in writing, and the Government were prepared to meet it; but, said he, this the hon. member dare not do. As to M'Avity, he would state for the information of the hon. member, that he was appointed by the local authorities, but they having no funds, and the employment being necessary, he came to the Legislature for remuneration for his services, and as there was an Emigrant fund, he was entitled to be paid out

Mr. Johnston had made his statements late, but the hon. member did not himself oppose or deny them in 1851, when they were made by Mr. Ritchie against the Government, but fought with them, and coincided with their views. As to Mr. Perley, he had nothing personal against him, but he did not think it right that he should be receiving two salaries. He held the appointment of Emigrant Agent, and he thought it incompatible that he should be employed by this Government also. He had made his statement as a member of that House, and was willing to take the consequences, both as a public and a private individual. Mr. Perley had a good salary as an Emigration Agent, yet the Government chiefly employed his time, and kept him away from his office and his duties, and this was what he complained of.

Mr. Hatheway asked, was it a part of Mr. Perley's duty to attend on Partridge Island? He thought not. Mr. Perley was generally to be seen about the public buildings during the session; yet he would go for the grant to M'Avity.

Hon. J. H. Gray said persons making assertions should stand ready to prove them, or they would be attributed to sinister motives. If there were grounds for charges, put them in writing and substantiate them. Hon. Mr. Johnston had said that he, Hon. J. H. Gray, had made reply to the statements of Mr. Ritchie in 1851. He did not recollect at the moment whether he did or not; but he had now been assured by an hon. member that he took the same stand on that occasion as he had now taken. (This statement was corroborated by the Hon. Attorney General.)

Mr. Johnston thought the office was necessary, and the person performing the duty should be paid. Mr. M'Pherson was of the same opinion.

Mr. Styles would oppose this or any other Emigrant grant; there was something about it which was kept out of sight. Many years ago there were a lot of emigrants "emigrated" to this country, and the Emigrant Agent kept the money that was given to assist them in settling. (An hon. member—"That was Wedderburn, he's dead long ago.")

Mr. Newnham said it was difficult to get a man to go to the Island. Mr. M'Avity was one of the committee which was appointed to superintend the emigrants, which was a very unpleasant as well as a dangerous business, and he took the whole charge upon himself. It was of great benefit to the emigrants, and he should be paid out of the Emigrant fund. He was also employed by the Board of Health at St. John, and he ran the risk of his life in the performance of his duty, and was fully entitled to be paid.

Hon. Surveyor General said Partridge Island was the property of the Corporation, consequently they make the appointment. All emigrants contribute to the fund, and as the services were for their benefit he should be paid out of the fund. He thought the hon. member, Mr. Johnston, before he made charges against the Government, should look to a better source for information than either the *Morning News* or the *Freeman*. He had himself been accused by one of them of swindling the Common Council out of £2,000, which of course, as their characters were known, no one believed; yet it went to shew the rascalities to which such persons would descend. Mr. Perley had been employed by the Government, and had tendered very valuable services. And in such estimation were they held, that the Home Government sent him to the United States, to Mr. Crampton the British Minister, to furnish information relative to the fisheries; and he believed he had saved the Province from being sacrificed. As to these penny papers, the *News* and *Freeman*, and their despicable attacks, and *infamous lies*, he could only treat them with the contempt they deserved.

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The question for sustaining the grant was then put and carried 30 to 5. For filling up the blank the various sums were proposed, and £700 carried 23 to 11.

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On motion of Mr. Earle, the Bill to incorporate the Orange Lodges was made the order of the day for Monday, the 10th inst.

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The House then went in Committee on the Election Bill, introduced by the Government, when after an attack upon the bill made by Mr. Cutler, and a defence by the Attorney General, it was agreed upon, mutually, that the bill should be read through and progress reported, which was done.

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Mr. Taylor, moved to put on supply £159 15s. to be paid to James Boyd, Esq., for pay and travelling during the sessions of 1851, 1852, and 1853. The question was taken on the resolution, and decided in the negative. Also, for £250 for the extension of a public wharf at the foot of Regent-street, in the City of Fredericton; the like sum to be paid by the Corporation of the City. The question was taken on its going to supply, and was decided in the affirmative.

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The Resolution was sustained by a large majority. On motion of Mr. Cutler the blank was filled with £300, and unanimously adopted. Mr. Porter moved for a grant of £300 to the Seminary at St. Stephen.

Hon. Secretary warmly supported the grant; a number of wealthy individuals at Milltown had erected a Building at a cost of £1600. He had witnessed an examination of the School, and had never been so delighted.

Hon. Mr. Gray was not prepared to support the claim, as he thought it was understood last year that no further demand would be made. At the same time, he felt proud to the admirable state of the institution.

Capt. Robinson spoke in eulogistic terms of the School.

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Mr. McPhelim alluded to the grant allowed the Sackville Academy, and argued thence the propriety of giving an equal sum to the St. Stephen's Academy, which was one of equal importance. Mr. Williston had a return of the school at his lodgings;—the school was in a most efficient state, and he would cheerfully substantiate the claim.

Mr. Botsford, would support the school claim—the fact that 18 children attended this British school from the United States, spoke volumes in behalf of its utility.

Hon. Secretary would move £100 for the school, that is the amount granted to grammar schools.

The question being taken on the Resolution, it was decided in the affirmative. It was then moved to fill the blank with £150, to which £100 was moved as an amendment. The question being taken on the amendment, it was decided in the affirmative. The chairman left the chair, and asked leave to sit again.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

On a Bill to erect the Parish of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, into three distinct towns of Parishes.—(Mr. Goddard in the chair.)

Mr. English after reading and explaining the provision of the Bill, wished the Reporters in the gallery to take down what he asserted, that there had been no difference of opinion between him and his Colleague, R. Beardsley, Esq., up to the time of his lamented death; he wished this information to go abroad, particularly as he had been charged with entertaining opposite views, and an injurious impression had been attempted against him on that account. The hon. member explained that the people of Richmond, in number 160 had signed a petition, not caring how the parish of Woodstock is cut up if they can get the dividing line for Richmond where they want it. He was bound as a member for the County, to consider other Parishes in that County as well as Richmond;—he wished a fair and equitable division, in order to have a fair representation at the Council Board. He had prepared a Bill to divide the Parish of Woodstock into two Parishes, although there was a gentleman in the Upper Branch who wishes the Parish divided into three Parishes. He would endeavour to his duty *down stairs*, and if the Bill be lost *up stairs*, let the responsibility rest there.

Mr. Taylor argued for the division as mentioned in the Bill—he could not oppose a Bill that had been read in sessions, and supported by such a large body of tate-payers.

Mr. Pickard would go for Mr. English's amendment. The hon. member had to be responsible to his constituents for his action on the Bill, and he believed the hon. member was right, and that a majority of his constituents would justify him in dividing the Parish of Woodstock into two Parishes, instead of three.

Mr. Johnson had drawn a conclusion for his own mind, not from any thing he had heard, but from what he had seen in the hand-writing of the Bill. The division into three Parishes would throw the whole power of the Council Board into the hands of a few, and not to the people; he would support the division of two parishes, by which the people would be fairly represented. Mr. Needham said there was as much population in the Parish of Woodstock as in the rest of the whole County (by referring to a tabular report however, it was found to be a little over one-third.) The Hon. members advocated the Bill. Mr. English warmly supported his amendment, and said he did not like to see any man coming to hon. members of that House, and taking them by the button-hole.—The Chairman reported the Bill agreed to, with the amendment. House adjourned.

[*From the Liverpool Mail.*]

In the debate, upon the Canada Clergy's Reserve Bill, Lord John Manners expressed his surprise that the professedly conservative ministry of Lord Aberdeen should, at the very commencement of their career, take under their protection one of the leading revolutionary and levelling measures of the Whigs. And well he might!—for men of honour have an instinctive abhorrence of false professions, and always prefer meeting the open foe, to encountering the smiling, smooth-faced, complacent, but deadly enemy, in the form of a friend. Lord Aberdeen promised when he took office, to conduct the government on conservative principles; and the first thing he does, when in office, was to introduce Earl Grey's fatal measure for robbing the Protestant Churches in Canada!

It is our intention to enter into the history of the Church property in question, for we have long since made up our minds that after the numerous acts of spoliation which have recently taken place, under legislatorial sanction in this country, the confiscation of church property, not only in our colonial possessions, but in England itself, is only a question of time. The parliament of Canada, composed of rebels, encouraged and pardoned by the Whigs—of unprincipled adventurers and attorneys—of dissenters, papists, and republicans—have long had an envious and covetous eye on the lands originally granted by the crown, for the support of the churches of England and Scotland, and they will never rest satisfied until those lands are wholly diverted from their primary design. Their project was nearly fine during the imbecile government of Lord Grey; and when his lordship was glad to join in the retreat with lord John Russell, from office, the loyal men, and the clergy of Canada, gained a breathing time, by the accession of Lord Derby, and flattered themselves, that they had escaped from the merciless havoc of internal rebels and external enemies. The Earl of Derby's ministry was protective; it produced unbounded joy in the colony; the thunder-cloud was supposed to have passed away. But alas! Lord Derby's intervention proved to be but a short truce. Lord Aberdeen's come in, as a Conservative, with the Whigs on his back, and Sir William Molesworth with Lord Grey's church robbery bill in his pocket.

What the House of Lords may do, in this dilemma, in defence of the Church, and in the discharge of their duty, we shall not presume to conjecture. But so far as the British House of Commons are concerned, we abandon the defence—we give up the lands at once—and simply for the reason we have given above, that the House, as it is now constituted, is influenced by impulses incompatible with the preservation of the religious institutions of the British empire.

The confiscation of church property at home, and beyond the seas, as we have said, is only a question of time. We are most inflexibly convinced of this fact, however startling it may appear. The problem with us is, which shall come under the hands of the executioner first—landed property, or church property! Upon this point we have not yet made up our minds, and for this reason. Immediate and pressing necessity, arising from financial mismanagement, or an overwhelming derangement of our commercial system, of which we already see the signs, would instantly lead to a revocation, not of the edict of Nantes, but to that of Threadneedle street, to a stoppage of the ways and means, to a taxation rebellion, to an impossibility of collecting, even by force, the required revenue, in which case, by no means less probable than the navigation of the Atlantic by steam was only a few years ago, snap would go the golden chain, down go the fundholder, and the readjustment would, perhaps, after two or three years of struggling, leave him sixty shillings

Could church property stand this shock? Why not?—will be the answer, seeing that it is as much real property as that belonging to any company, corporation, or individual! No doubt that in law, in reason, in justice, and morality, such property ought to be held as sacred as a private dwelling-house, the goods in a man's shop, the cash in his pocket, and the watch under his pillow. But unfortunately, the liberal opinions of the day do not countenance any such nice distinctions. Nine-tenths of the enlightened householders who return members to parliament believe, and are encouraged by their representatives to believe, that church property is *their* property, that corporate property is *their* property, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London dine off *their* plate and at *their* expense; and believing this can we wonder that they see no analogy between property in trust and property in possession?

But we shall not fire our readers on a subject not very palatable to any one who has anything to lose. Return then to Canada; the robbery there is not only planned, but almost half completed. But we beg it to be understood that we do not charge the loyal people of Canada with any participation in these nefarious transactions, or with any countenance given by them to the spoliation we deem so criminal. On the contrary we give them credit for resisting and opposing it to the utermost. They have fought and bled, have suffered and been insulted, in the cause of right and justice, in favour of a thankless mother country, and in defence of themselves and families. And against whom? Republican rebels—men who sent hired delegates, the apologist of traitors, to the British House of Commons—men who fawned with congenial scoundrels from the United States to honour England and aggrandise themselves. These men were the allies of whig governments of late years. The way to office and emolument in Canada, for a long period, was through the rebel camp. He had the best chance of preferment who threatened to tear the crown from the brow of Queen Victoria; and, if he did not actually commit murder with his own hands, he was esteemed, in the colonial office, an especial favourite if he merely was a passive observer of the burning of houses and the destruction of property!

Statistics of Emigration.—On Wednesday was printed a parliamentary paper, obtained by Mr. Hume, of all vessels belonging to the United Kingdom cleared outward with passengers at the custom house of Great Britain, and Ireland, from the 16th of June to the 31st of December, 1852, both days inclusive, under the inspection of emigration officers. The totals are given for the year 1852. From London, in the course of last year, the registered tonnage of the emigrant ships was 124,826; the officers numbered 762; the cooks, carpenters, and stewards, 825; able seamen, 2,869; ordinary seamen, 638; landsmen, 251; boys, 661; total number of the crews was 6,006; of the emigrants from London there were 15,257 men, 7,964 women, and 9,026 children, making 31,247. From Liverpool, in the year, the registered tonnage of the ships was 368,294; the crews numbered 11,954; and the emigrants—men, women and children, 137,331. From Plymouth the registered tonnage of the ships was 50,957; the crews, 335; and the emigrants numbered 8,440. From Glasgow and Greenock the registered tonnage of the ships that sailed in the year was 27,850; the crews, 1,278; the emigrants, 11,512. From Belfast 1,560 emigrants sailed; from Galway, 774; from Limerick, 7,007; from Londonderry, 4,662; from Queenstown, 7,468; from Sligo and outports the number of emigrants was 1,816; and from Waterford and New Ross 5135. The total number of emigrants last year from Great Britain and Ireland, under the inspection of emigration officers, was 221,086.

Lecture by the Rev. Tresham Gregg, of Dublin.—On Monday evening, the Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, D.D., of Dublin delivered a lecture in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street, "On the contrasted heroisms of the sacred and profane character, as illustrated in the history of Jacob." The public announcements of the lecture were headed by an intimation that half the proceeds would go to the Irish Society, and from a second heading the lecture appeared to be under the auspices of the "Royal Orange Institution of Great Britain; Royal Albert Lodge No. 16." The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Hakesley, incumbent of Claughton, and at the conclusion of the lecture, on the proposition of the Rev. David James, seconded by the Rev. W. F. Taylor, thanks were voted to Dr. Gregg for his lecture and a vote of thanks was also passed to the chairman.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Alleged Perversion of Lady Peel and her Daughter.—The *Morning Herald* and *Morning Advertiser*, of Saturday last, announced, in somewhat positive terms that Lady Peel had joined the Romish communion. There is no truth whatever in the statement, nor another put forth by the same journals, to the effect that Miss Peel has also joined the Roman Catholic Church, preparatory to her marriage with the Hon. T. Stonor, son of Lord Camoys, a Roman Catholic peer. Both ladies attended divine service yesterday at the Stringardens Episcopal Chapel of Ease.—*Morning Post* of Monday.

Nova Scotia House of Assembly March 28.—The address to the Queen on the subject of the Fisheries, was taken up on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, and read.

Mr. Wier objected to the passage which stated that the United States pursued towards us an "illiberal policy," and to that part which declared that no equivalent could be given in exchange for our fisheries.

Mr. Lewis M. Wilkins was not satisfied on the latter point, but as there was no doubt the British Government would make treaties without reference to us, we ought to express ourselves strongly, and perhaps the address should pass as it was.

Mr. Martin I. Wilkins was astonished to hear such sentiments. (Laughter.) Instead of supposing that the Mother Country could be justified or excused for ceding away our Fisheries, he maintained that the British Ministry had *no such right*. For every $500,000 of exports we sent to the United States, that country made us pay into their treasury $100,000, and only gave us back $100,000. No equivalent could be given for our Fisheries. There was no reason why the United States should not trade with us freely; without asking any sacrifice on our part, except a similar Free Trade! but no! they want us to give them, in addition to Free Trade, the most valuable property we possess, and cannot take without encroaching on our rights. They must have Fish, and they are now obliged to buy our Fish. Why should we give they have taken from us, the amount of millions of dollars annually?

Mr. Marshall and the Hon. Attorney General advocated the Address, which passed without the division.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, April 6, 1853.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The elections of members of the Common Council came off on Tuesday last, and although in some of the Wards, as will appear by the subjoined statement, they were vigorously contested, yet we are happy to say—with an unimportant exception—they were quietly and peaceably conducted. Whether the people, by Ballot,