days time — day of A. D. 18 before me and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for said County of , who saith that he believes that intoxicating liquors were, and still are kept and deposited by of in [describing the place where the liquors are supposed to be kept] in said County, (or by some person whose name is unknown to the said , not being authorized to sell liquors within the said County, and that the said liquors are intended for illegal sale, [if it be the fact, and it is desired to search of declaring to me, etc.]) and that the said believes that intoxicating liquors have been sold in the dwelling house of the said by him or with his consent, within one week next before the date hereof."]—Sworn at the day of A.D. 18 . J. S., J. P.

(J)

To any Constable or Peace Officer of

Information having been given to me, that intoxicating liquors are kept and deposited by of in [describing the place as in the information] in said County, and that they are intended for illegal sale [or otherwise, according to the information]; You are commanded to search the said premises, and if such liquors are there found, then to seize and take them to a place of security, to be there kept until disposed of by law: Also to apprehend the said [or, the people keeping or depositing the same] and bring him forthwith before me or some other Justice, to shew cause why such liquors should not be forfeited, and be otherwise dealt with according to law.—Dated this day of , A. D. 18 . J. S., J. P.

(K)

We A. B. of C. D. of and E. F. of are held and firmly bound unto the Queen in the sum of one hundred pounds, for which payment to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed and dated this day of , A. D. 18 .

Whereas the said A. B. was on the day of convicted before one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the County of , of selling (or keeping for sale, as the case may be) intoxicating liquors contrary to law, and has given notice of his intention to appeal from the above;

Now if the said shall prosecute his appeal with effect, or pay double the sum, penalties, and costs which have been imposed against him by the said conviction, in the event of the conviction being affirmed, and shall not during the pendency of the appeal violate any of the provisions of an Act intituled "An Act to prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors," then this obligation to be void, otherwise of force.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of } A.B. [L.S.] C.D. [L.S.] E.F. [L.S.]

Form of Conviction.

(Which may be adapted to any case under this Act.)

to wit:—Be it remembered, that on the day of in the year of our Lord , at in the said County, is convicted before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, on the information of for that he did, on the day of keep for sale at [describe the place] in the said County, intoxicating liquors, to wit: [state the description and number and kind of packages] contrary to law, wherefore I adjudge the said packages forfeited, and that the said pay a fine of and also the costs of to the said [the prosecutor] for his costs in this behalf, and in default of payment forthwith, to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol at in the said County, to be there kept for three months, unless the said several sums be sooner paid.

Given under my hand this day of in the year of our Lord . J. S. [L. S.]

If the offence be importing, bringing into the Province, or transporting from place to place, it shall be plainly described instead of the words keep for sale at the first asterisk (*) and if the vessels or carriages are condemned, then insert at the second asterisk (*) "and vessels or conveyances [describing them] in which the said liquors were imported," [or whatever the offence is.]

NAVAL AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette of 1st March.*)

Britannia, 120, Captain T. R. Carter, late flag ship of Vice-Admiral Dundas, C.B., ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon, the 24th ult., from the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, 39 days from Malta, owing to contrary winds. She brought home about 100 men of the lost Tiger, who, together with their officers, will undergo the form of trial by Court-Martial for their participation in that catastrophe. Her crew, now mustering between 550 and 600 men, are in good health. They have not suffered from any want of provisions on their protracted voyage. Her ship's complement was reduced to the above number from 1,000 men by cholera at Varna, and by sending a large number of Seamen and Marines into the trenches.

Neptune 120, Captain Fredk. Hutton, arrived at Spithead, on the 5th ult., from Malta, which she left on Tuesday, Jan. 11, with 260 Military invalids from the Hospitals in the Bosphorus, being sick and wounded Soldiers from the Army before Sebastopol. They are from almost every Regt. at the seat of war. It is quite moving to hear how they speak of Miss Nightingale and the female nurses. All these invalids came home in charge of Captain Gregory of the 14th Foot. The Neptune passed Gibraltar on the 25th, and has been just two months since she left Spithead for Malta. She left all her stores at Malta Dockyard that were not necessary to bring the ship to England. She has proved herself a noble three-decker, and in every way a truly "first rate" man-of-war.—She beat the St. George by a week in the run out.

An augmentation of half a Battalion of Royal Engineers and 500 Sappers and Miners is ordered to take place immediately, which will give four companies of 120 Non-Commissioned Officers and men each. The Company at Corfu is also to be made up to 120.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—In consequence of its being intended to augment the strength of the Royal Artillery in the Crimea by several Batteries of Foot and Horse Artillery, it is in contemplation to reorganize the Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers, so as that every available disciplined man, both of the Horse and Foot Artillery and Rocket Brigade, may do duty as Gunners only, whereas a number of efficient Artillery men are taken as grooms for the purpose of driving.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

The following Infantry Regiments will be raised to a strength of 85 Officers (4 Field Officers, 16 Captains, 40 Subalterns, and 8 Staff,) 140 Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, &c., and 2,000 Rank and File, making 2,17 of all ranks, of which it is intended that 1,600 should be always on active service—1st Royal Regiment, (1st Battalion,) 2nd King's Own, 7th Fusiliers, 9th Regt., 13th, 18th Royal Irish, 19th, 20th, 21st Fusiliers, 23rd (R. W. Fus.), 28th, 30th, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 41st (Welch Fusiliers), 44th, 47th, 57th, 59th, 61st, 63rd, 69th L. I., 70th, 77th, 82nd, 86th L. I., 87th (Royal Irish) L. I., 92nd (Gordon Highlanders), 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders), 95th (Derbyshire), Connaught Rangers, 88th, 90th L. I., 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders), 94th, 95th, 97th.

Additions will be made to the Foot Guards, the Officers remaining on their present establishment, three Battalions (2,345 of all ranks,) Coldstream and Foot Fusilier Guards of Ireland each (2,129 of all ranks). The Cavalry and Horse Brigade will, however, have Battalions of 68 Officers, 143 Sergeants, 25 Buglers, and 2,000 rank and file.

Regiments in India remain at their present establishment. The Regiments returning from India, on their service abroad, at their establishment of 5 Officers, 31 Non-Commissioned Officers, and 1,200 rank and file.

PROMOTIONS.—Colonel Ford, of the Royal Engineers, from Fort George, visited Aberdeen the preceding month, and examined a small building at the near end of the north pier, as a site on the lower side of the water, for a fresh water, with a view to report to the Board as to improving the coast defences. It is likely that one or two guns will be in a small battery reserved to, and that battery will be put up on the south side, in which six guns will be planted. The guns are movable (on a pivot), and command a wide and long range. Colonel Ford has other places along the coast on a similar

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., March 22, 1855.

If we except the passage of two important Bills through the Assembly during the week, *i. e.* the Election and Prohibitory Bills, we have nothing to offer our readers in the shape of news. The death of the Emperor Nicholas appears to be the only stock in trade at present on hand, but as even that is not fully confirmed, and the turn that affairs in Europe may take are equally problematical, we forbear at present to offer any opinion. We trust however that in our next issue we shall be enabled to offer something on which the politician may speculate.

THE YANKEES WAKING UP.

It appears from late American papers that the King of Sardinia has gratuitously supplied the American nation with a ship load of "*convicted felons*," the offscourings of his country, and landed them *free of expense* in New York, to help to swell the population of our great republicans, Slave holding, and Thief loving neighbours. A portion of the American Press have taken this act of his Sardinian Majesty as an insult upon their free and enlightened Institutions; but how they can so construe it, we confess ourselves at a loss to discover. It is an old axiom that actions speak louder than words: and judging them by that standard, we think they have little with which to blame his Sardinian Majesty. It is a matter of notoriety to us of the Colonies, that if a soldier deserts the British colours, and accompanies his desertion with robbery, or even murder, he has invariably been, not only acquitted by the American authorities, but applauded, patronized and protected in consequence. Witness the reception of *Mitchell, M'Kenzie, Pagnuse*, and fifty other traisonous vagabonds, and jail birds, who had escaped by the skin of their teeth, the British gallows. Were they not lionized, feasted and applauded to the very echo?—And does not this say to the King of Sardinia, and to all the civilized nations of the earth, as plain as actions can speak, that Republicanism and Outlawry are synonimous terms!

That there are honest men among the Americans, we are ready to admit: men who are ashamed of trickery and dissembling, to which as a people, they are villainously addicted; but as further comment from us is unnecessary, we will call upon an honest American, the Editor of the Boston *Daily Chronicle*, and allow him to speak for himself:—

"Every fugitive European who has been tried and sentenced by the legal tribunals of his native country, has been received in New York as a persecuted individual. Such reception, of course, conveying a most cutting reflection upon the court which had passed sentence upon the fugitive. A sort of bounty has thus been offered for foreign criminals and malcontents. What wonder then that the governments of the Old World, seeing the great affection that we have always manifested for their outlaws and Botany Bay convicts, for the contents of the penitentiary hulks of the Mediterranean should take us at our word, and send us as many of those favorite gentry as they could!—The papers are down with great emphasis upon the Belgic, Swiss and Sardinian authorities for shipping their reprobates, *sospetti*, and beggars to this country. Have they not been encouraged to do so aforetime? They probably imagine that they are doing us a particular service. They suppose that we, as a nation, are particularly enamored of thieves, assassins, seditious personages, gallows birds and all that sort of ware, and we have shown that they have a right to think so. Was not the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, while Minister to the Court of St. James', very near being made a martyr of by the Press, for venturing to make what might be constructed into a slightly disrespectful allusion to the memory of the illustrious Jack Cade? For years, the best certificate to favor and countenance which an alien could bring to certain parts of this country has been the copy of his conviction for assault with intent to kill upon his sovereign, or for a conspiracy to transform his native country into a scene of blood-shed, civil war, and misery. In other words, the sentence of a foreign criminal court has been, in certain parts of this country, a passport to society, to business connections, and a recommendation even for appointment to office. The idea is now just beginning to dawn upon us, that it is possible once in a while for an European tribunal to be right in its sentences and convictions, that now and then a foreign political outlaw, instead of being a martyr in the cause of human rights, is nothing more nor less than a pestilent, vicious fellow, who fully merited the punishment bestowed upon him by his own government. If we never had given direct and unmistakable encouragement to these shipments of criminals which are now complained of, the expected arrival of the Sardinian frigate Des-Geneys at New York from Genoa with its sixty or seventy Italian ruffians, would be a sufficient justification for an immediate declaration of war against Sardinia, but the King of that country probably supposes that we are laying us under a lasting obligation to his Majesty by this and other shipments of Sardinian villainy. These sort of people are manufactured into martyrs and saints in the great American Emporium, he probably said to himself, when he ordered them to be transferred, 'in their linked sweetness,' from his dungeons to the decks of the Des-Geneys."

HARD TIMES.

On this subject Mr. J. Hacker, *Owner, Master, and Crew*, as he very facetiously styles himself of the "PORTLAND PASSAGE BOAT," a little gem of a Paper published in Portland, Maine, has the following graphic, quaint and irrefutable remarks: and as it points so clearly to the dispelling of the sophistries of "Free Trade," we, as advocates for the employment of our own people, rather than foreigners, feel great pleasure in laying it before our readers:—

HARD TIMES.—An exchange paper says, we suppose most of our readers know something about "hard times," but they may not all understand the cause. Those who would like a little light upon this subject, will please read the following from the Albany Journal:—

Is it any marvel that we have "hard times," when the following articles and value appear in the list of imports during the last year?

Lead, to the amount of	$5,181,613
Steel and iron,	24,073,609
Railroad iron,	12,205,218
Hardware and cutlery,	9,648,591
Dry goods,	77,052,733 !!!!

At least two-thirds of these hundred and thirty millions of imports could have been manufactured in this country. If they had been, not only would employment have been furnished to many thousands of men and women at home, but the money sent abroad to pay for them, would have remained in the country, to ward off the "pressure" under which the country is now suffering.

What would we think of the "hard times" complaints of a family living on a fifty acre farm, and composed of half a dozen full grown boys and girls, whose account of purchases, expenses, &c., should own thus:—

52 weeks' washing,	$25
Making three dozen shirts,	12
25 pairs of hose,	12
25 bushels of potatoes,	20
Hired help in house and on farm,	200
Apples, corn, vegetables, &c.	100
Pork, poultry, beef, &c.	200

Would any one find it difficult to account for the hard times experienced in that household?—The prompt verdict of the whole neighbourhood would be, they deserved all they were suffering! because, if they had worked themselves, and produced, as they could have done, all that they purchased, they would not only have been free from embarrassment, but possessed of a handsome surplus.

If, as a nation, we would avert "hard times" in the future, we must produce more and buy less—keep at home the millions we now send abroad for articles which we can produce ourselves.

There are, in this country, at this moment, at least one hundred thousand workers of cotton, wool, iron, and steel, idle. All of them are suffering, and many of them are obliged to beg—because the party in power are opposed to a Protective Tariff.

COMMON COUNCIL.—THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

The Board met yesterday, when the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas it appears by a report of Mr. Ritchie's remarks made in the House of Assembly, in opposition to a Bill sent by the Common Council to the Legislature, relating to the Public Debt and Landed property of the Corporation, he used language highly derogatory to the members of the Common Council as a body, stigmatizing the Bill as sanctioning the damnable doctrine of repudiation and spoliation worse than the course taken some years ago by the State of Pensylvania; and his surprise that a Corporate body whom it was necessary to restrain by an Act of Parliament a few years ago, should presume to come before the Legislature and ask them to cancel the Bonds and deprive the Creditors of the only security they possessed.

Wherefore the said statements are wholly without foundation, and the Common Council cannot suppose that Mr. Ritchie is ignorant of the fact that the restraining Law was the voluntary act of the Common Council at that time, for the special benefit and security of the Corporation Creditors; and the Common Council would not insult Mr. Ritchie's understanding so much as to believe for a moment that he could see in the short Bill before the Legislature, repudiation or cancelling of the Bonds, or a wish to deprive the creditors of the only security they possessed. But on the reverse it was intended by the Common Council as means of paying and reducing the Debt and placing any part of the Debt unpaid on a better basis than now exists, which the *gratuitous* services of the Common Council have been strenuously exerted year by year to effect, Therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this Council that the course pursued by Mr. Ritchie and the remarks published as made by the Hon. the Executive Councillor and member of this County, are highly disrespectful and insulting to the members of the Common Council individually and collectively, and derogatory to him as a Representative of this County.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the City papers.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This great festival was duly celebrated by the Irish in St. John.

In the evening a number of Irishmen of all creeds and persuasions, supped together at the St. John Hotel. The room was very tastefully decorated with flags, pictures inscriptions &c. There were in all about eighty persons present including guests.—George Carvill, Esq., J. P., President of the St Patrick's Society, filled the chair, and discharged the duties of his position in excellent style. Mr. Robert Armstrong filled the vice Chair. Amongst the guests were the representatives of the sister societies of St. George and St. Andrew.

The first toast was "*The Day, and all who honor it.*" in proposing which the Chairman remarked how wide-world was the observance of the day. Even in the Crimea thousands of our brave country men were celebrating, not he hoped in the camp and trenches before Sebastopol but the city itself. Then followed the usual loyal toast, the ladies, the sailors and soldiers of the allied powers, &c., &c. A number of volunteer toast were also given—but most fortunately in the estimation of those who wished to enjoy the brief time at their disposal, the speeches were few and short. There were several excellent songs sung, &c., &c. On the whole the evening passed off most agreeably, and shortly before twelve o'clock the Company having drunk their next merry meeting in a bumper, broke up in excellent humour with themselves and the whole world.—*Freeman.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening Samuel R. Thomson, Esq., delivered a lecture on the *Assyrian Empire* to a crowded house. His description of the Rise, Progress and Fall of this Empire and of the great cities, Nineveh and Babylon were very interesting. The exact fulfilment of prophecy in many cases was pointed out, and the labours of Layard, in bringing to light so many memorials of the grandeur and history of Nineveh, were fully panegyrised. Alluding to our own native country and its vast territory, in the light of God's providence, he made some beautiful remarks, among which was one in reference to Britain's apparent declining state at the present moment, which he justly attributed to God's indignation against our rulers, who in almost every concern of moment, allow themselves to be governed by motives of *expediency* rather than *correct principle*. The latter subject should be made a matter of deep thought by all. Among many of the legislators in the colonies as well as of the mother country this woeful procedure seems to be adopted. Governments, professing true christianity, must expect God's chastisements, if they do not govern according to His word.

Next Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Bennett will lecture on the *Mede Persian Empire.*—*Observer.*

THE NEW DEAD HOUSE.—This receptacle for the unfortunate, instead of an old stable perched in the old burial ground, is now a very pretty building of freestone, occupying the space between the Jail and Registry Office; in it is every requirement. On entering, is the Receiving Room; next is the Dissecting Room, and concomitant requirements; up stairs is the Court Room, fitted up in a proper manner for the Coroner and Jury, in fact all that is required is there and respectable. All the tables in the lower rooms are zinced, and the town water is introduced. A meed of praise is due to the authors of this much wished for consummation.

THE MAILS.

It is rather a singular circumstance, that while exertions are being made in almost every department of this moving world, that the Mails, so far as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are concerned, stand in "*statu quo.*" There was a time when the Mails across the Atlantic were brought in the old Gun Brigs, and we were not unfrequently three, and even four months, without an English Mail, and when the Mail did arrive the land carriage from Halifax to this City "gave us pause" generally of from four to six days more. The Mail Steamer now, thanks to Cunard and the English Government, brings them with a regularity and speed that leaves no room for complaint; but how is it with the transit from Halifax to this City? Why precisely where it was in the by-gone days of the old Gun Brigs. Broken winded horses, shattered sleds, mud sloughs and snow storms make up the eventful history, and the transport of the Mails from Halifax to St. John still occupy from three to four days.

Now, if no one will assay to offer a remedy for this commercial disability, we will. Imprimus then our plan is this—let some speculative individual fit out with a screw propeller, a small boat, say such a one as John Walker is now offering for sale: let her be well appointed, and so soon as the arrival of the Mail is Telegraphed, let her start for Windsor, where she will arrive in time to receive the Mail from Halifax, a distance of forty miles, together with passengers and baggage, and return to this City without delay; by this regulation the delay in the delivery of letters and papers, instead of four or five days, would seldom exceed twenty hours. A mail grant from the Government, an extra penny on letters, and the freight of passengers and baggage, would, while it made it a good paying concern, also afford commercial facilities beyond calculation. We trust this hint will not be thrown away on our men of business.

NEW COLLINS STEAMER.—It is stated that Mr. Collins and his associates have adopted the model of their new vessel, designed to replace the Arctic, and to meet the opposition of the Persia (Cunarder.) She will be 317 feet long, which is about 37 feet longer than the present ships, and the capacity of her cylinders and the power of her machinery will be 50 per cent, greater than those of any American steamship afloat. It is expected that she will cross the Atlantic from dock to dock in nine days.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

At the Sessions on Tuesday, there was rather a large attendance of Justices.

The report on accounts was a lengthy one, and the accounts themselves formed quite a pile. Some remarks were made, in the report, on a charge in the account of the Alms House Commissioners for a lancet case and pencil case presented by them to Dr. Fitch, as a mark of their regard for his great attention, while serving as a physician to the Alms House.

Mr. Parks declined to sign a report relative to some assessments made in the Parish of Portland. Owners of mill property there were only assessed for the value of the mill property and machinery—the real estate not the personal—while in the city persons are assessed on both. Hon. Mr. Simonds said that this had been invariably the custom. The mill proprietors were never assessed on the deals and other loose property about their mills. If the Sessions thought they should be, then the whole assessment was faulty in that respect. After some further observations the report was accepted.

It may be as well here to state that subsequently an appeal was send from the Messrs. Peters, against the Lancaster assessment; and, on the evidence of the Mayor and others, it appeared that the assessors of that parish assessed the appellants on a mill they had intended to build, but which was not yet commenced.

All the outlying parishes this year elected their parish officers, and the returns were laid before the Session for confirmation. When the Portland list was read when Hon. Mr. Simonds moved that the appointment of Mr. Wilson, collector, be not confirmed for the present, as he had not yet rendered his accounts for last year, and it would be a bad precedent to confirm his election under such circumstances.

Mr. Ruel, Assistant Common Clerk, said Mr. Wilson had lodged his accounts that morning, but he had not had time to examine them.

The question was then raised whether the Sessions had the power to withhold its approval of the choice of the people.

Ald. Keans and Mr. Lockhart contended they had not. If the man was a defaulter let him be punished according to law; but if the people choose to elect him, the Sessions should not attempt to nullify the election.

Hon. Mr. Simonds replied and a discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Simonds said Mr. Keans seemed to wish to meddle in the affairs of the Parish of Portland, take them out of the hands of the Magistrates, and becoming a parish Atlas, bear them all on his own shoulders. The Magistrates of Portland did not meddle with city matters. Mr. Keans said he was a Magistrate for the city and county of St. John, and did no more than he had a right to do.

The law being referred to by the Recorder, it appeared the Sessions had no choice, and all the elections were confirmed. Mr. Robinson petitioned the Board to be appointed Collector of Taxes for Lancaster, as he had received the requisite number of votes, but the Town Clerk had refused to take his name, declaring that he was a candidate himself. Mr. Robinson was appointed, and now Lancaster has two collectors, so that the ratepayers will be dunned to their hearts content.

A petition was presented from the Collector of the Parish of Simonds, praying that he may be allowed his full per centage; this he had charged, and was therefore a defaulter to the amount of £4 8s., which sum, after several motions and divisions, was allowed him, the magistrates of that parish stating that his duties were very great and ill requited.

A petition from Robert Bowes, Town Clerk of Simonds, to be remunerated for extra labour caused him by the operation of the law for the local government of counties, towns and parishes, was referred to a committee. Some of the justices saying the sovereign people should pay for the trouble they gave.

Hon. Mr. Simonds handed in the account of the expenditure on roads, &c., in Portland for the past year, from which it appeared that there is on hands a balance of £151. He moved that James Gallagher, Esq., be reappointed commissioner, and paid a high compliment to that gentleman for the way in which he discharged the duty.

Mr. Lockhart thought the appointment of a member of that Board to a situation in which he would expend money, for which he should account to the Board, illegal; he thought also that the Commissioner should be resident in the parish, and therefore (though he had the highest respect for Mr. Gallagher) he would move the appointment of Mr. Henry Travis.

Hon. Mr. Simonds contended that the appointment was not illegal, and that it would be a curse to the parish to displace Mr. Gallagher. The question of the legality of the appointment was tried last year, on an appeal before Judge Parker, who decided that it was not illegal. In these matters Portland was governed by a special law, which he called on the Clerk to read.

There was a good deal of talk as to the legality of the appointment. The Recorder seemed to think the appointment illegal, but he was not the legal adviser of the Board; the Common Clerk was; so Mr. Ruel gave his opinion. Mr. Parks and others spoke in favour of the appointment, and on a division the motion of Mr. Simonds was carried by a large majority.

The committee of the Registry Office referred back to the Sessions several accounts of Mr. Drury's. He presented bills for carpenter's work, same £17, for putting up a porch and shelves; and the accounts for office furniture, for coals, stoves, stove-pipes, brushes hammers, &c. No one pretended to say that anything except the carpenter's work should be paid for, and some thought this part of the Bill should be referred back to the committee and they should get the work valued and pay the amount of this bill and reject all the others. A pretty round sum was granted the Mayor to pay the expenses of the constable employed in pursuit of the homicides who were suffered to escape from Carleton and other expenses incurred in that wild-goose chase, and it was ordered that an application be made to the government to refund the money.

His Worship the Mayor also moved that the Alms House Commissioners be required to lay the regulations of the Alms House before the Sessions. The Superintendent, he said, refused to give any information and he wanted to know what the regulations were. His Worship complained of the non-reception of some person and of the way in which matters were conducted, but he did not enter into particulars. Ald. King also complained that on a former occasion a man suffering from fits had sent over from Carleton we did not be admitted by the Commissioners, though he evidently had a just claim to admission. He was called an imposter, &c. Mr. Sears doubted whether they could impound the books. At magistrates are ex-officio visitors to the Alms House. Mr. H. G. Simonds said they ought to be careful how they meddled with those who had charge of that institution and did so much work for nothing; he thought all Magistrates should have the right of admitting paupers, &c.—*Freeman.*

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

We extract the following paragraph from "The Army and Navy Register and Woolwich Gazette" of the first instant. It confirms the statement in our last number, as to the Emperor Napoleon's intention of taking the command of his army in the storming of Sebastopol:—

"Many parties doubted the opinion we expressed before the commencement of the war that, when it did take place, Napoleon Bonaparte would take the command of his army in person. There is now, however, a certainty that he will do so before many weeks elapse, as every preparation is making in Paris for his departure for the seat of war."

PETRIFIED BODIES.—The Dayton (Ohio) Empire gives an account of several bodies having been found in a state of petrifaction in an old graveyard near Germantown. One of the bodies is that of Mrs. Loy, which had been buried 24 years. The shroud and all the covering on the body had disappeared, but the body was perfect except the right leg, from the knee to the ankle joint, where the flesh appeared to be wasted away and lay at the bottom of the coffin in a substance resembling ashes mixed with sand. The body was stone of a drab color, with a smile on her face which she wore when she died. A grandchild was also exhumed, and found also to be stone, but not so perfect. The hair on the head was the same as in life.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, about half past 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. It made a rumbling noise, and caused furniture &c, to shake violently.

(*Correspondence of New Brunswicker.*)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 19th.

Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Harding, the House went in Committee on a Bill to authorize the Mayor and Corporation of St. John to dispose of certain city property. Hon. Solicitor General in the chair.

Mr. Harding alluded to the city debt, and the punctual and satisfactory manner in which the Corporation had paid the interest on the bonds, &c. There was property belonging to the city, however, that was unproductive, although it would sell for a large amount. The Bill was to authorise the sale of those lands, the proceeds to be applied towards paying off the city debt. The bill had been sometime before the public, and as there was no petitions against it he hoped it would pass, and hoped his hon. friend (Hon. Mr. Ritchie) would so far, overcome his prejudice as to throw no serious obstacle in the way.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie was surprised to hear the hon. member talk of prejudices. He held bonds of his own, for my part, as well as bonds belonging to others. The Common Council several years ago were so extravagant that the bond-holders were obliged to apply to the Legislature for an Act to prevent the further waste of city property. That was all the security they had got. Deprive them of that, and what would the bonds be worth? What confidence could they have in a Common Council that passed a vote a short time ago to pay Mr. Lawton's claim, with the costs, thus sacrificing the property of the bond holders who had exercised forbearance, and never sued them, to pay one who had pursued a contrary course. He was surprised that a Corporate Body whom it was necessary to restrain by Act of Parliament a few years ago, should presume to come before the legislature and ask them to cancel the bonds, and deprive the creditors of the only security they possessed. He hoped the House would never sanction the doctrine of repudiation, and the bill before them proposed a course of repudiation and spoliation worse than the course taken some years ago by the State of Pensylvania.

Mr. Wilmot had always been opposed to such measures as the bill before the Committee, and had made up his mind to oppose this, unless he found it supported by all his colleagues for the city and county. He was rather surprised, however, to hear his hon. colleague, who was so much in favor of extending to the people the power of self-government—he was surprised to hear him protest against giving the Common Council the power to dispose of the city property. The bond-holders would have a Council elected annually to look to for their money; a Council elected under the ballot system, too!

Mr. Ritchie would rather hold on to the security he had got, than the sort of security proposed by the bill, notwithstanding his admiration of the ballot (laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Tilley contended that the bill would not deprive the bond-holders of all security, as had been represented, as the Act authorised them to assess the city for £1,000 a year, towards paying the interest. The Corporation had hitherto managed to pay the interest without levying that assessment.

Mr. Street said they ought to be very cautious how they sanctioned anything like repudiation. He had not examined the measure as thoroughly as he wished, and hoped the Committee would consent to report progress. After some further discussion progress was reported.

On motion of Mr. Hathaway, the House went in Committee on a Bill to authorise the appointment of a Harbor Master at Indiantown, whose duty it shall be to keep the wharves clear so that the steamers may approach, the wood boats (excepting those having *bona fide* cargoes on board for the market) to be stationed on the opposite side of the river.

The bill was strenuously supported by Messrs. Ritchie, Hathaway and Earl. It was stated that wood-boats not having any business to transact at the port, encumbered the wharves so that passengers are frequently obliged to cross some four or five of them before they can reach the shore, much to their inconvenience, and somewhat to their peril. Mr. Harding said they could not be too cautious how they placed restraints upon commerce, and at his suggestion the committee rose and reported progress.

The House then went into Committee on Supply.

Mr. Harding moved for a grant of pounds, to be placed in the hands of the Government, to increase the pay of the Tide-Waiters at the port of St. John. Mr. H. argued strongly in favor of the grant. Last year there was a sum of money left in the hands of the Government for the purpose of meeting any contingencies that might arise in the Revenue Department, and they increased the pay of some of the superior officers, but left the tide-waiters to get along the best way they could upon their old wages, although many of them were men who had grown grey in the service—men who had families to support—and the cost of living was double what it was some years ago. The tide-waiters were liable to be called upon any moment to serve—by night as well as by day—had to tick their lives sometimes, and to assume considerable responsibility. He thought their case one of peculiar hardship. It had been suggested that his motion should be made general, so as to apply to other ports as well as the port of St. John, and to that he had no objection if it was the wish of the Committee.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Ritchie and Wilmot, and opposed by Messrs. Connell, Tibbits and Cutler.

Hon. Mr. Tilley would certainly vote for the resolution if his hon. colleague pressed it, but he must confess that he did not consider it the proper way to do justice to the service. It had been admitted, last year, that Government should supervise the whole revenue service, and fix the salaries of the officers and tide-waiters, and report to the House annually. Now, Government would place a motion on the Supply Book in a few days for a grant to cover the whole expense of collecting the revenue, and if any advance was required for the tide-waiters, which he believed was the case, the amount should be embodied in that grant.

Mr. Harding, upon this announcement, withdrew his motion.

This morning the House again went in Committee on the Bill relating to the Steamboat Landing at Indiantown. Some objections were taken to the Bill on the ground that it would compel wood-boats to make fast on the opposite side of the river; the members objecting admitted the importance of keeping the wharves clear for steamers, but said let the wood-boats go wherever they please, as long as they do not obstruct the landing at the wharves." Mr. Harding informed the House that he was obliged to be absent on a scrutiny committee, and as he wished to be present when the division was taken on this bill, he hoped the Committee would consent to report progress. Progress reported. There is every probability that this bill will pass, but it is likely that the restrictions will be somewhat modified.

The House again went in Committee on, and passed Mr. Ritchie's bill for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of this Province.

The House then went in Committee on, and passed several sections of Mr. Ryan's Road Bill.

The Albert Election Committee have got three with the evidence, and the affair was wound up to-day by the pleas of the contending Counsel—Messrs. Street and Kerr. The Committee will probably make their final report in the course of two or three days.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

FREDERICTON, March 19th.

The Temperance Bill has been under discussion during the greater part of the day. Hon. Mr. Tilley's was the opening speech, and was clear, sound, conclusive and logical—bringing a large number of facts in support of his arguments. Mr. McPhelim followed, and made a short but strong speech against the bill. Next came Mr. End, with all the opprobrious epithets which the English language could furnish, in climax after climax, heaped upon the bill and its operation in Massachusetts. Mr. Johnson followed, expressing himself willing to vote for the bill if so directed by his constituents, but in the absence of such direction he affirmed that he should vote against it, because he believed that as a coercive measure it would injure the cause of temperance.

FREDERICTON, March 20.

The House to-day, after a long debate, agreed without amendment to the Nashwaak Boom Company Bill. After which the Temperance Bill was again resumed.

Boyd led off in a strong opposition, after which Gilmour spoke handsomely on the other side.

Mr. Street followed on the same side with Boyd. Next Smith made a speech partially in favor of Temperance, but would vote against it, as it has not been submitted to the people.

The Speaker came next, supporting the Bill, and declaring that Joseph Howe had made a failure in his anti-temperance Speech at Halifax.

Hatting in opposition came next, and it now (nearly 5 o'clock) making the closing speech of the day.

The Bill it is supposed will pass by a small majority, after which it probably will meet the same in the Council.

An animated discussion took place in the Council on a motion of enquiry proposed by Colonel Hatch on the subject of organizing the Militia; from this will probably originate a Joint Committee having for its consideration the defences of the Country. On this subject the Hon. Messrs. Saunders and Robertson incidentally expressed themselves pleased with the prospects of a Liquor Law.

FREDERICTON, March 21.

The Mining Bill passed the House this morning, subject to an amendment moved by the Attorney General, to the effect that lessees must be held by the owners to raise the coal, and that all other parties must, in addition to a license, have the concurrence of the owners.

The Liquor Bill was next introduced, and then for the day handsomely supported by Mr. Street. Speeches were afterwards made on behalf of the bill by Messrs. M'Adam, Tibbits, Wilmot, and Hathaway; and against it Messrs M'Naughton, Montgomery, Ritchie, and M'Pherson. A motion for postponement for three months being put the House divided. For the motion 17; against it 21.

The principle of the bill being thus sustained, Hon. Mr. Ritchie rose and declared he would assist the friends of the bill in carrying out its details. The bill is now (half past five o'clock) in progress section by section, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

FREDERICTON, March 22.

This morning the Petitions of Patrick McNaughton and William Reed, Esqrs., complaining of the conduct of John Hanna in connection with the last Charlotte Election, was, on motion, referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

A Bill for incorporating the Bend of Petitcodiac, under the name of the City of Moncton, was agreed to.

A Bill having reference to the appointment of a Harbour Master at Indian Town, was next agreed to.

Mr. Gay's Bill to authorise the pulling down of buildings to stay the progress of fires in certain districts, was also agreed to.

A Bill to authorize the Governor in Council to establish a Board of Health in the City of St. John, was after a long debate carried by a large majority.

An excellent Speech of three hours, has been made by Mr. Saunders on the Report of the Commission on King's College.

THE HON. SIDNEY HERBERT AND THE COLONIAL BISHOPRICKS.—It will be well for the Evangelical party of the Church of England to be upon their guard in reference to the appointments to Colonial Bishoprics, which may be under the direction of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Bishopric of Sierra Leone has recently become vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Vidal, and a rumour very extensively prevails in clerical circles that it has been offered to a clergyman of whose tractarian tendencies there can be little doubt. In such a diocese it is especially necessary that an Evangelical clergyman should preside, and those Churchmen who know anything about the state of that distant See will readily agree that, if a Puseyite Bishop is appointed, the superstructure which was raised by Bishop Vidal during his brief episcopate, will speedily be utterly demolished. Whatever may be Mr. Sidney Herbert's general qualification for the Colonial Office, his proceedings relative to the appointment of Colonial Bishops will have to be well watched. It is well known that the last appointed English Bishop owes his elevation to the Right Hon. Gentleman's influence, and that there is not a more thoroughgoing Tractarian prelate than the Bishop of Salisbury on the Episcopal bench.

TRUE TO SIX NATIONS.—We are much pleased to learn from our friend, G. H. M. Johnston, Esq., of Onondaga, that the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River, deeply sympathising with the sufferers by the war against Russia, have liberally and unanimously contributed the sum of £100 sterling towards the "Patriotic Fund." A check for the same was handed to the Indian Commissioner, David Thorburn, Esq., on Friday, 2nd February, in General Council. We are glad to see this truly noble and philanthropic spirit of liberty exhibited by our Indian brothers, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of our brave British soldiers. We trust that this noble and generous donation of the Indians will induce our town-folks, and neighbors to come forth in the same liberal and handsome manner.—*Brant Courier.*

☞ The dread secrets of the prison house of Mormonism "are soon to be exposed in Boston by Mrs. Sarah Young, one of the polygamous wives of the esteemed saint and governor Brigham Young. She left him, Mormonism, and Salt Lake City, behind her about two months ago, with Miss Eliza Williams, and these ladies together intend to lift the veiled prophets of this false religion and show to its dupes and victims all the vileness they have worshipped."

The Galena *Jeffersonian* mentions the following occurrences of the day on which Taylor was hung:—"One man was drowned in crossing the Mississippi, opposite Dubuque; another was killed by a blow upon the head received near the place of execution, by a team running away. A mother fell from the fence near the Scaffold, with a child in her arms and broke its arm; another woman's foot was crushed in going to the execution, and she poor creature, indifferent to the pain, wept bitterly, because "she couldn't see the man hanged!"

☞ The Church of England seems to be gaining ground in Ireland. During the past year, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for that country made grants for the buildings of twenty-five new churches, the largest previous number was ten.) and for repairs in 930 already erected. For the former there was an appropriation of £15,080, and for latter £31,261.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—It has, we hear, been at length determined to place the Foreign European Legion under the