The Courier.

DAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

...mship *Canada* arrived ... morning, at half-past ... e passage of 9¾ days ... lish dates to the 20th ... ixty-three passengers, ... ssrs. Fotherby, Hegan, ... Morrison, Beard, Ma-, McCullough, Millar and Myles, ... They proceeded to Boston in the ... and are expected to arrive by the ... *Maid of Erin*, from Portland, to-day. ... *anada* had £15,000 in specie, and a ... reight.

The letters and papers for this City were received on Thursday morning.

The new Ministry had made explanations in both Houses of Parliament of their intended policy; and as a dissolution is likely to take place before either the Corn Laws or Sugar Duties undergo alteration, the dulness occasioned by the uncertainty of the intentions of Ministers, it was hoped, would soon give place to bustle and activity.

Cotton was in fair demand at previous quotations, but Bread Stuffs were dull of sale, and declining in price.

The demand for Wood Goods at Liverpool during the last month had been inactive, yet the prices of Deals and Planks are fully supported, but those of square Timber had given way a little, and are 1d. to 1½d. per foot lower than they were twelve months ago. The importations are so moderate, and the prospect of important additional supplies so remote, that further reduction is not apprehended; and when the proceedings of the new Ministers meet with the approbation of the country, more confidence will be placed in the result of commercial undertakings, which will also be promoted by the extraordinary increase of the Bank stock of bullion and the low rates of discount. A cargo of St. John Yellow Pine, 19 inches average, sold at 18¾d., and one of 18 inches average at 16¾d. per foot; and on the 19th, two cargoes of Yellow Pine, averaging respectively 19¾ and 19¾ inches, brought 18¾d. and 18¼d. per foot; Deals, equal to second quality, £8 10s. per standard.

Freights are looking up—for passengers to New-York the rate is now £3 10s.

The Stock Market was extremely buoyant—the Ministerial explanations being deemed satisfactory. Consols had advanced to 98¾, and closed on the 12th at 98⅞ to 98¾. The bullion in the Bank of England now amounts to £19,674,174.

Considerable activity continues to prevail in the Manufacturing districts, the workpeople being fully employed at profitable rates.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS. — *House of Lords, March* 15.—Lord Beaumont presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire, praying that they might be relieved from the uncertainty which existed as to the maintenance of free trade; and concluded by imploring Lord Derby to declare distinctly whether or not it was the intention of the government to recommend an alteration of the present policy with regard to the importation of corn as soon as a new parliament could be assembled.

Lord Derby, having apologised for his inability to answer categorically a question which it had taken so long to propose, and having disposed very happily of the thirteen persons, holding together 1,800 acres of land, who had signed the petition presented by the noble lord, went on to deny that there was any greater necessity for the solution of the free trade question now than before the accession to power of the present government. A great party in the country had declared that the question could only be solved by a general election; and in proportion as the formation of the present government rendered the prospect of such an election more immediate, in the same proportion did its accession to power render the solution of the question more certain. For his own part, he (Lord Derby) thought that the appeal to the constituency ought to be made as speedily as consistent with the great interests of the country, but that neither taunts nor calumnies, nor mortifications, would induce him to recommend a dissolution one moment sooner than he thought it expedient. He had assumed, he would not say office, but its responsibilities, from no party motive of his own; the late government fell by their internal weakness, by their own notorious incapacity, by the lukewarmness of their friends, and by their own quarrels. They had declared a dissolution inexpedient for themselves; and he wished to know with what face they now came forward in factious opposition and sought to drive him to appeal to the country after his declaration that the system of free trade should not be altered during the present session, but that the attention of the government would be solely directed to those great measures of legal and social reform on which the heart of the nation was set. If the business of the country were factiously interrupted, the evil that might result would be visited, and justly visited, on the heads of those demagogues and agitators who caused that interruption. Though he desired to repair the injustice which certain classes of the community had sustained by the repeal of the corn-laws, and though it might be possible to do this by imposing such a duty on corn as would realise a large revenue, while it enhanced the price of the food of the people in an almost inappreciable degree, such a step could only be taken after careful deliberation, and then not by a bare majority, but after an expression of very general concurrence on the part of the country. He would even go further, and declare that when he appealed to the country it would be on far higher grounds, and not on such a comparatively paltry one as free trade. He had seen with regret a sort of renewal of the Lichfield-house compact in a meeting at Chesham-place, in which an alliance had been made for the purpose of impeding and thwarting the measures of the government. The question he would ask the country would be, "Will you give your confidence to the men who deserted the helm of the state in the hour of danger, and then joined in factious opposition to render all government impossible? Or will you rely on the government which did not shrink from the post of danger, which is determined to uphold the Protestant religion, to spread and to strengthen religious and moral education, to resist the aggression of those demagogues who employ their power over the masses only to mislead them, and to maintain the prerogatives of the crown and the privileges of parliament?" These were the principles on which he should appeal to the country; and he would, therefore, conclude in the words put into the mouth of the meanest criminal, but not unworthy of the first minister of the crown, "I elect to be tried by God and my country."

The speech of the noble lord, which was received with great applause, was replied to by Lord Grey, who was followed by Lords Abinger, Clanricarde, Harrowby, and Powis.

In the Commons, Mr. Disraeli made a similar statement to that propounded to the Lords by the Earl of Derby.

Lord John Russell rose and charged the members of the government with having taken every opportunity to damage and defeat him when he in power. If, as he believed, it would have was been unconstitutional for him to have attempted to carry the government with an uncertain majority, it surely was not less unconstitutional for the new ministry, after having so long endeavored to eject the late government upon Protectionist principles, immediately upon taken their places, to shirk the question—to refuse to bring the matter to an issue by giving a plain answer to a plain question—Is it your intention to propose a tax on corn—and meanwhile to attempt to carry out the public business with a certain majority? The real design of this refusal to pledge the government to that specific policy seemed to be to enable the ministerial candidates at the next election to solicit the suffrages of the agricultural constituences as supporters of a Protectionist government, while those who offered themselves to towns would be able to delude the people by representing that the government given up protection, and would not attempt the present policy (loud cheers).

...n said that, notwithstanding the ...he Chancellor of the Exchequer. ...t it was the settled purpose ...his cabinet to reimpose ...

defective state of the present representative system.

Mr. Walpole said it was not the intention of government to reverse the present free trade policy, but merely so to modify it that it might not press unjustly upon any class of the community.

Mr. Gladstone was equally opposed to the modification as to the reversal of the present policy.

Lord Palmerston said he thought, under the present circumstances, it was the duty of the house to assist the government to carry a bill for providing for the internal defences for the country, and other necessary measures.

Parliament will be dissolved about the first of May, and the new House will meet in the autumn.

The Hon. Mr. Hincks, of Canada, had an interview with Sir John Pakington, at the Colonial Office, on the 17th March.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND LORD PALMERSTON.—The *Morning Advertiser* states that a reconciliation has taken place between these two noble lords. A personal meeting having been brought about, a mutual interchange of assurances was given that the past should be buried in oblivion; and on Saturday they met for the first time in public at Lady Palmerston's *soiree*, at which the ex-Premier and Lady Russell were amongst the earliest arrivals.

The *Globe* can state upon authority that the French army will be reduced. The full number of officers and sergeants will be maintained but the reduction will be in the privates. The *Times*, says it is hinted that the reduction will go to the extent 125,000 men; also, that it is reported that the present system of conscription will be seriously modified, if not entirely abolished, before the meeting of the chambers.

GERMANY AND THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—Accounts come in from all parts of the suffering of the poor, in consequence of the dearth of grain and potatoes in Posen, Westphalia, Greis, the Tyrol, Cassel, &c. In Posen, there are regular bands of robbers, driven on by hunger, so that cavalry are obliged to patrol the roads to protect travellers from attack. In Westphalia, beans, boiled with roots, have superseded bread and potatoes with the poor. In Thermeland and Oessland, Sweden, recourse has already been had to straw and the bark of trees for food. In Inaumberg, a mother has drowned herself and her two daughters in despair at the approach of starvation. In the neighbourhood of Dantzig, the failure of the potato crop has induced several landowners to turn their attention to the so-called Russian potato, which is at present very little cultivated there. It is said to contain from 30 to 36 per cent. more saccharine matter than beet-root.

APPROACHING TERMINATION OF THE KAFFIR WAR.—We briefly announced, in a second edition last week, that Sir Harry Smith had obtained a signal victory over the Kaffirs, who had in consequence tendered their submission. We have since received a file of the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, the last number of which, on the 4th of February, contains a summary of the operations of the army since the departure of the last steamer. The Kaffirs were so hard driven that they sought to compromise with Sir Harry Smith; but the General would listen to nothing but an unconditional surrender, and a week was given for consideration. At the end of that time our troops entered upon the lands of the Kaffirs, and commenced destroying their crops. There would appear to have been, prior to this, some desperate fighting, in which the British troops were invariably successful. We regret to state that Major Eardley Wilmot, R. A., fell in an engagement on New Year's Day. Several chiefs have sent in their adhesion; but Sir Harry Smith, determined to improve his success, had directed that there should be no cessation of hostilities, and warned the troops to be more than usually vigilant. Private letters state that the Kaffirs are perfectly unsubdued, and mocking us with a request for peace until they have procured ammunition and reaped their crops.—*Liverpool Journal.*

THE CHANCERY SUIT.—The following is a copy of the reply to the proposition made by the Corporation, and published in our paper of the 13th ult.:—

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed to conduct the Chancery Suit on behalf of the Inhabitants of Carleton against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John and others, holden on the 22d day of March, 1852, to take into consideration a proposition made by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to this Committee, by way of compromise, dated 12th instant—[published in the Courier of the 13th]—and transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on the 19th instant,—

It was, on motion, *Unanimously Resolved*, that this Committee cannot, in justice to the Inhabitants of Carleton, presume to offer the terms of that proposition for their acceptance, for the following reasons:—

1st. The amount which the inhabitants of Carleton are called upon to assume, far exceeds anything which they consider them in justice or honour bound to contribute. The amount of the principal account of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, now before the Master in Chancery, is about £28,000, while the proven account of the Western side, in offset, is above £20,000, up to the year 1850; since which time there has been paid to the Chamberlain, from the Western side, about £3000—making something more than £23,000—thus leaving only the small balance of about £5000 from the Western side. But in making up the account for the £28,000, the most preposterous items are included. For several years a bonus was given to persons who took the Ferry between Carleton and the Eastern side of the Harbour, and the amount was invariably charged to the Western side of the Harbour; but when, in after years, the Ferry sold at a premium, the Western side received no credit for the premium.

The Corporation leased Fort Neck from Government in the year 1836, at a yearly rent of £45 sterling per annum. This rent is also charged to Carleton.

All monies granted by the Corporation for repairs of Streets on the Western side are charged, but there is no credit given for any sums received from the Collector of Statute Labour Fines. The Western side is also charged with all repairs made on the Steam Ferry Landing on that side of the Harbour, but no credit is given for revenue received from the Ferry. The account contains many more charges which serve to swell the amount, and which are equally inadmissible and unfair. In fact, the Members of the Common Council being eight on the Eastern side to four on the Western, have the power of over-ruling the Members from the Western side, and have not at all times shewn that interest for the benefit of the Western side which their duty as legislators for the *whole* City demands of them.

The whole revenues of the Common Lands on the Eastern side of the Harbour have, in all cases, been appropriated (as they should be under the provisions of the Charter,) for the sole use, benefit and advantage of the inhabitants of the Eastern side of the Harbour,—and those revenues which, under the provision of the Charter, should be common to both sides, have been appropriated (after paying Charter Officers, &c.) for the benefit of the Eastern side. Knowing these facts, and also that not more than £8000 have been expended in Carleton for public improvements, (including Union Street and Rodney Wharf, which are now considered as part of the Province Great Roads,) and about £8000 paid for improvements on property leased to Hon. Mr. Black and Mr. Merritt, making about £16,000—the gross amount paid for improvements in Carleton.

This Committee considered they were offering a large bonus to the Corporation when they proposed to recommend to the inhabitants of Carleton to assume the sum of £15,000 of the City Debt, upon the terms contained in their former proposition; and if they had not made that proposition, which was made in good faith, they would not now feel themselves justified in recommending so large a sum, but having once made it, they do not feel at liberty to retract, but farther than that they cannot go. And that proposition, for a compromise, was made solely with a view of ending a suit in which they were subjected to most vexatious delays on the part of the Corporation, and to the unjust means taken by the Common Council to deprive them of their chartered rights by frequent applications to the Provincial Legislature for securing that object by Legislative enactments.

2d. In the eighth section of your proposition you claim for the Corporation the right to erect and maintain Ferry Landings, with Coal Sheds and other suitable conveniences for the free use of the Ferries. These privileges, the Committee cannot recommend, unless by paying one-half the cost of boats, &c., the inhabitants of Carleton shall be entitled to one-half the revenue derived from the Ferry.

This Committee must express their astonishment at the plea made in the Report to your Board by the Committee of Common Council to whom was referred the matter of a compromise of the suit now pending, and which ... *Board*, and forms ...

strictly carried out, they should, in common justice, extend the same benefit to the Western side, and not take the revenues of the Common Lands of the Western side for the payment of improvements made on the Eastern side, while the Western side is without one rod of finished street,—without a sewer of any description, or any other improvement made by monies received from the Eastern side, or common revenues, if the account now before the Master in Chancery is allowed.

And, lastly, you says that "to make any further "concessions would be to impose a burden on the "East side, which their limited means render it "impossible to bear, and which the inhabitants "would universally resist." This Committee can see no reason why the inhabitants of Carleton should embarrass themselves for the payment of a debt which was contracted solely for the improvement of the Eastern side of the Harbour, after that side has had the sole benefit of the rents of the Common Lands on the Eastern side, and also of that revenue arising from all other sources, (excepting only that arising from the Common Lands in Carleton,) which is a common revenue to be expended for common purposes, and of which Carleton is most clearly entitled to a participation. Still, although they do not consider themselves in justice or honesty bound to do so, they will recommend to the inhabitants of Carleton to accept of the following terms, if acceded to by you without unnecessary delay:—

First—The Eastern side to assume the whole Corporation Debt.

Second—The Western side to pay the Eastern side Fifteen Thousand Pounds, with five per cent. interest, and Five Hundred and Fifty Pounds yearly in reduction of the principal, making—

Yearly payment of Interest, -	£750
Principal, - - - -	550
	£1300

And as the interest diminishes, a sum, in addition to the £550, equal to such interest, on account of principal, so that a sum equal to £1300 shall be paid annually, till principal and interest are cleared off. The balance of the proceeds from the Common Lands in Carleton, till the Carleton debt shall have been paid off, and the whole, after that, to be expended solely on the Western side, and only in such manner as shall have been first recommended and approved of by the Members of the Common Council representing the Western Wards, or a majority of them.

The Corporation to receive the general revenues to enable them to pay the debt assumed by the Eastern side; and when the debt shall have been paid off, the general revenue to be expended for the mutual benefit of both sides, agreeable to the Charter.

This proposition not to interfere, nor to be construed to interfere with the suit at present pending, until the matter be finally settled to the satisfaction of all parties,—or, if not agreed to, then not to militate in any way against the interests of Carleton, but to be considered merely and solely as an offer by way of compromise.

Carleton, March 30th, 1852.

WM. OLIVE,
Chairman of Committee for prosecuting Suit—Carleton vs. Corporation of the City of Saint John.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, and the Trustees of Corporation Property.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.—Our columns furnish a goodly array of candidates for civic honours, and it is likely that Tuesday next will bring forward a still greater number.

In the present state of public affairs, with large sums of money to be expended, and an accumulating debt hanging over the City, it is the duty of every citizen to come forward and lend his aid to secure the election of the *very best* men that can be induced to come forward. Those who allow apathy or thoughtlessness to induce them either to stay back, or to vote for those to whom they would not entrust the management of their private affairs, will have themselves to blame, if the public property is wasted, and the taxgatherer brought to every man's door.

We have been favoured with a copy of a very eloquent speech delivered in Congress by the Hon. J. Washburn, of the State of Maine, on an application to the General Government for a grant of public lands in aid of the European and North American Railway.

The speaker goes at considerable length into the history and prospects of that enterprise, and speaks in a tone of confidence of the certainty of its ultimate success.

It will be seen, in our synopsis of the week's proceedings of our Legislature, that a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the European and North American Railway was brought in by the Government and passed. This was done, it ... to meet a difficulty that had arisen in Nova-Scotia—the Legislature of our sister Province refusing to pass the joint Bills until provision had been made by New-Brunswick for a connection with the United States.

Should the Imperial measure fail of success, this Bill will secure the Royal assent to the Facility Bills, when we have no doubt the original project will in some way be carried out; but with the whole revenues pledged to the so-called *national* project, we are afraid that extra Provincial debentures would be of little value.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.—This splendid Steamer has made two trips to our port, from Boston, since our last publication. During the winter she underwent a thorough repair at New-York, and was lengthened twenty-two feet, thus affording space for fourteen additional state rooms and a new saloon on deck. Her accommodations for freight have been increased about one-third—the forward deck has been housed over, and the hull throughout materially strengthened by iron fastenings. In addition to these substantial improvements, the Admiral has been supplied with new furniture and decorated in a beautiful manner in every department, so that she is now little if at all inferior to the most splendid American boats.

We are pleased to find that Capt. A. Wood is still in charge of the Admiral, with Capt. Long as pilot—both of whom are well qualified for the charge. Mr. Wm. McAuley, a native of this City, and an attentive and obliging young man, has assumed the duties of clerk, and Mr. George Thomas continues to be agent for the Admiral in this City.

To complete the Admiral's arrangements, Colonel Favor is still on hand with his express buddget, and is as ready as ever to oblige the public. When out of the way, his friend, Mr. Waterhouse, attends to orders on his behalf.

RECIPROCITY.—In reference to a reciprocity between the United States and the Colonies, there is at present a more liberal spirit pervading the minds of the leading politicians throughout the Northern and Middle States than ever before; and this feeling is strongly backed up by the commercial community. If New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia would immediately unite with the Canadas, and send delegates to Washington with powers to negotiate on the subject, it is more than probable that the result would be entire success. It is to be hoped that the Legislature of either Province will not rise without making arrangements for sending delegates to Washington on the subject. A Colonial Delegation from the several Provinces ought to meet at Washington, and act with a mutual understanding in their efforts to secure so desirable a boon.—*Com.*

At a meeting of the St. John Local Committee of the New-Brunswick Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce, for the purpose of a general Exhibition of the Products of Industry in the Province during the present year—the Hon. Mr. Justice PARKER in the Chair. Read the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to make arrangements for the future proceedings of this Local Committee, and distribute the various duties among Sub-Committees. This Report was unanimously accepted.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Gentlemen first named in the respective Committees, be requested to act as *Conveners* thereof.

Resolved, That so soon as such Legislative grant for the proposed Exhibition be made, as will, in the opinion of the Committee of N. B. Society, be sufficient for the purpose, the Secretary do notify the Conveners of the different Committees of their appointment, and request them to proceed with their duties.

Resolved, That the publishers of the several newspapers in this City be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting do adjourn to Thursday the 8th April, at 12 o'clock.

R. PARKER, Jr., *Secretary.*

The Steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning at eight o'clock, from Boston, and proceeded for Liverpool about ten.—The Hon. Mr. Chandler, went passenger, as a Delegate from this Province on Railway matters. He will be followed by Mr. Howe, from Nova-..., in the next Steamer.

... John Robertson, of this City, who ... by Steamship *Europa*, from ...k, arrived in town yester-...*al*, from Boston.

Admiral, on Monday ... England—L. H. ...

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Saturday, March 27.—The School Bill and the Temperance Bill finally passed the House, and were sent to the Council. Divisions were taken on the third reading of both bills.

The Bill to suspend the Act imposing a duty on Hackmatack Knees passed; it was opposed by the Speaker, Messrs. Porter, Montgomery, and Earle, but they were beaten by a large majority. A count out was tried, but failed!

The Bill to restrain the Crown from granting Mining Licences was rejected in the Council.

Monday, March 29.—The Bill appointing a Law Commission passed. The Attorney General stated that members of the Government would not be put upon the Commission.—The Bill was carried by a large majority.

In Supply.—Grants were passed for Wharves in Albert, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche—to Holderness and McLeod, for sums overpaid on the Buctouche Bridge—to a School at St. Stephens, highly spoken of, £300—to Mr. Smith, return duty on hose.—A return of hospital dues to the '*Creole*', and '*Admiral*,' again passed; and several grants to Teachers. Grants to the Temperance Hall at Oromocto and Dalhousie, were rejected The Bill incorporating the Albert Mining Company, and the Currency Bill, passed the Council. Several small Bills finally passed, including the Bill relating to the St. John Savings' Bank.

Tuesday, March 30.—The Bill to continue the Act providing for the inspection of Dry and Pickled Fish passed. The Bill to amend the Act for the protection of the Fisheries was committed on motion of Mr. Gray—the penalty for not providing fish way dams is increased to ten pounds—provides that fishwardens be paid from the Treasury altogether.—Messrs. Partelow and Street objected to the immense expense that this would entail on the Province: every County would require a warden. Mr. Hanington proposed that the salary should not exceed £80, and the whole not more than £360—this was agreed to at first, and disputed afterwards—then Mr. Johnson proposed an amendment to repeal the section of the former Bill relating to the Grand Manan herring Fishery—said his constituents complained of its operation—Mr. Harding seconded, arguing that the Bill excluded St. John fishermen from the fisheries—Mr. Wilmot took the same view. Mr. Partelow referred to the former action of the House—thought the present law acted rigorously. Messrs. Gray, Partelow and Fitzgerald opposed the amendment, alledging that protection to the spawning ground is essential to the fisheries—there was much argument—progress reported—the amendment will pass.

Now the vacating section has been expunged rom the Bill appointing a Law Commission—the feeling against it appeared strong; the Attorney General did not much oppose it; Messrs. Partelow and Needham supported the withdrawal.

In supply—Grants passed to the Sheriffs of St. John, Albert, Gloucester, Restigouche and Queen's for election expenses.—£2,250 for the support of the Lunatic Asylum.—£700 to support the Tracadie Lazaretto.—£25 to Mrs. Collins, and several other grants.

Grants recommended by the Emigrant Committee passed. Several others passed—few rejected. £20 granted to W. H. Williams for a horse lost last winter. Nearly all the St. John School claims passed. Grant to John Murray, pilot, was rejected by a majority of one.

The Census returns were laid on the table.

The Governor came down and assented to the Railway and some other Bills.

The Scrutiny Committee reported—reviewed the evidence—gave an opinion that the conduct of the Registrar had been improper, but that false certificates had been obtained through misrepresentation by Chapman's agents—referred the question to the House. Consideration deferred till to-morrow.

In the Council the Temperance Bill passed by the following division—Yeas, Saunders, Kinnear, Brown, Harrison, Wark, Hill, Gilbert, Connell, Ryan, 9. Nays—Black, Botsford, Davidson, Hazen, Hamilton, Odell, Minchen, 7. Albert Mining Company Incorporation Bill passed the Council after much opposition in committee, and on the third reading—gives the right of entry on certain conditions.

Wednesday, March 31.—The Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the European and North American Railway Company passed the House to-day by a vote of 18 to 16. When opposed, the Government members stated the objects of the Bill were to remove the objections to the passage of the Railway Bills in the Nova-Scotia Legislature, and to maintain the faith pledged to the Company. The Opposition argued that it was introduced merely to serve the purposes of Nova-Scotia.

The House has ever since been engaged in the Scrutiny question, with closed doors—cannot say when it will terminate.

The School Bill has passed the Council, also all the appropriations sent up from the House.

Thursday, April 1.—The House referred the decision of the Scrutiny case back to the Committee by a majority of one. Several propositions were made, such as to declare the seat vacant, &c. &c, but none of them agreed to.

The House in Supply passed nearly all the grants to teachers in Saint John, Light House appropriations, and various others.

Mr. Whitney's application for a return of Hospital dues was refused.—The Hacmatack Bill has been again rejected by the Council.

It is said the House will be prorogued on Thursday next.—Messrs. Needham and Johnston have obtained leave of absence.

Friday, April 2.—A bill to appropriate £2500 for cutting Grimross Canal was lost. An address to appropriate this amount out of money voted for the improvement of the River was proposed—consideration postponed.

House in supply, much time was spent in consideration of grants to the Fish Wardens in Charlotte.—£100 was voted for the erection of a Marine Hospital in Richibucto—no other appropriation of consequence.

The Scrutiny (Charlotte County) was adjourned till next session.

A bill to suspend the Saw Dust Law, Saint John, was introduced at a late hour by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Gray raised some objection, much was said about the lateness of its introduction—read a first time.

In reply to Mr. Montgomery relative to reciprocity and the bill before the Congress, the Attorney General replied, that the Government of this Province had not lost sight of this important subject—correspondence between His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and the Governor General upon the subject had been going on during the Winter, and the moment the rumour of a bill to effect reciprocal trade with Canada being before Congress reached this place, a communication with the Governor General had been made urging the interest of this Province. Honourable members must however bear in mind that the Government of this Province had no power of holding official communication with the Authorities at Washington, this could only be done through the Governor General or the British Government, and also these negociations for reciprocal trade by the lower Provinces, would have to be based upon very different principles from those of Canada. As the concessions from Lower Provinces to the Americans, to effect this object, were widely different from those offered by Canada, and must not only be consented to by these Provinces, but by the British Government, which alone might make distinct Bills necessary in Congress. The Government however, have no official information of any bill upon the subject being yet introduced into Congress.

An address passed to inquire into the conduct of the Westmorland County Registrar.—It is announced that the House will be prorogued on Wednesday next.

Saturday, April 3—*One o'clock.*—A suspending clause was added, on motion of Mr. Hanington, to the bill Incorporating the Hillsboro' Mining Company, when the amendments of the Council were read.—House now in supply—On motion of Hon. Mr. Partelow, £500 granted for Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton—17 to 9. It is supposed Supply will close to-day.—I believe the Westmorland Scrutiny Committee have determined to declare the seat vacant—they report on Monday.—*Tel. to News Room.*

THE MAGAZINES.—We have received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New-York, through their agents in this City, Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, copies of the American reprint of the *Westminster Review* for January, and *Blackwood's Magazine* for March, which we will notice in our next.

We have also received from Messrs. Fetridge & Co., of Boston, *Harper's Magazine* and *Godey's Lady's Book* for April—both excellent numbers. These, with other popular periodicals, are on sale at our Book Store.

THE PILOT.—This powerful Steamer, built last year for a tug boat, has undergone extensive alterations, and been thoroughly fitted as a passenger vessel. She will henceforward be run in the Bay of Fundy, where her power, speed, and thorough sea-going qualities will command a good share of public patronage, and be a valuable acquisition to all travellers. The vessel is commanded by Capt. JOHN LEAVITT, one of our most experienced steamboat masters; and with good sub-officers, passengers will doubtless be well accommodated on board the Pilot.—*Chronicle.*

We regret to notice the death of Mr. GEORGE R. M. WETMORE, son of Charles P. Wetmore, Esq., of Fredericton, at Cooper's Wells, Missisippi, on the 9th March. He was returning home from the West Indies, where he had been on account of ill health. He was a young man of much promise, and had gained the esteem of all who knew him.

NATIVE ARTIST.—We have inspected a number of paintings executed by Master John Sharp, son of Mr. J. G. Sharp, Dock Street, and so far as we can judge we pronounce them to be well executed and worthy the attention of the public. The pictures may be seen in Mr. Sharp's Window. We were surprised to see so much artistic genius displayed by so young a man, and he a "native" too.—*News.*

ST. JOHN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—The twentieth annual meeting of this Society was held at the Temperance Hall on Wednesday, 24th ult. It appeared from the report which was read by the Secretary that 217 names have been added to the list of the Society during the year, making the total number of names on the books 4514.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Bill and Cooney, and by Messrs. S. L. Tilley and W. H. A. Keans.—On motion of Mr. George Stymest, seconded by Mr. J. D. Robertson, the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

N. S. DEMILL, *President.*

Vice Presidents—Thomas Harding, John Humbert, W. R. M. Burtis, Joseph Fairweather, W. H. A. Keans, George A. Lockhart, James Gerow, Jr., *Cor. & Recording Secretary.* John R. Marshall, *Treasurer.*

Executive Committee—Wm. Hewett, Robert Robertson, L. H. Waterhouse, Z. Ring, Robert Reed, George P. Sancton, Thomas McHenry, John F. Masters, John Ansley, Edward E. Lockhart, John Fraser, Thomas C. Humbert, Lorenzo F. Langan, and Wm. H. Fisher.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.—We received as usual, files of the latest papers by Favor's Express per the *Admiral*, and are also indebted to the obliging agent of the Steamer, Mr. George Thomas, and to the attentive clerk of the boat, Mr. Wm. McAuley, for Boston papers of Thursday morning.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Morris arrived at Boston on Wednesday from a cruise of eighty days on the coast, for the purpose of affording relief to vessels in distress. During that time she boarded and spoke 219 vessels, to eight of which she afforded relief.

A destructive fire occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday morning—the stores of Messrs. Lewis & Co., Stuart & Brother, Gihon & Co., and Wyeth, Rogers & Co., all heavy importers of dry goods, were consumed, with large portions of their stocks. The total loss exceeds a million of dollars.

Tremont Temple and Chapman Hall, in Boston, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. George Esty, a fireman, and John Hall, a carpenter, lost their lives on the occasion, and one or two buildings were crushed by the falling of the walls.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamship Crescent City arrived at New-York on Tuesday evening, from Chagres, bringing 240 passengers and $1,500,000 in gold, with dates from San Francisco to the 2d of March.

A severe fire at Downieville had occurred, consuming an estimated amount of $750,000 of property; the Fugitive Slave Law was likely to pass the Legislature; several serious defalcations among public officers are mentioned; the yield of gold is reported to have diminished somewhat, through lack of water, though rain had begun to fall about the time the steamer left San Francisco; and we are sorry to see, that crime of various kinds is reported to be on the increase. We learn by this arrival that the steamship North America, belonging to Vanderbilt's Nicaragua line, was lost about the 28th February, near Acapulco. All the passengers, of which there was a large number, were saved.

NEW-YORK, March 31.—The Steamship William Penn arrived this morning from San Juan, Chagres, and Kingston, Jamaica, bringing about 300 passengers. All these places were healthy, and the news from each presents nothing of importance.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—The Anti-Slavery Association of Canada met at Toronto on the 24th.—The Society report for the year only the receipt of $330, besides clothing, but the report states the number of refugees, who have entered Canada during the last two years, at *between five and six thousand;* and the whole number of colored persons in Canada is estimated at thirty thousand.

PROGRESS OF NATAL.—*Discovery of Silver Mines.*—Late advices from Natal give a satisfactory account of the progress of the Colony. Agriculture had been industriously attended to, and the prospects of the year were very good. Here, however, as elsewhere, the belief in extraordinary mineral discoveries appears to have been awakened; and the *Natal Times* contains an announcement of the existence of what are alledged to be rich and extensive silver mines.

[From the Reporter, March 19.]

Fredericton, 17th Feb., 1852.

To the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to consider and report upon the papers sent in to compete for the Premiums offered by the Society at their Quarterly meetings held on the 22d day of April, 1851, beg to report.

That seven Essays or papers have been sent in and submitted to them; of which three were answers to the questions concerning the general management of Farms; two were upon the management of Orchards, and two upon the best modes of storing and using turnips.

Your Committee consider all the papers laid before them to be of a useful and practical nature, and they recommend that they be printed and published under the revision of the Executive Committee in the forthcoming number of the Society's Reports.

They have awarded the first premium on the subject of farm management to Dr. George P. Peters, of Lancaster, in the County of St. John, for his paper signed "Agricola," the second to R. Jardine, Esq., of St. John, for his paper signed "Will try," and the third to C. L. Hatheway, Esq., of Sunbury, for his paper headed "Encourage the Farmer."

Your Committee do not consider that there is by any means a proportionate difference between the merits of these papers respectively, and the nominal value of the Premiums allotted to them in the list published by the Society.

Your Committee have awarded the Premium for the best Essay on Orchards to Mr. William Watts, Sen., of Fredericton, for his paper with the motto "Be Fruitful."

The Premium for the best Essay on Turnips your Committee would assign to Mr. J. G. Layton, of Dorchester, for his paper marked with the subscription "P. M."

Your Committee would beg to state that Essays on the two latter subjects were handed in by C. L. Hatheway, Esq. All three of that gentleman's Essays exhibit a very considerable degree of merit and original observation, in consideration of which they beg to recommend that the Society award to Mr. Hatheway a silver cup, with an appropriate inscription, to be of the value of five pounds.

JAMES ROBB,
J. A. BECKWITH,
J. GREGORY.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

Via Montreal, Quebec and Fredericton Lines.

NEW ORLEANS, 2d April—6 P. M.

The Steamship Independence, with seven lives, has been totally lost in Matagorda Bay.

Baron Kossuth left to-day for Mobile.

Boston, 2d April, 6 P. M.—A Bill has been offered in the Massachusetts Senate by Mr. Sewall, providing for the appointment by the Governor of Commissioners when any person is arrested or seized as a fugitive slave or in danger thereof, on being informed thereof, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect, defend and procure the discharge of every such person; also making it the duty of the State Courts, upon information being given of such an arrest, to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable to the Supreme Judicial Court; and if upon this the person claimed is not discharged, he may appeal and claim a trial by jury.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in March, - - - - - -	£947 12 0
Withdrawn in do., - - - - - -	1380 14 9

Acting Trustee for April, F. A. WIGGINS, Esq.

HARD TIMES!!!

Bank Directors may curtail their discount sheets, and button up their pockets, at the approach of their customers, and all that, in this ice-bound country, during the months of February and March; Landlords may stand in the sunny side of the Market Square, and talk about their good stands, that situation or this, for business; the grand secret is, do you understand thoroughly the business you are engaged in: if so, your situation will answer. The WOOLLEN HALL, opposite the Carleton Ferry Landing, next the Commercial Bank, stands unrivalled in this City. That establishment gives employment to about fifty families, making Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c. A great portion of the New-Brunswick public must patronise that establishment, otherwise they could not employ so many workmen this season of the year. They are clearing out their stock now on hand. Coats that sold a month ago for forty-shillings, now thirty shillings, and all other goods in their fine equally cheap FOR CASH.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Alex. McLeod Stavely, Mr. Hugh Dollar, of Hampstead, King's County, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. James Pender, of the same place.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. the Rector of this Parish, Mr. James Coffey, of the Parish of Kingston, to Miss Margaret Connor, of the same place.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Samuel Scribner, of the Parish of Kingston, to Miss Esther Humphrey, of the Parish of Greenwich, (K. C.)

At the Church of St. James, (Lower Cove,) on Thursday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. George Reed, to Miss Jane Austin, both of this City.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. James Crothers, to Miss Sarah Jane Kennedy, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Upham, (K. C.) on the 29th March, by the Rev. W. H. Deveber, Mr. William Lowry, to Miss Eliza Wilkins, both of Upham.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Bunting, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss Carolina Gildart, of the Parish of Elgin, County of Albert.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Lewis H. Steves, to Miss Eliza Ann Beck, of the same place.

In Harvey, Albert County, on 26th Feb., by the Rev. James Newcombe, Mr. William Martin, to Miss Mary Fitzgerald, both of Harvey.

DIED.

On Sunday last, Ellen Gordon, wife of Charles L. Street, Esq., and eldest daughter of Isaac Woodward, Esq., aged 25 years.—And on Monday last, Georgeana Clark, youngest daughter of Isaac Woodward, Esq., aged 17 years.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Robert N. Venning, fourth son of Mr. William N. Venning, in the 25th year of his age.

Yesterday afternoon, at the residence of her son-in-law, (Thomas M. Smith, Esq.) Mrs. Eleanor Neil, aged 78 years.—Funeral on Monday, at 3 P. M., when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On the 2d inst., after a severe illness, in his 53d year, Mr. John Murphy. Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, from his late residence, Germain-street.

Yesterday morning, of convulsions, James Stewart, second and youngest son of Captain Joseph G. Kinney, aged one year and eleven months.—Funeral to morrow, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, Duke-street.

On Wednesday, 24th ult., Edmond, son of Mr. S. B. Estey, aged ten months