

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

A few remarks in last week's Reporter relative to the intended visit of the Governor to England, has called forth the following:—

FREDERICTON, April 22, 1852.

SIR,—Observing some remarks in the Head Quarters of yesterday, with reference to the intended visit of the Lieutenant Governor to England, it may be well to state, that His Excellency has obtained leave of absence on his own affairs, and goes home at his own expense.

Your obedient servant,
J. R. PARTELOW.
Mr. HOAG, Editor of the Reporter.

Canada.

SPENCER WOOD—The Quebec Mercury says that Government has decided on purchasing this property, as the "rural residence" of Her Majesty's Representative. Its cost will be about £10,000.

Three ships have arrived at Quebec from Europe. The first was the Toronto, 23 days from Liverpool, arrived on the 15th ult. Reports very little ice in the gulf. The Cambria arrived on the 16th ult. from Greenock, met with a good deal of ice in the gulf. This is very early for arrivals via the St. Lawrence.

The fare on Lake Champlain, between Rouse's Point, and Whitehall, is to be only \$1 the present season.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.—The returns at the port of Hamilton for the quarter ending April 5, show collections to the amount of \$8,900. The increase on the corresponding quarter of last year was nearly one hundred per cent! When it is recollected that the navigation was open on the 22nd of March, in 1851, the advance may well be considered astonishing.

A plan for a suspension bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec, is before the Common Council of that city.

AMERICA.

United States.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—Mrs. Emily Norton, of Norwalk, (Conn.) died at New Haven on Friday last, from the effects of chloroform. The Register says:

She had been afflicted for some years with a disease of the jaw and cheek, requiring the extraction of several diseased teeth, and came to New Haven to have the operation performed by her former medical attendant, Dr. Park. She had last year taken chloroform with happy effect, under his care, and now insisted upon having it administered preparatory to the operation. She was allowed to inhale the chloroform, in very small quantity, for several minutes; and almost while she was saying she felt no effect from it, and was asking for its more free administration, the doctor noticed the pulse to fail. Within three or four minutes from the time this change was noticed, all signs of life were gone, and the most vigorous efforts to resuscitate the woman were unavailing.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—The Germantown (Ohio) Emporium has an obituary notice of Mr. John Schafer, who died in that vicinity on the 24th of March, aged 62 years. The notice concluded with these surprising statements:

The deceased was the largest man that we ever saw. The coffin was sufficiently large to contain five men of ordinary size: measuring in width three feet four inches in the clear, and three feet in height. Three men could have worked in it at the same time, with convenience. It required six men to take him from the bed on which he expired. This was done by raising a platform—removing the head-board of the bedstead, and taking him out, end-wise. They could not get the coffin into the house, but by taking off the door-facing of an old vacated house that stood in the yard, they got it into that and carried the corpse thither on three empty bags. A wagon and four horses stood prepared, and ten men placed the coffin and its contents upon it. In letting down the coffin into the grave, they had two lines doubled—one at each end and one large well rope in the middle; and seventeen men to let down this great sprinkle of mortality into its last home on earth. His weight was not known.

The ice on Lake Erie is beginning to break up.

REVOLUTION IN STEAM MACHINERY.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, thus speaks of a new invention that has been before spoken of in our columns:—

"A new engine has been built in New York, which threatens a complete revolution in this kind of machinery. It has been patented by Ericson, the inventor of the Ericson propeller.—The engine has been built, and tried, and works well—and uses only ninety pounds of coal per day. Boilers are dispensed with altogether—and you can well imagine what a revolution it will effect in the ocean steam marine—where the large vessels carry 900 to 1,000 tons of coal for each voyage. There will be no danger of explosions, or anything of that sort. The engine now built is intended for a large sea steamer, in course of construction at New York, and the whole will cost over a million of dollars. Men of capital would not be likely to invest such a sum of money upon a doubtful experiment, and you may receive this information with a reasonable assurance of its correctness. The engine can be applied to our boats, and to your printing machines, and to everything of the kind."

THE CHARGE TO ROME.—There have been rumours for sometimes past of an intended change the U. S. Chargeship to Rome, and it was stated that a Catholic citizen of Maryland was to have the appointment, but we learn that the President has now decided, after mature deliberation, not to recall the present able and accomplished incumbent, Mr. Cass, who has so creditably discharged his duties at that delicate and important post.—Baltimore Sun.

A young lady of Albany, recently received from a relative in California, in a letter, a gold watch and two gold chains. The package did not weigh an ounce and a half. The watch is a perfect gem. It is a Geneva lever, full jewelled not much larger than a dime, and keeps admirable time. One of the chains was of gold and agate, very beautiful, and the other was of the finest California gold, and about eighteen inches in length. Such a letter is worth the postage, at least.

The Newburyport Herald says, that there the wages of all shoemakers in the large manufactories in that region have been reduced about 30 per cent. on all but first class work. The same papers states that there are a great many journeymen shoemakers, now employed on ordinary work 12 or 15 hours a day, who earn less than fifty cents a day.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that during March between 3100 and 3200 persons—generally farmers—shipped at that point for California—mostly without any intention of returning.

During the late fire at Chillicothe, Ohio, the Catholic Church, it is said, was saved by the Rev. W. H. Beecher, who was the first to ascend the roof with a bucket of water.

A mistake of personal identity took place in Roxbury, Mass., in the case of Mr. Hiram Shephardson, a respectable citizen, who was indicted in several courts at Boston, on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. The persons who swore to his identity have since been recognized, a Mr. Holbrook, between whom and Mr. Shephardson there is a striking likeness, as the real offender.

A disastrous freshet has taken place in the Monongahela river, near Morgantown, Va.—Sixteen dwellings have floated down the river, and Rivesville, in Marion County, has been swept almost entirely away. The loss of property is immense.

The statement made on the authority of the Rev. H. H. Spalding, late missionary of the American Board to the Oregon Indians, that a treaty was formed with the tribes of the middle districts in Oregon, an article of which provides "that no American Missionary shall ever again enter their country," has been contradicted by President Fillmore.

The Cincinnati Atlas suggests the construction of a railroad from Newport, Ky., to connect with some of the Virginia railroads, by which Cincinnati would be brought within twenty-four hours' journey of the sea-board at Norfolk, Va., one of the finest harbours on the Atlantic.

Hon. Ed. Long and the Hon. John W. Crisfield, both ex-members of Congress, and residents of Somerset County, Md., have been held to bail at Prince Anne to keep the peace, on the sum of \$10,000 each, on the ground that a challenge had passed between them to fight a duel.

At Baltimore, a merchant, formerly of high standing, and recently a member of the City Council, has been detected in a forgery to the amount of \$1,200, and has decamped.

For Farmers.

Ashes, Leached and Unleached.

In his able "Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts," Mr. Coleman remarks:—

"Ashes, leached and crude, have been applied by individuals with various degrees of success.—A farmer of high authority in Newbury states:—"I think leached ashes very valuable to spread on grass land; likewise, for onions and grain. I use twenty or thirty cart loads. I gave, this year, three dollars a load, of thirty bushels."

J. Buel says:—"Leached ashes, or soap boilers' waste, which contains always a quantity of lime, I have used with advantage for wheat."

In Gloucester county, according to the "Report," the ashes of anthracite coal have been applied to lands in grass, with obvious and marked success. In Newbury, the ashes of peat have also been used with advantage, but the commissioner remarks that, "in excess, or when frequently repeated, their effects are stated to be injurious."

In England and Scotland, and, indeed, in most of the old countries where agriculture has made any advancement, the residuum of vegetable matter remaining after incineration, is as rigidly and carefully economized with reference to vegetable enrichment, as are the products of decomposition in the more ordinary forms. So highly, in fact, is this species of stimuli prized, that green vegetable matters are often accumulated and burned to supply it, and no farmer considers his compost perfect, unless it contains more or less ashes as a component part of the mass.

A writer in "the Farmer's Cabinet," in some remarks upon manures and their efficacy, says:—"Of all things to make grass grow, ashes beat; this you may depend upon, for I have tried it often, and it has never failed yet. Just collect as much of it together as you can, and the more the better, and spread it over your grass grounds; and see if I am not correct in my assertions."

A writer in "The Farmer's Journal," speaking of fertilizers, remarks:—"I do not see wood ashes very often spoken of as a manure in our agricultural papers. I am inclined to believe that they are not so highly valued by our farmers generally, as they deserve. I have had a pretty favourable opportunity of observing their effects. In my boyhood a soap boiling establishment was set up in the neighbourhood in which my father lived, in which large quantities of wood ashes were used. The man who carried it on had a farm of about 100 acres, which, under a faulty system of management, had got very much "run out," and the owner was getting every year more and more in debt. After he commenced soap-boiling, there being but little demand for his leached ashes, he applied them liberally to his land, and soon, from being one of the poorest, his farm became decidedly the most productive one in town. His crops repeatedly obtained the premium at the county cattle shows. I think I never knew so great a change produced on a farm in so short a time. It was a subject of general and admiring observation. By the increased productiveness of his farm, joined to the profits of his soap-boiling establishment, he soon found himself free from his pecuniary embarrassments, and, at his death, which occurred a year or two since, he left to his children, not only a farm free from incumbrances and in a high state of cultivation, but also considerable other property which he had accumulated. The soil of the farm was light, inclining to sandy."—Olive Branch.

Turnip Fly.

Stirring the ground some ten or twelve days before sowing turnip seed, will almost invariably prevent the crop being injured by the "fly." The eggs of this insect are deposited the fall previous, and stirring the earth in the Spring, by which means the interstices are opened, and solar light and heat admitted to the soil, favours their development and protects the crop. Sowing sulphur and soot over the young plants, when wet with the morning dew, has often been found effectual in protecting them from insects. The mixture is also valuable as a manure. Ashes, also, are an excellent stimulant, and should be applied as often as once a week, in small quantities, till the bulbs begin to swell.—16.

The cost of maintaining 256 light houses in the United States, one year, is \$284,470—averaging per light \$1,096 34. Cost of maintaining 30 light boats same period, \$86,669—averaging per boat \$2,888 89.

Advertisements.



NOTICE.

WANTED for the Revenue Service, and the protection of the Fisheries,

Three Fast Sailing Vessels, of not less than seventy tons, n. m., fully equipped, manned, victualled, and furnished with suitable boats. The crews of each to consist of a mate and fifteen active-seamen.

The masters to be appointed and paid by the Government, and to have the sole charge, management, and direction of the vessels. The period of employment will be for five months from 15th June.

Tenders stating the rate per month at which parties are willing to furnish such vessels, so equipped, manned, victualled, &c., will be received at the office of the Receiver General, until the 25th May next.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, April, 21, 1852,
till 25th May.

TENDERS FOR OIL.

The Commissioners for Light Houses will receive Tenders at the office of the Provincial Secretary until 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 16th of May next, for the supply of

10,000 Gallons Pale Seal Oil,

Of the best quality, and warranted to be of this year's manufacture, to be landed on the Wharf where the Light House Store stands, to be there gauged and inspected by a person appointed by the Commissioners, and to be put into the Light House Store free of all expense to the Commissioners, in good substantial iron bound casks, and in shipping order—5,000 gallons to be in 30 gallon casks, and 5,000 gallons in 40 gallon casks. One half the above quantity to be delivered on or before the 15th day of June next. Payment will be made on delivery of the whole quantity. Good and sufficient security will be required for the performance of the Contract.

A 24 Im

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded 1843, Capital £100,000 Stg.
Chief Office, 48 Moorgate Street, Bank, London.

THE following Important Benefits are offered by this Company:—

- 1st. A return will be made for the surrender of whole term Policies (after payment of three annual premiums) of the full Office value.
 - 2nd. A Person desirous of surrendering his Policy may receive, instead of a payment in cash, a new Policy for an equivalent sum, not subject to further payment of premiums, or a sum on attaining any given age of an equivalent value.
 - 3rd. Credit given for one half the premiums upon whole Life Policies for £400 and upwards for five years interest payable annually.
 - 4th. Notices of assignment received and registered, and acknowledged if required.
 - 5th. No claim disputed except in case of palpable fraud, an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.
 - 6th. No re-entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies beyond the cost of the Stamps.
 - 7th. Advances are made on security of Policies of three years standing, to the full extent of their Office value at the time of the application.
- The attention of the Public is requested to the above liberal terms of the "STAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION," the business of which is fast increasing. Pamphlets and all Blankets supplied, and every information given on application to the Agent or Med. Examiner.
- R. S. BLACK, M.D., DANIEL STARR, Agent.
Medical Examiner.
July, 17th, 1851.

FRESH SEEDS. 1852.

RECEIVED ex Steamship Canada from Liverpool and Boston from Boston—an assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, which are offered for sale at moderate prices, by the Subscriber, at his Drug Store, 152 Granville-St. Ath. 4w. Wes.
JOHN NAYLOR.
April 17.

BAZAAR.

THE Committee of the Bazaar in aid of the Building Fund of the Wesleyan Chapel in course of erection in Grafton Street, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they purpose to hold their sale of articles contributed, on Wednesday, the 19th May, (or if the weather on that day be unfavorable, then on the first fine day succeeding.) Contributions in money, or materials, or articles for sale, are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received.

For particular information, reference can be had to any of the following Ladies, who will act as a Committee of Management.—Mrs. E. Adams, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Nordbeck, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. E. Jost, Mrs. Mignowitz, Mrs. S. F. Bars, Mrs. Frost, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Starr, Mrs. Craue, Mrs. Northup, and Mrs. Jones. Miss CRANE, Secy.
April 23.

1852 MIC MAC, More Castle, and Bloomer.—W. M. HARRINGTON is receiving ex above vessels, a large assortment of articles in his line, intended chiefly for his Retail, selected by good Judges, and can be recommended as of good qualities:

- From GLASGOW—Scotch Oat Meal, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, Green and Black TEAS, Marmalade, Soda, French VINEGAR, PEPPER, &c.
- From LONDON and LIVERPOOL—Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Zante Currants, French Plums, Sultana Raisins, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Spices, Starch, Blue, Brushes, Mats, Castile and Fancy Soaps, Palmer's Candles, Sperm and Composition, do, Carriage Lights, Tapers, Blacking, Macaroni Vermicelli, Isinglass, Gelatine, Groats, Table SALT, Baking POWDER, Preserved Ginger, Lemon and Orange PEEL, Citron, Turkey Fig, Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, Lavender, assorted ESSENCES, &c.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
41 Hollis Street.

GOUROCK CANVASS & CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber has just received by the "Micmac" from Greenock:

- 150 Bolts Gourock CANVASS,
- 180 Coils best Gourock Cordage, well assorted.

—ALSO IN STOCK—

- 200 Puns Prime Muscovado MOLASSES,
- 1000 Heavy La Guyra Hides,
- 50 Bbls New York City Inspection, prime BEEF,
- 400 Sheets Muntz Patent Metal, 22 to 26 oz, warranted,
- 1 Cask Composition Nails,
- Bags Navy Canvass, and Sail TWINE.

GEO. H. STARR.
A 24. Wes & Ath 5 ins.