be derived from a classical education, not upon one only, but every class of society. And these benefits mainly are, that without a knowledge of foreign languages we never can be masters of our own, nor acquire the enlarged circle of ideas requisite for lasting or extensive influence in society. Look around you and you will soon be convinced that, without a competent command of language, either written or oral, it is impossible for any person, be his abilities or position what they may, to acquire any lasting influence in a free and enlightened community. I speak not merely of those destined for the senate, the bar, or the church—the power of public speaking and a thorough command of the English language are obviously indispensable to them, if they would gain the least success in life. It lies at the very threshold of their career. But a utility of a thorough command of language is not confined to those professions in which it is immediately called for: it is felt also in every walk of life as soon as anything like distinction and eminence has been attained. The moment a man in any line rises above his compeers, he finds himself called on to speak or write in public. The soldier, the sailor, the merchant, the manufacturer, the country gentleman, the physician, are all constantly called on, when they rise to eminence, to speak in public. The necessity of this accomplishment is daily more strongly felt as our institutions become more popular, and all citizens of respectability are called on to take a part, more or less important, in public affairs. Superiority of intellect is then the only passport to power, and that superiority cannot be made manifest or retained, unless the means of expression and making it known have been attained. (Hear, hear.) Now, such is the construction of the English language owing to the many different nations who, during the course of eighteen centuries, have taken part in its formation, that a thorough command of our own tongue cannot by possibility be acquired, unless the languages are known from which it has been compounded. A considerable number of our oldest words—nearly all which are to be found in our translation of the Bible—are of German origin; almost all those used in science are derived from Greek; two-thirds of the words at present in daily use are derived from Latin, or French, or Italian, which are only dialects of the tongue in use with the ancient conquerors of the world. It is out of the question to obtain a thorough command of such a language unless the sources are known from which it has been drawn. The want will be experienced before these pages have been written, or five minutes spoken, by a man of the greatest natural abilities. Thence it is that all our greatest orators from this place—Peel, Brougham, and Stanley—have so strenuously recommended classical studies to your attention. They did so because in practical life they had felt their value. And thence also the remarkable fact which has often been observed, that, notwithstanding the popular rising of our institutions by the Reform Bill, there is scarce any man has risen to eminence in either House of Parliament, and certainly none who has been called to take a share in the Government during the last 20 years, except the Duke of Wellington, whose military achievements made him an exception to all rules, who has not received an university education, and been more or less distinguished in early life as a scholar. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But it is not in the command of words merely that the value of classical knowledge and the command of foreign languages is of importance. A far more material benefit is to be found in the enlarging of the circle of our ideas, emancipating us from the thraldom of local influences, and adding to the stock of images which may be made use of to express or add force to our own thoughts. Reading a foreign language is the foreign travelling of the mind: we acquire new ideas at every step. So powerful is this influence, so fatal its want, that I never knew a man well acquainted with foreign languages who was not distinguished by liberality of thought, and a large circle of ideas, and never one whose knowledge was confined to his own tongue, in whom a certain sameness and monotony of ideas were not perceptible. As to eloquence, and the boundless influences which it exercises on society, it is wholly impossible to attain its highest flights without a thorough command of the imagery and images which genius has given birth to in former times.

[Remainder next week.]

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

GREAT ROADS.

Sums recommended by the Committee for Great Roads this Session:

Saint John to Nova Scotia Line,	£900	0	0
Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis,	815	0	0
Saint John to Saint Andrews,	500	0	0
Nerepis to Gagetown,	40	0	0
Dorchester to Shediac,	20	0	0
Shediac to Petitcodiac,	50	0	0
Richibucto to Chatham,	20	0	0
Newcastle to Bathurst,	250	0	0
Bathurst to Beldune,	100	0	0
Beldune to Metis Road,	450	0	0
Fredericton to Woodstock,	900	0	0
Woodstock to Arestook, (out of which a sum not exceeding £200 to be laid out on the road, Moses Hannah's to the River De Chute, and £230 towards building a Sluice Bridge over the Meduxnakiek River,	750	0	0
Arestook to Grand Falls,	100	0	0
Fredericton to Finger Board,	150	0	0
Bellisle to Scribner's,	20	0	0
Fredericton to Newcastle, including a Bridge already contracted for,	1000	0	0
Fredericton to Saint Andrews,	300	0	0
Salisbury to Harvey,	600	0	0
Shediac to Richibucto, including Bridge,	900	0	0
Waweig to Saint Stephens,	30	0	0
Woodstock to Houlton,	40	0	0
Oromocto to Gagetown,	20	0	0
Oak Bay to Red River,	300	0	0
Barker's Landing (Nashwaak) to Richibucto, via Newcastle and Gaspereaux,	500	0	0
From Newcastle to Pitfield's, in Westmoreland, being part of the old line of road laid out between Fredericton and Petitcodiac,	75	0	0
Grand Falls to Canada Line,	550	0	0
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pockemouche, the sum of £20 of which for exploring a road from Tracadie to Bathurst,	300	0	0
Saint John to Quaco,	200	0	0
Hampton to Bellisle,	25	0	0
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	150	0	0
Lower Landing Grand Falls to American Boundary,	30	0	0
Pickard's Line to American Boundary,	25	0	0
Albert to St. John, via Hammond River,	400	0	0
Isaac Derry's to Point Wolfe,	100	0	0
Rolx to Oak Bay,	250	0	0
Tisdale's Farm to Loch Lomond,	100	0	0
	£10,950	0	0

March 25.—The House went into Committee of Supply.

School Teachers' Salaries as recommended by the Committee, were passed: also, pensions to old soldiers and widows.

£100 was voted to Mr. Duval's Schools in St. John £50 to T. McAvity as Superintendent of Emigrants at Partridge Island.

Mr. Ritchie thought it right this should be paid, as he did the work: but the emigrant agent should do the business, which he was well paid for, instead of being all over the country on secret service for the Government.

Mr. Needham wished to move that the sum be paid out of that gentleman's salary. This could not be done.

Mr. Steves said it would be better at once to adopt the principle that men holding great offices should get large salaries for the name, and that men doing the work should get little.

Mr. Johnson said the Fishery report was inaccurate.

Mr. Street defended Mr. Perley, said he should not be arraigned without notice.

Mr. Partelow said this appointment as Emigrant Agent was from home and was most judicious.

Mr. Gray said Mr. Perley should get a fair hearing, he had an office in the Market Square, where he could be found when in St. John, but there was nothing done in it.

Mr. Partelow brought down a message with a note from Mr. Hazen, stating that he found among the files, the missing copy of Judge Botsford's resignation, which he produced.

Mr. Botsford retracted what he had said of the resignation not being sent home; but retracted nothing of what he said regarding the construction put upon it.—A number of sums were entered upon the Supply Book.—*By Tel.*

March 26.—The Revenue Bill has passed the Council.

The house has been all day engaged on the Municipal Bill. Many alterations and amendments were made. The qualification for Councilors was fixed at £150.

Mr. Needham advocated no qualification.

Mr. Barbarie said this would lead to the division of property.

The Speaker said it would never answer.

Messrs. Ritchie, Gray, Needham, Johnson, Fitzgerald, Hatheway, Cutler, and McPhelim, supported £100 qualification—motion lost.

Mr. Johnson proposed a section as an amendment to the seventh, to the effect that vote be by ballot.

Mr. Partelow thought it ought to be introduced in a seperate Bill.

Mr. Ritchie said this was shuffling.

Mr. Partelow indignantly repelled the charge.

A long discussion followed, possessing little interest. Towards the close Mr. English said bribery was general. Several members denied the charge on the part of their constituencies. Among others Messrs. Barbarie, Hayward and McPherson.

Mr. Barbarie in a speech alluding to some remarks made by Mr. Needham about his holding the Secretary's cane, hinted broadly at *cane-ing* Needham.

Mr. Needham replied, that he was willing to *fight* him in any way. There were some words between Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Scoullar—great excitement for a few minutes.

Mr. Hayward retorted on Mr. English, who replied in good style, ridiculing the idea of hon. members affecting to have clean hands in this matter.

The question was then taken upon introducing vote by ballot, and carried. Yeas.—Messrs. Williston, Barbarie, Reid, Scoullar, Craine, Ritchie, Partelow, Chapman, Botsford, Tilley, Rice, Pickard, McPherson, English, Bearsley, Purdy, Ryan, Fitzgerald, Hayward, Gray, Johnson, Needham, Steves, Gilbert, and the Speaker.—25. Nays.—Messrs. Street, Gordon, Stiles, Rankin, Earle, Montgomery, Taylor, McLeod, McPhelim, Robinson, Thompson, and Porter.—12.

Other amendments were made to several sections.—having got through as far as the seventeenth, the house adjourned.

Mr. Ritchie stated to-day that he would not bring on his motion on the state of the Province, as Mr. Wilmot was absent, and he wished all the members to be present.

The committee on the scrutiny between Boyd and Fitzgerald, adjourned till the 3d April, for want of evidence to go on with.

March 28.—The house in supply passed grants recommended by the Committee of Trade.

The motion for a grant to the Mechanics' Institute, Miramichi, caused a long discussion, nearly every member spoke three times,—motion lost.

£100 was given to the Woodstock Institute.

Mr. Ritchie said after the vote on the former, he would not propose the grant for the St. John Institute

Mr. Hannington asserted that the amount recommended by the committee exceeded the revenue by £15,000.

Mr. Wilmot replied, that the estimated amount for appropriation in supply was £65,950—already granted £13,500, and estimated grants for Roads £28,000, balance to be appropriated £24,000.

£85 was granted for improvements at Dark Harbour, Grand Manan.

The Committee reported on Penitentiary Debentures. They cannot recommend the Province undertaking to pay them, but recommended a grant to pay the interest due.

Members amused themselves for some time by making entries on the supply book, and then a lijourned.

The Militia Bill passed with several amendments.

The Governor has this day formally assented to both Railway Facility Bills, the Revenue Bill, the Portland Police Bill, and several other Bills.

SATURDAY, March 29.—The House passed many bills to-day in committee, among which were the bill for the extension of the Telegraph to Woodstock. The Bill to Incorporate the Richibucto Telegraph Company.

Mr. Johnson (who was absent) gave notice that he would oppose this on the third reading, as he had good reasons for objecting to it.

The bill relating to registry, decree, and partition in chancery, sent from the council, was passed. The object of this bill is to reduce expenses of registry.

Mr. Wilmot's Bill to secure the Rights of Married Women passed. It provides that real and personal Property held before Marriage, or received after by legacy or otherwise, if not from the husband, not to be liable for the husband's debts. In case of desertion, the wife to have the right to recover debts.

An amendment by Mr. Ritchie that property acquired by the wife after desertion be her own and not her husband's, was adopted.

Mr. Barbarie's bill for the free transmission of papers and pamphlets by mail, was again brought up. Messrs. Ritchie, Steves, English, Gray and Johnson spoke in favour of it.

Mr. Hannington thought it would be well if persons paying subscriptions in advance got papers free.

Owing to some difficulty regarding papers from the United States, progress was reported. The Bill will pass.

Mr. Hannington moved the house into committee on a bill declaring all grantees to have the right to all Mines and Minerals on their lands, except where Mining leases were granted.

Mr. Thompson supported, as perfectly right.

The Speaker also supported it.

Mr. Gray opposed; the Albert Mines alone will yield about £2000 this year, would they give away a source of revenue promising to be so productive? If they passed this they must give similar exemptions to those holding Mining leases.

Attorney General opposed the Bill, would give parties rights which they never expected, would deprive the Province of revenue, and landholders whose lands were entered upon would claim remuneration.

Mr. Gilbert opposed, if all sources of Revenue were abandoned they must come to direct taxation. Progress reported.

Mr. Steves' Bill regulating light dues on coasters, was read time time.—*Tel. to News Room.*

Monday, March 31.—It was decided to-day that no motion for money grants be put on the Supply Book after Wednesday the 9th of April. The Bill to incorporate the Richibucto Telegraph Company was rejected on the third reading.

The House was in Committee of Supply nearly all day, and many grants were rejected; only seven were passed. Among the number which were passed were the grants to the Light Houses, and a grant of £250 to Isaac Woodward, Esq., for his services for the last two years.—The grant of £2000 for a Wharf at Reed's Point was afterwards discussed and rejected.—The numbers were—In favour of it—Messrs. Speaker, Gray, Ritchie, Wilmot, Robinson, Porter, Thompson, Fitzgerald, Taylor, Hatheway, and Williston—11. Against it—Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Rankin, and Street, and Messrs. Chapman, Read, Gordon, Montgomery, Barbarie, Hannington, Scoullar, Crane, Botsford, Rice, Stiles, Earle, Pickard, English, Johnson, Steves, Gilbert, Purdy, Ryan, and McPhelim,—23. Nothing else of interest transpired.—*Tel. to N. Bruns.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

We entered the Council Chamber rather late to get any of Hon. Mr. Chandler's speech—who was addressing the chair on the Bill relating to the eligibility of officers holding seats in the House of Assembly. Other hon. gentlemen spoke on the bill, severally, at considerable length, and our notes now written out, would occupy something like three or four columns of our Journal, which we regret we must now suppress, in order to make room for the great DEBATE next week: we however, present such a synopsis of the debate on the bill as we presume will afford a satisfactory apology for our brevity under existing circumstances.

Hon. Mr. BROWN objected to the bill, considered it a piece of hasty legislation, and recommended the postponement of the bill.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON was decidedly opposed to the bill, yet was not disposed to throw it out unceremoniously, and would consent to its postponement to the next general session.

Hon. Mr. CONNELL would go for every purifying principle, everything calculated to purge the legislation of the country, would go for abolishing *all* offices, yet would be willing to report progress on the bill, and if there were anything good to be found in the bill it would be best to retain it.

Hon. Col. HATCH was opposed to the bill as such bills were only calculated to create discontent and confusion among a happy and loyal people.

Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL opposed the bill, and considered such only intended as a mere clap-trap, intending to blind the eyes of the public by trying to persuade them that the purification of the legislature was intended. (We regret we cannot give the honorable Solicitor's speech in full.]

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD spoke favourable of the bill and affirmed that what had affected the House of Assembly, affected the Legislative Council and the country, and considered the postponement of the bill unconstitutional.—The hon. gentleman spoke at considerable length on the bill, and with his usual *energy*.

Hon. Mr. HILL objected to the bill, principally, because it would deprive many hon. members of their seats, by an *ipso facto* order, and also on account of its indefiniteness.

Hon. Mr. CHANDLER combatted some of the arguments adduced by hon. Mr. Hill, and recommended the postponement of the Bill until the next Session.

Hon. Mr. SAUNDERS denied persons holding *minor* situations under government, acted as if under *any undue* influence, spoke of his knowledge of these things, having been connected with the government, spoke against the bill, and would go for throwing it out altogether. The discussion on this bill ended in the Chairman (Hon. Col. Shore) reporting the Bill postponed until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 1, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The Canada, with the English Mail of the 15th March, arrived at Halifax at one o'clock on Thursday morning. She brought 70 passengers,—of those landed at Halifax were Messrs. John Hastings and Son, Duncan, Adams, Gordon, Ferguson, Craig, and Sime, for St. John.

The weather was beautiful and mild for the season, and the spring crops looked very promising.

The Continental News of no interest here.

It is very generally believed there must soon be a dissolution of Parliament and a general Election.

On Tuesday the Ministry sustained another defeat upon a resolution introduced by Lord Duncan, having for its object a reform in the management of the department of woods and forests. The motion was strenuously resisted by the Government, but on a division there appeared for the motion 129, against it 119—so that this, coupled with their previous defeats, and the difficulty of their position with regard to the Papal question, it is thought they cannot hold together till after Easter.

The agitation against Lord John Russell's penal measure, on the part of the Catholics both in England and Ireland continues unabated.

The Protectionists both in the metropolis and the country are making vigorous preparations for a general election. Their principal aim seems to be to secure, if possible, such a majority in the House of Commons, as will impose a four shilling duty upon all foreign Corn and Breadstuffs.

The Cumberland, 70, Captain Seymour, K. C. B., appointed to succeed Earl Dundonald, on the West India and North American station, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, for her destination.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, with the American contributions to the great Exhibition, arrived off Cowes on the 13th March, having made the passage from New-York in 22 days.

Major S. T. Hill, of the second West India Regiment, to be Governor of the Gold Coast in the place of Sir W. Wynniett, deceased.

Lady Franklin will send out another Arctic expedition this season. The Prince Albert will again be fitted out and manned, and will proceed to Prince Regent's Inlet, where the ship will be laid up in such safe and convenient harborage as can be found. The party will then proceed in boats as far as can be reached by open water; they will cross the Isthmus of Boothia, and follow out their search as far to the westward as possible.

Robbing the Foreign Secretary!—At Bow street Police court, London, on Tuesday, two men were convicted for having stolen a *piece of bacon* from the larder, at Lord Palmerston's town residence, No 4, Carlton-gardens.

IRELAND.—Fifty vessels, laden with foreign corn, arrived in four days last week at Cork.

The Limerick chronicle says:—"Messrs. O'Connell, county Kerry, borough representatives, were denounced from the altar, on Sunday, by the Rev. Dr. M'Enerney, for voting against D'Israeli's motion.

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT have humbled to Austria and Prussia, and banished political refugees, refusing at the same time to grant any again an asylum.

ARRIVAL OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—On Tuesday the Sardinian brig Arpia, Capt Bartholetto, arrived in the Mersey with the expected Hungarian refugees. The vessel is direct from Constantinople, and brings 262 passengers. These people are confided to the care of the authorities here, who made arrangements with Mr. Sabell, of the Emigrant's House in Moorfields, to receive them. They will be landed to-day, and taken to their refuge. Though the vessel which brought them over is small, there has been no sickness on board, and they speak in high terms of the treatment they have met with on the voyage, and also of the conduct of the Turkish people during their stay of eighteen months in that country. They consist chiefly of Poles, mixed with Italians, and they are of all grades in rank. They are exceedingly poor, though healthy and in good spirits. An attempt will now be made to further their interests, by opening a subscription in this town, with the object of forwarding them to America. The costumes of the refugees are various, and we believe that they will be found to be a fine set of men. These refugees have appealed to us in distress; they have been unfortunate, but they are brave men, and there can be little doubt that the appeal to the English sympathies will be liberally responded to.—*Liverpool Courier.*

The Official Letters from the Nov-Scotia Railway Delegate now in England, are not yet made public, but the Halifax Sun says—

"We have it on the most reliable authority, and hasten to lay it before our fellow Citizens, the gratifying news that the whole affair of the Railroad has been settled. The mission of the Hon. Mr. Howe has been entirely successful. The British Government have consented to guarantee the whole amount to build the Railroad to Quebec and Montreal, at three and a half per cent. Mr. Howe was in great spirits, nor was it at all apprehended that any change of Ministry contingent upon the unsettled state of parties, would in any way affect the negociations which had been virtually brought to a close. The local Provincial Governments have the power to connect with any branch Railroad to the American Territory."

[Subsequent accounts from Halifax appear to throw a doubt on the validity of the above statement—but that the Ministry propose to "submit the measure to Parliament, on the several Colonies interested in the Railway pledging the whole of their Revenues (over a above the sum required for the Civil List) for payment of the amount so guaranteed"!!! This will never be agreed to by this Province, as the Railway *can* be built upon more accommodating terms.

On Friday His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor gave his assent to the Revenue Bill, which remains in force until the 31st December, 1851; also, to the two Railway Facility Bills, with suspending clauses; and several other Bills which had passed both Houses during the present Session.

On Thursday last, the Legislative Council went into Committee on the Bill to make that body elective. Several admirable speeches were made. The Hon. Messrs. Chandler, Kinnear, and Connell, advocated the Bill; the Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Saunders, Harrison, and Hatch opposed it *in toto*.

On Wednesday last, the gross revenue of the Ferry Steamers was put up at public sale by Mr. Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer, and bid off by Mr. John McSweeny, for £2010, for one year, commencing this day 1st April. Last year the amount realized from the ferry steamers was £1821 10s. 8d.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Paterson gave an excellent lecture last evening, on the properties of *Atmospheric Air*, to a respectable audience. The experiments were successful, pleasing, and well received.

On Monday evening, Mr. Foulis will lecture on "Gas Illumination."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. Foulis, in answer to Dr. Gesner's article on "Asphaltum," in the Halifax *Acadian Recorder*, will be inserted in our next paper.

The number of vessels which arrived at this port last year from other countries was, 1695 vessels, 260,429 tons. At the other ports in the Province, 612 vessels, 103,500 tons—making a total of 2307 vessels.

FREE PORTS.—The port of Hillsborough, Albert County, has been declared a port of entry for foreign trade. The port of Monkton, Westmorland County, known as the Bend, will also soon be opened as a free port.

It is stated that the Canadian Government has resolved to close the Welland Canal against American vessels. This measure is well understood to be retaliatory against the United States Government and the State of New York, in consequence of the former not granting a reciprocity of trade, and the latter shutting out the Canadians from the use of Lake Champlain and Champlain Canal. It will inflict a serious blow on the trade and commerce of the lakes.

The steamship *Asia* sailed from New York on Wednesday last, with over 100 passengers and nearly ONE MILLION dollars in gold and silver, for Liverpool.

Fear are expressed in the New York papers of the loss of the packet ship Ivanhoe, with all on board, which vessel left that port on the 23d of February, for Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, and a wreck, supposed to have been her, was fallen in with on the 26th of that month, off the South Shoal of Nantucket. The ship was insured in Wall-street for $75,000, and the cargo was estimated at $150,000, part insured in New York and part in England.

☞ No Halifax papers received by the mail last evening, the bag containing them having been left behind or gone astray.

☞ The *Admiral* brought a large freight this morning, and left again punctually at 10 o'clock. She laid over at Frankfort last Sabbath on her way West, the Captain not being willing to violate the Sabbath or disturb its quiet in intervening ports. The passengers were liberally provided with their meals gratuitously, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Thomson, of this City, preached to them on board. We are glad to hear all extolling the attention of the officers as well as the conveniences of the Boat.—*Chris. Visitor, Friday.*

The Admiral brought freight to the bulk of about 1800 barrels, consisting of upwards of 450 barrels flour, pork, tallow, &c., 185 bundles chairs, and various other packages; and took on board about 500 barrels bulk of freight for Boston—the whole of which was performed in a space of 4½ hours.

PR. ED. ISLAND.—His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN held his first Levee at the Government House, on Friday, the 14th March, inst., and we never witnessed a Levee so numerously and respectably attended.—*Charlotte-Town Islander, 21st.*

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS.—An arrangement has been effected by which direct sealed bags will be made up for the chief places in Canada. The postage will be the same in each country. A letter not exceeding one-half ounce will be charged 5c. to the lines from any part of the United States, and 5c. to any place in the Province of Canada,—the postage to be prepayed, or not, at the option of the person sending letters. The postage upon newspapers to be prepayed, as heretofore.

DEATH OF VETERAN EDITORS.

Major Noah, well known for many years as a New York Editor, died on Saturday, 22d, aged 66 years, leaving a wife and family. He lived and died a Jew. He had been connected with the press for 40 years.

John S. Skinner, Esq. editor of the "Plough, Loom and Anvil," and formerly editor of the "American Farmer," died at Baltimore on the 21st inst. caused by accidentally falling into a deep cellar at the Post Office, aged 70 years.—He was a large and fine looking man, and was a highly useful one in his day.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, the well known editor of the New-Hampshire Patriot, died in Washington on Saturday, aged 70 years.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—The Executive Committee of this Railway, in the State of Maine, have presented a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for aid to their enterprise by an appropriation of a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in that State. The grounds of the application are that the opening of so important a channel of intercourse with the neighboring Provinces and with Europe, through a portion of the State of Maine, cannot fail to be advantageous to the property of this Commonwealth in lands situated at no great distance from the route of the projected Railway, and that the success of this new line of communication, by promoting the growth and prosperity of the States and Provinces at the East of us, will have a beneficial influence on the prosperity of our metropolis. These considerations, we doubt not, will recommend the application to the favorable attention of the Legislature. The petition has been referred to a special joint committee, and has been ordered to be printed.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

[The petition is signed by John A. Poor, Elijah L. Hamlin, Anson G. Chandler.]

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—Notices have been issued from the General Post-office, that, henceforth, all newspapers to be sent to the colonies or possessions abroad, or to foreign parts, must be put into the Post-office within seven days after that on which they were published.—*Liverpool Standard.*

[Persons receiving papers from England should notify their agents to attend to the above notice, in order to ensure their regular reception].

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUGAR.—The New York Express publishes from the Havana Faro, the following statement of the annual amount of Sugar produced in all the countries of the globe, and of the consumption of each:

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

Spanish Possessions,	lbs. 671,666,800
English do.	300,240,112
French do.	137,333,850
Dutch do.	120,000,000
United States,	200,000,000
Brazil,	240,000,000
Danish and Swedish Possessions,	20,000,000
German and Belgian do.	30,000,000
Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Egypt, Venezuela, Peru and China,	182,300,538
Total,	2,121,740,830

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Countries.	Population.	Average No. of lbs. consumed by each Person.	Total lbs.
Spain and her Possessions,	17,830,172	12	213,962,064
England, Scotland, and Ireland,	29,914,813	21	607,811,703
English Possessions in Am., including the Antilles,	2,371,763	12	28,461,156
Germany,	38,715,600	5	193,578,000
Holland and her possessions,	7,294,313	15	109,414,770
France,	56,000,000	8	448,000,000
Belgium,	4,212,000	9	38,108,100
United States,	20,000,000	18	360,000,000
Mexico & Guatemala,	9,000,000	6	54,000,000
Brazil,	5,000,000	16	80,000,000
Other countries of S. America,	9,273,640	6	55,641,840
Portugal and her possessions,	5,162,000	4	20,648,000
Italy,	22,577,450	2	45,154,918
Switzerland,	2,189,000	2	4,376,018
Denmark and her possessions,	2,232,965	6	13,397,790
Sweden and Norway,	4,304,509	3	12,913,527
Russia,	62,500,000	1½	93,750,000
Turkey and Egypt,	20,000,000	1	20,000,000
China,	277,000,000	5·46	42,362,500
Other countries,	44,166,956	1·32	1,330,218
Total,	707,279,600		2,421,740,830

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Considerable sensation had been created in London by the receipt of intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 8th of January, announcing the commencement of another Kaffir war. The London papers are filled with the details. It appears that on the 24th December, the Kaffirs having by pretence of friendship and submission effectually lulled all suspicion, commenced a furious attack upon a detached body of British troops under Colonel Mackinnon, killing and wounding three officers and sixteen men. On Christmas day they attacked three frontier villages and massacred the inhabitants, to the number of 70 persons. On the 29th of the same month they attacked and drove back a large British force under Colonel Somerset, while he was attempting to open a communication with Sir Harry Smith, the commander in chief, who was then in an advanced position called Fort Cox. From this position Sir Harry Smith, with much difficulty, extricated himself by cutting his way, with 250 men, through the Kaffir bands who sought to intercept him, and he had since issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the Cape to rise in *arms, en masse*, for the defence of the colony. The advanced positions still remained in possession of the troops, and the Governor urged the colonists to march and relieve them before their stock of provisions should become exhausted.—The British government, on receipt of these advices, had ordered reinforcements of men and guns to be despatched to the Cape forthwith.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the bark Hamilton, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, intelligence has been received of a very formidable insurrection of the Caffres against the British government. The dates are to the 4th of February, being forty days later than any preceding accounts. The colonial papers give detailed narrations of the hostilities which have taken place. The following is a summary abridged from the Traveller of yesterday:

The Caffre chiefs generally have rebelled against the English authorities, and it was feared that the Hottentots were also wavering in their loyalty. Accounts of the murder of farmers of the interior, their families and servants, by the rebels, come in from all quarters, and where they were not killed they were driven off pennyless, and their farms and houses plundered and burnt. Sir Harry Smith, the English Governor, was forwarding levies to the scene of war. It was thought that the Governor would soon be at the head of ten thousand men.

The Cape Town Gazette of Feb. 1 says, that on the 23d of January the Caffres, 3000 strong, attacked the colonists and other allies near Fort Hare. They were repulsed with the loss of 100 killed. On the 3d of January, a strong force of Caffres attacked Fort White, but were dispersed with twenty killed. On the 7th, the rebel chief Hermanus, with his horde of Caffres and the Hottentots whom he had seduced or compelled to accompany him, attacked Fort Beaufort. The assault was repulsed, and the chief and his son and a number of his people killed, and his party completely routed.

It is stated in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Read, senior, that all the Mission stations in Kafirland are burned down, except the seminary at Alice and the Chumie station.

Most of the Hottentots who were in the service of the farmers had either joined the rebels, or had formed separate encampments, where they remained neutral,—but subsisting, it was supposed, on the plunder of the deserted farms.—[Boston Courier.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the Ohio at New York, the mails from California to the 17th Feb., and from Havana to the 17th inst., have been received. She brings 150 passengers, $300,000 in gold dust from Chagres, and $25,000 in specie from New Orleans.

The steamship Prometheus, Captain Thomas Miner, from Chagres by way of San Juan de Nicaragua and Havana arrived at N. Y. on Monday, with 325 passengers and $500,000 in gold.

His Majesty the King of Mosquito was staying on board H. B. M. schooner Bermuda, at San Juan de Nicaragua.

THE STATE CAPITAL.—By reference to our correspondent's letter, it will be perceived that the House, on Saturday, disposed of the question of the State Capital by the strong vote of 26 to 8, making Vallejo the future seat of government. Having previously passed the Senate, it only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.—[Alta Cal.

MOUNTAIN OF CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.—The resources of California are not confined to the precious metals alone; there is a vast extent of country, of which nothing is said, that will develope, in time, new avenues of wealth. After crossing the Sierra Nevada, in latitude between forty-one and two, (if memory serves,) the descent to Goose Lake is through a pleasant valley of about ten miles in length, abounding in springs and meadows. About a mile below where the lake is approached from the east, is the first out-crop of slate and quartz, with an auriferous country around.—Near the southern extremity of the lake is a most beautiful ledge of serpentine rock. The strata is horizontal, and the green and grey shading is delicately blended, and the lines almost as perfect as if they had been traced with the artist's pencil.

On Pitch (or Pitt) River, the principal affluent of the Sacramento, which flows through a charming valley, and about five days' journey from Goose Lake, there is a hill of pure carbonate of magnesia, one hundred feet high. Much of it is perfectly white, while some is more or less discoloured with iron, as if a painter had been striving to give effect by a colouring of light and shade. Large masses are easily detached, which, rolling down into the river that washed its base, floated off as light and buoyant as cork, until it became saturated with water. A thousand waggons could be loaded in a very short time, and there is enough to supply the whole world. For three days travel below, the soil seems to be impregnated with it, and the banks of the river are formed of it.—[Pacific News.

FRENCH CALIFORNIANS.—One hundred and eighty passengers have arrived from Havre, at San Francisco, in the Louis, all in good health. Two-thirds of them are members of an organized mining company.

The Gold Bluffs present to the ocean a perpendicular front of from one to four hundred feet in height, and extend a distance of about six miles. The scenery in the region of the Bluffs is really magnificent. The stupendous height of the bluff, the cascades—the water rushing over the top and meeting no impediment until it strikes the beach at the base, two hundred feet or more—form scenes which an artist might study with profit. The Bluffs are broken by three gulches, in which the Pacific Mining Company have located their log houses and tents. The Bluffs appear to be of a sandstone formation and exhibit many traces of iron.

We conversed with several intelligent miners—men who had remained near the bluffs for several months. They say that occasionally they find the gold very abundant, and at other times little or none is visible.

(From the California Courier, Feb. 10.)

EXPENSES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CITY GOVERNMENT.—Some evidences of the monstrous pecuniary injustice done to the people of this City, may be found in the statement which we publish below. It shows a state of things which may well startle the community and cause the inquiry from every man, "are we a bankrupted City, and can we pay the taxes necessary to meet the enormous salaries allowed by law to such office holders?" It is as follows:—

	Amts per Annum
For three Judges of the Superior Court, $7,500 to each,	$22,500
To the Mayor,	10,000
Mayor's Clerk,	5,000
City Attorney,	10,000
Attorney's Clerk,	5,000
City Marshal,	9,000
Marshal's Clerk,	5,000
Comptroller,	8,000
Comptroller's Clerk,	5,000
City Collector,	8,000
Collector's Clerk,	5,000
City Treasurer,	8,000
Treasurer's Clerk,	5,000
Recorder,	9,000
Recorder's Clerk,	5,000
Sixteen Aldermen,	64,000
Council's Clerks (two)	8,000
Assessors (eight)	24,000
City Police (seventy-five)	219,000
Street Commissioner,	8,000
Commissioner's Clerk,	5,000
Five Commissioners,	50,000
Commissioners to examine land titles,	10,000
Engineers of Fire Department,	10,000
Capt. Keys (for what?)	12,000
Superintendent of Public Buildings, and sundry others,	10,000
Resident Physician, City Hospital,	5,000
Assistant Physician,	2,500
Three Surgeons and three Physicians,	7,200
Matron for the Hospital,	1,500
Steward for do.	3,000
Cooks for do.	2,000
12 men as Nurses,	12,000
Other officers, not enumerated,	28,000
Total,	$800,600

This sum does not include the amount paid to the public printer. It must be $40,000 at least—making in all $840,600.

[From the Alta California, Feb. 7.]

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.—This great metropolis of the western seas, built upon more hills than Rome was, and, unlike her, built almost in a "day," contains a population of twenty-three thousand, who, attracted by the sparkling of gold, have come hither from every quarter of the inhabitable globe. From the sunny climes of Spain and Italy, from the fairy lands of Persia and Arabia, from the regions of snow and ice in Norway and Russia, from the corn and vine lands of pleasant France, from the British isles and colonies, from the green South America, from the imperial dominions of the near relative of the sun and moon, and from the golden islands of the Pacific, they have come in myriads to California. In our streets the fair European jostles with the swarthy Kanaka or the darker Hindoo; the pious Mussulman says his daily prayers, as he passes the churches of the Christian; the calculating German drives hard bargains with the volatile Frenchman, and the stiff made Yankee daily deals with the long-tailed Chinaman. Such an *omnium gatherum* of humanity was never before witnessed in the world's history. The golden charm has spoken the "open sesame" to the brazen gates and lofty walls that have heretofore enclosed a nation of millions; and the whole world has sent her representatives in great convention to a little spot that four years ago was known only as a resort for whalers or merchant vessels, who were on the Pacific coast.

No man can accurately calculate the result of this Union; but its effects must be grand and lasting. The southern of Europe will return to the

home; the fur clad northerner
cold land of his childhood; the
will go back to his fairy land
of the sun will enter again
bearded Turk will once more
as it is sounded from the min
phisticated children of the sea
flowery islands. But all will
a knowledge of the English
the American institutions and
the energy and ardor of the
race, and an understanding of
of Him whose precepts will yet
the nations, and make the "
blossom as the rose tree."

The discovery of gold in
more to advance the cause of
spread of enlightened and C
than any other one fact brough
last century.

HORRIBLE MURDERS ON
A letter from Panama, d
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to give you particulars of in
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