THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1847.

☞ The OBSERVER Office will be removed on Thursday next, to the building on the corner of Prince William and Church Streets, occupied by Messrs. Jardine & Co.,—in the premises recently occupied as the Chronicle Office.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The second April Mail arrived here on last Friday night. The Caledonia had a passage of 14½ days to Halifax. She brought out 106 passengers, ten of whom landed at Halifax, including Mr. Wm. Howard, of this City.

Since the sailing of the steam-ship Cambria, on the 4th instant, there has been more evidence of a depression in business generally than at any previous time of late. This unfavourable change has probably been caused, in a great degree, by the rise in Grain, both here and in the Continental markets, and by the precautions which the Bank of England has taken to limit its discounts. The latter has induced merchants to be more anxious to realise. They have, therefore, brought forward an unusually large quantity of Produce, whilst the home trade operated with less freedom, the supply proving more than sufficient for their requirements, large as the consumption is, and moderate as prices are.

The favourable seed-time enjoyed by the agriculturist, and the likelihood of a material decline in the cost of food, from the abundant imports of Bread-stuffs on their way hither, are all favourable elements, which encourage the hope of a better home trade as soon as fine weather returns, and the rule of prices becomes more finally established.

During the course of the last two weeks the amount of Colonial Produce imported has not been of much moment, but of Bread-stuffs and Provisions it has been large.

There is an improved feeling in our manufacturing districts. At Manchester a better inquiry has sprung up for Goods and Yarn, and a fair business would be done if spinners and manufacturers would moderate their expectations as to prices.—*Willmer & Smith.*

TIMBER.—The European Times of the 20th April furnishes no report of the state of the Liverpool timber market, but quotes St. John Pine Timber at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7d.; Birch, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.; and Deals, 2⅝d. to 2⅞d. per foot of 2 inch.—In the London Journal of Commerce of the 17th, St. John Spruce Logs were quoted at from £17 10s. to £20 per hundred, 12 ft. 3 in.; Red Pine Timber, per load, £4 2s. 6d. to £4 10s.; Yellow Pine, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; Birch, £2 15s. to £4 5s.

Messrs. Dempsey, Frost & Co's. circular, dated Liverpool, 19th April, says—"The demand for Pine Timber continues to be good, and prices are rather better. Red Pine is in fair request. Quebec, of good size and quality, is worth 22d. to 2s. per foot; St. John, 15d. to 16d. per foot. St. John Birch is in demand, and worth 18d. to 19d. per foot; Common Birch would not realise more than 14d. or 15d. per foot. *Sleepers.*—Several parcels have been sold since our last, at 3s. 6d. each, for such as are 9 by 4½ inches and upwards, and 2s. 6d. each for such as are under that size; they were principally Hackmatack. Quebec Deals are not abundant. Good seconds are worth £11 10s. to £12 per standard hundred, and thirds, £10 to 10 guineas per standard hundred. *Pine and Spruce Deals.*—In the absence of importations, we have no sales to notice, the stocks being chiefly in the hands of dealers.

REDUCTION IN THE DUTIES ON FOREIGN TIMBER, &c.—From the 8th inst., the duties on foreign timber and deals undergo the following reduction:—Timber from £1 5s. to £1 the load of 50 cubic feet; deals from £1 12s. to £1 ditto; staves from £1 8s. to £1 3s. the great hundred of 120 pieces; handspikes over 7 feet from £2 to £1 12s. ditto; handspikes under 7 feet from £1 to 16s. ditto; lathwood from £1 to 16s. the fathom; and deals of all lengths, thickness, and breadth 20 per cent. on the great hundred of 120 pieces.

Cod Oil is quoted in Liverpool at £27 to £27 10s. per ton. Pale Seal is said to be in limited request at £38 and inferior qualities little inquired for. The London quotations are, Cod £27 to £27 5s; Seal, Pale, £37 to £37 10s; Brown £28 to £36.

THE CORN TRADE.—The utmost activity has existed in the Corn Trade during the last week, and prices have continued to rise in London and Liverpool, as well as in the great markets for English grain on the East coast and also in the Interior, and also in France, Belgium, and Germany.

In Liverpool, American Flour has again reached 42s. the barrel. A thousand barrels Western Canal were sold at that price yesterday. This rise has been entirely produced by consumption, buyers having appeared in this market during the last week from every part of the Kingdom, from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Bristol.

The weather continues to be cold and dry, the country being still as bare as in the month of March. There is every reason to expect that harvest will be late this season. Food for cattle is becoming scarce and dear; and great numbers of lambs have died from want of proper support.

The Bank of England.—The *Morning Herald* of Wednesday, says,—"The Bank of England still keeps up the most stringent measures for the purpose of reducing the amount of her securities. An idea may be formed of the principle upon which the directors are proceeding from the fact that they have refused to make advances on Exchequer Bills. This confirms the statement we made a few days ago, that the paper of the strongest houses had been refused discount, and that the object was to reduce the aggregate of the securities, and not to make invidious distinctions. There is no change, however, in the opinion entertained that the check should have been put on at an earlier period."

CUSTOMS' REVENUE.—The revenue of Customs at Glasgow, in the year ended 5th April, is £103,428 over the preceding year,—the collection in the year just ended having reached the sum of £679,326, notwithstanding the suspension of the corn duties for the last quarter, and the numerous articles on which the duty was either totally repealed or greatly reduced in the last session of Parliament.

The Customs revenue of Liverpool last year was £3,659,747—showing an increase over the preceding year of £362,184.

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—The new docks and parks at Birkenhead were opened on Easter Monday, in presence of an immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremony. We have heard much of the rapid progress of towns in the far-west of America, but we question whether anything in Michigan or Ohio can surpass the magic rise of this new town on the banks of the Mersey. Five years ago Birkenhead was a mere village, resorted to by the inhabitants of Liverpool for the purpose of recreation; when the keen eye of some Liverpool speculators detected the capacity of its banks for the construction of docks, which would relieve the growing commerce of Liverpool. The project, once set on foot, was followed out with indefatigable perseverance. A company was formed, an Act of Parliament was obtained, and the town which sprung up now numbers a population of 16,000 souls. This is a progress even more extraordinary than that of its gigantic neighbor on the right bank of the river, which, only a hundred years ago, was a chapelry dependent on the now insignificant rural parish of Walton.

IMPORTATION OF HERRINGS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—The ship Ina, arrived at the Commercial Docks, London, from St. John, New Brunswick, has brought, in addition to an extensive cargo of wood goods, the very large number of 637 boxes of herrings in a preserved state, and four firkins of butter, the production of that British province of North America.

LEITH.—The harbour and docks present a very animated appearance, from the great number of vessels discharging their cargoes, the vessels being in four or five rows along the docks. There have lately been a large number of foreign arrivals, the cargoes chiefly consisting of grain. Commercial activity has also received a great impulse from the numerous railways now in course of construction, by the landing of a large amount of iron rails, chairs, and occasionally locomotive engines, for the various lines in our neighbourhood.

American Flour.—The vessel Lady Hilda, arrived in the London Docks, from Barbadoes, has brought, in addition to a cargo of West India sugar, 100 barrels of American flour. This is a remarkable instance of the effect of the recent act permitting the importation of grain and flour into this country free of duty, under any circumstances; and it being the first occasion, to our knowledge, of the arrival of American flour from one of the West India Islands, this notice of it will prove interesting and of importance.—*Times.*

LOSS OF THE STEAMER TWEED.—The Committee of Lloyds' have signified their intention of presenting Capt. Camp, of the Spanish barque Emilio, with a silver medal, and his mate with a bronze medal, in token of their satisfaction with their noble and disinterested conduct in saving the lives of those wrecked in this unfortunate vessel; also a sum of money to the crew. Lord John Russell, also, in the House of Commons, stated the intention of Government to present the gallant Captain with £500 in reward of his noble services.

The steamer "Grand Unie" was burnt on Tuesday evening last, on her passage between Liverpool and Drogheda. Many of the passengers were taken off by a smack, but two boatsfull of people, twenty or thirty in number, were drowned. The captain also lost his life. It is not known how the fire originated.

Grass lands, in Scotland, have been let for the present season at higher rents than have been obtained for many years.

Letters from Alexandria announce that, on the 22d ultimo, upwards of forty vessels, laden with corn, left that port, mostly for England.

In Germany, and particularly in Silesia, the crops bear an appearance so promising, that the markets of the country already begin to feel the effects by a sensible reduction of prices.

At Constantinople, the Sultan hearing of the distress in Ireland, has sent £1,000 to be applied to their relief.

CHINESE SUGAR.—The vessel Baboo, arrived in the St. Katherine Docks, from the port of Canton and the new British Port Victoria, respectively, has brought 1600 bags of sugar from the former place, and 7838 bags of sugar from the latter, in addition to 20 boxes and 333 tierces of an article called China grass; and the vessel Anne Lane, from Hong Kong, has brought 7383 bags of sugar, with a variety of other productions, the growth or manufacture of the Chinese empire.—*Morning Herald.*

Loss of the New-York Packet ship Rochester.—The Rochester, Trueman, from this port to New-York, on the morning of the 18th instant struck on the north end of Blackwater Bank, between Dublin and Wexford, within twelve miles of the latter place. She immediately filled, and it is feared she will become a total wreck. The greater part of the passengers (about 300, principally mechanics' and lower classes,) were brought into Wexford.

The lady of Mr. Bancroft, American Minister, had the honour of dining with the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 15th instant.

The West Indian Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have purchased the "Great Western" for £25,000.

Mr. Aitken, of Aberdeen, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of iron coaches. His trial omnibus, carrying nineteen persons, besides driver and cad, weighs only eleven cwt.

The suttee has been abolished in the Nizam's dominions; being the second instance of this progressive improvement in a native Indian state.

The Pacha of Damascus lately issued a proclamation, enjoining the women of the city to be more strictly veiled when they went abroad, and declaring that he would cut off the noses of all who disobeyed his orders.

On Easter Monday the British Museum was visited by now fewer than 36,136 persons.

Demolition of the Old House of Lords.—On Friday morning a number of workmen commenced the demolition of the old House of Lords, formerly known as the Painted Chamber of the Palace, and the room in which Edward the Confessor breathed his last. The work of destruction is for the purpose of making the necessary entrances into the new Houses.

A curious sign of the times is noticed at the last drawing-room, in the fact that the Turkish ambassador was accompanied by his lady. The Princess Callimaki was attired in Parisian costume; the Prince in the dress of his country.

THE INSTALLATION OF HIS ROYAL Highness PRINCE ALBERT, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, will take place, we understand, some time in July, unless a general election should interfere to prevent this arrangement. The venerable Laureate, William Wordsworth, is to write the Installation Ode.

MUNIFICENT CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—A wealthy gentleman lately deceased has bequeathed to the London Hospital, the London Orphan School, and St. George's Hospital, a legacy of £1000 to each, and to the Westminster and Middlesex Hospitals £500 to each, free of legacy duty; and requested that his name might not appear to either of those charities.

HOPS.—The number of acres of land in Great Britain under the cultivation of hops in the year 1846 amounted to £51,948.

Despatch at the Albert Dock.—On Friday week, the Corinthian was discharged in three hours and five minutes! Her cargo consisted of 985 bales silk, 1090 packages tea, and 210 bales hemp.—*Liverpool paper.*

Character of Liverpool.—At once the fairest seat of British commerce, and the direst scene of pauper degradation, the place of contrasts, the city of docks and cellars, the richest and most pestilential town of the empire.—*London Daily News.*

THE GREAT WESTERN.—Our friend, Captain Matthews, and the friend and favourite of every traveller who crossed the Atlantic in the Great Western, is now in Liverpool, seeking the command of a ship. The New American Mail Steam Ship Company, or the West India Mail Steam Ship Company, should secure his services. We understand, however, that naval officers only are selected for the command of the latter, as the most skilful and suitable officers. Whilst, however, we do not desire to question the judgment of such a decision, we would remark that the most successful voyages have not been made by ships commanded by these gentlemen.

Trade with China.—Among the most remarkable shipments to foreign countries which have recently taken place, may be mentioned one of a considerable quantity of opera glasses, actually so called, and of habit gloves. The exportation of such articles, particularly the former, would appear to argue an existence of refined civilization in that distant part of the world which was not the case previous to the extension of the commercial traffic between the United Kingdom and the Celestial Empire.

The first Prussian Diet, under the new constitution, was opened on the 11th ult., with a speech nearly as long as a President's message, by the King in person. Its illiberal principles gave much dissatisfaction.

The New House of Lords.—The new House of Lords, in the new Houses of Parliament, opened on the 15th inst. This is an event of consequence in the history of the building, and we congratulate the architect on the thus far successful completion of his labours. Much however remains to be done. The House of Commons is still in a very unfinished state; the clock-tower is almost undesigned, and the great Victoria-tower, in Abingdon-street, has as yet been carried up barely a third of its intended height. The old houses were burnt down on the 16th October, 1834. Much that was valuable was lost to us in the fire which destroyed the two houses;—we were sorry to lose St. Stephen's Chapel, the Painted Chamber, the cellar of Guy Faux, and the Armada hangings;—yet the destruction of the houses effected a real good. The great fire of 1666 called into action the architect of St. Paul's; and the fire of 1834, the resources of the greatest master in his art our country has produced since Sir Christopher Wren.

Bad Debts.—Lord Ashburton stated in the House of Lords on Monday week, that £24,300,000 sterling were annually lost to the trade of this country by bad debts, in some shape or other.

The original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy," was sold in London a few days ago for £82.

Seed Corn for the West Highlands.—Government is sending seed-corn to the West Highlands, part of which is to be sold, at reduced prices, to cottars who are in indifferent circumstances, and the rest is to be given gratuitously to the more destitute.—*Rosshire Adverliser.*

Arrival of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind.—Jenny Lind arrived in London on Saturday evening, and was present at the performance of the opera in Her Majesty's Theatre. She reached town late in the day, Mr. Lumley having preceded her by some hours in the journey. The Swedish nightingale is a lady of kindly countenance, fair hair, and fresh complexion; her eyes are soft and mild, and the expression of her face is intelligent and ingenuous. The Italians have a phrase, *volto sciolto*, to indicate the combination of intellect and truthfulness, which is manifested in her features; and the Germans generally term it *fraundlich*. Neither words have a literal meaning in English, as applied to human expression; but ability and candour are their synonyms in our tongue. Jenny Lind is of the middle height, well formed, and of some 27 or 28 years of age—as far as appearances can be credited. Her aspect is pleasing; her most prominent character is modesty. In her deportment she has the air and bearing of a perfect lady; that is to say, she is calm, quiet, and perfectly self-possessed in manner and address, with that "most excellent thing in woman"—a voice, soft, low, and sweet.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on Jenny Lind the title of Singer of the Imperial Chapel.

FRANCE.—Corn has again advanced, but no uneasiness exists. Never in the memory of man was a spring more propitious in France than is the present.

SPAIN.—The Queen is everywhere hailed with shouts of "Long live the Constitutional Queen;" it is said that her Majesty thinks of seeking the people's sanction to a project of divorce.

IRELAND.

We continue to receive unsatisfactory accounts from several populous districts of Ireland. The people still suffer. What famine has spared, disease is preying upon, with a destructive and unrelenting hand. Fever rages in the country districts of Cork. Captain Drury, R. N., Government officer at Kinsale, has fallen a victim to the disease, and at Dunmanway two men were found dying of disease who had crawled into a dyke, whence the guardians, as they returned from the workhouse, had them removed to the hospital. At Innishannon the lady of the doctor had died of fever; and the Cork Constitution, remarking that fever was "filling the grave-yards" of the country, illustrates the truth of its statement by adding, that one gentleman in Kilmore lost "seven tenants in one day." In the City of Cork, on the 6th inst., three children of one family died within an hour of each other, and the only remaining members, father and mother, are in the same disease, and considered hopeless.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Generally, in most of the counties, the tillage of the land has been well attended to; but there are vast tracts totally neglected. Many landlords have supplied seed on loan; but in parts of Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, and other counties, cultivation is still very backward. There appears to be much less of actual famine, although extreme destitution still prevails in various districts, but generally throughout the country pestilence is at work, and in the workhouse typhus fever exists to an alarming extent. The Kilkenny Journal says, "There are about 700 paupers in the hospital of the workhouse, 600 of whom are in fever. Seventy-seven fever patients were admitted from the last board day to this."

EMIGRATION.—Emigration from all parts of the country proceeds at a rapid pace. The greater number are conveyed to Liverpool, but many ship directly at Dublin. Two vessels sailed lately with a full complement, and two more in which nearly 1200 passengers are booked, sailed on Tuesday week. A Dublin agent has gone to Liverpool to charter a vessel for the conveyance of 1300 families emigrating from one Irish estate. A ship is filled in a day or two after being put on the berth, and the agents say an hundred vessels would not meet the demand.

DISEASE IN CORK.—The state of the city of Cork is described as appalling. Small-pox has been superadded to the sufferings of the fever-stricken population. The police has become reduced by sickness and resignation to half its proper number; and the consequence is, that the force is unequal to the duty hitherto performed of burying the dead. Dead bodies, ten at a time, are left with the police to be buried; and the men are constantly engaged in obtaining coffins.

MR. O'CONNELL'S HEALTH.—The letters received in town to day of the progress of Mr. O'Connell's health on his journey to Rome are anything but satisfactory, and fears are entertained that his recovery is altogether hopeless. The following extract in reference to this painful subject has been copied from a Paris paper:—"Letters received in Paris on Sunday stated that Mr. O'Connell (who had not yet, on Thursday last, reached Lyons) had been unfavourably affected by the journey and the wintry temperature."

Death of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork.—The career of this distinguished and exemplary prelate terminated at four o'clock on Thursday morning, at the advanced age of seventy five. He presided over this diocese for thirty-two years. He advanced the cause of religion by his moderation, and by his devotion to the duties of his station. He was respected by his Protestant fellow-citizens because of his conciliatory and tolerant disposition, and he was beloved by the poor, because of his charities. He was a man of extensive literary acquirements, and in the indulgence of his tastes he amassed the largest and most valuable library in the south of Ireland. It is said to contain over two hundred thousand volumes, which he bequeaths to the City of Cork.—*Cork Reporter.*

LIBERALITY OF THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—We have been informed that the above lady is making the most strenuous exertions to mitigate the condition of the distressed in her neighbourhood. She is providing, out of her own private purse, seed for the small farmers on the Marquis's estate, and supplying them with every description of farming implements. She has appointed one of her gardeners to superintend the sowing of seeds on the several small holdings where horticultural skill may by required.—*Waterford Freeman.*

BENEVOLENCE.—The Marquis of Waterford has purchased Indian corn to the value of £4000, to be distributed among the poor in Ireland suffering from a scarcity of food.

Irish Liberality.—The amount transmitted by Irish emigrants at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to their friends at home, last year, is said, by an Irish paper, to have been £250,000 sterling.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMESTOWN AT CORK.—The United States ship-of-war Jamestown, under the command of Captain Forbes, laden with bread-stuffs and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, left Boston on the 28th ult., and, after a splendid voyage of 15 days, arrived at Cork on the 15th inst., on her mission of mercy.—This noble instance of national benevolence has caused great joy throughout the country.

On the intimation of the vessel's arrival being notified to Rear-Admiral Sir H. Pigott, he despatched an officer to ascertain if any immediate assistance was required; and at half-past one o'clock on Monday her Majesty's steamer Avenger went out to tow her in. Her arrival called forth the liveliest sensations of joy and gratitude, and thousands flocked to see the noble ship.

A meeting of the Cork District Railway Committee was held on the 13th, when a requisition was promptly prepared, calling on the mayor to summon a meeting of the citizens, to devise the best means of welcoming and acknowledging the gift. "The bells of Shandon" and of the Cathedral were joyfully rung, and the Cove was splendidly illuminated on the evening of the 14th.

A deputation of the gentry of Cork, headed by Dr. Millett, J. P., visited the ship on the 13th, and presented Capt. Forbes with an address, to which he replied in suitable and touching terms. After some conversation the deputation withdrew, having previously invited Captain Forbes and officers to a public dinner on the 15th instant, at Cove, which the gallant gentleman kindly accepted.

The dinner was a very splendid affair, and attended by the most influential classes in and around Cove. Captain Forbes was the hero of the day, and acquitted himself in an admirable manner. On the 16th a public meeting was held at the County Court-house, Cork, for the purpose of returning thanks to Capt. Forbes and his patriotic crew for the sympathy they had shown towards the suffering and starving population of Ireland.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Election for Office-bearers for the ensuing year, took place at the Hall last evening, when the following Gentlemen were returned:

Isaac Woodward, Esq., M.P.P., President;
W. J. Ritchie, Esq., M.P.P. } Vice Presidents;
James Paterson, LL.D. }
W. R. M. Burtis, Esq., Corresponding Secretary;
W. H. Adams, Treasurer;
J. W. Lawrence, Recording Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

James Lawton,	G. E. Fenety,
Edwin Fairweather,	J. J. Munro,
Robert Shives,	C. J. Melick,
S. L. Tilley,	L. W. Purdy,
James Pettingell,	James Agnew,
G. Hutchinson, Jr.,	W. W. Emslie.

☞ Tuesday next, the 18th of May, being the sixty-fourth anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in this City, the day is to be celebrated by a Ball, to be given by the Militia Officers at the St. John Hotel—a Concert by the Philharmonic Society, at the Mechanics' Institute, at which it is expected the Baron de Fleur will be present to assist—and various other amusements in honor of the memorable 18th of May, 1783!

☞ The splendid new steamer *St. John*, Capt. Wylie, made a trial excursion round Partridge Island, on Friday last, and then proceeded through the Falls to Indian Town, and performed, we learn, to the entire satisfaction of a large party on board. She started this morning on her first trip to Fredericton, from whence she will return to-morrow, and leave again for that place on Thursday. We wish her and her enterprising proprietors a highly successful career.

MORE LIGHT.—At the meeting of the Common Council on Wednesday last, a resolution was adopted for paying the Gas Company £6 a-year for each lamp lighted with Gas in the City, the number not to exceed sixty; the Gas Company to provide all the necessary fixtures, &c. There is therefore a prospect of our streets soon being more brilliantly lighted than they have ever yet been.

BREAD.—The 2 lb. wheaten loaf is now selling at 6d. in this city—rather a dear morsel. Two years ago the price was 3d.

The weather since the commencement of the present month has been favourable for agricultural employments—the grass fields are beginning to look green. Gardening has commenced.

Agricultural Prospects.—Accounts from various parts of the United States speak of the coming crops having at present an auspicious appearance. At the West, thousands of acres of new land, never before cultivated, have been sown with grain.

Her Majesty's ship Vengeance, 84, arrived at Halifax last week, from Bermuda, with the first battalion of the 20th Regt, to relieve the 60th, Rifles, which proceeds to England in the Vengeance.—The Resistance, troop ship, is also daily expected at Halifax from Bermuda, with the reserve battalion of the 20th. The two battalions of this fine Regt., are commanded by Lt. Colonels Hutchinson and Horn.

The steam ship Cambria, with 122 passengers, from Boston, and 7 from Halifax, (including the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fleming,) left the latter port for Liverpool on the 3d inst.

FLOUR.—The Monroe (Mich.) Advocate says that there are now in store at that place, awaiting shipment, 76,000 barrels of flour, and as many bushels of wheat.

The Gut of Canso was closed with drift ice, on the 28th ult., at which time all the vessels passing through the Gut were driven back.

It is anticipated that as many as 120,000 German emigrants will land in the United States this season; and perhaps nearly an equal number from Ireland.

We understand that the Annual Meeting of Wesleyan Ministers for the New Brunswick District, which was to have taken place in this City, next week, has been postponed for the present.

It is expected that a meeting of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Districts, will be held in June or July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general interests of the Wesleyan Church, in the lower Provinces.

Dr. Alder, now on his way to carry out some church arrangements with the Upper Canada Conference, is to be present at the Meeting, which, we believe, is to be held at Sackville.—*Courier.*

Bank of New-Brunswick.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Monday 3d inst the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Boyd, M. D., L. H. De Veber, Hon. Hugh Johnston, Thos. Leavitt, Thos. E. Millidge, Benjamin Smith, George Swinney, F. A. Wiggins, and William Wright, Esquires; and at a meeting of the Board, Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, was re-appointed President.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank was held on Tuesday last, when the former Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year, viz:—Edward Allison, Isaac L. Bedell, Mark Dole, John Duncan, Stephen Gerow, Hon. R. L. Hazen, William Jack, D. J. McLaughlin, William Parks, Ambrose S. Perkins, James Travis, Charles Ward, and A. W. Wipple, Esquires. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Charles Ward, Esquire, was appointed President—John Duncan, Esquire, who has held the office for several years, having declined a re-appointment.

St. John Gas Light Company.—At a meeting of the Directors, James Kirk, Esquire, was re-appointed President of the Company.

St. John Omnibus and Transit Company.—At a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at the St. John Hotel on Wednesday evening last, Messrs. Edward Allison, Thomas L. Nicholson, George Thomas, Charles McLauchlan, and Michael Fisher, were elected Directors for the year. The Directors subsequently appointed Mr. Allison to be their President.

During the present week, the building of the Cathedral has been resumed under the direction of the Architect, Mr. Wills. Neither the site nor plan, are exactly the same as those first proposed, but we believe the alterations are not very material.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

We understand that the design is entertained to unite the Close Communion and Free will Baptists of this Province, and that there is great reason to believe it will prove successful.—*Ib.*

Fire at Halifax.—On Tuesday night, the office occupied by Peter Lynch, Esq., on the ground floor of Mr. Stevens's brick building in Hollis Street, in which our office also is situated, was discovered to be on fire.—Assistance was promptly on the spot, but although the most strenuous efforts were exerted to subdue the flames, they were not extinguished until they had burst through the roof, &c.—The whole of Mr. Lynch's property, we understand, was got out with scarcely any damage; but Messrs. Doyle & Twining, who occupied the office immediately above Mr. Lynch's, did not save a single article. Our own loss, besides a variety of written and printed documents, included a large number of papers, containing files of our Journal for the last nine years.

A considerable quantity of printing and other papers, belonging to our publisher, Mr. Spike, was also so much damaged as to be unfit for use, and a good deal of type either destroyed, or rendered for the present unserviceable, by being, as printers express it, *knocked into pi.*—*Halifax Guardian.*

LIVES LOST.—We learn from Captain *Hemeon*, of the Schr. Mary, that about 10 days ago, an American fishing vessel put into Cape Negro, after having experienced a severe gale on the Bank, where, in the act of cutting the cable, she shipped a sea, which swept away six of the crew.

Captain Hemeon also states, that about the same time at Port L'Bear, three men took a boat and went on a flat to dig clams; the tide came in before they were aware of its approach, and being surrounded by a deep channel, they all perished. The name of one of them was Harding, whose body has been found.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

BERMUDA.—The new Governor, Capt. Charles Elliott, R. N., opened the session of the Legislature on the 21st April, with a lengthy speech.

The two battalions of the 42d Royal Highlanders, under the command of Lt. Colonel D. A. Cameron, have arrived at Bermuda from Gibraltar.

NEW-YORK, May 6.—The stock of Bread-stuffs here is nearly exhausted, and it is impossible to make any large purchases. Price of flour, for small parcels, $7, 37½; choice brands Genesee, 7,87, to $8. Corn has advanced to $1.

Noble Conduct of a New Jersey Farmer.—Mr. Joseph Davis, of Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J., has taken from the New York Alms-house, within the last three months, no less than 250 Irish and German emigrants, for whom he has found employment among his friends and neighbors. With a very few exceptions, they are all well satisfied with their several situations, and they are not only earning a comfortable living, but actually laying up money.—[N. Y. Eve. Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—We are indebted to the editors of La Patria, for a copy of a highly interesting letter from one of the correspondents of that journal, now residing in the city of Mexico.—[Delta.

MEXICO, April 1, 1847.—Santa Ana leaves today (April 1) for Jalapa, where he will unite his force with that of Gen. La Vega. He takes with him about 20,000 men of all arms, the greater part of them being taken from (jarochada) the lowest class of the people, who are very good for fighting. They will, however, have no other advantage over the army which marched from San Luis, except that they will not be compelled to the same dreary march through vast wildernesses, and exposed to continual cold and rain. But they are equally destitute of resources and means, having no provisions, and no money with which to buy any. We have, therefore, no reasons for expecting any other results than have characterized the former enterprises.

It is said that if the Americans pass the National Bridge, and march towards the capital, the whole people of Mexico will rise *en masse* against the invaders. But we do not doubt that a force of 10,000 or 12,000 Americans will not encounter, on the march, a Mexican army sufficiently large or determined to resist their onward progress.

Santa Ana says there never shall be peace as long as there is one American in Mexico. But Santa Ana is, in truth, most desirous of all other persons for peace, and will be the first to recommend it, when it is safe to do so. There are many persons in Mexico, who have learned to understand and appreciate the Americans, their laws, government and institutions; but there are many Mexicans who thoroughly despise the Yankees, their manners and customs.

VERA CRUZ, April 14, 1847.—Yesterday despatches were received here from Gen. Twiggs, at Plano del Rio, dated 12th inst., stating that Santa Ana, with about 14,000 men, had occupied the strong pass of Cerro Gordo, (five miles in his advance,) about fifteen miles from Jalapa, where he had an additional force of 7000 or 8000 men. Gen. Patterson being ill, Gen. Twiggs proposed to attack the enemy to-day (14th inst.), but I presume orders have been sent him to defer it until the arrival of the commander-in-chief, who will reach the place to-day. It is now believed that a great battle will be fought soon at Jalapa, or a few miles the other side, at a formidable pass, called La Hoya, which, if gained, opens to us the road to Perote and to Puebla.

It is not thought that anything *serious* will occur at Cerro Gordo, as it is represented that the position may be turned.—*Washington Union.*

THE CHANCES OF PEACE.—We saw a private letter from a very intelligent officer at Vera Cruz, dated the 10th inst., in which he says that several of the States of the Mexican confederacy have denounced the war with the United States, and threatened to secede unless peace should be made. Many Mexicans predict a peace within sixty days, but our correspondent puts little faith in the augories. He thinks the great difficulty in the way of a peace is the fact that Santa Ana is so nearly crushed that he dare not make a treaty. Nor does there appear to be any one else in Mexico strong enough to incur the great responsibility.—*N. O. Picayune, 24th.*

RAILWAYS.—Time saved is money saved—and distance saved is time saved. When once the railway principle is universally in motion, commerce will be trebled, and young men entering on business at the age of 21, will have seen as much of the world, and consequently become better and more intelligent citizens, for all the great purposes of life, as their great-great-grandfathers did at the advanced age of four generations. Knowledge is power—and a newspaper contains every species of useful knowledge in the most attractive form.—[London Sun.

"Teetotalism," says the Welsh agent of the Bible Society, "has done wonders in Wales: it has more than doubled the income of this and other religious institutions."

A Note which was lately paid into the Bank of England was dated the 28th of July, 1736, No. 94, value £25. This note, which had been out 111 years, would, at compound interest, have produced £6,400, at five per cent.

The Pope has commissioned a number of artists from amongst the first in Italy to execute, partly from original portraits, partly from medals and coins, the likenesses of all the sovereign pontiffs, his predecessors, (two hundred and fifty-eight in number), that these may be copied in mosaic, to adorn the Basilica of St. Paul, where a similar series perished by fire. The pictures will afterwards be permanently placed in the Vatican Museum.

A Miser.—A Mr. Thomas Thomson, who died the other day in the Isle of Wight, leaving upwards of £100,000 behind him, was a wretched miser, who for many years denied himself the common necessaries of life.

A VILLAGE TO BE SOLD.—The entire village of Meinbressen, in the Electorate of Cassel, is offered for sale, as all the inhabitants, amounting to 600 souls, are about to emigrate to America. The village consists of eighty houses.

Marshal Soult entered, on the 29th ult. his 83d year. The Duke of Dalmatia has been a Marshal of France since 1804, that is, during 43 years.

A SPANISH MILLIONAIRE.—M. Mon, the Spanish Minister of Finance, was intended by his family to be a priest; he some time followed, without any brilliant success, the profession of a lawyer; and was about four years ago a kind of clerk to Count Torreno, living in a poor lodging-house in Madrid, at the rate of half-a-crown or three shillings per day! He is now worth £500,000.

CONVERSION OF THE SULTAN OF BANKA.—A letter published in the *Diario di Roma*, from a Catholic inhabitant of Java, dated December 1, 1846, states that the Sultan of the island of Banka had demanded the rites of baptism for himself and all his family from the Catholic priest at Singapore. He offered to build a church at his own expense in the principal town of Banka. The example of the Sultan would probably be followed by all the inhabitants of Banka, and of the adjacent island of Bissiton. The population of the two is about 60,000 mostly Chinese.

MR. EDITOR.—I recently noticed the following article in the March No. of the Glasgow "Practical Mechanic and Engineer's Magazine"; and as the information which it contains may be of service to many of your readers, I cheerfully transcribe it, for publication in the Observer. S.

ON THE PREVENTION OF OXIDATION OF METALS.

The complete prevention of oxidation in metals exposed to the moist atmosphere, or the action of water, is by no means an easy matter, a fact of which most practical men are well aware. Having felt the inconvenience, severely on several occasions, I have been led to adopt a simple method of coating metals, by the agency of an acid, so as to secure them most efficiently from the deteriorating influence of oxidation. The article to be coated, is first dipped in a dilute acid, composed of two parts sulphuric acid, and one nitric acid, in nine parts water. After immersion in this solution, the article is to be washed in clean water, precaution being expressly taken to avoid rubbing the metal, or touching it with the fingers. It is then to be allowed to drain, and so soon as it *appears to be dry*, it is to be brushed over with copal or lac varnish; the varnish attaches itself firmly to the acidulated surface of the metal, and never peels off. The best species of varnish for this purpose, is probably copal, to which is added a little litharge.

I have subjected sheet iron, thus treated, to the continued action of sea water for several months, without its sustaining any injury. It is perhaps worth while for ship owners to consider whether a considerable economy would not result from the application of this method to the copper sheathing of ships. M. D. O.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer Caledonia from Halifax on the 18th instant, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City on Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE A CURE FOR CANCER, SCROFULA, &c.

Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so effectual in removing the above diseases, as Jayne's ALTERATIVE. It has effected cures that have been truly astonishing, not only of Cancer and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the Skin, Swellings, Dyspepsia, &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates disease wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstruction in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargements of the glands or bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITES, ASTHMA.—No remedy has ever been found to remove the above diseases so promptly and effectually as Jayne's EXPECTORANT. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them.—Prepared by Dr D. Jayne, No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia.

☞ Sold by T. WALKER & SON, Saint John.

LET ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ASTHMA READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

SIR—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business and having adopted many medicines without any, but temporary relief. I purchased about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath, and oppression on the lungs, than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself as cured of this most disheartening malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment which you will use as your judgment dictates.

Argus Office,
Portland, March 26, 1846. } C. D. MAYNARD.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale by PETERS & TILLEY, St. John.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. Robert Thompson, of the Parish of St. John, to Miss Mabel Belding, of the Parish of Lancaster.

On the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. John Hamilton, to Miss Sophia Morrison, both of the Parish of Carleton.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr. Nathaniel Clinton, Jr., of this City, to Miss Rebecca S., second daughter of Mr. Stephen Trecarton, of Eastport.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. S. D. Rice, Mr. Ephraim Whelen, to Miss Margaret Keenan, both of Carleton.

On Wednesday evening,