Road from Dennis Gallagher's to Point Wolfe,	50 0 0
German Town Road to Saint John Line, through new Ireland Settlement,	75 0 0
Turtle Creek Bridge, at P. Jonah's, Albert,	50 0 0
From Newcastle Bridge to the Gaspereau, through the Hard Wood Ridge,	150 0 0
For Dipper Harbour Road, from the Saint Andrews Road, past the Dipper Harbour Church, through Mace's Bay Settlement, in the Counties of Saint John and Charlotte, to the Basin,	75 0 0
For the balance due on the Scoudac Bridge, County of Westmorland,	175 0 0
For the Aboushagan Bridge,	50 0 0
Bridge over Palmer's Creek,	30 0 0
Towser's to Courtney Kinnear's, Aboushagan Road,	70 0 0
Bridge across Lunn's Mill Stream, English Settlement, Queen's County,	40 0 0
For the Road leading past and near House of Correction and Alms House, Saint John, and for the Approaches to the new Bridge,	40 0 0
From Groom's Bridge to Hendrick's, Kings' County,	25 0 0
From Snow's to Fowler's, Kings' County,	100 0 0
From Pabineau Falls to Chaplin Island Road,	100 0 0
Road from Dixon's Ferry to Corry's, Bartibog,	100 0 0
Towards Bridges, at Black River, Northumberland, and improving the Road to Escuminac,	35 0 0
Butternut Ridge to Little's, *via* Gailey's, Kings' County,	30 0 0
Coates' Mill to Belisle, New Line,	60 0 0
Rushagonish to Saint Andrews Road,	100 0 0
Towards paying for Planking Bathurst Bridge,	100 0 0
For the Pabineau Bridge,	100 0 0
Towards Bridge across Ten Mile Creek, County St. John,	100 0 0
Towards Bridge to connect Public Landing at West Branch, Quaco,	100 0 0
Towards the Road to and over the Aboideau at Little River, St. John,	75 0 0
For the Bridges at Mispeck, and Emerson's Creek,	40 0 0
Road from Point Wolfe to and through Saint John County,	50 0 0
Through the Richmond Settlement to Eel River, Carleton,	100 0 0
For the Becaguimec Bridge	50 0 0
Road from Studholm through the Corn Hill Settlement into the Ryan Settlement, Westmorland	30 0 0
For the Bridges on the Road leading from Saint Nicholas River, up the South side of the Richibucto.	50 0 0
For a Bridge across the Richibucto River, at or near the head of the Tide,	200 0 0
Towards building a Bridge across Daigle's Creek, Kent,	50 0 0
Road through the Williamston Settlement to the River De Chute,	125 0 0
	£5,800 0 0

BYE ROADS.

York,	£1,233 15 0
Carleton,	1,232 10 0
Queens'	1,150 0 0
Gloucester,	875 0 0
Charlotte,	1,257 10 0
Kings',	1,317 10 0
Saint John,	983 10 0
Sunbury,	694 0 0
Northumberland,	1,296 5 0
Restigouche,	693 15 0
Westmorland,	1,139 0 0
Kent,	842 10 0
Albert,	693 15 0
	£16,000 0 0
Total Road Grants,	£32,800 0 0

"Your Committee would earnestly recommend, that in all cases where new Bridges are to be erected, if practicable, Stone should be used instead of Wood materials, for although the first outlay would be materially increased, a great saving would in the end be effected.

"The usual Grant of £400 is also recommended to be expended through the Lands of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company. Respectfully submitted.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and on motion of Mr. Partelow; further *Ordered*, that the said Report be referred to the Committe of Supply.

SATURDAY, March 18.

Removal of the Seat of Government.—Mr. Ritchie moved the following Resolution:

Whereas several Petitions have been presented to this House, praying that the Seat of Government may be removed from Fredericton to the City of Saint John; and whereas it is highly desirable to ascertain the probable expense which such proposed change would occasion; therefore

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to appoint two or more Commissioners to enquire into and make an Estimate, during the recess, of the probable expense which would be incurred in accomplishing this object, and report their proceedings to His Excellency for the information of the Legislature at its next meeting.

To which Resolution Mr. L. A. Wilmot moved as an amendment—

To expunge the whole thereof, as well as the Preamble thereto, and substitute as follows:—

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this House, That while great injury and injustice must accrue to the Inhabitants of Fredericton and the surrounding Country from the protracted agitation of the question of the Seat of Government, no such advantages can arise from the removal thereof as to justify the abandonment of the Public Property in Fredericton and the expenditure of so large a portion of the Revenue as must unavoidably take place for its accomplishment."

Whereupon Mr. Partelow moved—

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn.

And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative, and the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 20.

Mr. Ritchie again brought forward the Resolution regarding the removal of the Seat of Government to Saint John, as above.

To which Resolution Mr. Street moved the following amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, as well as the Preamble thereto, and substitute the following:—

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the removal of the Seat of Government from Fredericton to the City of Saint John, must be attended with a very heavy expense, without being productive of any benefit to the general interest of the Province, it is inexpedient to pass any Resolution, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the probable expense thereof."

The question being taken upon the said proposed amendment, the House divided as follows:—*Yeas*—The Hon. Mr. Rankin, The Hon. Mr. Baillie, Messrs. Boyd, Brown, Cranney, Carman, Street, Tibbits, L. A. Wilmot, Fisher, Taylor, Hayward, Miles, Gilbert, Connell, Partelow, Montgomery, Smith, Wark, Porter, End, M'Leod, Read, Thomson. *Nays*—Messrs. Barberie, Steves, Hanington, Landry, Ritchie, Botsford, Vail, R. D. Wilmot, Woodward, Jordan.—And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the amended Resolution adopted by the House.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848.—Every body is anxious to know what the English think of this sudden and astounding revolution, which has swept away in an hour, what was supposed to be one of the strongest governments of Europe. We give below the opinions and remarks of several of the English newspapers.

The London Sun of February 26th, has the following:

"FRANCE A REPUBLIC.—Exult, shade of the great Vergniaud. Rejoice spirits of Gensonne, of Condorcet, of Brissot, of Barbere, of Fonfrede, of the beautiful and sublime Roland, for after a struggle of nearly seventy years, through the alternations of many successive Constitutions—after the rise and fall of three distinct dynasties, through perils from within and from without, from traitors and coalitions—in spite of hostile armies and conspiring faction—in spite of despotism and treason—the genius of patriotism has triumphed—the genius of liberty has proved victorious—at last."

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.—In speaking of the new Provisional Government, the Sun says:—Here, therefore, we have the foretaste of a Republic. Shall it not be a Republic? Is not Ledru Rolin a Republican? Is not Garnier Pages a Republican? Is not Marrart, the Editor of the National, a Republican? Is not Louis Blanc, the Historian of the Revolution of 1830, a Republican? Is not Arago, the great Philosopher of Europe, a Republican? Is not Lamartine, the noble and elegant panegyrist of the Girondins, a Republican?

The Liverpool Mail, a Tory paper, says:

The insurrection will have a prejudicial effect upon other countries. It has happened at a singularly unfortunate crisis. The recent radical despotism in Switzerland will we fear give rise to new outbreaks and more sanguinary convulsions. The Italian patriots, if fearful and undecided hitherto, will derive courage, and it will not surprize us to hear of a Sicilian Republic. And how will Austria feel? Revolutions on her confines, and patriots knocking at her gates. We do not say that the people of Austria are disaffected; far from it; but seditious movements are infectious. If reform be necessary for the happiness or the glory of France, why should a dose of it be unwholesome or poisonous at Vienna or Parma? *Indeed there is no saying where the Reform will end.*

Since writing the above, the Editor of the Mail received further intelligence, upon which he says, "What was an insurrection has ended in a *Revolution*. A Provisional Government, composed of some revolutionary scoundrels, sits in the Hotel de Ville. The Parisian populace and the National Guards are said to be clamorous for a Republic on the model of the United States. Heaven help ye, silly ones."

The London Chronicle says:

We shall not pretend to dissemble our concern at the catastrophe which has befallen the cause of constitutional liberty in France.

The same paper adds:

Whether we look to the past or future, it would be difficult to say whether our regrets or our alarms predominate.

The London Times says:

England watches with deep but varied emotion, the Revolutions of the Great Sister Empire. Another epoch, another revolution has come. Capricious fortune has again thrown down the pillar of the Bourbon dynasty. We deplore the obstinacy which induced Louis Philippe to press what might have been so easily conceded. We but little doubted, or rather but little wished to doubt the power of 100,000 men to reduce to present submission the unarmed population of a metropolis. The result shows that the system was even more hollow, the core more rotten and the surface more deceptive than we supposed.

The game which Louis Philippe has played, it was evident to all, must one day come to an end. Temporising and artificial as it was, it must one day run out. His life we thought the spell of its tenure. We are mistaken. It has not lasted his time. He lives to see his work in ruins. The conqueror of Abd-el-Kader shows that strength as well as weakness can fall:

"The desolator desolate,
The victor overthrown;
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own."

The younger branch of Bourbons, if it has not ceased to reign in France, only survives with a nominal and provisional existence.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND HIS FOLLOWERS.—The Daily News contains the report of the Friends Saturday, for the purpose of considering the policy which they should henceforth adopt towards the present ministry, and that it was unanimously resolved that their present indeterminate position between the liberals and protectionists was no longer tenable. According to that journal, Sir Robert Peel declined to head them in any course which might place him in such a position as to render it possible that he should be called again to take office; and recommended them to choose the Earl of Lincoln as their leader, whom he would willingly serve with his advice and vote. This proposal is said to have been adopted without opposition.—*Liverpool paper.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE JEWS.—Sir Robert Peel seems to be undergoing a singular process of mental transformation. Should he live a few years more, he will have become a complete double man—nothing of the Sir Robert Peel of 1828 will be left; and we shall find it necessary, when quoting any opinion of his, to state in what year it was held, in order to avoid confusion. His mind is a thorough sliding scale. It may, to be sure, be said, that he is daily becoming wiser, which is the metaphorical interpretation of daily thrusting out old opinions to make room for new ones. Sir Robert has just voted for the second reading of the Jewish Bill!

Great Railroad Speed.—The excitement in England and Scotland respecting the continuance of the Income tax and its increase from 7 to 12d, or from 3 to 5 per cent., was so intense as to stimulate railroad managers beyond all former precedent of swift movements. Messrs. Wm. H. Smith & Son, news venders of London, left that city at 35 minutes past 5, on the 19th of February, for Edinburgh and Glasgow, with papers of the morning which contained Lord John Russell's opening of the budget and the damaging attacks upon it in the House of Commons. The distance of 472 1-2 miles they accomplished in 10 hours and 22 minutes, including 50 minutes of detention, leaving the actual time of running this express over North Western, Midland, York, Newcastle and Berwick and East Coast lines, 9 hours 32 minutes, or at the rate of 50 miles per hour. Some parts of this were run at the rate of 60 miles per hour.

GEN. SANTA ANA.—Our readers cannot but be interested by a perusal of the notes in which Santa Ana describes his escape from Gen. Lane's attempt to surprise him. The American Star translates the letter to our hands:—

CASCATLAN, Feb. 1, 1848

Most Excellent Sir,—At Tehuacan I was preparing the accompanying note, to be forwarded to your Excellency, when the people were suddenly invaded early in the morning of the 25th ult., by four hundred dragoons of the enemy under command of Gen. Lane. They came from Mexico, and by the express order of Gen. Scott, to take possession of my person in some way or other. General Lane, by hurried marches and journeying by night, succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Tehuacan without being perceived. Fortunately, however, I was informed of his approach two hours before he came, and thus was safe from his clutches with my family, and with a small escort which accompanied me, I took refuge in the town of Teotitlan del Camino, where there was a force from the State of Oajaca. My persecutors forced open the doors of my habitation, and searched for me with extraordinary activity, extending their search to different houses of the place. The greater part of my equipage was destroyed by the invading soldiers, and their chiefs took my wrought silver plate, two canes, a new uniform and other things of less value as I have been informed.

After two days Gen. Lane proceeded to Orizaba, where he remains, having left no very favorable recollections of himself in Tehuacan. I left for this place in order to look about me, and see whither I shall go, and place myself beyond the reach of the enemy, now that I cannot fight against them, in consequence of the mournful condition to which I have been reduced by the Government, which ordered that I should throw aside my arms. I am sensible that spurious Mexicans and the invaders persecute me at the same time—the one calling me a traitor, and the other, the only obstacle to the negotiation of a peace. Fatal position in which I have been placed by the injustice of some of my fellow citizens.

When I shall have found an asylum which offers sufficient security, I shall make it known to your Excellency, for the information of the First Magistrate in the Republic, in compliance with my duty.

Receive the considerations of my particular esteem. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

To his Excellency the Minister of War.

The following is the "accompanying note" mentioned above, which is also translated by the Star;

Most Excellent Sir:—The world has witnessed the solemnity and formality with which I was called to my country from the exile imposed upon me, in consequence of our political discords. It is notorious, also, that abandoning my own convenience with pleasure, I have been anxious to meet the expectations which that high honor created, to the extent of my ability, omitting no means or sacrifice. Providence is wise and just. But incomprehensible in its works, it has not this time vouchsafed to favor the Mexican people with victory, and all its great and extraordinary efforts have been of no avail. A circumstance so lamentable, has induced some bastard enemies to go to the extent of calling me a traitor, taking advantage of their being out of harm's way thus to stigmatize me. They forget that when I was in power and had the ability to make them suffer for their grave offences, I was prodigal of every attention and favor to them. In vain do they see my fortune ruined by the hands of the invader, and call to mind their own rancor in their own public writings. In vain have they witnessed my public cares, and the frankness with which from my private purse I paid the soldiers who marched in the campaign, receiving no indemnity for the obvious dangers through which I ran on the field of battle, and in a word, that before consenting to a degrading peace, I preferred the hazards of war.

Because fortune has denied me her favors, and I have failed in my enterprises, without regard to the generous frankness with which I resigned power in order to continue the campaign, I was suddenly withdrawn from the theatre of the war, in violation of the fundamental law, powerfully wounded in my feelings, and abandoned to this retirement for more than three months, as if for no other reason than that an ignominious peace might be ever present to my thoughts. It would seem to have been due, also, that I might patiently suffer, without being able to defend myself from outrages and treacherous insults which cowardly Mexicans inflicted upon me through the press, in presence of the invaders whom I had fought. The discredit, which conduct so infamous always bring upon an afflicted country, did not restrain them. To this is to be added, that, to enable me to live out of the way of the banditti travelling about here in large parties, I have had to spend more than two thousand dollars, necessary to maintain a small escort, when through the scarcity of means in the treasury, I served my country without pay.

Under such circumstances, when my service seems unnecessary, my situation has been most painful, no one can justly reproach me if I employ myself in providing for my innocent family, and if, in consequence I have determined to seek an asylum on a foreign soil, where I can pass my last days in that tranquillity which I can never find in the land of my birth. A victim at one time to the fury of factions, persecuted by them without mercy, I can scarcely fail to doubt, that my misfortunes will go so far even, as to see me deprived of the consolation which man has in dying and being buried in the land of his fathers, though I have moistened it with my blood, and fought to have a cemetery.

This conviction induces me to solicit, as I now respectfully do, due permission of the supreme government to leave this Republic, taking my journey in such direction as circumstances shall permit. And I expect of your Excellency, that this being accorded as I ask, that you will do me the favor of sending to this place, with all possible despatch, a passport in regular form. I can sincerely assure you, that the honorable distinctions which the magnanimity of the nation has thought me worthy of, for such services as I have been able to render it, will forever live in my memory, and eternal.

I have the honor to offer to your Excellency the considerations of my particular esteem.

God and Liberty. Tehuacan, Jan. 22, 1848.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

His Excellency the Minister of War.

[N. O. Picayune, March 8.

RETIRING ORDERS OF GEN. SCOTT.—The following is published in the American Mexican papers:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Feb. 18, 1848.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.—By instructions of the President of the United States, just received, Major Gen. Scott turns over the command of the army to Major Gen. Butler, who will immediately enter upon the duty accordingly. In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from position, reflected on the senior officer—Major Gen. Scott is happy to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.

By command of Major Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

VENEZUELA.

[From the New York Albion.]

Of all the southern Spanish Republics, Venezuela has, up to the present time, exhibited the most stability, and shown itself the most capable of self-government. The grand experiment, indeed, of trying what man could do when left to his own energies without the aid of education, has failed, as far as these Republics have tested it. On the overthrow of the Spanish authority on this continent, some half dozen independent governments were formed and modelled after that of the United States,—Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, suddenly appeared on the stage of the world, being "called into existence," as Mr. Canning expressed it, and took their place among the great community of nations.—The event was grand and striking, and was regarded as the great and sure harbinger of civilization in those vast regions whose wealth was inestimable, whose commerce was destined to enrich the earth, but whose energies and resources had been kept in subjection by the tyranny of Old Spain. Europe was dazzled by the splendour of the vision, and England lent her power, her wealth, and her influence to give it reality. But no sooner were the legions of Spain expelled, and all external danger removed, than the demon of discord arose, and it was speedily found that each new Republic had within its own bosom enemies far more numerous and dangerous than those who had been driven away. Civil dissensions arose, the blood of the best patriots was shed, and anarchy grew where peace and concord should have been cherished and cultivated.

One of the first consequences of this unhappy state of things was the revolution in the new Republic of Colombia, in which Sucre was murdered; Bolivar, the Washington of the southern world, after having narrowly escaped the dagger of the conspirators at Bogota, was banished, and died of a broken heart—and the magnificent Republic dislocated and permanently divided into three fragments—New Grenada, Equador and Venezuela. Venezuela, which is our present subject, speedily formed itself into a comparatively small but compact Republic, and assumed the aspect of a regular and independent nation, where law and order prevailed. The discords of the other portion of the great continent seldom visited her, and then but for a moment; and the world, when contemplating the splendid failure of free institutions among uneducated masses pointed to Venezuela as one exception to the rule—one bright spot in the great picture of moral and social desolation which South America presented.

This happy exception, however, was not destined to be permanent, and the late accounts from that country bring us the afflicting intelligence that she, too, has caught the contagion of revolutionary discord—that the civil and legislative authority has yielded to military violence, and that the blood of some of her best citizens has been shed within the walls of Congress itself.

The imputed author of the mischief, Monagas, is so far triumphant, and holds his power by dint of a military force, devoted to his interest. How long he may enjoy his ill gotten power, will be shown by subsequent events. Gen. Paez, it is said, is collecting a force to attack him. The course which Paez pursues will indicate the true policy which the country should follow, for he is a chief of tried patriotism; and to him and the patriotic exertions, heretofore, may be ascribed the tranquility which Venezuela has so long enjoyed.

We cannot close without once more pointing out the error, as we have often done, of supposing that universal liberty brings with it universal happiness. Self-government is a business to be learned like any other human occupation, and the first step towards its success is education. There can be no greater fallacy than for an uneducated people to look at the institutions of the United States, copy them, and suppose that the same results will follow. The art of self-government had been learned by the United States during their colonial adhesion to Great Britain, from whom they derived charters fraught with all the elementary principles of rational liberty and good government. So much was this the case that some of the provinces went on under the old charters till within the last few years—the change at the epoch of the revolution being merely nominal. The Spanish colonies of the south were not in this state of preparation. Spain herself had not free institutions to give them. The people of the south moreover wanted education, which those of the north possessed.—The separation then of the colonies from Spain was premature by half if not a whole century; it would have been happier for them to have remained as they were, and no Mexican or other native of the Southern Republics can look at the island of Cuba, and the few other possessions which have remained faithful to the mother country and watch their increasing wealth, commerce and prosperity, without being sensible how much she has lost by the change.

THE MURDERS IN CHINA.—The China Mail of Dec. 23d, contains a detailed narrative of the circumstances attending the murder of the six British merchants, Messrs. Small, W. Rutter, Bellamy, Brown, Balkwell, and McCarte; differing, however, in no material respect from the account heretofore published. A peremptory demand having been made by Sir John Davis upon Keying, for the surrender of the bodies of the victims within a specified time, they were one after another brought to the British factories, covered with wounds, and some of them partially decomposed. "The inference," says the narrative, "to be derived from the aggregate of the evidence, almost entirely of a surgical nature, was, that the whole party had been murdered by a number of persons using various weapons and instruments; and that the ferocity of their murderers had attained so savage a pitch, as to have induced them to ill-treat the bodies of the fallen after their decease."

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is pleased to give publicity to the annexed note from himself to the Chinese Minister, in accordance with which the four principal criminals have been executed this morning at the village Hwang-chu kee, in presence of British and Chinese officers; and eleven others are reserved for decapitation, strangulation, military slavery, and banishment for life, after reference to the Criminal Board.

But His Excellency considers that security for the future is, if possible, still more essential than reparation for the past.

By order: A. R. JOHNSTON.

British Consulate, Canton, 21st December, 1847.

There was, however, a suspicion among the foreigners that this punishment was not inflicted upon the real murderers, but upon convicts from the prisons.

STEAMSHIP HERMANN.—This new steamer, built at New York, by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, and commanded by E. Crabtree, took her departure on her first trip to Southampton and Bremen on Monday the 20th inst. She lately tested her capacity for a sea voyage, by an experimental trip to sea, in a strong breeze. Her performance is reported to have been highly satisfactory, in all respects.

Dimensions of the Hermann—Length on deck, 245 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; width of beam, 40 feet, with extra planking outside, of 6 inches. The ship is of very heavy frame, with extra large knees and diagonal braces of wood and iron, with four extra large kelsons (bolted through and through) running the length of the ship, and is extra heavily fastened throughout—the whole giving great strength to the vessel, the graceful model of which is truly beautiful. The engines are highly finished, and were made by Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., of the Novelty Works; and not a key or bolt was disturbed during the trip. Cylenders 72 inches diameter; 10 feet stroke. Diameter of the water wheel, 36 1-2 feet, with 8 feet face.

All of science, combined with sound practical knowledge that could be brought to bear has been exerted in behalf of this ship; her engines, cabin accommodations, saloons, &c., and no pains or expense have been spared to render her in every respect throughout a first class vessel, combining great strength and excellent qualities as a sea steamer—and it is expected her average passages will be found at least to equal the present Cunard line.—*N. York paper.*

NEW YORK CITY VALUATION AND TAXATION.—The valuation of property in the City of New York for 1847, just published, exhibits the amount of real estate at $187,315,386; which was an increase of $3,834,852 over that of the preceding year; and of personal estate at $59,837,363, showing a diminution to the amount of $1,633 653.—The rate of taxation was $1,04 1-2 per hundred dollars, and the amount levied $2,581,726.

THE CUSTOMS' ESTABLISHMENT—NOVA SCOTIA.—The act of last session abolishing the Imperial Duties, and transferring the collection of all duties on Imposts, hitherto paid at the Custom House, to the Excise Department, has at length received the assent of Her Majesty. After the 31st March, the new law will come into operation, and it is understood to be the intention of the house that all duties, after the end of the current month, must be paid in Cash. The above act with several Despatches on the subject of the Custom House, were yesterday, by command of His Excellency, laid upon the table of the house. We understand by these documents that it is the intention of the Home Government still to retain a Customs establishment at every port, into or from which goods are imported or exported. The principal duties devolving upon the officers under the new arrangement will be:

1st. To enforce the provisions of the Navigation Laws, which restrict the carrying of Goods, from one British possession to another, to British vessels—and limit the carrying of the products of any Foreign country to a British possession, to British vessels, or the vessels of the country in which the produce was grown.

2nd. To issue Certificates of Registry to all British built vessels.

3rd. To furnish the Registrar-General of Shipping, with the names, country, and tonnage, of all vessels entering inwards and outwards.

4th. To maintain the regulations hitherto in force, which restrict the importation of goods from Foreign countries to Free Ports, and to grant Certificates of Clearance to all vessels departing from the Port.

It will be perceived from the above that the changes in the management of the Establishment involve the abolition of the ware-housing system, (as far as the Customs is concerned) and the payment of duties at the Excise, previously paid at the Custom-house. We are glad, however, to find that although the Trade of the Country will not be relieved to the extent we could desire, that the number of officers and expense of the Customs Establishment will be considerably reduced when the new Act comes into operation. £7144, currency, now paid by the Province for the support of the Customs Establishment—under the new arrangement, but £4330, sterling, equal to about £5400, currency, will be required, and the funds of the province relieved about £1700.

The principal reduction in the number of officers will be at Halifax, where the Establishment will be reduced to

A Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws	£500
1 Clerk £200. 1 ditto £150	350
1 Superintending Officer of Imposts	300
1 ditto to act as Clerk	150
	£1300

At the Ports of Pictou and Sydney, C. B. there will be two officers—a Comptroller of Customs and Searcher and Clerk in each, with salaries of £250 and £150 stg. Liverpool and Yarmouth will have the same officers at salaries of £200 and £100.

At all the other Ports, where there are now Customs Establishments, the number of officers and amount of salaries will remain unchanged.

The above is an abstract of the views of Her Majesty's Government—how far these may be modified by the action of the local Government and the Legislature, we have yet to learn—but that several of the Out-port Establishments might be abolished or consolidated, with advantage to the public service, few, we believe, will doubt.—*Nova Scotian.*

THE JUDGES' BILL.—The Debate on the Hon. Mr. Huntington's Bill to change the tenure of the Judges from a tenure "during pleasure" to one during "good behaviour," was debated during the whole of Tuesday. The speakers were Messrs Fraser, Harrington, Johnston, and Hall against the Bill, and the Hon. and learned Speaker, Mr. Secretary Howe, Hon. Atty. General, and Mr. Henry, in its favor. Amendments were offered by Messrs. Fraser and Harrington, which were lost by large majorities. The House divided about 7 o'clock, when the Government carried the measure by a majority of 27 to 17.—*Ib.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 28, 1848.

The health of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor we are happy to state, is much improved, but as it is deemed ill-advised for His Excellency to undertake the fatigue of a journey to Fredericton by land, at present, the Legislature we learn have been summoned to meet His Excellency in St. John, in order that the Revenue and other Bills may be assented to. They are expected to arrive in the City to-morrow evening; the Supreme Court Room, and the Common Council Chamber, in the Court House, are being prepared for the reception of the two Houses. It is probable, and we expected, that the Legislature will complete their sitting in St. John, as it will be scarcely worth their while to return to Fredericton for the few days more they are likely to require to finish the Session. It will doubtless be to most of the inhabitants of this City a novel sight to witness the debates and proceedings of their Representatives in Assembly, but we fear that only a few can have that pleasure, from want of sufficient space in the apartments.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The erection of a Telegraph to form a connection between Quebec and Halifax is occupying so much attention in these Provinces at present that we felt no small degree of satisfaction in seeing the announcement that a Lecture was to be delivered on the subject in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute last Friday evening, by Mr. Gisborne, Superintendent of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association at Quebec. We made one of a large multitude who assembled on the occasion, including many of the most respectable of our citizens. Happening to be near the Lecturer, we enjoyed, (what many others did not, on account of the fewness of his voice,) the satisfaction of hearing a very good and intelligible description of the Telegraph. The action of the Galvanic Battery was described and the difference of the Electric fluid as generated by that Battery and the Electrical Machine. It was stated "that the *law* of galvanic attraction was to find a *circuit* or return from pole to pole of the battery by the shortest conducting substance intervening, and that the earth itself, by means of metallic plates, connected with the wires of the battery, was economically and efficiently employed as part of the circuit. By means of a model of the Telegraph Lever Magnet, (furnished for the occasion from Dr. Paterson's apparatus,) it was shewn by the Lecturer that a small bar of soft metal, which would round with insulated or covered wire, would, when placed in the galvanic circuit, become a strong magnet, and, on the disconnection of any part of the circuit, lose its attractive power instantaneously, and that the small lever balanced within the influence of the bar, would be attracted to it, as was shewn by experiment, as often as the circuit was completed. The moving power being thus acquired, a strip of paper is made to pass by clock work under a grooved roller so placed as to allow a blunt point, which acts as Pencil, fixed at the other end of the lever, to rest in the groove. The advantages of this alphabet were mentioned, as also the secrecy observed in the Telegraph offices, and the important position held by operators. It was considered that telegraphic lines constructed in the Province would hold forth new incentives for our New Brunswick youth, as stations were required at every 100 miles. In mentioning this, Mr. Gisborne shortly adverted to his own remarkable success, which he gained, as we understood, under the direction of O. S. Woolley, Esq., the highly talented superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company. He stated that a line could be well erected at the actual cost of £20 per mile, although a Contractor would require fully £5 extra for risk, time, guarantee, &c. He also shewed the facility of keeping the line in order and the annual cost for supporting it, and explained the very simple method of connecting and disconnecting the offices at each station. He stated how much could be comprised in a few words, at what a small rate communications were charged, and how easily and quickly operators conversed and even laughed together at the same instant, although six hundred miles apart.—In relation to the line proposed to be established through these Provinces, from Quebec to Halifax, he stated "that the British North American Company had already expended £5,500 in Canada, and would readily complete the line to Campbeltown, on receiving encouragement from the New Brunswick Legislature to enable them to construct it through their Province, that Nova Scotia had determined to build their portion of the line from the Province Chest, but would not connect with Quebec, as one Company, until they could see their way made clear through New Brunswick; that New Brunswick had granted £2,000 towards the main route, but insisted on a deviation that would cost more than the actual money granted, and even then bound down that grant to be untouched until the completion of the line, which made it comparatively useless." Under a consciousness that the project was likely to be defeated by the attitude which our Legislature had assumed, Mr. Gisborne at the close of his lecture called upon the people of St. John to use their influence with the Legislature, that a sum might be obtained which would ensure the continuation of the line through the direct route, as they would now have a line from St. John, built by another Company.

We hope the gentleman's appeal to the good people of this City will not be lost, and that if the object has not been gained before the appearance of the Legislature in this City on Thursday next, an address will be made to them on the subject. Let the main route, we say, be established by Legislative aid, and then let private Companies establish the branches. Let not that spirit of selfishness, which seems to predominate in the Nova Scotia Legislature, produce a single taint upon the Representatives of our Province. We thank Mr. Gisborne for his clear and simple explanation of the Telegraph, and wish him all the success to which his credentials for talent, perseverance and integrity entitle him.

Last evening, Mr. Duval delivered an instructive lecture, chiefly *extempore*, on the *Crusades*, and their influence on the destinies of Europe.

Next Friday evening, Mr. Foulis will lecture on the *Assaying of Ores.*

Next Monday evening, Mr. G. N. Smith, on the *Origin of Trades, the division of labour, and the Education necessary for modern Mechanics.*

FREDERICTON, *Monday Morning, March* 27.—Legislative affairs have all at once assumed an important character, as it was announced on Saturday morning last that His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke would not return to Fredericton to give his assent to the Revenue and other Bills, but required the attendance of the members in St. John on Thursday next, that he might *prorogue the Legislature!* Members had been calculating upon two or three weeks longer service—and *pay*, but upon the reception of this intelligence all was hurry, flurry and confusion. No doubt many measures in contemplation will be summarily disposed of until next session, and other Bills be passed without much consideration or debate. The Assembly on Saturday passed the St. Andrews Railway Bill, which gives the Company 20,000 acres of land in blocks, and guarantees six per cent., interest on £100,000 for 25 years. This provision was sustained by a vote of 18—14.

The Houses are hurrying through with the appropriations; probably little else will now be thought of, and the close of the general scramble will close the session.

The Council have amended the Crown Land Relief Bill, and it having been sent up on parchment, of course the amendments will be rejected in the other branch.

On Saturday the Fredericton Corporation Bill was taken up in the Council; was opposed by Hon. Messrs. Shore, Saunders, Minchin, and Peters; and by Mr. Botsford on the ground of the approaching prorogation, and want of time; but the motion to read the Bill section by section having prevailed, by a vote of seven to five, all further opposition was withdrawn, and the Bill passed. We wish the new City prosperity and peace.—*Com. Times.*

The House has granted £100 annually for three years towards encouraging the running of an efficient steam-boat, of not less than 50 horse power, between St. John and Sackville, and St. John and Dorchester and Bend of Petitcodiac.

A grant of £800 in aid of the Leper's Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island was passed by a large majority on Thursday.

On Wednesday £100 was voted for the improvement of Dark Harbour Grand Manan as a harbor of refuge.

On Thursday a Bill for the establishment of Boards of Health in the respective Counties, was discussed, and received warm support from his honor the Speaker and several others. After the principal sections had passed, Mr. Partelow moved an additional clause, to the effect that no expense be incurred without the approval of the Executive, which was sustained.

The report of the Road Committee is given in full in preceding columns. The total amount recommended to be appropriated for Roads is £32,800.

The resolutions respecting the removal of the Seat of Government to St. John, and the division thereon, is also given in another column.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Moor proposed a motion that the Committee on Finance should consider the expediency of admitting lumber, cut in Maine and manufactured in New-Brunswick, into our ports free of duty, which was agreed to.

THE TREATY.—Mr. Clifford, the Attorney General of the United States, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to accompany Mr. Sevier—with equal powers—on his mission to Mexico. He left Washington on the 18th inst., taking the Treaty with him. Mr. Walsh goes with him as Secretary, and Mr. Sevier is to follow in a few days.

The steamer Empire State, of 1800 tons, to run between New York and Fall River, R. I., in conjunction with the steamer Bay State, was launched in fine style at New York on the 18th inst.

The steamer Raritan, valued at $70,000, from New Brunswick, N. J. for New York, took fire on the passage, on the 20th inst. and in order to save the lives of the passengers, she was run ashore on Bedlow's Island, a few miles from New York.

The exports of merchandize from New York during the week ending the 16th inst. amounted to $718,588, of which $199,600 was to Liverpool.

CORPORATION REVENUES.—The undermentioned sources of Corporation Revenue were leased on Wednesday last, by Mr. Thomas Raymond, Auctioneer, for one year, from the 1st of April next. We subjoin the amounts for which the several sources of Revenue were bid off on the present occasion, as well as last year, from which it will be seen that there is a falling off in the aggregate this year of 256 10s.

	1847.	1848.
Wharfage and Slippage at the Market Wharves and Ships,	£556 0	£410 0
Slippage at Union-street Slip,	9 0	8 0
Do. at North Slip,	24 0	12 0
Do. at Lower Cove Slip,	26 0	26 0
Do. at Carleton,	3 15	1 0
Weighing Machine at Union-street,	103 0	105 0
Do. at North Slip,	69 0	71 0
Do. at Market house, Sidney Ward,	2 5	1 0
Wharfage at the Breakwater,	190 0	265 0
Anchorage,	450 0	430 0
Wharfage & Slippage at Rodney Wharf, Carleton,	101 0	57 0
Total,	£1474 0	£1367 10

Colonial Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws.—The import duties which have been hitherto levied under the British Possessions' Act on goods imported into several of the Colonies having been repealed, the Lords of the Treasury have concurred in the suggestion of the Commissioners, that, for the performance of the various functions which will still remain to be performed by the officers irrespective of the collection of the above-named import duties, and notwithstanding their repeal, an officer with due authority from the Commissioners shall be stationed in each Colony, with the designation of Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and that it shall be the duty of this office to attend to the due observance of all provisions of the Imperial laws relating to the intercourse of foreign shipping; to the returns of vessels entering inwards and outwards, whether British or foreign; and to the issue of any requisite certificate of clearance, and of origin of produce, or otherwise, in order to the admission of goods either into the United Kingdom, or to other British possessions.—*Courier.*

We understand that Alfred Reade, Esquire, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has presented the Church at Stanbury with a Bell, to call the scattered congregation to the House of Prayer in that wilderness settlement. This liberal donation must be highly prized by the Minister and parishioners, especially as Mr. Reade will soon leave our shores for another distant Colony.—*Ib.*

AMPUTATION OF BOTH LEGS.—A young man named Flood, a resident of Portland, having had his feet frozen a short time since, it was found necessary to amputate both his legs about four inches below the knee. The operations were performed on Wednesday last by Dr. T. W. Smith, assisted by Mr. John M. Walker, of this City. The patient having previously inhaled a dose of the recently discovered Chloroform, exhibited no symptom of experiencing pain during the operations, although his eyes were open and he occasionally spoke. We have thus another proof