The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 30, 1852.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Europa at New York.

Termination of the Kaffir War—Surrender of the Kaffirs!

The steamship *Europa* arrived at New York on Thursday last, bringing English dates to the 14th instant.

Cotton declined 1-8d. on the lower and middling qualities. Sales for the week 55,000 bales; speculators took 17,000 and exporters 4000.

Trade in Manchester less buoyant.

Flour 6d. to 1s. lower, being the same decline as reported per Pacific. First quality Philadelphia sold at 21s. Corn dull and nominal; mixed 26s. to 29s.

Ashes being full prices. Lard dull at 48 to 50s. Tallow unchanged. Beef and Pork scarce, and holders firm. Turpentine not plenty.

London money market very easy.

Cape of Good Hope advices report the termination of the Kaffir war.

ENGLAND.—Parliament opened on the 12th, and on the reform bill coming up for a second reading, Lord John Russell withdrew it, saying he could not think of proceeding, as a private member of the House, with a measure which he introduced as a Minister of the Crown.

The English papers are full of the elections, which continue favorable to government.

Lord Naas has withdrawn from the contest.

The hands at eight of the eighteen mills on a strike at Radcliffe, resumed work on Friday. The masters have agreed to their prices.

The leading liberal members of the House of Commons have held a meeting at the private residence of Lord John Russell, to organise the opposition to the present government.

In the House of Lords.—Lord Lyndhurst deprecated a dissolution of parliament, while so many private bills were before them.

Lord Lyndhurst denounced the attempt which had been made by the Anti-Corn Law League to obtain the dissolution of the present parliament. The Lord Chancellor stated at considerable length the various reforms he was desirous of effecting in the administration of justice. Lord Brougham followed, repeating his denunciation against the expense and delay of the court of Chancery, and his satisfaction at the sweeping reform intended to be made.

At the Buckinghamshire election, Mr. D'Israeli distinctly stated that the policy which his party adopted in the opposition was the one which will be carried out by the government, and affirmed that the agricultural interest should either be placed in a position to compete with foreign grown corn, or be relieved from taxation.

The London Times announces the failure of Ritchie Bros., connected with the West India trade —liabilities between £50,000 and £100,000.

A telegraphic despatch from Plymouth of the 12th announces the arrival of the steamer Bosphorus, Penzance, with news of the termination of the war at the Cape and the unconditional surrender of the Kaffirs.

It is understood that Lord Derby will anticipate in his place in the House of Lords on Monday next, the steps being taken in the lower House to compel him to speak out, by giving a programme of the policy on which he intends to construct his government.

The meeting at Lord John Russell's on Thursday [illegible] was a union among the different sections of the liberal party which the new Premier cannot dis[illegible].

[illegible] rumours abound of dissentions in the new [illegible]net. It is thought that some of the Ministe[illegible] willing to abandon the scheme of pro-tec[illegible] while others, impelled by a higher sense of pri[illegible] strictly and zealously anxious to carry it out.

[illegible] His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton, the new Lord Lieutenant, [illegible] entered Dublin on the 10th inst. His inauguration to office was a brilliant affair.

Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, had given up the contest for the representation of Bangor.

The *London Times* announces another candidate for the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Dublin in the person of Mr. Kenrick, a priest, at present engaged in the American mission.

[illegible]CE.—Positive orders have been given by [illegible]ment not to admit into the French territory [illegible] the Poles expelled from Athens.

[illegible] reported that Gen. Cavaignac will appear [illegible] chamber, protest against all that has occur[illegible] the second of December, refuse to take [illegible] and then retire.

[illegible] Napoleon is said to have ordered his bust [illegible]ced in each of the Communes of Paris.

[illegible]int has coined two millions of five-franc [illegible]aring the effigy of Louis Napoleon.

[illegible] Marmont died on the 6th.

[illegible]ce in the *Moniteur* declares that any pub[illegible]onary refusing to take the oath of the [illegible]tion, and to Louis Napoleon, in the terms [illegible]ed, will be regarded as having given in his [illegible]tion.

[illegible]Thouvenal, Minister Plenipotentiary at Mu[illegible] has been appointed Director of Political [illegible]s in the Department of Foreign Affairs.—M. [illegible]ud Marrast, who distinguished himself so [illegible] after the February revolution, is dead.

[illegible]umours of change in the Cabinet are still cur[illegible]. The Tr[illegible]ce, it is stated, is to be Minister [illegible] and M. de Persigny of Foreign Affairs.

It is conceded at Paris that the opposition in the Assembly will number 80 members, who will be led by M. De Montalembert and M. De Morny.

The new decree respecting the University of France is published, and has caused great commotion in the literary world. All the members of the Superior Councils, Inspectors General, Rectors, Professors, &c., are to be appointed by the President, and a new course of studies is to be arranged.

The arming of the fortifications of Paris is proceeding actively.

A sad disaster has happened to the France troops in Algeria. The expeditionary column of Gen. Bosguet was encamped about 25 miles from Bougia on the 18th February, when it commenced raining and snowing, and on the night of the 21st snow fell to the depth of six feet, completely covering the camp. Orders were given to strike the tents, and the troops made the best of their way to Bougia, but about 300 are supposed to have perished from cold and fatigue.

SPAIN.—Domestic differences between their Majesties appear to be daily widening the distrust and discontent which has been some time existing. The Marquis of Miraflores intends resigning his place in the Cabinet, owing to ill health.

SWITZERLAND.—The report of the settlement of the troubles with France is confirmed, and it is understood that Switzerland substantially agrees to all that France demands, namely, the expulsion of the refugees.

RUSSIA.—The Russian government have ordered the importation of 600 chests of tea by the Russian American Company from Shanghai into Cronstadt, paying no higher duty than that received by way of Kiatya, the object being to press the advantages of a maritime correspondence with China, in preference to the caravans crossing the Tartar frontier.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens of Feb. 17th state that all the Poles of distinction resident there have been ordered to leave the country.

A Document has been published, showing that in one shape or other the Duke of Wellington has received £2,613,775 of the public money, including interest on £760,000 Parliamentary grants. His grace now holds six public offices, the pay for which amounts to £8,365 15s. per annum.

PORT OF MONCTON.—The inland port of Moncton, situated on the River Petitcodiac, and generally called the Bend, has been opened by the Provincial Government as a Free Port for Foreign Goods. Mr. Amasa Weldon, junior, has been appointed Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

TWO O'CLOCK, A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA THIS MORNING.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax at half-past seven o'clock this morning, after a fine passage of 9 3-4 days, with 63 passengers, among whom are Messrs. Sheraton, Morrison, Boyd, Vassie, Hegan, Fotherby, Baird, Myles, Hastings, Magee, McCulloch, and Miller, of this city. The Canada brings £15,000 in specie and a large freight.

The dates are to the 20th instant.

Business at Liverpool and London was dull.—Cotton was in fair demand at prices as last quoted. Sales of the week 44,800 bales.—Breadstuffs were greatly depressed, and prices of Wheat, Flour, and Indian corn had receded.

State of Trade.—A fair degree of activity continues to prevail in the cotton manufacturing districts, manufacturers fully employed at profitable rates. Freights are looking up. For passengers to New York prices are now £3 10s., and to Boston £4 10s.—In monetary affairs, Cash continued very abundant, discounts easy. The market for English securities had been very buoyant, the explanations given in Parliament being deemed satisfactory. Consols had run up to 98 3-8, and closed on the 19th at 98 1-4 to 98 3-4. Railway Stocks and shares were also very buoyant, and the value of the chief lines considerably advanced. The Bullion in the Bank of England now amounts to £19,674,174.

ENGLAND.—Expositions touching the renewal of the Corn Laws were given on 15th in the Lords by the Premier, and in the Commons by Mr. D'Israeli.—Lord Derby said the question at issue between the free traders and protectionists would be decided at the ensuing general election, repudiating any factious opposition, declared he had no desire to go back to the law of 1846 nor wish to recur to the law of 1842. He castigated the proceedings of the Anti Corn Law League, and implored their Lordships to apply themselves not to the reversal of free trade, but to such modifications of the system as would mitigate the blows inflicted on the agricultural portion of the community and alleviate the injustice from which they suffered.—He expressed the opinion that in regard to those who had suffered from the changes made, as being led without a corresponding alteration in the expenditure thrown upon them—the moderate imposition of a duty producing a large revenue and thereby enabling other taxation to be off with hardly an appreciable effect on the food of the people, would be a more just, a more economical, and for the country a most advantageous mode of allowing relief. He concluded by declaring his determination not to shrink from performing his duty on the subject if the sense of the country supported his opinions, but he would not overstrain the influence which belonged to a Government, nor would he abuse the high position in which his Sovereign had placed him, and by a bare majority force upon the country a measure against which a great portion of the country had expressed an opinion.

In the Commons, Mr. D'Israeli made a similar statement, and announced that the Government were determined to prosecute three measures during the existing Session, namely, the St. Albans Disfranchisement Bill, the Chancery Reform Bill, and the Militia Bill.

In the Lords, Earl Derby was met by the opposition of Lords Grey, Clanricarde and Beaumont, and in the Commons Mr. D'Israeli was opposed by Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham.—Great uncertainty prevailed as to the period when Parliament would be dissolved, nevertheless the two great parties, Protectionists and free traders were busy preparing for the electioneering campaign, and all the leading constituencies had been addressed by candidates aspiring to the office of Representatives.—Mr. Frederick Peel had been visiting the electors of Bury.—His opponent is Lord Duncan. Sir Thomas Buck had retired from the representation of Liverpool. Mr. Cardwell would contest the next election —the conservatives have got up a requisition to Mr. W. M. McKenzie, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Turner, Chairman of the Liverpool Dock Committee.

IRELAND.—Lord Eglinton had held his first Levee and Drawing Room, which were more numerously attended than any since the days of Earl De Grey's Vice Royalty.—Lord Naas had gone down to canvass the electors of Coleraine, vacant by the resignation of Doctor Boyd.—The termination of the Cork election had not reached Liverpool when the Canada sailed—the general opinion was that Mr. Scully, Q. C., would be returned.

FRANCE.—M. Carmet, opposition Candidate, had been elected for the fourth Conscription of Paris.

The overland mail from India and China had arrived, but brings no news of interest.

TIMBER.—Supplies of wood limited.—Demand last month inactive, yet prices of deals and planks were fully supported. Square timber had given way 1d. to 1½d. per foot.—Latest sales of yellow pine of 19¾ and 19½ inches at 18¾d. and 18½d.—Deals equal to second quality, £8 10s.

Arrived from St. John, 15th March, Brig Chas. McLauchlan, in Clyde.

The Brig Victoria, Ligne, sailed from St. John for Galway 10th Nov. and has not since been heard of.

Sailed for New York, 16th, Malabar from Dublin; 19th, Hannah Kerr from Troon; Ellergill from Shields.—For Philadelphia, 17th, Helen Thomson from Troon.

Arrived from Charleston, 17th, Cambria at Liverpool.

On next Tuesday, the election of Charter Officers for the ensuing year will take place. There are new candidates for the office of either Alderman or Councillor in almost all the Wards, whose cards are before the public. We trust that the citizens may make judicious selections from among the several candidates—men who will perform the duties faithfully, honorably and zealously, and strictly guard the various public interests.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant General Sir John Harvey took place at Halifax on Saturday last, with the highest military honours, and was attended by a vast concourse of the citizens, anxious to pay the last sad tribute of respect to their late highly esteemed Lieutenant Governor.

Colonel John Bazalgette has been sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, and forthwith entered upon the duties of the office.

A rumour was prevalent in Quebec at the latest dates from that city, that his Excellency the Governor General had tendered the resignation of his office, and that he was expected soon to leave for England. The Quebec *Chronicle* denies the truth of the rumour.

The infant son of the Earl and Countess of Elgin was christened in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, on the 17th instant, by the name of Robert, in the presence of a select party, the Lord Bishop officiating.

The fine steamer *Admiral*, (having during the winter been considerably lengthened and otherwise much improved in accommodations and appearance), arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon last, from Boston, her first trip for the season. She brought a large number of passengers and a full freight. She is still in charge of her former gentlemanly commander, Captain A. Wood. We wish her a successful business season.

Colonel Favor, with his well managed and accommodating Express, arrived in the Admiral, by whose politeness we have been favored with the latest Boston and New-York papers.

The Admiral left for Boston yesterday morning.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The lecture season closed last evening, when the Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered a lecture on "Habit."

CORPORATION REVENUES.—On Wednesday last, the following Sources of Corporation Revenue were sold at Public Auction, for one year from the 1st April next, by Mr. Thomas Hanford, auctioneer. We subjoin the rates for which they sold this year and last, by which it will be perceived that there is a small diminution this year in the aggregate amount realized.

	—1852—	—1851—
Wharfage and Slippage.		
Market Slip,	£302 0	£316 0
Do at the Breakwater	215 0	211 0
Do at No 6 Rodney Wharf,	61 10	77 0
Slippage at Union street Slip,	17 16	8 0
Do. at three Lowers ove Slips,	55 0	55 0
Do. at Sackville-street Slip,	15 0	7 0
Do. at North Slip,	21 10	24 10
Do. at Carleton,	3 5	2 0
Tue Anchorage	477 5	469 0
Weighing Machine Union-street,	110 0	119 0
Do. do. North Slip	35 0	40 15
Do. do. Sidney Ward,	5 5	4 10
Do. do. at Carleton,	1 0	1 0
	£1553 15	£1567 10

The annual leasing of the Butchers' Stalls took place on Thursday. The aggregate amount realized from these sources of Corporation income was £214 12s. 6d., being something less than that of last year.

The gross revenue of the St. John and Carleton Corporation Ferry Steamers, for one year from the 1st April next, was sold at Public Auction on Friday last, and purchased by Mr. Crosby, for £2,610, being £690 more than was paid last year by Mr. McSweeny.

SMALL POX.—One of the seamen belonging to the Barque *Rectitude*, which arrived on Tuesday last from Dundee, being ill from small pox, the vessel was detained at Quarantine. The man, being convalescent, was landed on Partridge Island, under the direction of the Health Officer, and the Board of Health ordered the vessel to remain for observation and purification. On Thursday the disease was discovered on another of the seamen. The vessel is still at the inner quarantine station.—*Courier.*

THE LATE SIR JOHN HARVEY.

The dates of Sir John Harvey's commissions are as follow—Ensign 18th sept. '94; Lieut. 15th July, '95; Captain 8th Jan. '04; Major 28th Jan. '08; Lieut. Col. 25th Jan. '12; Colonel 27th May, '25; Major General 10th Jan. '37; Lieut. General 9th Nov. '46; Colonel 59th Foot, 3d Dec. '44.

Sir John Harvey's war services are but feebly recorded in the subsequent notice. Many of her Majesty's servants have more honours appended to their names; but none have acquitted themselves more creditably in the arduous duties he has been called upon to take an active part in in all parts of the world. Sir John served in the severe winter campaign of 1794-5 in Holland, under the Duke of York, and carried the colours of the 80th regiment in the action of the 31st December. In 1795 he served on the coast of France, at Le Dieu and Quiberon. Proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope in 1796, when he was present during the short service which led to the surrender of the Dutch fleet at Saldanha Bay. In February, 1801, proceeded from India to Egypt, under Sir David Baird. Returned to India in 1802, and served the campaigns of 1803, 4, 5, and 6, under Lord Lake, including the seige of Bhurtpore, and subsequent operations against the Mahratta Chief Holkar. Employed as Deputy Adjutant General in Upper Canada, during the campaigns of 1813 and 14, including the first action of Fort George, surprise and defeat of the enemy at Stony Creek, defeat of the enemy at Christler's Farm (medal), capture of Fort Niagara, Black Rock, Buffalo and Oswego, battle of Lundy's Lane, siege and assault of Fort Erie, and sortie on the 17th September following. Severely wounded at the siege of Fort Erie, 6th August, 1814.

Sir John Harvey's Civil services, as Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island, commencing 1834; New Brunswick, 1837; Newfoundland, 1841; and Nova Scotia, 1846, partially eclipse his war services, brilliant as the former undoubtedly are. The assumption of the Government of Nova Scotia by His Excellency in the year 1846, when it required more than an ordinary share of tact and discretion to carry out the commands of his Sovereign, touching the introduction of the Responsible system into the colony, was a task that none but one schooled as he had been, could have accomplished. His eminent success in that particular is now matter of history.

As a Colonial Governor his several administrations have no parallel in the annals of the British Empire. As the representative of the Sovereign he was ever anxious to promote the prosperity of the colony over which he was called upon to preside; and as one of the body politic, with which he invariably identified himself, his only solicitude was to ensure the happiness of the whole body of the people.—Sir John was, emphatically, the first Governor who ever came to the Colonies without a pecuniary object in view. His charities were both public and private, bestowed to the fullest extent of his means. No deserving object appealed to him in vain. We could chronicle an hundred instances of his magnificence, coming within our own knowledge, and of which the community are and will be ignorant, but of which it would be superogatory to speak. At a future time we shall record more fully the excellencies of a Lieutenant Governor who has, by his manifold virtues, endeared his name and his memory to the people of Nova Scotia, as well as to the Lower Provinces generally.

Sir John had suffered severely from domestic afflictions, and the severance by death, last year, from the partner of his bosom, who had followed his fortunes in the four quarters of the globe for nearly half a century, was a shock which he could not possibly survive.—*Halifax Novascotian.*

VALUABLE CARGO.—The foreign valuation of the cargo of the packet ship Staffordshire, which arrived in Boston on the 11th inst., from Liverpool, is about £50,000 (sterling), or $250,000, one-fourth of which is for Canadian account.

The Canadian goods, we have ascertained, are stowed where they can be got out immediately on the arrival of the ship, and as they are entered in bond, are usually discharged and on the way to Canada, by the Vermont Central and Ogdensburg lines, before the expiration of the five day order—giving the Canadians better despatch than we get ourselves; for oftentimes they are in possession of their goods before our importers here have passed all their entries.

The importations to Canada by this route will be very large this season, and from present appearances there is every reason to believe that Boston will hereafter have a good proportion of this business.—*Boston Traveller.*

The "Daniel Webster" Packet of the 5th March, from Boston, took 5987 barrels of Canada Flour, 2000 of which were from Montreal, which was put on board at the Railroad wharf, thus saving the shippers the cost of transportation. The Montreal portion was taken directly from the cars along side, and had not been started since it was loaded in that city.

A NEW AND SHORTER ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND MONTREAL.—We are informed, says one of our exchanges, that the survey of the Lebanon Springs Railroad is nearly completed. This road is to be built from the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners, to Bennington, Vermont, by a company organized under the general railroad law. This route, continued north from Bennington, over the Western Vermont railroad, will materially shorten the distance between New York and Canada.—*International Journal.*

Welland Canal.—By communications received from the Welland canal, we learn that the works are in a state of thorough repair, and from the present appearance of the weather there, the canal is likely to be opened between the 20th and 25th of this month. The ice, however, in Lake Erie, is represented as being of very unusual extent and thickness—so much so, that it is apprehended the Lake will not be generally navigable before the 15th of April.—*Quebec Gazette, March 12.*

A destructive freshet occurred at Paris, Canada West, on Thursday, by which the two extensive bridges over Grand River were carried away, as also that over the Great Western Railroad. The loss of property is immense.

The New York papers of the 18th instant mention the occurrence within the previous 24 hours of one of the most disagreeable, if not the most severe snow storms of the season. Lines of telegraph were blown down, cellars flooded, and even the roof of a temporary building at Staten Island, in which there were a hundred persons, blown off and nobody fortunately injured but one female.

A Heavy Day's Work.—One million and a quarter of gold, from California, was melted on Thursday last, between the hours of seven and three o'clock, in the melting department of the mint in Philadelphia. This is the largest amount ever melted in one day since the establishment of the mint.

It appears from the Report of the Commissioners of Emigration, just made to the New York Assembly, that the total number of passenger vessels which arrived at New York, during the year 1851, was 2211;—number of passengers landed, 326,853. Of these 36,982 were citizens, and 289,601 aliens, viz: natives of Ireland, 163,258; Germany, 69,883; other countries 56,462; total number of aliens, 289,601—an increase of 75,938 over the preceding year. The immigrants from Ireland exceed the whole number from other countries by 36,911. The total number of immigrants who have been relieved, &c., during the year, was 85,636.

The packet ship Manhattan arrived at New York on Tuesday from Liverpool, with 778 emigrant passengers.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "Good butter now commands 28 to 30 cents a pound by the firkin. It seldom reaches so high a figure."

The Missouri Brunswicker says the Hungarians in Iowa, under Gov. Ujhazy, have sold out their claim at New Buda, and are about to colonize in Texas—the climate in Iowa being too cold and inhospitable for them.

The ice at Albany is gone, and Buffalo harbour is quite clear. The ice in Toronto bay still held on, when the last mail left Canada.

FAST DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Governor, with the advice of the Council, has appointed Thursday, the 8th of April next, to be observed as a day of Public Fasting and Prayer.

FRESHET AT CANAJOHARIE.—The village of Canajoharie, on the Mohawk, has nearly been destroyed by a freshet. The following particulars are from the Albany *Journal*:—

The village presents the most perfect picture of desolation ever seen. The streets are all filled with ice from two to three feet in depth. The water got choked at the head of the aqueduct by the breaking up of the ice in the creek, and the whole village for about three hours was submerged. The cellars are all filled to the tops with ice. Much damage has been done. The street bridge over the creek was raised from its place and carried into the head of the aqueduct and broken in pieces. The danger is now over, and the water is passing the aqueduct freely.

THE CAPTURER OF LOPEZ.—The man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Cuba from Spain, laden with honors. The Queen gave him $6000, and made him a captain in the rural militia with a salary of $110 a month; 10 negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the Government; and while in Spain, he was permitted to kiss the hands of the Queen and the little Princess. He can neither read nor write.

SUB-MARINE VESSEL.—An experiment was made yesterday with this novel vessel by its inventor, Mr. Lambert Alexandre, at the United States Navy Yard, in presence of a number of scientific persons, officers and others. The place chosen for submerging his vessel was in the channel, a short distance from the entrance of the Dry Dock. At twenty-four minutes past one, the machine, with a party of three, descended to the bottom; after remaining eleven minutes, a signal was given for its recall; three minutes after this, it re-appeared at the surface, making the period of total submersion equal to fourteen minutes. The depth of water was about twenty-five feet, and all present seemed satisfied that Mr. Alexandre had complete control over this massive and curious machine. Whether it will be enabled to perform all the services of which its inventor claims that it is capable, remains yet to be proved by actual experiment; but the scientific principles upon which it is conducted, leave little reason to apprehend failure in any essential points.—*Journal of Commerce, 6th.*

MORTALITY AMONG GENERALS.—Within the five years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war with Mexico, no less than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearny, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Duncan, Croghan, Brooke, Arbuckle, and Whiting.

THE FLYING FISH, a clipper ship, under the command of Capt. Nickels, made the passage from Boston to San Francisco in 100 days; the Celestial, Capt. Palmer, from New York 108; the Golden Gate, Capt. Truman, from New York in 114; and the Sword Fish, Capt. Babcock, in 113, the latter being the shortest passage on record, except that of the Flying Cloud, Capt. Cressey, which made the passage in *eighty-nine days.*

Long Island, New York, wishes to become a State, independent of New York.

GOOD IDEA.—A Kentucky paper says it is getting to be very fashionable in that quarter to enclose a gold dollar with marriage notices, when sending them to the printer.

SKILFUL DENTISTRY.—We have been shown a complicated and altogether very extraordinary piece of dental mechanism, by Dr. Dudley, 238 Washington Street, Boston, an unobtrusive, excellent workman.

By sad misfortune, Mr. Horace Bancroft, of St. Charles, Illinois, had both upper and under jaws shockingly broken, so that large pieces of bone exfoliated, and all the teeth but two were forced out. Three stumps were found on the left side of the upper jaw also. A more unpromising case rarely occurs. Discouraging as it was to several, who were not willing to undertake to remedy the deplorable situation of the patient by a recourse to art, Dr. Dudley made a trial, and the success that has crowned his efforts is another splendid triumph of modern dentistry, of which the whole profession may be proud. Mr. Bancroft not only looks as good as new, but he articulates distinctly, masticates food with ease, and to all intents and purposes, after a trial of a year, finds himself furnished by art with apparatus equal to that originally provided by nature.

Boston is the paradise of dentists, both as respects the amount of work done and the prices paid for it. They do the very best of work, and obtain fees accordingly. This is as it should be.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

The School Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Ryan proposed resolutions to suspend the Collection of the Duty on Hackmatack Knees, and pledging the House to refund.—They were withdrawn and a Bill to suspend the Act was read a first time.

Mr. Johnson laid on the table a resolution that £1500 be the salary of all future Governors, said this sum was sufficient and as much as the revenues of the country could afford.—The Sheriffs' Fees bill was committed: progress reported.—The bill to continue the Act providing for Circuit Courts passed.—Mr. Partelow's bill arranging the currency passed, the three Provinces entering into agreement for the purpose of a uniform currency. This bill is very important.

The House in supply, voted £36 to the Misses Macgregor, of St. John, for teaching a School, and £56 to Robert Payne. This case was reconsidered after much discussion and confusion. Messrs. Gray, Partelow and Street opposed the reconsideration, and afterwards supported the grant, as did Needham and Godard. Mr. Montgomery, as a member of the Government at the time, denied that Mr. Payne was ever employed by the Government, and said the claim had been rejected in many sessions.

THURSDAY, March 25.

The Bill for the better extinguishing of Fires in the Parish of Portland passed. The Bill for the extension of deposits in the Saving's Bank, St. John, and reducing the rate of interest to five per cent; the Bill to continue the Act regulating the Shipping of Seamen at St. John; the Bill to repeal the duty on Wheat, according to the resolution of last Session, all passed Committee. Mr. Johnston (St. John,) introduced another Election Bill.

The House in Supply—All the grants recommended by the Committee, with two or three exceptions passed. A grant to McGrath for expenses of Suit, estreat recognisances, Woodstock riots, refused.

The Temperance bill was committed, Mr. Thomson in the Chair. Mr. Porter previously moved its postponement—not carried—it was alledged not fair. Mr. Scoullar introduced another bill as an amendment, said it was modified in several particulars and removed many objections, altering the provisions regarding the right of search and recovery of property, etc.—There was much discussion and some amendments.

Mr. Robinson proposed an amendment to except Malt Liquors—discussed, but not put—progress reported.

The Scrutiny Committee have concluded hearing evidnce, but reserve their decision for some days.

FRIDAY, March 26.

The bill to reduce the Fees of Clerk of the Pleas one half, was committed. Mr. Johnson explained. Messrs. Partelow and Street argued that this ought not to be a source of revenue; thought the Fees were fixed, and the Clerk put on those Fees. Mr. Needham opposed; said if the Liquor Bill passed, litigation would decrease, and would not afford the reduction; thought the salary should be £350, to enable him to keep a clerk. Mr. Gray supported the bill. Progress reported.

The Temperance Bill occupied all the rest of the day. There was much warm discussion. Mr. Robinson's amendment, excepting Malt Liquors and Cider, after repeated divisions, finally passed. The division showing the largest numbers on this question was thus:—For the amendment, the Speaker, Messrs. Street, Partelow, Gray, Wilmot, Reed, Johnson, Hazlam, Wallston, Gordon, Rice, Stillwell, Macpherson, McLeod, Porter, Robinson, Montgomery, Barberie, and McPhelim—19. Against—Messrs. Scoullar, Needham, Lewis, Chapman, Godard, Taylor, English, Pickard, Ryan, Botsford, Beardsley, Gilbert, Earle, Hatheway, Cutler, Hayward, Hannington and Johnson—18. Various amendments were moved, some carried. Messrs. Gray, Partelow, and others wished it understood that they opposed the whole bill, and took divisions on several sections. I cannot send all the provisions of the amendments, but after much discussion it was finally fixed to come into operation on 1st June, 1853.

The Attorney General proposed a suspending Clause. Mr. Johnson and others opposed this as subversive of the rights of the people. Mr. Montgomery and others said this was unnecessary, the amendment was rejected and the bill finally passed and reported.

The bill giving Mining Lessees right of entry, was lost in the Council by a vote of 9 to 7.

The bill to secure the title to certain lands in Kent, and several other bills passed the Council.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Mr. Beardsley moved an address for information relative to the conduct of Officials in Victoria County, and the action of the Government thereon —agreed that the motion lie on the table.

Mr. Wilmot's motion for printing the reply of Mr. Wilkinson to Major Robinson's reply to Mr. Wilkinson's strictures on his Railway report, gave rise to an excited discussion.—The Members from the North opposed the printing—motion withdrawn. The School Bill was under consideration again—Mr. Harding moved that it be recommitted, as many of its sections passed in a Committee of only nine, &c. Much discussion—motion lost.

Mr. Gray's Insurance Office Bill was lost in the Council yesterday.

The School Bill and the Temperance Bill finally passed, and were sent to the Council. Divisions were taken on the third reading of both Bills.

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

The Bill relating to the Commissioners of Sewers, &c. in Westmoreland and Albert, passed.

The Bye Road appropriations passed in supply.

The committee on Accounts made a further report.

The several appropriations made on Wednesday and Thursday passed the Council.

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

MONDAY, March 29.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Hatheway, that the *Royal Gazette* be furnished to all Magistrates, passed.

The Bill appointing a Law Commission passed.

Mr. Harding proposed an amendment, that the Commission should only revise and consolidate—lost. Messrs. Cutler, Hanington, Johnson, and others thought the Law Officers of the Crown ought to discharge this duty. Messrs. Needham, Wilmot, and Gray supported the bill, who said a reform was indispensable. Attorney General proposed an additional section, that any member of the house appointed under this Act should not vacate his seat, thought it would be useful that members should be on the Commission who could explain in the house the views of the Commission, and wished them appointed without regard to politics, and proposed this that the House might determine whether they desired members on the Commission or not. Mr. Partelow thought this unnecessary as the emolument was not fixed. Messrs. Johnson, Beardsley, Hanington, and Scoullar opposed the section as establishing a dangerous precedent and subversive of the Constitution. Attorney General and Mr. Gray thought the seat of any member put upon the Commission must be vacated as the law now is. None of the lawyers voted except the Attorney General and Mr. Johnson. The Attorney General stated that members of the Government would not be put upon the Commission.—The bill was carried by a large majority.

In Supply.—Grants were passed for wharves in Albert, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche; to Holderness and M'Leod for sums overpaid on the Bouctouche Bridge; to a School at St. Stephen's, highly spoken of, £300; to Mr. Smith, return duty on horse.—A return of hospital dues to the *Creole* and *Admiral* again passed; and several grants to teachers. Grants to the Temperance Halls at Oromocto and Dalhousie were rejected. The Bill Incorporating the Albert Mining Company, and the Currency Bill passed the Council. Several small Bills finally passed, including the bill relating to the St. John Savings' Bank.

IMMENSE CARGO.—The particulars of the cargo of ship Winchester, of Boston, which cleared at New Orleans 6th inst. for Liverpool, are 5793 bales 30 half bales cotton, weighing 2,512,748 pound, and 5000 staves, being the largest cargo of cotton ever shipped.

Beautiful Derivation of the name "Alabama."—There is a tradition that a tribe of Indians fleeing from an enemy through the forests of the south-west, reached a noble river flowing through a beautiful country, when the chieftain of the band struck his tent-pole into the ground, exclaiming "Alabama! Alabama!" signifying, "Here we rest! Here we rest!"

LOCK JAW.—We have noticed in the papers lately, notices of several deaths by this disease, one of them in this neighborhood. We have published several times a certain preventive and remedy, in the application of beef's gall to the wound. Will not our editorial brethren circulate the information, and thereby save many valuable lives? Besides its anti-spasmodic properties, the gall draws from the wound any particles of wood, glass, iron, or other substances that may cause irritation, when other applications have failed to do so. —*Lancaster Gazette.*

Passenger in the steamer Admiral, yesterday morning, for Boston, en route for England—L. H. DeVeber, Esq., Merchant, of this city.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 25th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Emery, to Miss Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. James Osborn, all of this City.

At Carleton, on Wednesday evening, 24th inst., by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Samuel T. Mosher, of Newport, N. S., to Miss Rachel P., eldest daughter of Jos. O. Dunham, Esq.

On Thursday the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Reid Lawson, Mr. Robert Love, to Miss Jane Floyd, both of the Parish of St. Martins.

On Wednesday evening, 24th inst., by Elder Abner Morse reau, Mr. James L. Slip, of the Parish of Hampstead, to Miss Isabell Gerow, of the Parish of Wickham, Queen's County.

DIED.

On Sunday the 28th instant, Ellen Gordon, wife of Charles L. Street, Esq., and eldest daughter of Isaac Woodward, Esquire, aged 25 years.—On Monday the 29th instant, Georgena Clark, youngest daughter of Isaac Woodward, Esquire, aged 17 years.—Funeral to-morrow, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of their father.

On Wednesday morning, 24th inst., Catherine, wife of Mr. Dennis Corrigan, aged 44 years.

On the 24th inst., Jane, wife of Mr. James Gallagher, aged 64 years.

On board Barque *Lydia*, in Bonny River, Africa, on the 31st Oct. last, of intermittent fever, Mr. William Hamilton Muir, of St. Andrews, in the 26th year of his age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Brigt. Margaret, Reed, New York, 5 —J. W. Cudlip, general cargo.

Friday—Brig Albert, King, Matanzas, 23—N. S. Demill, molasses.

Schr. Iris, Holder, Carderas, via New-Bedford, 6 —C. E. Cross, molasses.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland and Eastport—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Monday—Bark Joanna, Morris, Leith, 35—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Schr. J. H. Braine, Trask, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Charles, Simpson, Boston, 4—G. & J. Salter, general cargo.

This Day—Bark Fame, Moses, Boston, 4—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

March 25th—Schr. Relief, Johnson, Alexandria, lumber and plaster—J. V. Troop; Schr. Malinda, Smith, New Bedford, lumber—Henry Hunt.

27th—Brig Competitor, Goudey, Dundalk, deals.

29th—Brig Grand Turk, Curry, Glasgow, do.

Ship Montezuma, Leavitt, of this port, 14 days from Jamaica, arrived at Mobile 23rd inst.—Left at Jamaica, Ship Avon, Johnston, of this port, from Newport, discharging.

Arrived at Matanzas, March 12th, brigt. Bream, Partelow, Surinam.—At Mobile, 23d, Themis, Brewer, Liverpool.—At City Point, 19th, barque Algoma, Anthony, Newport, (Wales.)—At New-York, 22d, barque Amelia, Holder, Matanzas, with loss of sails, and other damage; 23d, brigt. Hantsport, from St. Croix,—At Boston, 22d, barque Eliza, Durkee, Troon; 26th, barque Princess, Lovett, Newport, and Atlantic, Hemeon, Clyde; 27th, bark May, Ritchie, from the Clyde.

Cleared at Savannah, 12th, ship Pomona, Cronk, Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, 22d, brig Margaret, for St. John. At Boston, 25th, bark Fame, do.

Spoken, March 13, lat. 23 54, lon. 75, ship Eudocia, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

The ship Orleans, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, was seen off Havana 9th inst.

Sailed from Alexandria, 18th, Brig P. I. Nevius, Boddie, this port.

Arrived at Matanzas, 5th, Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, hence.

Cleared at Philadelphia, Barque Canmore, Harvey, for San Juan, Nic.

Arrived at Mobile, ship Great Britain, Hare, London. At Boston, 24th, (by telegraph,) bark Allen, Brown, Glasgow.

Cleared at Mobile, 10th, ship Chester, Thompson, for Liverpool.

Advertised at Boston, 20th, schr. Charles, Simpson, St. John.

Arrived at Galway, March 4th, barque Albion, Bell, St. John.—In the Clyde, 5th, barque Harriot, Spurr, St. John.—At Liverpool, 7th, Jenny Lind, Card, New Orleans; 8th, Samuel, Morris, from Savannah; Lady Head, Newton, St. John; 10th, Wanata, McGregor