The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

There was no intelligence of the English Mail of the 18th ult. per steam ship *Britannia*, now out 17 days, at the time of our going to press.

The Mail of the 25th, per the new steam ship *Canada*, will probably arrive in this city in the course of a day or two.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that, last evening, as Mr. JOHN SMITH, (eldest son of THOMAS M. SMITH, Esq.,) was going on board the barque *Sophia*, lying at the wharf of the Hon. John Robertson, of which Vessel he was Chief Officer, he accidentally fell from the ladder between the Ship and Wharf, into the water. Immediate means were used to save him, but the body was not recovered until an hour had elapsed, when life had become extinct. He was in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his Father, George's-street, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

☞ It is expected that the Electric Telegraph from this city to Boston will be in working order in about three weeks. The posts are all up, and the wire distributed along the line and put up for a considerable part of the distance.—We learn that the store in Prince William Street, recently occupied by Mr. Smellie, has been taken for the Office in this City, which is a very central situation.

☞ The "JUBILEE DINNER" of the St. Andrew's Society of this City, (in honor of the formation of the Society in 1798,) was celebrated at the St. John Hotel on Thursday last, 30th November The Company was numerous and highly respectable, and the evening was passed in the most harmonious and agreeable manner. One Member only (the venerable and universally esteemed ROBERT W. CROMBIE, Esquire,) who sat at the first dinner of the Society, is now living, and he was present at this Jubilee dinner, as a public guest.—A full account of the proceedings of the Festival is now in course of preparation, which will appear in our next paper.

The weather in this Province and Nova Scotia is remarkably mild for the season. In this City we have had very little frost since the middle of November, and no snow. Severe snow storms and frost have occurred in Canada and the Northern States.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. William Stewart delivered an instructive Lecture last evening, on the Geological appearance of the Earth, &c.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL SUGGESTION.

A Mission to England, on the "Union of the Colonies."

We were pleased to hear, a few days since, of a suggestion, emanating from an able and influential professional gentleman of this community, to send, with all possible despatch, a Deputation from New Brunswick, to the Mother Country, to bring under the notice of Her Majesty, the Ministry, the Imperial Parliament, and the British Press, the unfortunate position in which we are placed, as regards Trade, and Colonial Government policy,—and to introduce, explain, advocate, and urge upon them, the necessity of a great Parliamentary measure, that will effect

A Union of the entire British Colonies and Dependencies: Free Trade, and Parental and Filial ANNEXATION *between them and the* MOTHER *Country;*
Colonial Representation in the British Ministry, and in Parliament:
A wide plan of Emigration of Laborers and Capital; and an abolition of the obnoxious "Colonial office policy."

Two fearless and independent gentlemen, possessing a spirit of determination to overcome all obstacles,—and to bring the whole matter before the people, through the medium of the press, could be found in New-Brunswick, who would undertake the mission, from motives of patriotism,—and we understand that ample funds could be raised to defray the expenses of such a Delegation. To be successful in either or any one of the objects before mentioned, would, we conceive, be attended by a revival of every branch of Colonial Trade, and an opening of our vast resources to the capital and labour of the British Empire. Surely, there are none among us, possessing real or personal property, who would refuse to contribute to this measure, by their means and cordial support. The broad proposition is one of such vital importance to every man among us, who claims to be loyal and patriotic—without reference to minor political differences of opinion—that we would feign hope, the gentleman from whom the suggestion has emanated, will use his influence, for convening a meeting of our influential citizens, for the consideration and discussion of the project. We do not entertain a doubt but that our neighbouring Colonies will gladly fall in with the proposition, (if we entertain it favorably), and act upon it. The most of the British Colonies are in a wretchedly unpropersous condition—*in a middle state*—suspended between Great Britain and the United States;—*both the Mother Country and the Republic are taxing our exports*,—and the Colonies taxing the little trade there is between one another. There is no remedy, apparent to us, but in a Parliamentary Bill for a "Colonial Confederacy";—and this Bill, we think, can be obtained, if the Colonies will now severally send Deputations, authorised to go to each Member of Her Majesty's Government—to each member of the Imperial Parliament, and explain our unfortunate position—urging, at the same time, by means of the press, and every other honorable method, upon the nation at large, how much to their interest it will be, to make the whole of the British possessions abroad, *integral* parts of the Empire at home. There is so much respect and regard for Monarchy, and Monarchical principles, in New-Brunswick, that the idea of separation from England cannot, without great and cogent reasons, be entertained by the Province; but our trade is prostrate—our population is gradually removing to the neighboring Republic,—and it is hard to say what men in self-defence may be forced to do; the rulers of the British Empire, if they wish to retain the affections of the Colonists, must unite them under a common head—and draw them closer, by ties of sympathy and a common interest; and it now becomes the duty of every loyal Colonist to fasten this truth on the minds of the rulers and the people of the Mother Country. Whoever will *act*, to carry out the project of a Delegation for such a noble purpose, will countenance and aid one of the most important practical measures of relief for the Colonists, and the overgrown numbers of the population of Britain, that has ever yet been conceived; and also benefit themselves, their interests, and posterity.

PROVINCIAL EMIGRATION.—The deplorable revulsion in the Commercial affairs and prosperity of our Province, which has of late induced such numbers of our industrious countrymen to seek, in the neighbouring States, the subsistence and encouragement which they had failed to realise here, has deprived New-Brunswick of thousands of valuable inhabitants; and although, from the stoppage (for the winter) of the usual means of transit, provincial emigration is for the present suspended; yet there is every reason to believe, that on the opening of the Spring communication, the process will re-commence, and many more of our present settlers will bend their course towards the United States. On every account, this partial depopulation of our Province is greatly to be deplored; and we earnestly hope, that ere long a happy change of circumstances will put a stop to it by restoring the prosperity and brightening the future prospects of New-Brunswick. But while the evil does continue, if we cannot remove or prevent it, let us do our utmost to turn it to the best account, let us endeavour to render its effects as little injurious as possible to the general interests of the Empire of which we form a part. If we cannot deter our suffering Brethren from seeking elsewhere the advantages at present unattainable here, let us at least make an effort to prevent their becoming citizens of a foreign State, and to direct them to a highly favoured portion of British American Territory, where they may preserve their allegiance and their principles, their national character, their natural habits, manners and customs, and at the same time secure to themselves the certain means of subsistence and prosperity. These advantages they will obtain, by directing their steps to the Province of UPPER CANADA, (or *Canada West*,) in preference to the United States; a Province possessing eminent advantages of climate and soil, with facility of settlement and a sure and ample return for industrious labour; while the Emigrant from these lower Provinces to Canada West will preserve his British character and feelings, will assemble with a friendly people of congenial principles and habits, and will feel himself infinitely more *at home*, than in a foreign land and amidst a politically antagonistic race. In that Province, the operations of the "CANADA COMPANY" have for many years past afforded very important facilities and advantages to emigrants in enabling them with ease to settle themselves, where they may speedily realise competence and prosperity; and have thereby not only essentially promoted the success and happiness of thousands of industrious settlers, who have located themselves through the agency of the Company; but have also materially advanced the general interests of the Province; facts which have repeatedly been noticed and commended by the Provincial press at large. The CANADA COMPANY, perceiving the present unfortunate tide of emigration from these lower Provinces, are laudably anxious to direct it to another portion of British America, instead of to the United States; and thus to preserve to the British Crown its valuable subjects, and to the emigrating parties their nationality and allegiance; for which purpose they have taken measures to diffuse correct information on the subject, which may induce parties intending emigration to choose the fertile and salubrious Province of Upper Canada for their future home. We beg, therefore, to refer all such persons to the Company's ADVERTISEMENT, contained in another column; which will direct them how and where to obtain the requisite information.

FIRE.—The Dwelling House in Sewell-street, occupied by Thos. E. Millidge, Esq., was discovered to be on fire on Tuesday evening last, and considerable damage was done to the upper part of the building before it was got under. The fire was at first supposed to have originated from a defect in the chimney, but an examination has taken place, which proves that supposition to be incorrect.

Fire was discovered the next afternoon on the top of the hay in a barn attached to the same building. It was extinguished before doing much injury.

There was a good deal of confusion at the fire on Tuesday evening, and several articles belonging to Mr. Millidge are still missing; among them a valuable Gold Watch, with Gold Chain, &c.

A small untenanted house near the Barracks was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Thursday morning—whether from accident or by design is not known.—*Cour.*

COALS FROM DORCHESTER.—During the present week a cargo of coals has arrived from Dorchester, Westmorland County, which is of an excellent quality, and ignites very quickly. It produces a brilliant light, & is said to be much superior to the imported article for generating Gas. We learn that a quantity of this coal has been purchased for the use of the Gas Company. It gives us much pleasure to notice the efforts that are being made to develope the resources of the County, and that in this instance we are indebted to Mr. John Steadman, a native of this Province, for the valuable discovery.—*New Brunswicker.*

PORTLAND POLICE COURT.—Yesterday afternoon, two men named Downey and Campbell, were convicted before Messrs. Justices Allan, Simonds and Hawe, for an assault upon the Portland Police, early on Sunday morning, and ordered to pay a fine of £6 each, in default of which they were sent to the Penitentiary for six months.—*Ib.*

Extension of the Country Market.—We understand that the Corporation have closed, or are about closing, a purchase, or lease, with William Scovil, Esq. for the whole of his extensive and valuable private residence, and ground, in German Street for the purpose of extending the Country market through to that street. This will afford additional accommodation to the country people, as well as to the citizens.—*News.*

DEPOSIT OF ROCK SALT IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We understand that an American citizen has discovered an extensive deposit of Rock Salt in this province, and that he has made a proposition to the Government of New Brunswick to make them acquainted with the locality, on being assured of a small percentage on the duty paid to the Government on the quantity raised, and this only for a limited term of years. As this proposition involves no outlay on the part of the Government, and offers the greatest security against deception or imposition, we hope our American neighbour's proposition will be favourably received, for if no salt is raised no money is to be paid, and the Government have it at all times in their own power to regulate the rate of duty which shall be collected on the mineral.—*Head Quarters.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POKEMOUCHE.—We are sorry to have it to record, that the new Chapel in course of erection at Pokemouche, in the County of Gloucester, was discovered to be on fire on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th inst. which was soon communicated to the vestry adjoining, and the old chapel, situated a short distance from it. The three buildings, in a very short space of time, were reduced to a heap of ashes The new building was 120 feet long, 44 feet wide and 26 feet posts, with a fine tower. The outside was completed, and all the window sashes were in the building, ready to be placed, together with much of the inside finishing. The loss, a correspondent informs us, cannot be less than £1,000.

Mr. Dwyre, the master builder and architect, has suffered severely. He lost all his tools, wearing apparel, £10 in Cash, and a quantity of produce, which had been collected in payment of his work. Two men in his employ (James Mann and Martin Deverick) have also lost their tools, and other things of value, as nothing was saved from the building. It is impossible to say how the accident originated. —*Miramichi Gleaner, Nov. 28.*

ST. JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Directors of this Society was held at the Secretary's Office on Thursday last, and was well attended. The Board learned, with much satisfaction, that measures were in progress for establishing Branch Societies in several Districts of the County, and that notice had been given of a meeting at Patrick Brown's tavern at Loch Lomond, on Thursday next, at noon, to organize a Branch Society in that district. It was therefore resolved that the Rules of this Society should be published for general information, and they will be found below. Several Directors were requested to attend the meeting.

It was communicated to the Board, that the celebrated Professor Johnson, so well known by his excellent lectures on agriculture, and who has for some time past been engaged by the Highland Society of Scotland as a practical instructor, will visit America next season, to travel for six months. It was thereupon resolved, that a communication should be addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that an invitation may be forwarded by him to Professor Johnson to visit New-Brunswick next season, with the view of obtaining his opinion as to the best means of improving the condition of agriculture in this Province.

The Board resolved to import twenty-five copies of the Farmer's Ready Reckoner, from the Glasgow Farm School, and fifty copies of the Manual of Turnip Husbandry, for distribution—as also a copy of Stephens' Book of the Farm, for the Library of the Society.

Mr. Robert Power, of Black River, was added to the list of Directors of the Society, and was also appointed a member of the committee for establishing a Branch Society in the Black River District

The active exertions of the St. John Society, and the lively interest evinced by the Directors in every matter connected with the advancement of the agricultural interests of the Province generally, will, we hope, have a beneficial effect and induce other Societies to be equally active in their respective Counties and districts.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SAINT JOHN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

1. This Society shall be known by the name of the Saint John County Agricultural Society. Its object shall be to improve the condition of agriculture and the household arts within the districts of its contemplated action.

2. The Society shall consist of those who shall signify, in writing or otherwise, their desire to become members, and shall pay the sum of five shillings on admission, and not less than five shillings annually; or the payment of £2 10s. shall exempt the donor from annual contributions.

3. Officers of similar Societies, in other Counties of the Province, shall be, *ex officio*, honorary members and visitors at the Board of this Society.

4. The direction and management of the Society shall be vested in a President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and as many Directors as may be necessary and advisable.

5. The Secretaries shall keep the record of the proceedings of the Society, and correspond with other Societies and individuals, as may be requisite to further the objects of the Board.

6. The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, and disburse them by order of the President or Vice-President, (or in their absence by two directors), count signed by the Secretary; and shall report the receipt and expenditure of the funds of the Society, at the annual meeting to be held in October.

7. The Board of Directors, or a Committee thereof, shall take charge of, loan to members, and preserve, books, models, &c.; and shall sell seeds and plants to them, at costs and charges, or distribute them gratuitously to poor and deserving settlers in the county. They shall also have charge of all communications, or reports, intended for publication, and shall collect, arrange and publish the same, in such manner and form, as they may deem best calculated to promote the objects of the Society; and they shall be the medium of communication with distant members, or with Sister Societies in other Counties.

8. There shall be an annual general meeting of the Society held, in the City of Saint John, on the last Thursday of October, in each and every year, for the transaction of general business, the election of officers, and the adoption of such measures as may be deemed necessary for agricultural interests.

9. Monthly markets shall be held in the City of Saint John, for the purchase and sale of all kinds of live stock, grain, roots, and such other produce of husbandry, as it may be deemed expedient or advantageous thus to offer for sale, on the last Thursday of each month.

10. To encourage the exertions of the humble emigrant settler, and others, in remote or wilderness districts, Committees should be formed of two members of the Society, whose duty it shall be at such times as their judgment may suggest, to visit the location of such settlers,—to inspect their location, condition and the progress of their improvements, and to report the same to the Board, with any other matter which may be interesting; and the Board will use the means within its power, to reward the past industry, and stimulate the future exertions of deserving settlers.

11. The Board of Directors will meet at noon, on the last Thursday of each month, at the Government Emigration Office, South Wing of the new Custom House.

M. H. PERLEY,
Corresponding Secretary.

☞ The following communication, from the "Courier," is inserted by request of the author. It furnishes information of a highly interesting and important nature, regarding the measures about being adopted for obtaining a loan to pay off the City Debt, &c.:—

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The excitement occasioned amongst a number of the citizens by the Sheriff's advertisement in the *Courier*, announcing the sale of the right, title and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in and to certain lots of land and other property, induces me to address a few lines to you upon that subject. That excitement must be my apology for troubling you or the public with any remarks of mine. No person can regret more than myself the appearance of that advertisement, at a time when every effort of the present Board was directed to the adoption of a plan that would secure to the present Creditors of the City the payment of their just demands, and relieve the revenues of the Corporation of a portion of the interest now paid, and while every course was pursued by the Board to prevent even this advertisement, I feel bound to say, that it would have been impolitic, unwise, and unjust, either in the Board to have urged or the Trustees to have paid the amount of that judgment, to the exclusion of the remaining Creditors; and it would have been both dishonorable and disgraceful in that Board to have paid the same *under the rose*, (even had they the means)—a system, so long as I have the honour to hold a seat at that Board, I will neither pursue nor countenance. Failing in satisfying the present holder of that judgment, (who had an undoubted right to seek for his money,) there was no alternative left, but to allow matters to take their course. He has chosen to advertise the property, and it now remains to be seen how much the said holder is likely to take by his motion. The trust-deed vests in the Trustees the *absolute right, title, interest, property, and possession* of all the Estate, real and personal, of the Mayor, &c., and the *revenues* arising therefrom with power, on giving *one month's* notice to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to sell all or any of the said Estate to pay the debts or the interest: that trust-deed expired in 1845, the debts are not paid, and the only interest the Corporation now have in the said Estate is an equity of redemption, and *that* only after all the debts secured by that trust deed shall have been paid. Is that equity of redemption a legal title?—No! By whom can it be claimed?—By no one, I believe, but the Corporation, and then only by it upon refusal (after payment of the debts by the Corporation) of the Trustees to re-deed. What benefit, I then ask, would accrue to the purchaser? None!—He would but *purchase the right to pay the debts secured by the trust deed*, still leaving the equity of redemption in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and who, upon paying him the amount of his purchase money, to wit, the debts so secured, could compel the Trustees to re-deed, he (the purchaser) being only a creditor. What a goodly inheritance he would have!!! The Sheriff's deed would not and could not convey a legal title where no legal title exists: and the equity of redemption his deed cannot convey. The truth is and must be told, let the odium of it fall on whom it may, that the Trustees are, by the terms of the trust, the sole owners and possessors of the whole of the Corporation property and revenues, and could, by giving *one calendar month's notice to the Mayor, &c.*, absolutely sell, and as absolutely convey, all or any part or parts of that property to satisfy the debts, as if the grant of the same by letters patent had passed to them before the date of the Charter. Such is the now position of the City, property and that man must be fool-hardy indeed who dreams that, by purchase at Sheriff's sale, he may one day stand on Fort Howe, and, gazing east, south, and west, imagine himself *monarch of all he surveys!* Correct as my opinion may be, as stated above, and surely as the citizens may rest satisfied that not one inch of the property will be sold as advertised, who can doubt, nay, who does not believe, that the cause for that advertisement reflects shame and deep disgrace upon those whose reckless expenditure of the public monies has entailed this foul ignominy on the Corporation, and whose conduct while at that Board has, and will for years to come, tend to paralyze the best efforts of the citizens at large.—Yes, the reproach and stigma of that advertisement remain. Notwithstanding the security of the property, every word, every figure in that advertisement is *a loud and deep anathema* against those members of the Corporation, who, from 1837 to 1842, the short space of FIVE years, foolishly, wantonly, and wickedly squandered *(mild terms to use, Messrs. Editors,)* away the immense revenues of the City, and not satisfied with their lavish expenditure of those revenues, actually increased the City debt during that short period £100,000! *Tell it not in Portland—publish it not in the streets of Saint John.*—'tis known, 'tis felt, 'tis too deeply felt there. Verily, the present holder of that judgment ought, in justice, to have at least added another clause to it at advertisement, and offered for sale the MEMBERS of that old CORRUPT COUNCIL, who cramped the City by their reckless conduct, and if purchaser they would have brought sufficient at public sale to have paid even his small claim, that would be only as a drop to the ocean of restitution, their persons, their property, and all they have, ought to make to the citizens of Saint John, as a small atonement for their dark and corrupt deeds.

While on this subject, and as you could not, for want of room, insert the above last week, permit me, Messrs. Editors, to inform you and the citizens, that the course I proposed at the Council Board early in the spring, which met with the taunts of some and the smiles of others, has at last met the approbation of the Trustees. A Resolution proposed by me at the Common Council last week, that a Committee should be formed to prepare a petition to the Legislature, praying them to pass an Act, guaranteeing the interest to persons disposed to loan, and to confer with the members of the Legislature on that subject, was unanimously passed; since which a communication has been received from the Trustees, and read at the Board, requesting a Committee of the Council to be appointed, to unite with the said Trustees in preparing a Bill, to be laid before the Legislature to carry out the object of that Resolution. The request was complied with, the Committee appointed, and thus means, and the only means are in progress, which will eventually save the City from utter destruction and desolation, and bring into the City £115,000 of imported capital. Let me ask you then, Messrs. Editors, to lend us your aid, as a portion of the press of this City, to proceed on this good begun work; and you will then, at a day not far distant, have the proud satisfaction of witnessing the salvation and redemption of the City—a consummation long and devoutly wished—and one which must and shall be accomplished.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
W. H. NEEDHAM.

The second session of the Thirtieth Congress, of the United States, was to be opened at Washington yesterday, the first Monday in December.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE LIBRARY.—We are gratified to learn, that the Divisions in this City have concurred in certain arrangements, which will result in the establishment of a Library for the use of members of the Order. Our brethren in Fredericton have set the lead in a similar project, and we are glad to find that the "Sons" of St. John are so creditably employed in imitating their excellent example. It is pleasing to record such events, as they all contribute to strengthen the bonds, which are based upon the principles of "Love, Purity, and Fidelity."—*Christian Visitor.*

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The *Acadian Recorder* of last Saturday, says:—"We hear that the Home Government has received with great satisfaction the report of the Surveyors who were recently engaged in exploring the route of the Railway from this city to Quebec, and also that measures for carrying the project into effect, shortly, are warmly entertained by parties in England of high influence."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I.—On the morning of Saturday the 25th ult., a destructive fire broke out at Charlotte-Town, which consumed seven of the most useful and handsome buildings in the town.—The "Islander" says, that the buildings destroyed are, the Dwelling House, Workshop, Warehouse, and Stable of Mr. John Scott—who was burned out, on the same spot, four years ago,—part of a Dwelling house occupied by Jean Le Page as a School Room. J. W. Carnes (the Globe Inn)—his extensive Saddle, Machine Manufactory, Warehouse and Stables. Mr. John Hobbs—his Dwelling House, Warehouse, Shewroom, Cabinet Manufactory, a house tenanted by Mr. Thos. Jacques, and some out buildings. Mrs. Hardy's Dwelling house, and a tenanted house in the possession of Mrs. Foster. Mr. John Brown—a Saddle frame, and a tenanted Dwelling house much damaged caught on fire several times—one side of the roof destroyed and other injuries to the lower part. A small house belonging to Mr. M'Kinnon, tenanted, was on fire on the roof, but was not much injured. Mr. Jacques lost nearly all his furniture.—The loss is estimated at not less than £3000. The circumstance most to be regretted in the whole matter is, that *not one penny* was insured. Several of the sufferers have lost their all, (excepting what furniture was saved) after many years of trial and steady perseverance, and now reduced, by the dispensation of an inscrutable Providence, in one short hour, to the point of starting, and have to begin the world afresh, with the additional burthen of large families."

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.—Speaking of the memorial of the Montreal Board of Trade on the subject of the Tariff, the *Morning Courier* of that city says:—

"Day appears to be giving promise of dawning, after the long night of gloom and darkness in which the country has been enveloped. The Ministry are said to have in consideration the excellent suggestion of the Board of Trade, to allow a drawback in favour of goods imported into the Province by sea; by which means our trade will again flow into its natural channel, that of the St. Lawrence, and we shall obtain our supplies where we find a market for our produce, in England. In the United States we can find no market that can be relied upon. Like ourselves, they produce more grain than they can consume; and, like ourselves, they have little else, than the produce of the soil. It is vain to think that we can deal profitably with them. We must therefore look to England for a market, and where our market is we should naturally look for our supplies; seeing that we must obtain them at a serious disadvantage any where else."

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.—A Buffalo journal mentioned a few days since that several hundred French Canadians had lately passed through that city, emigrating to the south and west. We have heard of numerous bands emigrating from the parishes on the south shore, above and below Quebec. The *Journal de Quebec* of Saturday states on what it considers good information, that upwards of a thousand persons have left the parish of St. Cyprian (district of Montreal) for Chicago; that no less than 200 have left the parish of Cap St. Ignace (district of Quebec) for the same destination; and two of these, after selling their lands at a loss, have departed for the plains of Illinois, the one carrying with him £1000, the other £800.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Why cannot the people of Canada manufacture turpentine? We should think it would be a profitable article of export, from a country where the material from which it is distilled exists in such abundance.—*Montreal Courier.*

The deficiency in the revenue of Canada for the financial year just ended, is stated to amount to £66,807—a circumstance which loudly calls for the most energetic measures on the part of the Government for retrenchment.

INFLUENZA at present prevails to a great extent in New York. The Commercial Advertiser states that scarcely a family is exempt from its attacks.

COPPER.—The whole amount of Copper shipped this season from Lake Superior, up to August 18th, was one million three hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds of nearly pure copper.

The Hingham Gazette states that three bodies which came ashore from the wreck of the schr Olive, of St. John, N. B., were taken charge of by Samuel Hobart, Esq., Coroner, who made provision for their burial. Mr. Hobart has a description of the persons of those found, with a few articles taken from their pockets, which may serve to identify the individuals. The wreck was taken charge of by Moses B. Tower, Esq. Commissioner.—The wreck of the Olive sold as it laid on Nauset beach, for $190 exclusive of the chains and anchors, which were brought to the city.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The *New York Sun*, in noticing the arrival in that city of Baron Rothschild, one of the celebrated bankers and among the wealthiest capitalists of Europe, says:—"The Baron and his brothers having had considerable experience recently in European revolutions, are devoting more attention to America and its resources, with a view to permanent investments in our public stocks, railways, steamships, &c. One of the family, it is rumored, will settle in this country, and aid Mr. Augustus Belmont, their New York agent, in extending the business of the firm in the United States Mexico and South America, and eventually to the East Indies and China."

SABINE WOOD.—The British Government has chartered an American vessel to take a cargo of Sabine wood from Manzanilla to London. This timber is said by some to be superior to live oak.

A NEW LIGHT.—A new Electric Light has lately been produced in England, which bids fair to supersede the gas in ordinary use. Besides being more brilliant and beautiful, the new light is said to be more economical and more safe than gas. A London paper of November 4, gives the following account of an exhibition of this wonderful triumph of science:

"On entering the large room, we found it illuminated by a diffusive white light, that showed to perfection the pictures on the ceiling, and also some which had been placed in the room to prove the intensity and power of the new light. This test, a severe one, was perfectly satisfactory, for the greys and the yellows were plainly perceptible, as also the flesh tints. A company comprising scientific men of eminence, the directors of gas companies, the proprietors of patents relating to lights of every kind, and a multitude of highly intelligent and respectable persons, had largely assembled. Mr. Staite and Mr. Petrie, the discoverers and patentees were on the platform answering the eager questions of the scientific men; and after a short interval, Mr. Staite gave a brief outline of the most prominent characteristics of the new discovery, which was earnestly listened to, and frequently elicited bursts of genuine admiration. He stated that the problem of rendering the electric light permanent, self-regulating, and economical, had been accomplished. Its advantages were that, not being combustible, it was not injurious to the eyes or the other senses. That it could be conveyed by wires as neatly as bell wires. It was economical, for the light of a hundred wax lights could be furnished for a penny an hour. The outer shade being removed, an elegant glass vase, about two feet in height, and six inches in diameter, of an arched shape, and on a metal plate, so that no air was admitted, was exposed to view. Wire, conveying the fluid, was all that was to be seen, and the light was turned on and off by Mr. Petrie, and the transition seemed from day to night, although there were several chandeliers alight in the room. The delicate human hand thus controlling the fierce and most appalling power that manifests itself in the tropical storm, struck all present, and an involuntary burst of admiration manifested the almost awful interest with which this matchless triumph of human skill and science was appreciated."

NAVAL STATISTICS.—The average annual expense of wages per head, for the crew of a first-rate, such as the St. Vincent, 120 guns, is about £28; of such a war-steamer as the Sampson, 6-gun frigate, about £40. Of the 240 ships and vessels in commission on the 1st of January, 1838, only 21 were steamers: of the 252 in commission on the 1st of January last, 78 were steamers. By a calculation foundered on an Admiralty return, the cost of the hull of an 80-gun ship, to be manned with a crew of 750 men, is about £54,960; sails, rigging and stores, about £16,000; ordnance, about £11,732. The pay of officers and men for one year is £19,812; the cost of victuals, £13,325; rigging, sails and stores, £3,261; wear and tear of hull £3,660; wear and tear of ordnance, £408. The estimate for wear and tear under the three last heads is generally assumed at one fifth, one ninetieth and one twenty-fifth of the original cost.—*Devonport Independent.*

The declared value of British Manufactured goods, exported to the United States of America, during the year 1847, amounted to £10,574,161 against £6,830,466 for the previous year.

Enormous Chain.—Probably the largest chain ever sent out of Stourbridge was manufactured by Messrs. Bailey, chain manufacturers, from whose warehouse it was removed on Tuesday week, to the wharf, consigned to a firm in Liverpool. It was a link chain, and intended for the use of an anchor; its length was 2400 yards, or rather more than one mile and a third, and its weight about 14 tons. It was removed to the wharf in a wagon drawn by eight horses.—[Liverpool paper.

VALUABLE CARGO OF COPPER.—The bark Virginia arrived this morning, from Valparaiso, with four thousand one hundred and sixty five tons of copper, valued at $705 744.—[N. York Post.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24, 1848.—*Fire in Pittsburgh.*—The extensive iron foundry and machine shop belonging to Mr. Nicholson, with several dwellings, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $20,000, upon which there is a small insurance.

The King of Denmark has directed the Comet medal, founded by one of his predecessors, to be awarded to Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket, for her discovery of the telescopic comet of the 1st of October, 1847. This comet was first seen in Europe, by father De Vico, at Rome, on the 3d of October, 1847.

A gang of counterfeiters were arrested in New Orleans on the 13 inst. by the police. They were caught in the act of coining half dollars and dimes, and the mach nery in use was of the most finished and complete character. A large amount of the base metal and coin was found in the apartment.

THE VICEROY KE-ING.—Hong Kong papers lately received state that Ke-ing, the ex-Viceroy of the Province of Canton, who has signed all the treaties hitherto concluded between China and foreign nations, on his return to Pekin, was loaded with honors by the Imperial government. Beside the honorary distinctions which were conferred on him, he was appointed Keun-ke-choo, that is, President of the Emperor's Privy Council. The European residents in China are very well satisfied with this nomination. The liberality and well known moderation of Ke-ing are universally considered as guarantees of peace for the future.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The members of the female democratic club of Berlin, consisting of upwards of 500 ladies, have determined upon presenting to the Prussian assembly a petition, in which they demand that instant relief shall be granted to all shop and needlewomen out of employ; and declare that if this be not done, they will arm themselves at their own expense, and carry the measure by force.

PENS MANUFACTURED FROM BONE.—Steel pens are about to be superseded by a more flexible and more useful article. Pens manufactured from bone, are in use in England, and sold at less then 2s 6d per hundred. The flexibility is said to be equal to that of the quill, while the pens are naturally more durable.

A HOUSE WARMING.—P. T. Barnum, proprietor of the American Museum in New York, who has accumulated an immense fortune within a few years past, has just completed a splendid villa or country seat, at Bridgeport, Conn., which he calls Iranistan. It is said to have cost, with its furnishing, $150,000. On Tuesday night last, the elegant and gorgeously furnished apartments, about fifty in number, were thrown open for a public entertainment, which was attended by over one thousand of the principal people of Bridgeport, and by gentlemen from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The expense of the feast was $700. In one of the rooms was a splendid service of gold plate, purchased by Mr. B. from the effects of a Russian Prince; and in another was a service of silver and Sevres ware.—[Springfield Republican.

A RICH PAUPER.—As the police magistrate and the overseer of the poor were proceeding homeward on the evening of the 1st inst, they were accosted by a miserable looking son of the Emerald Isle, who begged a few cents to enable him to get lodgings, as otherwise he must lie in the street. After questioning him, they gave him the charity he solicited; the overseer requested him to call at his office in the morning. He did so, and begged further aid, as he desired to go West, and represented himself wholly without the means. Mr. Stevens the overseer questioned him somewhat closely, and suspecting all was not right, had him examined, when an old stocking was found inside his vest, containing the following sums, viz: 20 sovereigns, $96 80; $60 in American gold; $14 in silver, and $173,00 in bank notes, making the gross sum *of three hundred and thirty three dollars and eighty cents!* After deducting from his exchequer the cost of his night's lodging and of the search, he was dismissed with an emphatic injunction to leave the city. He instantly obeyed.—[Rochester American.

The ship Alexander, of Dundee, left Calcutta in April last for London. When about a month at sea Mr. Latta, the chief-officer, caught an eagle one evening while on his watch, and after having been secured, kept the bird two days, when he proposed to Capt. Inglis, the commander of the ship, that the bird should be despatched. This was accordingly done; and in lat 10 S. lon. 70, the bird was let loose from his prison, and an address put on it upon leather tied around his neck, with the name of the ship, sender, &c.; and strange to say, the same bird was caught, with the address quite entire, 2,200 miles from the place it left the ship Alexander, by an American whaler, in whose possession it was when the ship Bellvue, from Ceylon, spoke the whaler and saw the bird. It was intended to be shipped for the Museum, and returned to London.

(CIRCULAR.)

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 16th Nov. 1848.

SIR,—The importance of greater attention being paid to Agriculture in this Province has now become so apparent, that I consider it my duty to submit to the Executive Government, the propriety of opening up various parts of the Country for settlement. The practice which has prevailed for some years past of allowing every person to select his own land, without reference to any general plan or system, by which the country at large would be benefited in the formation of roads to connect the different settlements, has always appeared to me very objectionable.

While using my best endeavours, however, to supersede a system which I consider so pernicious, it may be considered my duty to suggest some more beneficial plan.

My experience has taught me, that in connecting, by roads passing through good land, two or more Settlements already formed, you add to their prosperity—induce the occupation of the intermediate space, and give a superior character to the whole.

I am therefore desirous of receiving from you, recommendations having those objects in view; and in doing so, you will state particularly the Settlements you propose to connect; the length of roads necessary for that purpose; the quality of the land, and the probable expense to be incurred in making the connections; with the number and extent of the bridges which will be necessary, and the probable cost of construction.

In order to identify your interest with your recommendation, I beg to inform you, that should you be employed to make the survey of any number of lots of land on such lines of proposed road, I should recommend that you would not receive pay for your services until one half of the lots shall be taken up.

In forwarding recommendations of this nature, I do not think it necessary that the roads you propose, should be in a straight line from one settlement to another, because I consider the quality of the land the primary object; and to that, of course, you will pay particular attention. I also wish that you note at the same time, any other good tracts of land, which you can recommend, and which you think, if surveyed, would soon be occupied.

I should wish to receive these suggestions from you by the 20th December next.

THOMAS BAILLIE,
Surveyor General.

To the Deputy Surveyors.

NEW YORK MARKETS, Nov. 29.—The Flour market at the close is dull; sales of 3,000 bbls. were made at previous rates. Michigan $5 56; Southern $5 50@5 12½—Corn Meal dull, at $3 00@3 12½.—Rye flour $3 12½—Corn is firm, with a steady demand for Corn; sales of 20,000 bush. mixed at 66@67c, and prime yellow at 69c—Sales of 2900 bush. red wheat at from 105 to 110 cts.

Freight has been engaged for Liverpool in transient American vessels, on 3000 bbls. flour at 2s; 12,000 bushels corn in bulk at 6 3-4d, and 5,500 bu. wheat in bulk at 9d.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Freights are advancing; cotton to Liverpool is quoted 15-32d. Nov. 25.—Freights steady.

Passenger in the Ship "Great Britain" for Liverpool, sailed on the 27th ult.—Lachlan Donaldson, Esq. is a passenger for Italy.

*** Mails for England will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, To-morrow (Wednesday) 6th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday next, at the same hour.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Feb. 8, 1848.]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have an utter abhorrence for all kinds of puffs, and especially such as are calculated to mislead the public as to the curative virtues of patent medicines. There are doubtless many catch-penny nostrums, daily vended and blindly used, which are not only of no value, but absolutely deleterious to the physical man. There are other *balsams, extracts*, &c., not embraced peradventure, in the pharmaceutic arrangements of the apothecary or physician, *that are in certain cases, of more value than all the prescriptions of Galen put together.* WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is admitted by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues, to be of the latter class. In *colds and consumption, asthma and chronic coughs, as well as in other kindred ailments, it has been used with almost universal success.* In a climate so changeable as this, superinducing and aggravating the family of diseases above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated.

None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper.—For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B.

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

Mr. David Marvin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly, that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.—Messrs. S. S. Lamoman & Co., the largest and most respectable Druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say:—"From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will, undoubtedly, become the leading medicine of the day." Dr. Mott, of New York, also subscribes to the virtues of Halsey's Forest Wine, by recommending it to many of his patients. Sold by H. G. KINNEAR, St. John.—[*See Advertisement in