The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1851.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 45.

The Weekly Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment.

ELIZA AGNEW.
St. John, Dec. 24th. 1850 *Administratrix.*

☞ NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.

Agricultural Implements.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to have manufactured Horse Powers, THRASHING MACHINES, Fanning MILLS, PLOUGHS, CHURNS, FURNACES, and other implements, all on the most approved principles, which will be equal in material and workmanship, and cheaper than the imported implements. For Sale by

Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—

6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,
(The Original and Only Genuine.)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchites, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Bronchial Affections.

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use, a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtue, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste*, which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated curatives*, in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil*, without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, St. John Dec. 3,

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Prince William Street,
—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship "Lisbon,"

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.
October 1, 1850.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

JUST RECEIVED,
350 Pairs Witney Blankets.
Dec. 31, 1850. T. W. DANIEL.

BLANKETS, &c.

Per "John S. DeWolfe"—

A LARGE assortment of Blue and Red BLANKETS, for Gent's Over Coats and Wrappers.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.
November 5,

* READ THIS.

THE WORLD'S SHOW.
Great Sale of Books and Stationery.
AT THE
VICTORIA BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber intending to visit London during the great Exhibition of the World's Industry, which takes place in the Metropolis this Spring, he has determined to sell, at *greatly reduced prices*, the whole of his present Stock of BOOKS, PAPERS and general Stationery, including a large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Works, in History, Arts, and Sciences, Literature, and Divinity; School Psalm and Hymn Books: Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Inks, Slates, Pencils, Drawing Papers, Water Colors, Playing Cards, &c.; Gesner's HISTORY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK; Maps of the British Provinces; Embossed and Colored Envelops: Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, &c. Also, for sale, at *half-price*, a Collection of MUSIC for the Piano Forte, consisting of Popular Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Quick Steps, Dances, &c., &c.

☞ The whole of the above are POSITIVELY offered for sale without reserve.

V. H. NELSON.
February 11, 1851.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.
MARCH 15, 1851.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Per Steamship "EUROPA"—Thirteen Days from England.

Great Reduction in Prices.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
British and French Importers,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have received the first part of their SPRING GOODS—consisting of

SHAWLS.

An IMMENSE STOCK of LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS, Newest and most superb styles, in RICH FILLED PAISLEY, FRENCH BROCHE, CASHMERE, MERINO, THIBET, GALA, and ALL WOOL.
NEWEST STYLES in SPRING BONNETS;
New British and French Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
BRITISH and FRENCH RICHEST SATINS and SILKS, in Watered, Brocade Figures, Stripes, Plaids, and Shot, in all new Colourings, Patterns, and Black;
RICH SILK POPLINS, most fashionable colorings;
DRESS GOODS in all new designs;
DE LAINES, French MERINOS and COBURGS.
ALPACCAS, Orleans Cloths and Lustres;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy and Plain;
Gent's French Cambric, and India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats.
GENT'S PANTS and VESTS.

PRINTS.

An extensive assortment of BRITISH and FRENCH PRINTS, in 5-4, 4-4, and 7-8 widths, richest, newest, and prettiest styles;
White MUSLINS, in Jaconetts, Checks, Cords Plaids, Figures, Book, Mulls and Tarlatans, also Window MUSLINS;
New Fancy Printed REGATTA SHIRTING;
WHITE SHIRTINGS, in best make;
GINGHAMS of every description;
FLANNELS of every make and quality, in Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury;
A very large stock of GLOVES, in British and French Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cashmere, and Cotton, of all sizes, colours and qualities;
HOSIERY, in Silk, Cotton, Vegonia, Cashmere, Worsted, and Lambs' Wool, of every description;
Black and White LACE VEILS;
Fancy Coloured do. do.;
Reel Thread, Wove Thread, Saxony, and every description of LACES, EDGINGS, FOOTINGS, and NETTS, made in Cotton and Silk in White Black and Coloured.

As the above Goods have all been purchased by one of the Firm, under peculiar advantages, in the best Manufacturing Houses in Europe, they will be sold at extremely low prices, for

CASH ONLY, AND NO SECOND PRICE.
☞ *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

JAMES BURRELL,
Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Seasons, consisting of—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety;
Gala Plaid and Tweed CLOAKINGS;
SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS;
5-4 Printed COTTONS;
GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS;
Red and White FLANNELS;
SHIRTING STRIPES and BED TICKS;
LINENS, LAWNS; HOLLANDS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN;
TOWELLINGS; Toilette COVERS; LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS;

WOOLLEN YARN:
PELERINES; COMFORTERS;
Ladies' and Gent.'s GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Children's Fancy and Plaid SOCKS;
Do. Fancy Woollen HOODS;
Do. Woollen POLKAS;
Do. Victorines, Mantillas and MUFFS;
Black and Col'd Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black GRO. DE NAPS; THREAD;
Cotton and Egyptian LACES; Edgings and Insertions; Nun's Lace, and Muslin RIBBON;

WOMENS:
White and Coloured STAYS;
Sewed HABIT SHIRTS and CHEMIZETTES
Infants' Frock BODIES, Robes and CAPS;
Sewed Insertions and Edgings;
Gent's SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS,
Do. Silk Pocket and Neck HANDK'FS,
Cotton Batting, Pound Cottons, Combs, Brushes Whalebone, Small Wares, &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by strict attention and *low prices*, to merit a continuation of past favors.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 5. *Corner of King and Germain Street*

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO., was this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

JOHN A. MORRISON,
ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.
February 8th, 1851.

☞ The Business of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO. will in future be conducted in the same premises, by the Subscriber, under the same Firm, on his own account.

JOHN A. MORRISON.
St John, 10th Feb. 1851.

Paper Hangings, Chairs, Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Received by the Barque "Palender," from Boston, and now landing:

2000 PIECES new PAPER HANGINGS,
500 (Warranted) Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS;
500 pairs improved shape India Rubber Shoes;
25 bbls. Sea Elephant OIL;
10 do Spirits of TURPENTINE;
3 do. SALERATUS;
15 dozen Boston CORN BROOMS;
10 do. do. WATER PAILS;
12 Children's Waggons; 10 boxes Clothes Pins

ALSO—Clothes Baskets, Nests of Tubs, Wash Boards, Chopping Trays, Children's Wheel Barrows, Axe Handles, Dust and Hearth Brushes, Butter Ladles and Stamps, Grass and Manilla Mats, &c.

And from Liverpool, England—20 kegs Mustard; 5 casks Alum, Saltpetre, and Epsom Salts.

JOHN KINNEAR.
April 1. *Prince William Street*

COOKING STOVES.
Franklins, Ploughs, &c.

Of Domestic Manufacture, and of superior quality.

A LARGE assortment of COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, Register GRATES, *Ploughs, &c.*—for sale at very low prices by

JOHN V. THURGAR.
April 8. North Market Wharf

TEA, TEA.

30 HALF CHESTS Souchong TEA, landing from Schooner *William.*

FLEWWELLING & READING.
Dec 31 1850

UNION MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital $150,000.—Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile purposes. SPECIAL PERMITS for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is *always furnished gratis* by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.)

Persons insured in this Company on the mutual plan—the "only plan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus,) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits*, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

Board of Finance:

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
REUEL WILLIAMS, President Kennebec Railroad.

Local Referees:

John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y. | Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq. " | Hon. David Henshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. " | Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Alsop & Chauncey. " | Chas. Stimpson, Esq. do.

Directors, Office, 63, State Street, Boston.

E. B. PRATT, President.
DANL. SHARP, Jr., Vice President.
HENRY CROCKER, Secretary.

W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 18, 1850.

TO FARMERS
and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

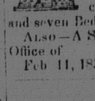
IS hereby given, that the BONE MILL, about to be erected at the Provincial Penitentiary, will be in operation on the 15th day of April next.

Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 30th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*
St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately, if required—



Two FLATS in that pleasantly situated House in Dock street, (formerly known as the CALVERT Property, containing four Rooms, a Kitchen and seven Bedrooms.

ALSO—A SHOP and Flat above.—Apply at the Office of SMITH & HAWS,
Feb 11, 1851. [Cour.] *Nelson street.*

TO LET,
From the First day of May next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. H. G. Kinnear and family, on the N. E. corner of Queen's Square.—Also, the HOUSE now occupied by Dr. Lester, in Charlotte street, opposite the residence of R. P. Hazen, Esq.

The Store on South side of Market Square, now in possession of Mr. E. Drury—an excellent stand for a Grocery or a Clothier's Store—with or without two Flats over the same.—Enquire of

April 1, 1851. BENJAMIN SMITH.

TO LET,
From 1st May next:

THAT four story fire-proof Brick Store, with a cellar to the same situated on the South Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Messrs Estabrooks & Ring. Apply to

Feb 4. WILLIAM JARVIS.

Burning Fluid.

A SUPPLY of the above Article just received and for sale by

Dec 17. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Miscellaneous.

From Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.

SPRING HAS COME.

BY JULIA W. EMERSON.

Spring has come with its merry train,
Come to visit us once again;
Has come to cheer the drooping heart,
To bid its care and gloom depart.

Cold winter's dreary reign is o'er,
The bright winged birds are here once more:
And now in sweet, mild notes, they sing
A welcome to the joyous Spring.

The little brook dashes away,
And seems to sing a merry lay:
We love to hear its music sweet,
As it flows gayly at our feet.

And soon bright flowers will be in bloom,
Shedding abroad their sweet perfume;
And earth, once more, look fair and gay,
For winter cold hath passed away.

Then welcome to thee, merry Spring!
Your sweetest notes the wild birds sing;
And let your songs ascend on high,
In praise to Him who rules the sky.

Who gives us each sweet bud and flower,
The sparkling dew—the vernal shower;
Each radiant, starry gem of light,
And all that makes this world so bright.

And mortals, let your songs arise,
A grateful offering to the skies.
And praise your God, Creator, Friend,
From whom these blessings all descend.

Haverhill, Mass., April, 1851.

CUPID'S ARROW.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Young Cupid went storming to Vulcan one day,
And besought him to look at his arrow;
"'Tis useless," he cried; "you must mend it, I say;
'Tis not fit to fly at a sparrow;
There's something that's wrong in the shaft or the dart,
For it flutters quite false to my aim;
'Tis an age since it fairly went home to the heart,
And the world really jests at my name.

"I've straightened, I've bent, I've tried all, I declare;
I've perfumed it with sweetest of sighs;
'Tis feathered with ringlets my mother might wear,
And the barb gleams with light from young eyes:
But it tells without touching—I'll break it, I vow,
For there's Hymen beginning to pout:
He's complaining, his torch burns so dull and so low,
That a Zephyr might puff it right out."

Little Cupid went on with his pitiful tale,
Till Vulcan the weapon restored:
"They take it, young sir; try it now—if it fail
I ask no other fee nor reward."
The urchin shot out, and rare havoc he made;
The wounded and dead were untold;
But no wonder the rogue had such slaughtering trade,
For his arrows were laden with *gold!*

The Wants of Man.

Man is the most needy of all creatures. The horse constructs for himself a winter's dress, which is equally fit for wet or dry, day or night, out of the food he eats. The birds and fowls drop their feathers, but neither apply to the tailor or milliner for another suit; out of the seeds they consume, they produce robe and plumage of a texture and beauty which throw the apparel of a Solomon into the shade. The animals require neither plowing nor sowing, neither weaving nor cotton spinning—mines, factories, furnaces, fires, workshops, nor bake-houses; but man is full of wants. Houses, fuel, furniture, clothing, cookery, vehicles, and books are necessaries of life, if we would make him what a human being ought to be. The productions of one country are rarely sufficient to supply his need. Animals have no wants which the soil on which they were born does not supply. The silk worm can live and rear its family, and can construct its cocoon, in a mulberry tree. A few yards of space will suit it better than the range of the universe. The white bear, the reindeer, the elephant: the horse, the eagle, the hippopotamus, have their own locality, from which they cannot move without risk. But if you confine man to a small circle, you may starve him in body and mind: he is the creature of all climes: he was made for the world, and all the world was made for him. Wherever he goes he has something to sell or something to buy. Barter and traffic are no small part of his calling on earth, in which not only his physical, but also his intellectual and moral nature are called into full play. Were there no trade nor intercourse between mankind, there could be no morality. Justice and benevolence are intended to sanctify the relations, associations, and dealings of the human family. Give us cultivated fields, skilful artizans, good manufactories, industrious workshops, well-manned ships, unrestricted commerce, free trade with all the world, and pure morality and philanthropy to regulate our proceedings, and we can place every comfort within the reach of every child of Adam, and thus mutually enrich and bless each other.—*Scientific American.*

THE CENSUS.—Yesterday, the enumerators were employed throughout the kingdom in collecting the census papers from dwelling to dwelling. In order to give some idea of the amount of machinery which has been set in motion to procure an accurate return of the numbers of the nation, we would call attention to the few following facts:—There are employed 30,000 enumerators, acting under 2,193 registrars, and 624 superintendent-registrars. Independently of these the Custom-house and Coast-guard officers are to be pressed into the service. Early on Monday morning, when shore-going folks are snug in their beds and asleep, all the persons on the river Thames are to be enumerated by the waterguard under the command of Inspector-General Harding. The returns of the British army all over the world, including the wives and children of the officers and men, are to be made to the Horse Guards. The returns of the navy and marines are delivered to the Admiralty. The Custom-house officers at the various ports have received instructions from the census officers, in pursuance of which, they will ascertain the number of merchant seamen on board all ships employed in the home trade. British ships going foreign, but which happen to be in any of the ports of the United Kingdom, as also the ships of foreign nations, are to make returns to the Custom-house officers. Other British ships absent on the night of March 30, will give in the numbers of their men through the Registrar of Merchant Seamen. Scotland will be enumerated on the same plan as England, and under the same general directions. The sheriffs, schoolmasters, and enumerators have been supplied with forms from the Census-office in London. The sheriffs are to have the general control of the local agents. Of all documents connected with the returns there has been the greatest demand for the "Householders' Schedules." About 5,000,000 of these have been distributed in England, and about 1,000,000 in Scotland. These numbers were framed upon a calculation of the returned number of houses in 1851, of the houses and families of 1831, and of the probable number of persons occupying houses and apartments in 1851. A special schedule has been prepared for the clergy of the church and for all Dissenting ministers, which, though not compulsory on them to fill up, will no doubt, in many instances, be complied with, and will afford many valuable facts connected with the numbers of persons in attendance at the various places of worship throughout the land.—*Liverpool Standard, April 1.*

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Thursday, much curiosity was exhibited in the House of Lords by the arrival of a gentleman, looking about four hundred years old, but whom any peerage will prove is only 80, who tottered in, with trembling legs, and body bent, leaning with one hand on a stick, and with the other upon the stout protective arm of a friend. The form, emaciated as it was, was that of a man whose enormous chest would not give in to any number of years; and, square and compact still, there were about him, indications that he had yet strength and vigour to struggle with effect. His face was wrinkled, rigid, and ghastly pale, and contrasted painfully with a black wig, concealing grotesquely those grey hairs which, being human and natural, render the aspect of great age at least not displeasing. Who could this be? He was assisted to a seat: and, after the Peers had done shaking hands with him, for he was clearly as much a stranger to them as to the galleries, he got up, taking a bundle of papers from his pocket, and began to speak. The voice was recognised in a moment; it was Lord Lyndhurst. The voice was still as musical, while as powerful as twenty years ago, the style as clinching, and the manner as daring as when, season after season, he took Whig measures to pieces—then described by an astute judge as a giant council, and a demon in debate.—*Lit. Jour.*

A SPORTSMAN'S APPETITE.—I saw Major Cartwright (the sportsman, not the patriot) in 1791. I was visiting with the Lambs, at Hampstead, in Kent, at the house of Mr. Hodges, his brother-in-law; we had nearly finished dinner when he came in. He desired the servant to cut him a plate of beef from the sideboard. I thought the footman meant to insult him: the plate was piled to a height which no ploughboy, after a hard day's fasting, could have levelled; but the moment he took up his knife and fork and arranged the plate, I saw this was no common man. A second and third supply soon vanished: Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, who had never before seen him, glanced at each other; but Tom and I, with schoolboys' privilege, kept our eyes rivetted upon him, with what Dr. Butt would have called the gaze of admiration. "I see you have been looking at me," said he, when he had done: "I have a very great appetite. I once fell in with a stranger in the shooting season, and we dined together at an inn; there was a leg of mutton which he did not touch. I never make more than two cuts of a leg of mutton: the first takes all one side, the second all the other; and when I had done this I laid the bone across my knife for the marrow. The stranger could refrain no longer. 'By ——, sir!' said he, 'I never saw a man eat like you.'" This man had strength and perseverance characterized in every muscle. He eat three cucumbers, with due quantity of bread and cheese, for his breakfast the following morning. I was much pleased with him. He was good-humoured and communicative. His long residence on the Labrador coast made his conversation as instructive as interesting. I had never before seen so extraordinary a man, and it is not, therefore, strange that my recollection of his manner, and words, and countenance should be so strong after an interval of six years.—*Southey's Commonplace Book.*

PRINCE ALBERT'S GERMAN LAW SUIT.—The action which Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, brought against the Treasury of the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha, on the subject of the rente of 25,000fl., coming to him from the succession of his mother, has been decided in his favour. From the matrimonial conventions made between Prince Albert and the Queen Victoria, and which have been submitted to the judges, it appears that, in the event of the Ducal Crown of Saxe-Gotha passing to the descendants of Prince Albert, (his eldest brother, the reigning duke, is unmarried) it will be the second son of the Queen that will succeed to it. The duchy would, in that case, devolve to the royal family of Great Britain; and a costly acquisition it would prove, no doubt.

TRACT SOCIETY'S PRIZE ESSAY.—In August, 1849, a prize of £100 was offered by the Religious Tract Society, for the best essay on "The present state of our manufacturing and other working classes, so far as such classes are affected by moral causes, and the personal character and habits, and the best means of promoting their temporal and spiritual welfare." Fifty pounds for the second best. The prize not to exceed six printed sheets, or about 144 pages of the usual tract size. The Rev. Henry Dunckley, A. M., baptist minister, of Salford, Manchester, last week received the highest prize of £100; there being 180 competitors. The essay (which will be published shortly) is entitled "The glory and shame of Britain."

The Pig Used Up.

A travelling correspondent of Fraser's Magazine writes from Cincinnati, and thus describes the economy by which the hog is used up:

What Crocodiles were in Egypt, what cows are in Bengal, or storks in Holland, pigs are here, with this trifling difference—their sacredness of character lasts but as long as their mortal coil; and this abbreviated without ceremony, and from the most worldly motives. In life the pig is free—is humored; he ranges the streets; he reposes in thoroughfares; he walks between your horse's legs or your own; he is everywhere respected; but let the thread of his existence be severed, and, shade of Mahomet, what a change! They think in Cincinnati of nothing but making the most of him. How many of his kind perish annually to cement the vast prosperity of this city, cannot be told. About fifteen years ago, when it contained only one fifth of its existing population, a few bold speculators began the trade. Selecting the hams and the sides of the animal, they made pickled pork; of the rest they took small account: soon, however, the idea occurred to one more acute than his fellows, that the heads and the feet, nay even the spine and the vertebræ, might be turned to account. Trotters and cheeks had their partisans, and these parts looked up in the market. About this time the makers of sausages caught the inspiration; they found these luxuries saleable; and so many pigs were to be slaughtered that the butchers were willing to do it for nothing, that is to say, for the perquisite of the entrails and offal alone. The next step was due to the genius of France. A Frenchman established a brush manufactory, and created a market for the bristles; but his ingenuity was outdone by one of his countrymen, who soon after arrived. This man was determined, it seems, to share the spoil; and, thinking nothing else left, collected the fine hair or wool, washed, dried, and curled it, and stuffed mattresses with it; but he was mistaken in thinking nothing else left, as yet little was done with the lard; they invented machines and squeezed oil out of it—the refuse they threw away. Mistaken men again! this refuse was the substance of stearine candles, and made a fortune for the discoverer of the secret. Lastly came one who could press chemistry into the service of mammon; he saw the blood of countless swine flowing through the gutters of the city; it was all that was left of them; but it went to his heart to see it thrown away; he pondered long, and collecting the stream into reservoirs, made prussiate of potash from it by the ton. The pig was used up.

A Word about Air.

Few people would voluntarily drink dirty water, if they could get a clean article. Contrivances for filtering water and getting rid of its ordinary impurities, are in favour with most people, but how few give themselves any concern about the air they breathe. It is well established that a healthy man must have about a pint of air at a breath; that he breathes above a thousand times in an hour; and that, as a matter beyond dispute, he requires about fifty-seven hogsheads of air in twenty-four hours.

If it were water instead of air he was taking into his system, he would examine pretty narrowly the impurities it contained; but how does the ordinary man proceed in this case? Let us take the case of a person living in a room heated by a close stove. The chimney is stopped up to begin with. The room is shut up. The windows are made pretty tight to keep out the cold; and as there is very little air carried out of the room by the stove-pipe, (the stove is perhaps on the air-tight principle—that is, it requires the minimum amount of air,) there is little fresh air coming in through the crevices to supply any vacuum. Suppose the room holds 300 hogsheads of air. If a single person requires fifty-seven hogsheads of fresh air per day, it would last four persons but about twenty-four hours, and the stove would require half as much more. But, as a man renders noxious as much again air as he expires from his lungs, it actually happens that in four or five hours all the air in this room has been breathed over, that it is all thoroughly poisoned, and unfit for healthful respiration. And this is the air which four-fifths of our countrymen and countrywomen breathe in their homes,—not from necessity, but from choice!

PROVISION OF NATURE.—Buds of trees are protected from severe cold by an apparatus so wonderfully perfect, that nothing in nature can be discovered calculated to render it more complete. Silk, wool, gum, resin, whatever science has declared to be best adapted for keeping out cold—or, to speak more correctly, for keeping in heat—has been called into requisition. Accordingly, the tender germ remains unaffected, though covered externally with ice.—*Winter Ramble.*

MARCH OF LUXURY.—It is said that American nabobism is eclipsing the European nobilesse in the magnificence of its entertainments. We hear of a single supper up town costing fifteen thousand dollars—of a party where one thousand dollars were paid for flowers, and of other like extravagances. The saloons of one splendid mansion are described as being decorated and furnished far more gorgeously than the apartments assigned to Queen Victoria when she visited the late king of the French, at Versailles. Well, what of it? If some of our men of wealth choose to ape the splendour and exclusive airs of the privileged classes abroad, whose business is not quite their own? Midas has a special license from the gods to wear the ears of an ass. We hear that rules of precedence are about to be adopted by our aristocracy, similar to those by which the grades of society are marked out and regulated abroad. Pork will yield to cotton, and cheese will succumb to tobacco.—[N. Y. Sunday Times.

To please the old folks while you court the daughter, agree with the father in politics, and keep the mother in snuff. To please the brother, lend him your rifle, and buy him a dog. To please her sister, buy her a dress. To please your dulcinea, keep her in jewelry, and call her "angel." To please yourself, be a fool.

Provincial Legislature.

[*From the City Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, April 15.

MR. GRAY'S SPEECH ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

[*Continued from fourth page.*]

The hon. Attorney General said in his amendment, let them send home a strong remonstrance. Of what use would that be? What did the Colony of Massachusetts do when the Home Ministry attempted to usurp an improper authority over her? Did she remonstrate? No; but she insisted on her rights, and *acted*; and that day a flame burst forth which had blazed over the two hemispheres, and was not yet extinct. He would now quote again from Lord John Russell's speech, the passage in reference to the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill. His Lordship thus expressed himself:—

"I may say, however, that my opinion is very strong that it was a matter for the Local Authorities to decide; but I mention this as an instance of the difficulty there would be in drawing a precise line, and to show that any attempt to draw such a line would be most likely to raise disputes as to whether a particular law came within, or stood without that line. I believe that any man acquainted with the administration of the Colonies, will come to the conclusion that *it is only in rare cases that the authority of the Crown ought to be interposed, and that with respect to local affairs, the Executive and Legislative authorities of the Colony are the best judges.*"

Thus strong measures were only necessary upon great occasions. Strong measures, then, were necessary when the Colonial Secretary violated the principles laid down by Lord John Russell, and usurped a power vested in the local authorities, and the Executive Council should have resigned. Had they done so, when the news reached England, it would have startled the Ministry, and set the matter before them in such a strong light, that a similar act would never have been perpetrated. The hon. Secretary had intimated that the Executive Council would have resigned under ordinary circumstances. Now, what extraordinary circumstances existed in the Province at the time; the country being profoundly quiet, and every thing going on as usual?

Hon. Secretary—"I will tell you by and bye."

Mr. Gray—Well, he hoped the hon. Secretary would make out a case; that he would bring forward such facts as would convince the Committee; although he did not know how that could be done, for if a resignation of the Colonial Ministry was required in ordinary cases, it was doubly so in extraordinary cases.

He next came to the consideration of the mutilated Despatches. If the people of the Colony have the management of their own local affairs, it was necessary that all possible information should be furnished them. The only excuse which would have availed the Government aught, would have been for them to assert that what was cut out had no bearing upon the matter. This excuse they had not availed themselves of—they could not assert it, or they would have done so. What conclusion, then, could the Committee come to, but that the parts withheld had a bearing upon the subject, and that the Government had some object in view in mutilating the Despatches,—that they were actuated by improper motives? In England, certain information was kept back having reference to foreign countries, while negotiations were pending, but it was laid before the Commons when the negotiations were over. Information was asked by that House the present Session, upon matters that were settled, and yet parts of it had been withheld. The hon. Attorney General had all but admitted that the Government was wrong. He would amend the Resolution to the effect that the contents of the Despatches should be sent down "as far as was consistent with the public service," but he should have added, "and all that is consistent with the public service has been sent down." He (Mr. G.) contended that, as the matter is all over, it was consistent with the public service that the country should have the whole.

He next came to the subject of salaries. By the terms of the Civil List Bill, the Province was bound to pay £14,500 to support certain officers and establishments therein mentioned. He believed that he differed in his opinion from some hon. members on this subject. He held that it was best to keep faith with public officers, and that it was their bounden duty to do so. He would keep faith, no matter at what sacrifice; he believed the Province would gain by it in the end. With regard to retrenchment, where retrenchment was in their power he was not in favour of extravagant salaries, but they should be governed upon this principle: not to try how little they could get the offices filled for, but for what amount could they get them filled *properly*, and the duties properly discharged. A man might be found who would take the situation of Lieutenant Governor for £100 a year; another who would take the Secretaryship of the Province at £50; and another the Attorney General's situation for £30; but that should form no rule to go by. Supposing they put a man in the hon. Secretary's place with a salary of £300 a year, they would effect a saving at first, but the duties might be improperly discharged, and confusion might follow, with a loss to all who have business to transact in the office, and a final loss to the Province. He agreed with the hon. Secretary that Government should be more generally carried on by Heads of Departments, who should be compelled to secure seats in the Assembly; but when the men filling those situations would be forced to leave their business in other parts of the Province, and come to reside in Fredericton, upon an uncertain tenure, they must have fair salaries, or proper men would not be found to do it. He had heard the sum of £400 named as a sufficient salary for the Provincial Secretary. He would not go for reducing it to that amount, and did not think £600 a year too much. If they reduced salaries to a very low scale, it would throw all the public offices into the hands of wealthy families, who could afford to fill them for the sake of the honor and power attached to them, or into the hands of needy speculators, who would make up for deficiency of salary by dipping their hands into the public chest. It would lead to Swartwout-ing, and by saving hundreds they might lose thousands. These were his opinions, and he expressed them fearlessly, for he desired a seat in that House no longer than he could fill it with honor. He was not aware that the majority of his constituents differed with him in opinion upon this subject, but if they did, they might choose another in his place. He agreed with the Resolution, that the power was in our hands, but considered it the true policy to give public officers a fair remuneration, and ensure the proper management of public affairs, rather than to save immediately at an ultimate loss. He had got returns of the direct taxes paid in several of the Counties of the Province; from these he found that the average amount paid annually in Westmoreland, was five pence a head; in Queen's, six pence; and in some of the Counties a trifle more. This was very burdensome taxation, surely! (Laughter.) Instead of grumbling about what they had to pay, it would be his endeavour to carry such measures as would cause the Province to prosper; he would improve the people by giving them the management of their own local affairs, and not take up the time of the Legislature upon such trifling matters as should never come before them, (hear, hear). He had felt since he had a seat in that House, the responsibilities and duties of a Legislator, and he was more than ever convinced that they should be calm and deliberate, and do nothing rashly. If they did not discharge their duties conscientiously, but yielded to every proposition that might be made, the people would have reason to curse the day they sent them there. He would trespass upon the time of the Committee no longer; but he believed that the amendments were calculated to involve the liberties of the people, and that if they did not support every one of the Resolutions, posterity would demand at their hands the liberties of the country now entrusted to their safe-keeping. (much applause).

Mr. Barberie said this was the most extraordinary debate he had ever heard. If a stranger had stood in the lobby early in the Session, listening to the debate then going on, and came back again after two months' absence, he would hear the very same speeches. Government was tried then and acquitted, and now they were put upon a second trial; and he supposed that if, after spending three or four days in debate, the Government should be again acquitted, in a few days' time the subject would be brought up again. He considered it a strange mode of proceeding: their time was being wasted in unnecessary discussions, while the business of the country was neglected. (The hon. member here read the first Resolution.) He had no particular fault to find with that Resolution. He believed the House had a right to demand the despatches, and that they ought not to be mutilated; but the Address referred to in the Resolution was not in accordance with the Resolution; the latter complained of the Despatches sent down in reply to the Address of the 21st February not being satisfactory, "the same being merely extracts of despatches, while full copies were asked for." That was not correct, for the word "full" was not in the Address; if it had been, he had no doubt but the despatches would have been sent; and as the word was not in the address, the Lieutenant Governor should not be censured for sending down extracts.

With regard to the second Resolution, he would go with the first part of it. The present Government agreed with the principle; but when they went on to say in the Resolution that the Government ought to have resigned, he could not agree with them. There was a material difference between the late appointments and the appointment of Mr. Reade, six years ago. That House and the Executive Council had no control over Earl Grey. If the Council had resigned, the country would have been left without a Government, for even the opposition admitted that if they had resigned, no others could have been found who would have taken office to support the principle against which they contended. And what would Earl Grey have cared about their resignation? It would not affect him in the slightest degree. It was useless to talk to John Bull in that way, for we are a British dependency, and must submit. He was surprised to hear some expressions from the hon. and learned member who preceded him. He had argued that to remonstrate would be useless, and that we should *insist* upon exercising what we considered to be our rights. If to remonstrate was useless, how could we insist? Must we rebel? That was the only course left if reasoning failed, and he was not prepared to adopt that extreme course yet. Making use of threats might be attended with serious effects. They were anxiously waiting the fate of two Railway Facility Bills, sent Home for Her Majesty's approbation, and if we threatened to withdraw our allegiance, it might prove fatal to those Bills. It was impossible to drive John Bull by threats; but our course was to reason with him, and he would listen to us.

The hon. mover of the Resolutions had complained that the Government had brought down no measures of retrenchment. Had they intended so to do, they would have been prevented by the Resolutions now before the House. They had been on the table about six weeks, and of course the Government could bring forward no measure while they were pending. He (Mr. B.) agreed that the Despatches were wrong—that Earl Grey had usurped a power which properly belonged to the Colony—but these despatches were binding on the Government; they completely tied their hands, and they could not work in the face of them. If the hon. and learned member who last spoke, and the hon. mover of the Resolutions, were in the Government, they could not act in opposition to the despatches,—they could do nothing but remonstrate. It was unfair to censure the Government for what they could not help—for pursuing the course which the members of the opposition must adopt themselves should they take office. If the Resolutions should be sustained, he would like to see the opposite party in power, and see how they would attempt to carry out their own doctrines. He maintained that it was impossible to carry out these doctrines in the face of the despatches. He agreed with the principles of the third Resolution, but they could do nothing but remonstrate, for the reasons he had already stated. With respect to the fourth Resolution, he agreed with the preamble, but he would repeat that the Government was bound down by the Despatches, and could not act in the matter, and the Resolution censured them for not acting. He saw what was the object of the framers of the Resolutions, but he hoped hon. members would not be led astray by it. He would support the amendment, which approved of the doctrine laid down in the Resolution, but stated why the Government cannot act. The next Resolution was in reference to Bounties. He agreed with the doctrine laid down, but what he complained of was that a Resolution of want of confidence in the Government was attached to it, although their hands were tied and they could not act. Here was a piece setting forth sound doctrine, and there a piece censuring the Government, dovetailed together in the most jesuitical manner. With respect to the Resolution in reference to the reductions of Salaries; it was the first time he had ever heard that the hon. Attorney General approved of the principles of Earl Grey's despatch on the subject. If a word was dropped in debate from which an inference might be drawn, was it to be taken up and embodied in a Resolution? He had never heard of such a thing before. The Resolutions contained mixed up together a great deal that was good, and a great deal which honorable members could not support. The pills were gilded over to induce them to swallow what was nauseous. The last Resolution censured the Government for not bringing down a measure for the encouragement of Agriculture.—The House had, early in the Session, appointed a Committee on Agriculture, of which he was a member, and what had they recommended the Government to do? Why, nothing! About twelve different schemes had been proposed, as thus: Will you have a Model Farm and Training School?—Will you have one Grand Provincial Fair and Exhibition? Will you have more than one? Will you grant Bounties on Flax Mills, &c.? Will you send round a proper person to lecture on Agriculture? All these questions, and several others, had been asked, but they agreed upon nothing. How then could they expect the Government to move in the matter? He would ask the hon. mover of the Resolutions what he had done for the Agriculturists since he had been in the House? He must have been converted since 1847, for he was then opposed to the Agricultural class; but he had come forward upon the present occasion charging the Government with this and that, making use of nearly the same words as he did in the first of the Session; the Government was acquitted then, but somehow or other the verdict had been set aside, and a new trial granted, and it was for the House—the Jury—to say once more whether Government was guilty or not guilty.

The hon. member here quoted from the Journals of 1847, showing one of the divisions on the Revenue Bill, and endeavoring to make it appear that Mr. Ritchie's sentiments had changed since that period.

Mr. Ritchie—"Turn over the leaf and read what you will find there." (Mr. B. did so.) Mr. Ritchie continued—"That takes the edge off the other."

Mr. Barberie thought the hon. member found himself in a hobble, and next day brought in another resolution to get himself clear. He had merely read the first resolution to show that the hon. member flew off the handle sometimes as well as others. (Laughter). (Mr. Ritchie,—"I did'nt fly off then.") He (Mr B.) considered it the duty of every member of the House to do all he could to encourage agriculture, whether he was in the Government or not, (Hear hear) and not ask the Government to lead the way in every thing. He should support the amendment to this resolution, as every word of it was correct. He had very little more to say on the subject. He wished to place the responsibility where it should be, but to hold men responsible for what they could not help was absurd as well as unjust. If the Executive Council had resigned on the news being received that Earl Grey had made appointments to the Bench, it would not have made any difference in the appointments, while the country would have been left without a Government, and all would have been chaos and confusion. He considered the present discussion taking up the time of the House to no purpose. It was a second trial for the same alleged offence; the speeches were nearly the same; the best interests of the country meanwhile were lost sight of. The people did not care who filled the public offices, provided the duties were properly discharged; but they would soon find out that certain hon. members came there to talk, and cavil, while the business of the country was neglected. He supposed they would impeach Earl Grey next! He thought it would be much better for them to go home about their business than spend their time in this way.

Mr. Crane said he rose to say a few words on the subject. He would go for the first Resolution, because he believed all the Despatches should be laid before them. He was not disposed to trust to any one's discretion as to what should be kept back; although he agreed with the hon. speaker that the word "full" was not inserted in the address. Still he would go for the Resolution as it stood, without any amendment, as it was a matter in which the rights of the people was involved. He had listened with much attention yesterday to the hon. mover of the Resolutions, who promised to tell the Committee what was meant by the term "Responsible Government," but he must confess that he was not much edified. He believed that the system was not yet understood in this Colony; he also believed that it was differently understood in England. One of the Resolutions declared that the doctrine laid down in the Despatches, coming as it did after the system of Responsible Government was ceded to us, was a mockery and a delusion. Now who was the author of these Despatches? Earl Grey. And who was the author of the Resolutions? It was the hon. and learned member for St. John. They were at variance with each other, and which should he believe? The hon. and learned member had quoted Earl Durham and held him up as good authority; but he (Mr. Crane) did not estimate that authority very highly. His Lordship had crossed over to the American side, and saw how their Institutions worked, and then concluded that the same Institutions would work in this country; but he had made one grand mistake—he forgot that we were dependencies. The hon member had next quoted from Lord John Russell, and drew his conclusions therefrom, that we should have full control in raising a Revenue and expending it, and in appointing all officers in the Province and fixing their pay. If we possessed these powers, we should be only nominally a Colony, but in reality independent. It was evident from the Despatches recently received, that Earl Grey put another construction upon the constitution ceded to us. In reference to the late appointments to the Bench, he conceived that the Lieutenant Governor had done right. He called his Council together and asked their advice; they differed in opinion, and the line in Council was signed by a bare majority. The Councillors were soon scattered over the Province—which had often been felt as a serious disadvantage—he Governor could not get them together again at that inclement season of the year, and under these circumstances he sent Home all the facts to Earl Grey, but did not recommend any particular course. Earl Grey certainly violated our constitution when he made the appointments, but he did not think the Executive Council of this Province were called upon to resign.—They had remonstrated, and that was all they could do.—The difficulty lay between that House and Earl Grey, and as the thing happened but a few weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, he thought the Executive Council did right not to resign, but to hold on and lay the case before the House. The Resolutions touched on several subjects, but in his opinion the most important of them was the reduction of salaries. In his County, if you meet a farmer and ask him how he is getting along, his whole cry is, "I cannot live at all, the salaries at Fredericton are so high; they are more than the people of this Province can pay."—(The hon member here contended at some length that the vote of Want of Confidence moved early in the Session, and the notice of the present Resolutions, given several weeks ago, had prevented the Government from introducing any scheme for the reduction of salaries)—There was no doubt but a scheme for the reduction of salaries, if introduced, would be carried by acclamation. The Resolution stated that salaries should be consistent with the public service. That was merely matter of opinion, and the Resolution should have been more explicit. A great deal had been said on both sides about rural economy. He had listened to those professional men talking very gravely upon this subject, and wondered where they got their information; and as he listened they had almost persuaded him that they were right, and that he, who had been farming all his life time, was altogether wrong, and knew nothing about it. The Agricultural Members may now go home and tell the people in the rural districts that a glorious era was commencing, for the lawyers were about to take them under their especial protection (laughter). When the hon. member began to talk about meat and molasses yesterday, he thought he was going to describe how it should be prepared. The hon member's culinary knowledge might be great, but he warned him how he interfered with the ladies' department. He (Mr. C.) would support him, however, whenever he suggested any real improvement (laughter).

April 24th,

Mr. Hannington proposed a Resolution that Mr. Baillie refund £1298 paid him in excess up to 1847, and all amounts since unpaid.

Mr. Ritchie thought that this was useless, explained the conduct of the former Committee, and said their report was made up without proper information; he wished to proceed by Bill to reduce the salary.

The Attorney General proposed as an amendment, that the Law Officers be directed to institute proceedings for the recovery of the amount.

Messrs. Taylor, McPherson, Fitzgerald and others, spoke.

It was the general opinion that it would be no use to sue, for the money could not be got.

The amendment was lost and the resolution carried by a large majority.

Mr. Hannington next proposed a resolution that the Offices of Surveyor General and Postmaster General should be made political, and that these officers should hold seats in the Executive as soon as the change could be conveniently carried out.

Mr. Barbarie said they had too many Generals in the House already, he wanted no more of them, there had been no peace since they got them there, the object was to make offices political and then attack the Generals in flank and rear, and open the offices to others.

Mr. Hannington said, he had pledged himself to take no office, and would not; therefore this would not apply to him: thought for this reason he was the fittest person to propose the resolution.

Mr. Fitzgerald proposed that the Treasurer should be added.

Mr. Robinson seconded—amendment lost.

The resolution was supported by the members of Government, and carried by a large majority.

Friday Evening, April 25.

This morning, Mr. Hannington moved a Resolution that there be but four Judges, including the Master of the Rolls, which was carried by the following division. Ayes—Messrs. Partelow, Hannington, Crane, Scoullar, Chapman, Tilley, Stiles, English, Beardsley, Hatheway, Johnson, Hayward, Needham, Gilbert, Ryan, Botsford and Fitzgerald—17. Nays—Messrs. Street, Rankin, Barberie, Gordon, Ritchie, Gray, Montgomery, Macpherson, McPhelim, Robinson, and Porter—11.

Mr. Scoullar moved a resolution in favour of yielding up the Initiation of Money Votes in favour of the Government, to which Mr. Johnson moved as an Amendment that it do not come in force until the establishment of Municipal Corporations. The Amendment was lost, 23 to 11, and the orginal Resolution carried, 12 to 16.

The House passed a grant of £500 for the encouragement of the Fisheries by a large majority. The Supplies closed to-day.

Mr. Earle afterwards moved a re-consideration of the Resolution in favour of giving up the Initiation of Money Votes to the Executive, which was carried, 22 to 14. Mr. Needham then moved that it be postponed until next Session, when the motion was sustained, 20 to 16. The House then adjourned.

Fredericton, 26th April.

On motion of Mr. Gray, the Bill to give further facility to the European and North American Railway was taken into consideration and passed by a majority of 17 to 15.

Messrs. Montgomery, Earle, Gordon, Johnson, Street and Cutler spoke against it; the chief argument was that it had been brought up too late in the Session—that they should pause before giving further grants.

Mr Street said if he thought this necessary for the success of the undertaking he would not oppose it, but thought they should pause until a survey had been made, and they had obtained more information.

Mr Partelow, who voted against, it made a speech as much in favor as otherwise. Mr Rankin also opposed it.

Mr. Barberie spoke repeatedly against it.

Messrs. Gray, Hannington, Ritchie, Needham, Scoullar, and Robinson, spoke in favor

Some slight amendments are under consideration—one for empowering the Government to give licences for lumbering on the land until the stock is paid up.

The Bill gives five miles of all ungranted lands on each side of the line.

Second Despatch.—The Railway Facility Bill was read a third time after a determined opposition from Messrs Barberie and Johnson, and much confusion.

Division on third reading—Yeas, Messrs Ritchie, Hannington, Scoullar, Crane, Chapman, Tilley, Williston, Purdy, Botsford, Ryan, McLeod, Wilmot, Needham, Gray, Porter, Robinson, Fitzgerald and Hayward—18.

Nays—Messrs Street, Rankin, Partelow, Stiles, Gordon, Earle, Montgomery, Barberie, Taylor, English, Johnson, Beardsley, McPhelim, Cutler and Gilbert—15.

Immediately after, Messrs Hannington, Tilley and Botsford left by steamer *Reindeer*.

On motion of the Attorney General, the House went into consideration of a Bill to fix the salaries of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Secretary, immediate those of the Surveyor and Auditor Generals, and the abolition of the office of Receiver General, in prospective.

Mr. Street stated that he did not think that the Secretary's or Solicitor's salaries too high; that of the Attorney General might be reduced to £500. He used his former arguments to show why the other salaries should only be dealt with in prospective.

Mr Gilbert proposed a list of Salaries, beginning with the Governor at £1000, to be taken, en masse, as this was the only way a reduction could be effected; if taken one by one nothing could be done. This amendment was declared unparliamentary and lost.

Mr Johnson proposed an amendment to make an immediate reduction in the office of Governor, Surveyor, Auditor, Receiver, Master of the Rolls, and others.

Mr Ritchie said the Bill amounted to nothing, it would effect a saving of only £100.

The Speaker advocated a reduction in the offices of Surveyor and Auditor General. The Receiver General's office should be abolished. The agreement made by the House with the Master of the Rolls should be adhered to, and the reduction of the Governor's salary should be prospective.

Mr Wilmot thought we should pay no salary to the Governor. The Home Government should pay him while he was nominated by them—if he was elected, then he would pay him £1500.

Mr Partelow thought while so high a salary was paid by the Province to the Governor people must be discontented, they should fix what the Province would pay, and let the Home Government pay what besides they might think sufficient to support the dignity of the office.

Mr Street agreed that a reduction should be made for future Governors, but it would be indelicate to ask the Governor to sign a Bill reducing his Successor's salary. The proper mode of proceeding was by address.

Mr. Gray repeated what he had before said of reduction of Salaries—thought for future Governor £1500 sufficient—had a right to reduce other salaries but it would be impolitic.

Mr Barberie said the men who clamoured for reduction had gone away.

Mr Taylor thought it two late to introduce so important a measure.

Mr Earle was not satisfied with the Bill, it did not go far enough, thought it best to proceed both by Bill and remonstrance.

Mr Crane said if they really desired reduction they had better separate what they could effect, from what they could not, than destroy both by joining them.

Mr Cutler thought £1000 too low a salary for the Governor.

Mr Robinson said, they had reduced other salaries one fifth, and would they reduce this £2000, and make the salary lower than that of the Governor of P. E. Island? Progress reported—The question is to be resumed on Monday.—*Notes Room.*

On Wednesday the scrutiny between Messrs. Boyd and Fitzgerald was adjourned over till the next session.

The Speaker's ball came off on Wednesday evening. It was a brilliant display of elegance, beauty, and fashion; and the number of guests present could not have been far short of three hundred. The lovers of music were spell-bound by the rich harmonies which thrilled forth from Mr. Olivier's Orchestra.

The members' pay bill has passed the Council. The noisy advocates of Reform, or of something else which they do not understand, may well afford to be a laughing stock for the Province at fifteen shillings a day.

In the Legislative Council on the 15th, the Hon. Messieurs Robertson, Saunders, Hatch, and Odell, were appointed a select Committee to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Elective Legislative Council.—*Corr. Courier.*

Monday Evening, April 28.

The House went into Committee to-day and passed a Bill imposing a duty of 2s per ton on all Hacmatack knees exported from the Province. The Bill to come into operation on the 1st Jan. next.

The Attorney General's Bill for reducing salaries was rejected by a vote of 15 to 11. Mr. Scoullar moved a Resolution to give the Surveyor General a retiring allowance of £500 yearly, which was passed, 23 to 5. Mr Crane's Resolution to reduce the salary of our future Lieutenant Governor to £1500, passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr Partelow a resolution was passed to refund the duty paid on Wheat imported into the Province.

The Appropriation Bill was engrossed and sent up to the Council. All the other Bills on the files of the House were postponed until the next session, including the Bills moved by Mr Needham relating to St. John, and his Law Reform Bill.

Captain Robinson moved an address to the Governor praying him to remit the duties on wines and liquors paid by the Officers of Her Majesty's Troops, during the past year, which was carried, 14 to 12. The Legislature will be prorogued on Wednesday.—*New Bruns.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 29, 1851.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The U. S. mail steamer Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at her wharf at New York on Saturday, 19th, at about eleven o'clock. She left Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 9th inst., making the run from dock to dock in nine days and twenty-one hours, the quickest passage ever yet made. Large icebergs were seen in lat. 45 lon. 47.

The steamship Asia arrived at N. York on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, from Liverpool—she brought 79 passengers.

At half past one o'clock on the morning of the 18th the Pacific saw the steamer Baltic, bound to Liverpool, in lat 42 10, lon 65 30.

In Parliament Lord John Russell's Ministry still maintained their position, they are well sustained on the Papal Aggression Bill, and on the assessed taxes Bill they had a majority of 73. Almost all the Bishops had issued circulars, expressing a firm determination to resist the Papal Aggression. The Continental news is not of much interest.

Government was sustained in the House of Commons on an important financial question on the night of the 7th. M. Herries had moved an amendment to the income tax bill, proposing to reduce it by two-sevenths, (£1 500,000) but after a long discussion the amendment was rejected by a vote of 278 to 230, giving a Ministerial majority of 48.

The duty on Foreign Timber has been reduced one half.

The Liverpool Courier announces that Captain Mathews, late of the Great Western and City of Glasgow, has accepted the command of the steamship Great Britain, which is expected to resume her trips across the Atlantic in the course of a few months.

The prices of staple articles and the course of trade do not seem to have experienced much change since the sailing of the Africa.

Lady Franklin, worn out with "hope deferred," is at length seriously indisposed.

The cost of the war in China to Great Britain was £3,000 000, all of which has been nearly paid.

The last Caffre war cost the Government of Great Britain more than two millions of pounds sterling.

The British Revenue.—With one very trifling exception, the Quarterly Return exhibits an increase in all the chief sources of revenue. In the three first and largest heads, this increase is in spite of considerable remissions of duty. Notwithstanding the further diminution, last July, in the duties on sugar, the produce of the Customs for the quarter ending last Saturday is £115,682 more than for the corresponding quarter last year; notwithstanding the sacrifice of the duty on bricks, the produce of the Excise is £121,063 more; and nothwithstanding the extensive modification of the Stamp Duties, they have increased to the amount of £9883. In the quarter's Property tax there is an increase of £20,342, and in the Post Office of £41,000. On the other hand, the Assessed Taxes for the quarter are put down £9,447 less than last year, and there is a decrease of £25 986 under the head of Miscellaneous items. On comparing these various heads of increase and decrease, it appears that the total ordinary revenue of the quarter has increased £372 537. All things considered, this must be pronounced a very gratifying, not to say surprising, result.

The buoyancy of the revenue in the face of last year's reductions is still more striking in the comparison of the whole year ending last Saturday with the previous year. The reduction in the duties upon sugar, which took effect last July, and which therefore would tell upon three-fourths of the year, was estimated beforehand to entail an annual loss of £331,073 to the revenue. In fact, however, the total customs of the year have increased as much as £195,290. The abolition of the duty on bricks, which has affected the whole year, was estimated to entail an annual loss of £456 000. In fact, however, the total produce of the Excise is £232 211 more than for the previous twelvemonth. The loss by the sweeping reduction of stamp duties, also affecting the whole year, was estimated at £520,000. The result is that the stamps have indeed decreased, but not half as much as was expected—only £248 905. The annual produce of the property tax has fallen off £62 869—an inconsiderable difference, perhaps, where the total amount is nearly five millions and a half, but yet one that requires explanation. The Crown lands, it is well known, are in an unaccountable state, and their revenue is put down at the fixed sum of £160,000 per annum. On the whole, the ordinary revenue of the year is greater by £245,744 than the previous year, though the three reductions of duty last year on sugar, bricks, and stamps, were estimated at no less than £1 307,073. But for these reductions it is fair to assume that the year would have presented an increase of a million and a half. The above comparisons are confined to the ordinary revenue; but owing to an increased repayment of advances, the increase of the revenue from all sources is £446,119 on the year, and £283 051 on the quarter.

Admission of Jews to Parliament.—The following is the text of the new bill to regulate the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion:—"Whereas Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion are by law capable of being elected to serve as members of the House of Commons, and of holding divers offices in respect of which they are or may be required to take the oath of abjuration; and it is expedient to direct in what manner that oath should in all cases be administered to persons professing the said religion: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any of Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion shall present himself to take the said oath of abjuration, the words 'upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted out of the said oath in administering the same to such person; and the taking of the said oath by such person professing the Jewish religion, without the words aforesaid, in like manner as Jews are admitted to be sworn to give evidence in courts of justice, shall be deemed to be a sufficient taking of the oath of abjuration.

The returns of the goods received for the Industrial Exhibition for the week ending on the 5th inst., were 7823 packages from foreign countries, 987 from British colonies, 27 from the Channel Islands, and 9626 from home contributions. In compliance with numerous requests, the removal of the trees from the interior of the Crystal Palace had been commenced.

The French refugees in England have published a solemn denial of the slanders of the British press as to their intentions.

"Old Ireland" has achieved a triumph. The Limerick corporation have, by a division of 17 to 9, rescinded the vote of censure on Mr. John O'Connell. The learned gentleman is now qualified to hold rank in the "Irish brigade."

The construction of a railway across the Isthmus Suez is officially announced. Abbas Pacha, who is, it is said, under the influence of the Consul-General of England, has just publicly declared that he will commence the work immediately. Half the people employed on the line are to be English.

A lady residing at Strabane has sent to the exhibition a knitted lace scarf, containing 12½ miles of thread, and 3,375 000 stitches. It is nine feet ten inches in length, and three feet wide, and is only 3¾ ounces in weight.

Her Majesty's government has recently requested from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister in London, facts in relation to the criminal laws of the United States.

A World's Convention of Mechanics and Working Men is to be held in London, during the Fair of 1851, for the purpose of effecting an interchange of opinions in relation to the state of labor and the condition of the working classes in all parts of the world.

The two sons of the late Sir Robert Peel were opposed to each other on the Papal Aggression bill: Sir R. Peel voted in favor of it, and Mr. Frederick Peel against it.

The Nepaulese Ambassador, Jung Bahadoor, has been received with great state in his own country; he has already arranged for the construction of a grand road from the capital to the frontier—the first fruits of his visit to Europe.

The rumor recently in circulation as to the bad state of health of Marshal Soult, appears to be unfounded, as a letter had been received from him of a late date, which makes no mention of any indisposition.

The splendid winter palace of the Sultan's brother-in-law, Mehemet Ali Pacha, at Constantinople, has been consumed by fire. The loss is calculated at $750,000.

A party of British officers have been attacked at Aden, by Arabs, whilst asleep in their beds, and one of them, Capt. Milne, murdered. Lieut. M'Pherson was wounded, but is now doing well.

M. Eugene Sue has been elected by the French National Assembly president of the second committee, by 18 votes against 17 for the Duc de Broglie.

Austria is binding Italy with a net of her own railways. A line is to run from Venice to Leghorn, crossing Lombardy, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, the Legations and Tuscany. All the commercial interests of those countries will be sacrificed to the military exigencies of the ruling power. Woe to the conquered!

France.—A new Ministry has been formed in France, consisting of the following members:—M. Baroche, Foreign Affairs; Roucher, Justice; Fould, Finance; Leon Faucher, Interior; Boffet, Commerce; Chasseloup Lanbat, Marine; General Randoer, War; Magne, Public Works.

Spain.—The receipts of the Spanish Treasury for the month of February amounted to 108,931,000 reals, being an increase of 9,205 reals over those of the same month last year.

Denmark.—Advices from Copenhagen are of the 2d inst.

The papers publish the text of the propositions which will be submitted to the Assembly of Notables.

They declare the integrity of the Danish Monarchy under the same Government representation—fleet and flag. The case of Lauenburg, however, is reserved for future consideration.

The Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg will remain part of the Germanic Confederation.

They will have their own Diets; in all State questions they will be represented in the Council.

The Duchy of Schleswig will have its seperate Diet and Administration.

Certain institutions will belong to the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

Austria and Prussia.—The latest advices from Berlin announce that it was believed there on the 5th inst. that Austria would consent to return to the Frankfort diet.

Cape of Good Hope papers to February 11, have come to hand. The intelligence is more satisfactory. Forts White and Cox had been relieved by the troops sent for that purpose under Colonel McKennon. The attack on Fort Beaufort was hourly anticipated.

The Railway.—The Railway Land Facility Bill, in favour of the European and North American Railway, introduced by Mr. Gray, and which passed the House of Assembly on Saturday, also passed the Legislative Council yesterday. The Bill cedes to the Company five miles of the ungranted lands on each side of the track.

The Legislature, it is understood, will be prorogued tomorrow, after a Session of 31 days, having opened on 6th February.

The Halifax papers give hints of disagreement and disunion existing in the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, and that some of the members have tendered their resignations, which, however, were not accepted.

We fully agree with the following remarks regarding the office of Postmaster General, which we take from the *New-Brunswicker* of this morning, and trust that the Resolution passed by the House of Assembly on the subject will be re-considered and annulled before any further action is taken in the matter:—

The Postmaster General.—A resolution has passed the Assembly making the office of Postmaster General political. We do not clearly comprehend the subject: but if it be the intention of the House to create a new office, the people will strongly oppose it as there will exist no necessity for burthening them with a Postmaster General when the department is placed under our own control. The efficiency of the Post Office will be in no way increased by an additional officer, but it may rather be rendered less satisfactory to the public. What the Legislature should do, would be to bestow the office of Postmaster General upon our present active and attentive Deputy Postmaster, continuing the salary as at present, without making the office political and abolish the office of Surveyor. There is no reason why another office should be created, except it may be that some corrupt supporter of the Government wants to obtain a sinecure, as a reward for his service in sustaining the present Administration, at least we cannot imagine any other cause.—The truth is, if we are to have a Deputy Postmaster, we want no Postmaster General; all that is required will be a change of names, the duties being the same. Then, why the office should be made political we have yet to learn. The business of the office requires the attention of the Deputy Postmaster constantly in his office. It is unlike any other public office in the Province, and one which cannot be neglected. As for having a Postmaster General and a Deputy Postmaster General besides, is all nonsense. The people will not pay £500 or more per annum for the purpose of supporting any man for walking about the streets of Fredericton with his hands in his pockets; and if this is the intention of the Resolution passed by the House, the sooner it is rescined the better.

A great fire occurred at Kingston, Canada, on the 22d instant, by which about forty houses were destroyed in the principal part of the City.

The iron steamer *Conqueror*, which was sunk last Fall, some distance above Quebec, has lately been raised and taken to the shore, to be repaired.

Our marine column presents quite a list of vessels which have arrived within the last day or two. On Thursday, the harbour presented a very gay appearance, from the number of ships arriving, and the efficiency of our Harbour Master, in directing them early to their berths at the Wharves, was most conspicuous.—*New Brans.*

About forty square-rigged vessels have arrived in port since last Wednesday, several of them with full cargoes of spring goods for our merchants, and much activity is perceivable in all directions.

A plan is being agitated for the purpose of connecting St. John's, N. F., via Capes Ray and North, with Halifax, New York, &c., by Telegraph. The plan, if carried out, will do much towards the advancement of Newfoundland.

The number of emigrants that arrived at the city of New York, on the 19th inst., was 3,913—making a total this year to the 19th inclusive, of 17,295.

The Postmaster General of Canada has addressed a Circular to the Postmaster of that Colony, directing them that when Newspapers or Periodicals shall have been refused to be taken by the party to whom the same shall be addressed it shall be their duty forthwith to address and return the same to the respective Publishers, stamping them with the post-mark of your Office, and writing on them, "*refused*" "*not called for*," "*removed*," or "*dead*," as the case may be. Such Newspaper or Periodical to be returned free of charge.

The first arrival at Quebec this season from sea was the ship Toronto, from Liverpool, bound for Montreal. She arrived on the 20th instant.

Jamaica.—The Kingston Standard, of the 9th inst., says:—"Our very enterprising citizen, Mr. Wemyss Anderson, has imported two spinning wheels from the United States, one for cotton and the other for flax, for the purpose of endeavoring, if possible to draw attention to the manufacture of home-made yarns, for knitting stockings, and other articles of domestic use.

Earl Grey.—"Lord Grey is a by word of hatred in the Colonies. In difficult times, when the Colonists required to be conciliated and won to calmness, if not to sacrifice, he has played off his airs of pride and contempt till he has driven them into angry resistance. He has aggravated his measures by worse manners. How wicked—how absurd, of the colonists to be enraged when they are bullied by an Earl—a co-heir of the Whig right to misgovern them."—*London Chronicle.*

Rail-Car Collision.—A serious collision took place on the Rail Road at Geneva, on Thursday, occasioned by the carelessness of a switch-tender. While the express train was waiting for the accommodation train, it was run into at the height of its speed by the latter, smashing five cars to atoms and badly maiming five persons.

The Charleston Mercury says that Captain Whitty, of the British bark Express, which arrived there from Liverpool, on the 6th inst., states that when four days out he discovered two females concealed in barrels, in which they had been clandestinely rolled into the vessel, and subsequently that several other persons were discovered concealed in the hold among the cargo.

Jenny Lind at the Mammoth Cave.—The *Nashville Union* states, on the authority of an, informant, that Mons. Bellett of the Jenny Lind troupe, received a drubbing at the Mammoth Cave at the hands of "some Kentuckians" for ridiculing their efforts to make themselves agreeable to Jenny.

From California.—The most striking incident in the news from San Francisco to the 15th of March, brought by the Prometheus at New York, are the fire at Nevada, by which that city was almost wholly destroyed, with a loss of one million dollars and the case of disturbances of the peace which have occurred in several places where less violence and more regular modes of proceeding might have been hoped for.

From Gold Bluff.—We learn that the black sand brought down from Gold Bluff by the steamer Chesapeake, has been assayed by Messrs. Moffat & Co., and it yielded $3"14

accident happened in the night. The circumstances indicated that she had met the disaster in the gale of the 16th, far from land, that all on board perished, and that two days subsequently the wreck came ashore. In addition to Mr. Collins, the Eagle had as passengers, Oliver, an Indian Chief of the Micmac Tribe, and wife. Messrs. John Cann, Wm. Burton, Lemuel Cook, James Cook, George Trask, John Forbes, and David Longstaff, all believed to belong to Yarmouth, N. S., or vicinity. The master was Israel D. Cann; his first officer, Isaac Sullivan. There were three seamen, —— Boyd, Henry Patten, and Zebina Wyman. There may have been other passengers. The Eagle was a new schooner of about 100 tons, and has been running as a packet between Yarmouth, N. S. and Boston, for a considerable time past. Capt. John Cann, the owner, who has sailed the sch'r until this spring, remained at home, and sent his brother, Israel D. Cann, who had charge of her at the time she was wrecked. Capt. I. D. Cann was an active and enterprising man, as was also his brother John, who has providentially saved his life by remaining at home. —[Boston paper.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—*Rescue of Three Men.*—The British schr. Caledonia, Capt. Rice, from Digby, N. S., arrived at Marblehead on the 22d inst.—On the 13th, in lat. 43 45, lon. 67 52, fell in with and overhauled the wreck of the Jessie Carter, of Halifax, having been driven off the coast in the late gale; took off three men, viz.: Solomon Hicks, William Clifford, and James Thomas. Took one man from the wreck on the 15th, and the weather being very rough and a heavy sea running, the C. laid by the wreck till next morning and succeeded in rescuing the other two from their perilous situation. The vessel had no provisions on board. Captain Rice and his crew deserve great credit for their gallant conduct in rescuing these three men from a horrible death.

British brig Primrose, from Sydney, C. B., for Boston with coal, went ashore on Plumb Island, 16th, 10 A. M.—She is a superior vessel, only two years old, and does not appear to have sustained any injury. Crew, seven in number, landed safely.

At Marblehead, the British schooners Marina, and Hazard, ashore on Mars' Hill and Botanic, were driven ashore in Little Harbour.

Schr. Pacific, Bent, from Boston, for Annapolis, was wrecked on Gerrish's Island, Kittery, (N. H.) in the gale on the 17th—crew saved—vessel a total loss; cargo saved in a damaged state.

British schooner Fowler, from Boston for Maitland, went ashore on Spectacle Island, and bilged.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The value of the importations into these islands from California alone amounted to $305,912 23 in the year 1850, and the supplies furnished to vessels during the same time to £140,000.

At a Common Council held on 22d April, 1851:

RESOLVED, That the following be the Standing Committees of the Board, for the current year, viz:

On Accounts.—Messrs. Needham, Smith, Vanhorne, J. A. Harding, Nowlin, and McAvity.
On Lamps.—Messrs. J. A. Harding, Nowlin, Hagarty, and McAvity.
On Statute Labor.—Messrs. J. A. Harding, Nowlin, Hagarty, McAvity, Thompson, and Coram.
On Police.—Messrs. Smith, Vanhorne, J. A. Harding and McAvity.
On Bye-Laws.—The Mayor, and Messrs. Needham, Smith, Vanhorne, Dunham, J. A. Harding, Nowlin, and McAvity.
On Fire Department.—Messrs. J. A. Harding, Nowlin, Hagarty, McAvity, Thompson, and Coram.
On Markets.—The Mayor, and Messrs. Needham, Smith, Vanhorne, Dunham, Beatteay, J. A. Harding, Nowlin, Hagarty, and McAvity.
On Ferries.—The Mayor, and Messrs. Smith, Vanhorne, Dunham, Beatteay, J. A. Harding, Nowlin, and McAvity.
On Lancaster Lands.—Messrs. Dunham, Thompson, J. A. Harding, Nowlin, and McAvity.
On Old Burial Ground.—Messrs. Smith & Vanhorne.
Improvements at Reed's Point.—Messrs. Vanhorne and McAvity
On Special Accounts.—Messrs. Smith, Vanhorne, J. A. Harding, and McAvity.
On King's Square Improvements.—Messrs. Needham, J. A. Harding, and Nowlin.
On Queen's Square Improvements.—The Mayor, and Messrs. Vanhorne, Hagarty, and McAvity.
On Carleton Lands.—Messrs. Needham, Smith, Vanhorne, Dunham, Beatteay, Thompson, and Coram.
On the Breakwater.—Messrs. Vanhorne and McAvity.
On Partridge Island.—Mr. McAvity.
On the Harbor.—Messrs. McAvity, J. A. Harding, Dunham, and Beatteay. Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WHEELER, *Com. Clerk.*

MARRIED.

On Saturday 19th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this Parish, Mr. Thomas Dean, of the Parish of Lancaster and County of St. John, to Miss Margaret Howe, of the same place.

On Friday evening, the 18th inst by the Rev. R. Cooney, Mr. George Rennick, to Miss Anne Jane Byard, both of this City.

On the 23th instant by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. John Harding, to Mrs. Margaret Lord, both of Carleton, St. John.

At Portland, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. E. D. Very, Mr. Patrick Solvege, of Burton, to Miss Ann Amanda Daley, of the same Parish.

At Hampstead, on the 23d inst., by Thomas T. Hewlett, Esquire, Mr. Joseph Rathburn, to Jennet Amelia, fifth daughter of Mr. John H. Brown, all of that place.

At Moncton, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. D. Crandal, Mr. Ephraim Lodge, of Moncton, to Miss Sarah Jane Carle of Dorchester.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Titus Stone, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. George Freeze, to Miss Almira eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. McCready, Jr., all of Sussex.

On the 6th of February last, by the Rev. Merritt Keith, of Buttermit Ridge, Mr. Merritt Smith, fourth son of Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Phoebe, second daughter of Mr. Robert Colpits, both of Elgin.

DIED.

On Saturday night, in the 35th year of his age, WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire.—Funeral To-morrow, at 3 o'clo k, when the remains will be taken to the Stone Church, and thence for interment to the Burying ground near the Aboideau.

On Tuesday last, after a severe illness of three months, Hugh, eldest son of Mr. Robert McIntyre, Portland, in the 15th year of his age.

In Portland, on the 22d instant, Violet, daughter of Mr. John McCready, aged 18 months.

On Friday last, in Portland, Mrs. Margaret Patchel, aged 68 years, widow of the late Mr. William Patchel.

On Saturday morning, Caroline Amelia, daughter of Mr. John Haws, Jr., Portland, aged 7 months.

At Indiantown, on Wednesday, 23d instant, Mr. N. P. Alexander, in the 62d year of his age.

At Kingston, King's County, on the morning of the 20th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Charles W. Gorham, aged 25 years, much and deservedly respected by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At New Jerusalem settlement, Queen's County, on the 16th inst., of consumption, Mr. Robert Letts, in the 30th year of his age, much and deservedly respected, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss.

At Digby, N. S., on Monday, 14th inst., in the 77th year of his age, Mr. James Baxter, leaving a large and disconsolate family to lament his death. His end was peace.

At New Orleans, of fever, on the 4 h ult., Mr. John Sinclair Garrick, a native of Stromness, Scotland, aged 20 years, leaving a wife and four young children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool, 28—S. Wiggins & Son, general cargo, and 218 passengers.
Barque Perseverance, Garrison, Liverpool, 27—N. S. Demill, general cargo.
Wolfe's Cove, Cumming, Hull, 34—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Medium, Crosby, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 2—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.
Onyx, Hogg, Glasgow, 30—John Robertson, gen. cargo.
Glasgow, Marshal, Glasgow, 40—Owens & Duncan, general cargo.
Brig Charlotte, McManu, Mayaguez, 23—George Sutherland, molasses.
Eliza & Caroline, Wallace, New York, 13—Master, bal.
Schr. William, Haines, Bristol, (U. S.,) 12—Geo. Eaton, timber.
Thursday—Ship Belican State, Manson, Bath, (U. S.) 2—John Robertson, hay.
Lochinvar, Wescott, Boston, 2—Kirk & Warrall, ballast.
Barque Eingalton, Craig, Bristol, 24—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Venerable, Martin, Hull, 53—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Sophia, Paschall, Glasgow, 31—John Robertson, general cargo.
St. Lawrence, Stewart, Cork, 40—John Robertson, passengers.
Sarah, Cook, London, 43—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Twenty-ninth May, Godel, New York, 13—Kirk & Worrall, ballast.
Amelia, Cann, Boston, 2—C. McLaughlan, ballast.
Brig Caros, Taylor, London, 54—Joseph Fairweather, general cargo.
Sarah, Cann, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 2—C. McLauchlan, bal.
Standard, Crosby, Yarmouth, (N. S.,) 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Charlotte, Hilton, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 10—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brigt. Margaret, Reed, Providence, 12—T. Yorke, ballast.
Portland, Scott New York, 18—Master, ballast.
Schr. Ori, Oliver, Liverpool, via Queenstown, 55—Thos. McHenry, coals.
Mary, Mahony, Boston, 15—Master, general cargo.
Sisters, Parker, Thomaston, 3—Master, flour.
Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—George Thomas, passengers and merchandise.
Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Friday—Barque Olive, Olive, Savannah, 15—Geo. Thomas, ballast.
Sisters, Marshall, New York, 7—John Robertson, ballast.
Jona S. De Wolfe, Bradshaw, Liverpool, 30—G. & J. Salter, general cargo.
Brigt. William Allen, Moore, New York, 7—Allison & Spurr, general cargo.
Albert Fearing, Spates, Alexandria, 14—Estabrooks & Rang, wheat.
Schr. Relief, Johnston, New York, 12—J. V Troop, general cargo.
Martha Greenow, Robbins, Yarmouth—Master, hay.
Saturday—Barque Tegner Falck, London, 27—ballast.
Sovereign, Marton, Hull, 30—J. Johnston, coals.
Idas, Rodney, Gloucester, 36—Chas. McLauchlan, salt.
Sunday—Bark Hampton, Ingols, Grangemouth, 56—R. Rankin & Co., coals.
Elizabeth Holderness, Leaper, Goole, 36—R. Rankin & Co., do.
Monday—Brig Thalia, —— Newcastle—John Robertson, coals.
Brigt. Juverna, Heuebery, Fredericksburg, 9—T. McCarthy, wheat.

☞ Nine square rigged vessels are reported in the Offing to-day, among them, ship Robert A. Lewis, from Savannah, the Latona, from Hull, and the Amaxon and Ant.

CLEARED.

April 21—Ship Revere, Howes, Liverpool, deals—John Robertson.
26th—Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Hallowell, chalk.

Spoken, 31st ult. lat. 48, lon. 11, the Sophia, from Limerick, for St. John; March 31st. lat. 48, lon. 16, barque Helena, from Liverpool, for St. John.

Arrived at Queenstown, April 4th, barque Hebe, Hargrave, St. John.—At Falmouth, 5th, ship Devon, Stickney, from Honduras, for Weymouth.

Sailed for St. John—April 3d, John Wilson, Coupland, from Dumfries; 4th, Amazon, Roberts, and Latona, Clark, from Hull; Sir R. Campbell, from Queenstown; 5th, Titania, Coulthard, and Providence, Polck, from Liverpool; Londonderry, from Londonderry; 6th, Downes, Toozie, from Waterford; Susan, Meredith, from Queenstown.

Cleared at London, April 5th, brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Philadelphia; 7th, Zenobia, Anthony, do.—At Liverpool, 12th, barque Kingston, Robinson, St. John.—Loading, the Janet, Pomona, John Woodall, and Onward, for St. John.

Off Holyhead, 11th inst., ship Kitty Cordes, for Mobile.—Arrived at New York, 26th, (by telegraph) brigt. British Queen, from Santa Martha.—At Boston, 27th, (by telegraph) barque Fame, Moses, from London.

Arrived at Havana, March 21st, brigt. Myrtle, from N. York.—At Cienfuegos, April 3d, Bream, Harvey, St John.—At Matanzas, 7th, barque Amelia, Hallet, New York.—At New York, 16th, brig Solon, Moody, Antwerp, via Torbay; 19th, ship Perthshire, Tait, Liverpool.—At Boston, 19th, ship Sir Harry Smith, Haws, Liverpool—was in Boston Bay during the late gale; brig Clare, Allen, Glasgow; 21st, ship Pilgrim, Richardson, do.—At Providence, 19th, schr. Oriana, Leeman, St. John.

Cleared at Apalachicola, April 3d, ship Jane, Drake, Liverpool.—At New Orleans, 8th, ship Cambria, McCulloch, Liverpool.—At Savannah, 10th, barque Prince of Wales, Brown, Liverpool; 13th, ship Robert A. Lewis, Vaughan, St. John; 16th, Admiral, Crisp, do.—At New York, 18th, brigt. Canada, Cox, Berbice; 22d, ship Forest King, Hawthorn, St. John.

(By Telegraph.)—Arrived at Alexandria, April 21st, brigt. Emily, Fritz, St. John.—Sailed from New York, 21th, ship Perthshire, Tait, do.

(By Telegraph)—Arrived at New York, 27th, brig Pilgrim, from Trinidad.—At Halifax, 24th, barque Moro Castle, London, 23 days.—Sailed from Boston, 27th, brig Martha Ann, for St. John.

Entered for loading at at Quebec, 19th, schr. Tadousac, for this port.—Cleared at Philadelphia, 22d, ship Rockaway, for this port.

The steamship Asia exchanged signals with ship William Vail, going up Channel.

Wreck at Sea—Corpse Lashed on Board.—Capt. A. H. Poole, of the ship Lockmaber Castle, from Liverpool, March 19th, reports that on the 4th of April, at 6 P. M., in Lat. 37, and lon. 26 5 West, he fell in with and boarded the wreck of a vessel, water-logged. To the stump of her mizen mast, of which about only eight feet remained, was lashed the body of a man with fragments of clothing hanging from the legs. He had on sea boots, and appeared to have been dead two or three days. The vessel was apparently an English built barque, of about 500 tons, and was loaded with mahogany.

COMMISSARIAT.

New Infantry Barracks near Fort Needham, Halifax, N. S.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, for the erection of OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' BARRACKS, HOSPITAL, COMMISSARIAT AND BARRACK STORES, ENCLOSURE WALLS, TANKS, SEWERS, SURFACE DRAINS, &c. &c., on a piece of Ordnance Land situated between the Admiralty House and Fort Needham near the City of Halifax.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract, may be seen, and every information afforded on application at the Commanding Royal Engineer's Office Halifax, daily, between the hours of 9 A. and 1 P. M., from Monday the 5th of May, until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of June, 1851.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the Commissariat Office, and none will be noticed unless accompanied with guarantee from two responsible persons for the due performance of such Contract as may be founded thereon.

The Tenders to state the rate in sterling, and payment will be made by the Commissariat in Bills of Exchange on the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury at Par, in liquidation of the drafts of the Ordnance Storekeeper, on the work being approved by the Commanding Royal Engineer.

COMMISSARIAT, NOVA-SCOTIA,
Halifax, 19th April, 1851.

ARMY CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, (the rates to be expressed in Sterling,) will be received at the Commissariat Office, St. John, until THURSDAY the 1st May, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the undermentioned supplies of FLOUR:

550 Barrels United States or Canada No. 1, Superfine Wheat Flour, to be delivered at the Queen's Magazine, Lower Cove, St. John, at the following periods, viz:

250 barrels on or before the 20th May, and the remainder on or before the 20th July.

Each barrel to weigh 196 pounds net, to be free from grit or any bad taste, and warranted to keep good for nine months from the day of delivery. All further particulars, &c., concerning the terms and conditions of the Contract, and the penalties annexed thereto, will be furnished on application at this Office, as also printed Forms of Tender.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange upon Her Majesty's Treasury, at par, at thirty days' sight.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
Saint John, 17th April, 1851. W. H. DRAKE, *A. C. G.*

Saint John Hotel Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Hotel Company for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the Hotel, on MONDAY, 5 h May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be laid before the Meeting—a punctual attendance is requested.

WM. WRIGHT,
St. John, 26th April, 1851. *President.*

Agricultural and Garden Seeds,

AND IMPLEMENTS, &c,

By Ships Renfrewshire *and* Glasgow, *a large assortment of Agricultural and Garden SEEDS, comprising—*

300 BUSHELS OATS,
20 bushels Grey and White Field PEAS,
10 Do. Horse BEANS,
10 Do. Spring VETCHES,
10 Do. Perennial RYE GRASS,
Purple Top Swedish, Skirving's Improved, Border Imperial, Dale's Hybrid, Aberdeen Yellow, White Globe — TURNIP SEED,
Early Horn, Long Orange, Large Altringham, White Belgian — CARROT SEED,
Long Red Mangold WURTZEL,
Red and Dark Purple BEET,
Cabbage, Savoy, and Cauliflower SEEDS, in all their varieties,
Onion, Parsnip, Lettuce, Spinach,
Cucumber, (very fine,) Radish, Parsley,
Sabany, Sage, Savory, Thyme, &c. &c.
A large assortment of Garden PEAS and BEANS, and Annual and Perennial FLOWER SEEDS.
ALSO—Red & White CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS.
10 tons finest Peruvian Guano and Bone Dust.

—*IMPLEMENTS*—

5 Wilkie's best two Horse PLOUGHS,
American and New-Brunswick subsoil, sidehill, and Double Mould Board Ploughs,
Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Fanning Mills, Agricultural Boilers, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades and Shovels, Bill and Bush Hooks, Border Knives, Cattle Ties, Grain Cradles, Patent Dasher and Thermometer CHURNS,
Grindstone Rollers, Hay Cutters, Hoes of all kinds, Hand and Horse Hay Rakes, Horse Powers, Griffin Scythes, Scythe Sneaths, Scythe Stones and Rifles, Sickles and Grass Hooks, Corn Shellers, &c. &c.—For sale by

April 29. JARDINE & CO.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

April 25, 1851.

THE STOCK of this Establishment having, during the past season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive Importations, will now present the advantage of an almost entirely

New Assortment,

carefully selected on the best terms in the principal Markets of Great Britain and the United States.

NOW OPENING and received per Steamers "*Canada*," "*America*" and "*Admiral*," and Ships "*Speed*" and "*Glasgow*"—

115 Packages of British and American GOODS,

consisting, in part of

LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;
Long and Square SHAWLS, in newest styles;
DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials particularly the Stock of French and Scotch
In De Laines and Printed Muslins;

which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;

A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4 4 and 5 4 PRINTS, good Styles, very low;

Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Furnitures, and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks;
Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,
Black and Coloured *Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes* and *Paramattas, Doeskins, Satinets, Drills, Flannels.*

MOREENS, CARPETINGS;

a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"

The above Stock will be completed on the arrival of the "*Lisbon*" and "*Fireside*," from LONDON, and "*Titania*" from LIVERPOOL,—all now daily expected. T. W. DANIEL.

NEW GOODS.

APRIL 26th, 1851.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,

Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

Have just received per *Speed, Glasgow, Onyx,* &c. the greater part of their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

CONSISTING of a very extensive assortment of British and Foreign DRY GOODS of every description, to which the attention of Wholesale purchasers is respectfully invited, as the whole Stock was carefully selected by one of the Firm, and purchased for *Cash* in the best Markets. The Proprietors are enabled to sell at the Lowest Prices which can be afforded by any HOUSE in the Trade. J. & J. HEGAN.

☞ Remainder hourly expected per *Lisbon, Helene,* and *Titania.* April 26.

NEW GOODS.

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per Ship 'Onyx' from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of:

BAREGES, Balzarines, Lustre, Gauze Challis, Sylphines, and Grenadines, for Ladies' DRESSES; Flowered Barege ROBES, Barege and Adelaide SHAWLS, Earlstown GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAYS and MUSLINS,

SEWED Goods, in Collars, Chemisettes, Habits, Elizabethans, Sleeves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Insertions, Trimmings, etc., etc.

1 Case Black and Coloured Italian Sewing SILK, Which will be offered at very low prices for Cash.

April 29. *Prince William Street.*

NEW GOODS, April 29.

JAMES BURRELL, Corner of King and Germain Streets, has received per '*Glasgow*,' part of his *Spring assortment of Fancy DRY GOODS,* viz., SHAWLS; DRESS MATERIALS; Sewed Habit SHIRTS; CHEMIZETTS and COLLARS, &c., &c., which will be sold at the Lowest Prices for *CASH.*

☞ Remainder hourly expected per '*Lisbon*,' from London, and '*Helena*,' from Liverpool.

April 29.

SITUATION WANTED,

BY a young man, in a Grocery or Mercantile Establishment who has a knowledge of Book keeping, and writes a good hand. Salary no object. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

April 29.

Oakum, Paint, and Oil.

Landing ex Caros, from London—

5 TONS London OAKUM,
130 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
6 casks Brandram's Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil,
1 cask PUTTY.

Ex John S. DeWolf, *from Liverpool—*

6 cases Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes,)
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.

For sale by GEORGE THOMAS.
29th April. *South M. Wharf*

London Groceries, &c.

Now landing ex Brig "Caros," from London.

50 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
15 hhds. fine Crushed SUGAR,
7 Casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
100 Kegs White LEAD,
25 Casks fine Blue Poland STARCH,
25 Kegs D. S. P. MUSTARD,
5 Barrels White Wine VINEGAR.

Cases—Old Brown Windsor Soap—Ground Ginger—Indigo—Maccaroni—Vermicelli—Isinglass Salad Oil.

Casks—Lazenby's Pickles and Sauces—Currants—Pearl Sago—fine Table Salt—Scrubbing Brushes, Golden Syrup and Treacle—Copperas—Bales Bed Cords, &c.

100 dozen Griffin Scythes—border Knives—Cattle Ties—Spades—Shovels, &c &c. &c.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, April 26, 1851.

By Ship 'Onyx':

BALES Shop TWINES and Wrapping PAPER, casks ALUM, Carbonate of SODA, Ground LOGWOOD, &c.—For sale by

April 29. JARDINE & CO.

London Paper Hangings.

Just received by the "Caros" from London:

3000 PIECES new and handsome Patterns, the length of each piece warranted 11½ to 12 Yards, and breadth 21 to 22 Inches. —ALSO—

Books of other Patterns, any of which can be ordered. JOHN KINNEAR.

April 29. *Prince William Street*

AYRSHIRE OATMEAL.

By ship 'Glasgow'—

15 BRLS. Fresh Ground Ayrshire OATMEAL; 1 brl. Fresh MEAL. For sale by [April 29] JARDINE & CO.

Lines and Twine—per 'Speed,'

3 TRUSSES containing COD and POLLOCK LINES, Sail and Wrapping TWINE and SHOE THREAD. W. H. ADAMS.

26th April, 1851.

Wrapping and Sheathing Paper.

Just received by the "Caros" from London:

61 REAMS Brown Wrapping Paper, ½ ton SHEATHING PAPER.

April 29. W. H. ADAMS.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

26th April, 1851.

BONNETS! BONNETS!! BONNETS!!!

2000 Ladies' Bonnets,

Received per Brig Caros from London,

which will be sold at extremely low prices, for Cash only. JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:

114 Packages

GROCERY GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH, PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread, Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do. Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes. *PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING,* Windsor and Fancy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles, Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29. *Market Square.*

HARDWARE, &c.

W. H. ADAMS

Is just receiving, per Ships *Onyx*, from Glasgow, and *Speed*, and *John S. DeWolf*, from Liverpool, a part of his spring supply of Hardware, viz.:

885 POTS, Bakeovens, and spare Covers;
148 Griddles and Frying Pans;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Thomson's AUGERS;
5 Casks SHOT, LEAD PIPE;
115 Dozen SCYTHES, 24 doz. SICKLES and HOOKS;
1 Ton Spring STEEL, Iron WIRE;
12 Blacksmith's ANVILS;
7 do. BELLOWS;
30 Bags *Horse* and *Ox* NAILS;
1 " *Scupper* do.
84 " Wrought Clasp and Rose Heads Nails and Boot Nails;
2 Casks Barn Door and Gate HINGES;
13 dozen SHOVELS, and Garden and Toy SPADES;
2 Casks Sad IRONS, 1 Cask Iron Weights;
1 Cask Hair SEATING;
1 do. London GLUE;
1 do. PUMP TACKS; 1 Cask BORAX;
2 do. Tea Kettles and Saucepans;
1 do. Block Bushes;
1 do. Block and other RIVETS,
2 do. Chain TRACES, 1 Cask OX CHAINS,
4 do. Short Link and Fence CHAINS;
1 do. Butt HINGES; 1 Cask PLANES,
Long and Short Handle Frying PANS, Wire Riddles and Sieves.
10 Casks and Cases, containing Bronzed and Green Wire Fenders, Fire Irons, Hand Irons, Curtain Bands and Pins, Spoons, Snuffers and Trays Table and Pocket Cutlery, Files, Saws, Braces and Belts, Chisels, Plane Irons, Rules, Compasses, Shoemakers' Materials, Carriers' Knives, Sheep Shears, Whip Thongs, Curry Combs, Garden and Masons' Trowels, Coopers' Drawing Knives and Jushaves, Groves' Bucksaws, Grocer's Coffee Mills, Box and Flanch do., Hoes, Rakes, Wool and Horse Cards, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Knobs, &c., of every description in use, with a variety of small Wares in the line.

—ALSO—

Rowland's Mill Saws, Gas Fittings, 60 bags Spikes, which, with Stock previously received and on hand, make a good assortment, and will be sold at moderate prices.

April 29.

Salmon Twine, &c.

W. TISDALE & SON have received per *Onyx* and *Speed*—

2 Bales SALMON TWINE, No. 20,
POTS, BAKEPANS, SPIDERS, GRIDLES, CART BOXES, &c., which will be sold low.

April 29.

LINSEED OIL.

By Ship 'Wolfe's Cove'—

10 CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL. For sale by

April 29. JARDINE & CO.

ASSESSMENTS for 1851.

ALL PERSONS liable to be Assessed for Rates and Taxes within the City of Saint John, are hereby notified that Assessments are now about being made up.

It is required that persons who are desirous of furnishing the Assessors with STATEMENTS of their *Real and Personal Estates and Incomes*, according to Law, will do so within Thirty Days, in order that correct information may be received, and complaints prevented after the Assessments are completed.

JOHN SEARS,
JOHN SANDALL,
FRANCIS G. JORDAN,
JOSIAH WETMORE, Jr.
} *Assessors of Rates and Taxes.*

April 19, 1851.—4.

REMOVAL.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.*, has removed his Office to the new Building, owned by F. A. Wiggins, Esq., at the corner of Prince William and Princess Streets.

Entrance second door on Princess Street.

April 15.

Lubec Calcined Plaster.

20 CASKS of CALCINED PLASTER, of superior quality, Lubec manufacture; for sale cheap by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

April 8.

Vinegar.

LANDING ex schooner *Liverpool* from Philadelphia—**75** Barrels & 10 Casks Mathiews Clarified CIDER VINEGAR.

Per sch'r *Mary* from Boston—75 Brls. Pilot and Navy BREAD,—for Sale by

April 22 GEORGE THOMAS.

LOCKHART & CO.

Brick Building, No. 1, Prince Wm. Street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Cheap Hat, Cap and Fur Store.

NOW OPENING AND TO ARRIVE—

GENTS' French HATS, *Rivets real Paris Manufacture, only 20s., Paris price;*
40 Dozen Gent's Satin HATS, Spring Style;
40 do. Men's Paris and Plate HATS,
50 do. Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green and Gold Sporting HATS;
40 do. Men's and Youths' Pearl, Tampico, Kossuth, Oriental and Farmer's Hats,
40 do. Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS, every style,
60 do. Silk and Lawn Glazed CAPS,
10 do. Silk Plush CAPS, *very nice patterns;*
10 do. Brussels and Venetian Carpet Bags;
Glazed Hats; OIL CLOTH;
Gents' Furnishing Goods;
TRUNKS, Valisses, and UMBRELLAS.

With a large assortment of other Goods.

CASH paid for FURS.

April 8.—6i. LOCKHART & CO.

Fishing Thread! Fishing Thread!

JUST received, a large Supply of the above article, which will be sold low for Cash.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, 25th March, 1851.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

1st APRIL, 1851.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. EDWD. MILLIDGE,
President.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

1st APRIL, 1851.

A DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 31st March, 1851, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 30th instant. By order of the Board.

R. WHITESIDE,
Cashier.

Commercial Bank of N. Brunswick,

ST. JOHN, April 5, 1851.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will take place on TUESDAY, the 6th day of May, at 12 o'clock. D. J. McLAUGHLIN,
President.

Commercial Bank of N. Brunswick,

ST. JOHN, 15th April, 1851.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 15th day of May next. By order of the Board.

GEO. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

South Bay Boom Company,

12th April, 1851.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *South Bay Boom Company*, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Owens & Duncan, on MONDAY, the 12th day of May next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

THOMAS McMACKIN, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

At a Common Council of the City of Saint John, held on 11th April, 1851.

RESOLVED, that the several persons who have this day been appointed to Offices under the Common Council for the ensuing year, do take out their respective Warrants, and become qualified according to Law, on or before the 1st May next, otherwise their appointments will be cancelled; and every person, after this date, acting in any such Office, without being duly appointed and qualified, will be prosecuted for the Penalty thereby incurred.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEO. WHEELER,
Common Clerk.

WORTH KNOWING,

To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR,

Tailor and Draper,

BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,

HAS ON HAND

THE Choicest Stock of *SPRING CLOTHING* in the City, which for neatness of Style, quality of texture, and lowness of price, cannot fail to continue to this Establishment the very liberal patronage it has hitherto had. Among the Stock now on hand, a considerable portion is of

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

the superiority of which is well known; those then that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Doe Skin SHOOTING COATS from 20s. to 35s.; *DRESS and FROCK COATS* in great variety, and all got up in the very best style. April 15.

To the Inhabitants of Saint John:

THE Subscriber having opened a CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, in the Basement Story of the *Reformed Presbyterian Church*; corner of Sydney and Saint George's Streets; begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that Classes are now formed in the following Branches, viz: Classics, French, and Mathematics, and all the departments of a thorough Commercial Education.—Terms moderate. Discipline wholly on the principles of moral suasion. The incorrigible expelled.

SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.

March 25, 1851.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

Market Square, March 29th, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED:

AN assortment of English and American GOODS—consisting of Ivory handle TABLE CUTLERY; Hair Brushes and Combs; Tooth and Nail Brushes; Britannia Metal Spoons; Thermometers; Meerschaum Bowls, Stems, Mouthpieces, Fusees, Repeal Pipes, &c.; splendid Ist Postmanics and Cards, (Game Tarot); Bohemian Toilette BOTTLES, and Candlesticks; Venetian Letter Weights; Crochet Needles; Bone Knitting Pins; Steel, Silver, and Gilt BEADS, best quality; a very large assortment Purse Trimmings, Fringes, Tassels, Rugs, &c.; SHAWL PINS; Gold, Silver, Pearl and Steel Slide Buckles; Hair Pins; Back Combs; Fancy FANS; Silk and Cotton PURSES; Hair and Jet Bracelets; Crystal Neck Ribbon BROOCHES; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Life Preservers; Walking Canes; Table Mats; Britannia Metal Revolving CASTORS, (all prices) &c. &c.; with many other articles just opened, which with our large stock of Rich JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CUTLERY, SILVER SPOONS AND FANCY GOODS, are offered at the lowest Market prices, wholesale and retail. An inspection is respectfully invited; a detailed Catalogue of our large variety can be had on application.

☞ A further supply of Cutlery, Electro, Albata and Plated Ware, &c. expected by first Spring Vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
PROPRIETORS.

VICKER'S FILES, &c.

Just received per 'Sarah Milledge':

1 CASK Vicker's Mill and other FILES:
1 cask Rum LOCKS;
7 doz. Ballast and Barn SHOVELS.

April 1. W. H. ADAMS.

FISHING THREADS.

Just received at the LONDON HOUSE, Market Square,

A LARGE Quantity of FISHING and other THREADS.

March 25 1851 T. W. DANIEL.

HATS and CAPS!

Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

CROWN:—7 7-16 High, 3 16 Bell, rounded off slightly at the sides of the Tip, tapering to front and rear.

BRIM:—From 2 inches to 2 3 16 wide.

C. D. EVERETT & SON having received the Spring Patterns, are now prepared to furnish their friends and the public with *fashionable* HATS and CAPS, of every quality, and at the lowest possible prices, for *Cash only.* Our best Hats, which we will warrant equal to any manufactured on this Continent, are only 20s. each. All other qualities equally low.

☞ Call and see us at either of our Establishments—East side of Market Square, Prince Wm. Street; or North side of King Street, at the store formerly occupied by the late H. Porter, Esq.

March 18. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

JOHN KINNE

THE LEGISLATURE.

DEBATE ON MR. RITCHIE'S RESOLUTIONS.—[CONTINUED.]

TUESDAY, April 15th.

Mr. GRAY said that the first thing referred to in the resolutions to which he would call the attention of the Committee, was the restrictions against bounties. In the year 1847 the Legislature thought proper to pass a bill offering a bounty to encourage the raising and dressing of hemp. In the Journals of 1848, page 310, would be found the following remarks upon the bill by Earl Grey:—

"The Act No. 1755, which grants a bounty on the cultivation of hemp, is so objectionable in principle, that it is only in consequence of its limited duration, and from a desire to obviate the loss and inconvenience which its disallowance would occasion to those who may have already embarked their property in the cultivation of Hemp, on the promise of such bounties, that Her Majesty's Government have felt themselves justified in advising the Queen to leave this Act in operation. Experience has so fully demonstrated the impolicy of artificially directing capital and industry into channels which they would not naturally follow, that I must request that you will withhold your assent from any Law which may hereafter be passed by the Provincial Legislature, involving a principle of this objectionable and impolitic notice."

The reason why he particularly called hon. members' attention to this despatch was because Earl Grey did not deny the right of the Local Legislature to give bounties, but restricted them because the British Ministry considered it impolitic. The next year the House made another attempt; they remonstrated. On page 339 of the Journals of 1849 was an address on the subject of bounties, which treated the despatch we had just quoted as one relating to "the *impolicy*" of giving bounties. In this address there was the following clause:—

"That although fully sensible that such instructions have arisen from a conviction on the part of Your Majesty's Government, that enactments of the description in question will militate against the interests of the Province, judging from the effect of such encouragement in the Mother Country; yet we, Your Majesty's Faithful Commons of New Brunswick, where Capital is scarce, and the natural resources of the Country comparatively little developed, we respectfully submit, that it is not only good policy, but it becomes, in many instances, necessary to encourage, by Legislative Bounties, the embarking of Capital and Industry in undertakings and pursuits which, however beneficial and profitable they may appear in theory, have not been practically tested. With these views we would humbly submit, that in matters so purely local; involving no constitutional principle, and in no way conflicting with Your Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers, the Legislature of New Brunswick may be safely left to the free exercise of its descretion."

He felt it his duty to tresspass upon the time of the Committee by reading those public documents, because in the amendments to the resolution, read yesterday by the hon Attorney General admitted the principle contended for, but recommended a course that would prove utterly fruitless. Let hon. Members turn to the Journals of last year, page 111, and they would find the prayer of the address of 1849 firmly rejected. Earl Grey writes that Ministers, having given the subject the *fullest consideration*, "do not feel themselves able to advise the Queen to comply with the prayer of the Address. His Lordship then went on to state the reasons as follows:—

"Parliament has for several years steadily persevered in a cource of policy which has had for its object *to relieve the commerce of the Empire from restrictions*, and to abandon all attempts to direct Capital and Industry by artificial means into channels which they would not naturally seek. In pursuance of this policy, laws enacting such restrictions, and imposing high Duties upon imports, have been successively repealed, and Bounties, which were formerly granted to some extent in this country, have been discontinued, until *the Trade of the Empire* may now be said to stand on the footing of being nearly free from such interference.

"The benefits which are expected to arise from this policy will be greatly increased through its general adoption by the principal nations of the world, which Her Majesty's Government hope to see eventually brought about. But it would materially interfere with the attainment of this happy result if it should be observed by Foreign Countries that the former and narrower policy of endeavouring, by Bounties or restrictions, to direct Capital and Industry to other than their natural channels, was again adopted with Her Majesty's assent in any part of Her Dominions.

"I cannot, therefore, after the instructions given to your predecessor, and thus authorize you to assent, in Her Majesty's name, to enactments which would be prejudicial to the interests of the Empire at large.

"Her Majesty's Government have felt it the more necessary to come to this determination because they are persuaded as measures of the kind thus proposed, injurious as they would be to the Empire for the reasons already assigned, would be particularly so to New Brunswick herself. Indeed one of the grounds assigned by the Assembly in favour of the policy which they recommend seems to afford strong reasons against it. They state that in a new Colony, where Capital is scarce, and the resources of the Country little developed, the getting of Bounties may be not only consistent with good policy, but, in many instances necessary. But this argument appears to lose sight of the principle, that the scarcer of capital may be the more necessary it is that it should be applied to the best advantage. The effect, and indeed the object of Bounties is, to cause Capital to be employed in pursuits which, without the assistance of such Bounties, would not offer sufficient returns to follow, them, while it is obvious that no Capital can be devoted in any country to new branches of industry unless it be withdrawn from old ones; and consequently the effect of the Bounty would be to induce individuals to give up some business, naturally remunerative, in order to embark in some other in which they would leave a bounty in addition to the natural and legitimate return. And this bounty would, of course, be derived from the taxes levied on the general industry of the Colony.

"I trust that the Assembly will, on further reflection, perceive how little such a result would tend to the real advantage of the Province."

The hon. Member then read from the Journals of the present year, page 42, a Despatch from Earl Grey on Commercial Policy).

Here was a peremtory denial for the third time, and therefore further remonstrances must be useless. Hon. Members would perceive, however, that all through these documents the Colonial Minister had never denied the right of the Local Legislature the power to regulate their own affairs, but argued against the policy. Now he contended that if we had a right to give bounties, we were the best and only judges of the policy. If we raise such a revenue that we have money to spare, we have a right to do what we like with it. The House could appropriate a sum of money and order the Executive to throw it in the sea; of course it would be impolite to do so, but no one could question their right. He found an extract in Lord John Russell's Speech on the Australian Colonies Bill as follows:—

"With regard to our commercial policy, I have said that the whole system of monopoly is swept away. What we have in future to provide for is, that there shall be no duties of monopoly in favour of one nation and against another, and that there shall be no duties so high as to be prohibitary against the produce and manufacturies of this country. I think we have a right to ask this in return for the protection which we afford to the colonies."

There was no denial by Lord John Russel, in stating the relation in which the Colonies stood toward the Parent State in commercial matters, of our power to give bounties. He brought forward this to show that the resolution was right and the amendment wrong. The amendment and remonstrate, when they had been repeatedly told that remonstrance was of no avail,—remonstrance, when they should insist upon their rights! He hoped the House would insist upon the maintenance of their privileges, and not support an amendment which would prove utterly useless. The amendment offered to the other part of the resolution was equally impolitic. The original resolution stated explicitly that "the Provincial Legislature has the undoubted right to apply the moneys raised by local taxation to such local purposes as that Legislature considers most beneficial." The amendment to this was most artfully drawn. It admitted the right, while it went to relieve the Government of all responsibility. It stated that they were not responsible for Despatches received from the Colonial Secretary. He admitted that, but it was sought to divert the minds of hon. members by sophism, or fallacy, from the main question at issue. It was not such an amendment as the House should sust[illegible] would, if carried, have an injurious effe[illegible] prosperity of the Province. W[illegible] the Home Ministry? "We have a [illegible] bounties, and it is *good policy* for us to [illegible] but if you enunciate a different policy we [illegible] be guided by it!" It was equally applicable to other local measures,—it was depriving the people of rights, and placing the exercise of all power in Downing Street; it would effectually shut our mouths upon all future occasions. He had recently conversed with a Gentleman conversant with our affairs, whose knowledge of British and Colonial politics was good, who had drawn a line of distinction between internal and external bounties, showing that while bounties upon external trade might possibly affect the trade of the Empire in some degree, bounties for the encouragement of internal industry, such as the growth of hemp, could not possibly have any external effect injurious to the interests of the Empire at large. Why, then, did the Colonial Minister refuse to allow us to give a bounty on the growth of hemp? If it be admitted that we have a *right* to do so, it was for the Local Legislature to decide whether the policy be good or bad, and Earl Grey had no right to interfere. On these grounds he pressed the necessity of sustaining the resolution and voting against the amendment.

He would next notice the resolution having reference to the late appointments to the Bench.—A grave constitutional question was involved, and he would briefly state his reasons why he thought the resolution should be sustained. In the amendment the principle was recognized that the power of making appointments should be vested in the Local Government, but the responsibility was evaded. The question at issue was this: the resolution affirmed that the constitutional mode of obtaining redress when the Imperial Government usurps the functions of the Local Government, is for our Executive Council to resign. The amendment asserted that the proper mode was to remonstrate. He would now show not only that the mode contended for by the resolution was constitutional, but he would show from the history of the Province that it has already been recognized and acted upon. He would not hold the Lieut. Governor responsible for the late appointments, but he would go further, and say that he believed His Excellency had acted right, and as he was in duty bound to do. On receiving notice of the Chief Justice's resignation, he immediately called his Council together and asked their advice. They could not agree, and one of the six was signed the minute in Council next day withdrew his name, and protested against it, thus leaving the Council divided five against four. His Excellency in this dilemma did not assume any responsibility, but he forwarded all the facts of the case to Earl Grey, at the same time pointing out the several courses either of which might possibly be adopted. His Excellency in his dispatch, detailing what had been done in Council, stated that after having called the Council together he proceeded to discuss what might be done. It was evident that by the term "discuss" His Excellency meant *point out*; he had pointed out to His Councillors the different courses that lay open for them to adopt. The management of public affairs were then vested in the hands of the Executive Council, who should have held control until the House met; and although he differed with the conclusion to which the majority arrived,—for he knew that three Judges were insufficient to discharge the duties appertaining to the Bench in this Province—the appointments by Earl Grey were unconstitutional, and immediately on receiving intelligence of the same they should have resigned. He had stated that he could show a precedent for that cause, but first he would read a note placed in his hands for that purpose, in order to justify one who had been for many years the chiefest ornament in the House. (The hon. and learned member then read a copy of the circular sent by Judge Wilmot to his colleagues of the Council, the day after the adjourned meeting of October last, withdrawing his name from the minutes, and stating his reasons therefor*). He believed no one would impute improper motives to the Honourable Gentleman for coming to this conclusion, and he would only further remark that he believed whatever course Mr. Wilmot may have pursued while in public life he was only actuated by a desire for the public good.

He would now call the attention of the House to an event that was well known Christmas Day; 1844, was a day of sorrow to a family in Frederic[illegible]ton; the Messenger Death came among them, and the Honourable Secretary, was summoned to to his fathers. The Lieut. Governor, Sir William Colebrooke, appointed his own son-in-law, Mr. Reade, to fill the vacant office, without consulting his Council, yesterday, when speaking of the recent appointments to the Bench, the hon. Secretary had asked "What could the Council do?" He would ask him what did they do when Mr. Reade was appointed? Four members of the Executive Council had at once tendered their resignation. Why did they not do the same upon the recent occasion? By reference to the Journals of 1845, page 89, hon. members would perceive that the House, "*on motion of Mr. Partelow*," resolved itself into Committe of the whole on the State of the Province. The Committee reported that the appointment of Mr. Reade to the Secretaryship of the Province was "an act of injustice towards many individuals resident in the Colony," &c., and then went on to say—

"And whereas the said 'Local' appointment appearing to have been made without consulting the wishes, feelings and opinions of Her Majesty's Executive Council of this Province'—

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, 'That patronage and power,' in this instance, 'have not been used for the benefit of the Province;' that it is a measure subversive of those principles of responsibility which have been unequivocally recognised by Her Majesty's Government as alike constitutionally applicable to Her Majesty's North American Colonies, and greatly conducive to the peace, happiness and welfare of Her Loyal subjects."

That it would be seen that Four Councillors then resigned because an appointment had been made by the Governor without consulting them; but in the recent case they had *not* resigned altho' they had been consulted and the appointments made contrary to their advice. At that period, according to the rules of the House it was the practice to move amendments to the amendments. That was done upon the occasion to which he referred. (The hon. member then read from the Journals of 1845, page 90 and 91, the amendments then offered). Both sets of amendments were lost, and the resolutions (page 92 of the Journals) sustained by an overwhelming majority. He found in that majority the names of five Members—all who were then in the Lower House—of the present Government viz. Messrs. Partelow, Street, Rankin, Hazen, and Hill. They all sustained the position of the four retiring members of the Council, and he was sorry to see them opposing that position in 1851.

Hon. Secretary,—"That appointment was made by the Lieut. Governor."

Mr. GRAY—"Does the hon. Secretary mention that as matter of triumph?"

Hon. Secretary.—"Yes I do."

Mr. GRAY continued that the recent case was much worse than the other, for the Lieut. Governor resided in this Province, knew the people, and might be supposed to know who was best qualified to fill a vacant situation.—knowledge which could not be ascribed to the Colonial Secretary, residing three thousand miles distant. (Hear hear). By what right, he would ask, did the Colonial Secretary claim to make appointments in the Colony, if that power was denied the Lieutenant Governor? Why, a Despatch came out approving of the stand taken by the four Councillors who had so magnanimously resigned, and cancelling the appointment of Mr. Reade. The Colonial Minister himself decided that the appointment was unconstitutional, (Hear, hear). Different reasons were given by those who retired then, and different reasons were assigned by the members of the House for their conduct. One of those members both then and since had acted constitutional; he meant Mr. Fisher, who had upheld the cause of the people. He had heard other motives attributed to Mr. Fisher to account for his late resignation, but he felt bound to believe his own words. A great constitutional question was now involved, and if appointments by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies were tolerated, it would sap the institutions of the colony, and deprive our young men of that ambition all should have who are qualified for public life. It was of no consequence to argue that the selections upon the late occasion were good; it was not the men but the principle they should contend for. Mr. Reade was a man capable of performing the duties of his office; that was never denied; but the struggle that took place in 1845 was one of patriotism and principle. The Executive Council should have resigned when the late appointments were made. If they had done so, there was no doubt but they would have been triumphantly sustained. Perhaps the hon. Secretary might not believe him, but he could assure him that he was still personally liked even in St. John. His services in that house were appreciated, and he had many old friends who would be glad to rally round him. They liked the individual, but condemned his government. He believed that a majority of them—and he was one—would be sorry that his services should be lost to the country. (Hear, hear, and Laughter)

[*Continued on second page.*]

[From Eng. Cor. of New York Recorder.]

RAMBLES AROUND LONDON.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF WHAT I HAVE SEEN, IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Here we are at Windsor, the Saxon Windles-ofer or Windleshorn, so named from the winding course of the Thames; or, according to Stow and other etymologists, because there was a ferry here, at which the boat was managed by a rope and a pole, and the passengers were accustomed to call out, "Wind us over!" others say, because the place lies high and open to the weather, and the "*wynd is sore*."

Windsor forest, originally embracing a part of Buckinghamshire, a considerable district in Surrey, and the whole of the southeastern part of Berkshire, is said anciently to have been one hundred and twenty miles in circumference. The greater part has long passed from the crown; only a portion contiguous to the Great Park having been reserved.

The town, with a population of about 10,000, has six principal streets, and is well paved and lighted. The church designed by Hollis, and built in 1822, occupies the site of an ancient structure then taken down. Windsor is a municipal and parliamentary borough, returning two members. The Guildhall, in which the corporation business is transacted, is a handsome stone building, the interior of which is adorned with the portraits of several of the English sovereigns, and two niches are occupied by statues of Queen Anne and her royal consort, Prince George of Denmark.—Windsor has a free school, and a number of commodious public buildings. The grand points of attraction in this truly royal demesne are the castle and the parks; the former comprising St. George's Chapel, the Round Tower, the State Apartments, the paintings and the terraces. Divine service is performed in St. George's Chapel daily, at half-past ten in the morning and half-past four in the afternoon. Edward the Confessor gave Windsor to the Abbey of Westminster, but William the Conqueror obtained its restoration to the crown. He built a castle here; but whether this was the first fortress erected on the site is doubtful. The present structure stands on a chalk cliff commanding the valley of the Thames. Its splendor and importance originated with Edward III., who was born here. His architect was the celebrated William of Wykenham, Bishop of Winchester. To Edward IV. the public are indebted for St. George's Chapel; to Henry VII. for the adjoining Tomb House; and to Henry VIII. for the gateway at the foot of the Lower Ward.—At the restoration an attempt was made to convert this noble fortress into a mere pleasure palace. George IV., however, with immense resources, aided by the taste and skill of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, effected its complete renovation.

On entering the castle under a gateway, St. George's Chapel appears in front; and the houses of the Military Knights of Windsor on the right and left. This chapel, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, was commenced by Edward IV., in 1474. Its interior is divided by an organ gallery and screen into two distinct parts, forming the nave and choir; with side aisles, five distinct chapels, and a chapter-house. The choir is decorated with the stalls and banners of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which was instituted by Edward III. On entering the choir, the Sovereign's stall is immediately on the right, that of the Prince of Wales on the left. Her Majesty's pew or closet is on the north side of the choir. The altar-piece, and the painted windows at the east end of the aisles, are from designs by Benjamin West, formerly the President of the Royal Academy.

The objects of more particular interest in St. George's Chapel are: the tomb of Edward IV.; the grave of Henry VI.; the graves of Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour; the grave of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffalk, who married Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII.; the tomb of the Earl and Countess of Lincoln; the cenotaph of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales: and a statue of William, Earl Harcourt, who died in 1830.

The castle has three wards, and twenty towers, of which the Round Tower, built by Edward III., and heightened a story by George IV., is the chief. From its battlements twelve counties may be seen; and on a clear day, the dome and lantern of St. Paul's cathedral. It was in this tower, or keep, which formed the prison of the castle till 1669, that Edward the Third's Knights of the Round Table used to assemble. Among other prisoners of note, James the First, of Scotland, was confined here. Prince Albert is constable of the Round Tower, and also of the castle. At the base of the Tower is a bronze statue of Charles II., raised at the expense of Tobias Rustat, a follower of the Court.

The cloisters are entered from the Lower Ward of the castle, by an archway leading to the Tomb House; a mausoleum built by Henry VII., and originally intended for the reception of his own remains. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey; but reclaimed by the monarch after the fall of that prelate. By James II. it was converted into a Romish chapel; and George III. appropriated it as burial-place for himself and descendants. The vault, to which there is a subterranean passage from St. George's Chapel, now holds the remains of George III. and Queen Charlotte, George IV., William IV., the Duke of York, Duke of Kent, the Princes Octavius and Alfred, the Princesses Amelia, Augusta, and Charlotte. It was in constructing the subterraneous passage referred to, in 1813 that an accidental circumstance led to the discovery of the coffin and body of King Charles I.

The State Apartments are approached through a Gothic porch, which leads to a small open vestibule.

On the staircase is a portrait of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, by Lawrence.

In the Queen's Audience Chamber, the walls of which are hung with tapestry, is a striking full length portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots. On the ceiling is painted Catherine, Queen of Charles II., as Britannia, seated in a triumphal car drawn by swans.

The Queen's Presence Chamber is also hung with tapestry, and there are numerous rich carvings and portraits.

In the Guard Chamber, seventy-eight feet in length, and thirty-one feet in height, are several objects of great curiosity and interest: Benvenuto Cellini's shield, of silver inlaid with gold, presented by Francis I., of France, to Henry VIII.; a bust of Nelson, and busts and banners of the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington; the foremast of Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory; a gun taken at the storming of Seringapatam; various arms, armour, etc.

St. George's Hall, two hundred feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and thirty-two in height, contains full-length portraits of eleven English sovereigns, from James I. to George IV. At the back of the throne, at the east end, are shields with the armorial bearings of English Kings from Edward III. to William IV. The ceiling, painted in imitation of oak, is decorated with the shields of the Knights of the Garter, down to the present time.

The Ball Room, ninety feet in length and thirty-four broad, is in the style of Louis XIV. Its Gobelin tapestries of Jason and the golden fleece are said to have once enriched the apartments of Marie Antoinette. Near a splendid window, at the north end, is a rich Malachite vase, presented to her present Majesty Victoria, by the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia; and on each side is a Prussian granite font, presented to William IV. by Frederick William III., of Prussia. The room is altogether magnificent.

In the Throne Room is West's painting of the first installation of the Knights of the Garter, in 1349; and whole-length portraits of Georges III and IV., and William IV.

In the Waterloo Gallery, one of the modern additions to the castle, and designed chiefly as a museum for the trophies obtained on the field of Waterloo, are the portraits of many eminent men more or less connected with that battle, or concerned in the negotiations of the peace which followed.

On the grand staircase is a marble statue of George IV. In the small vestibule are five historical pictures painted for George III. by West. The King's Drawing Room, or Reubens Room, contains eleven paintings by that distinguished artist.

In the King's Council Chamber are about five-and-thirty paintings, many of them master-pieces, by Poussen, Rembrandt, Claude, Parmegiano, Guido, Correggio, Dolce, Teniers, Lely, Holbein, Garofala, Kneller, &c. The "King's Closet" is enriched by the pencils of Moore, Parmegiano, Van Cleve, Teniers, Romano, Rubens, Spagnoletti, Jan Steen, Camillo Procaccini, to the extent of about forty specimens. The Queen's Closet contains between twenty and thirty pictures by the old masters.

Within St. George's Chapel Henry I. founded a college for eight canons; and Edward III. made the foundation consist of a dean, twelve secular canons, and thirteen priests, or petty canons. The houses of the petty canons form part of the great cloisters. It was further ordained by Edward III. that twenty-four poor Knights should be maintained out of the college revenue. By Henry VIII. and James I., and through the benefactions of private individuals, the foundation now consists of a Governor and a number of Knights.

What is called the "North Terrace," running along the north front of the castle, was made by Queen Elizabeth. It is nearly two thousand feet in length, and is considered the most beautiful walk in Europe. The terraces on the east and south sides were added by Charles II.

In "Home Park," near Queen's Elizabeth's Walk, is "Herne's Oak," immortalized in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." This time-honoured relic appears completely dead. The "Great Park," on the south side of the castle, includes a fine avenue of trees nearly three miles in length, called the "Long Walk," the view terminating by a bronze equestrian statue of George III. by Westmacott. Several of the views of this park are extremly beautiful. It is richly and picturesquely wooded, and contains many remarkably fine trees of extraordinary magnitude and age. The drive through the park to "Virginia Water," the largest expanse of artificial water in England, is delightful. Virginia Water was laid out by Paul Sandly, the painter, for the Duke of Cumberland, of Culloden memory, but it was afterwards greatly improved by George IV.

Frogmire Lodge, the extensive grounds of which are elegantly arranged, is divided from the Home Park by the London Road. This favorite retreat of Queen Charlotte is now the residence of the Duchess of Kent.

UTAH.

The whole character of the territory of Utah is singular. Its situation is unlike that of any other section of North America. Its origin and the manner of its settlement are no less strange. The name UTAH is given now to a large extent of territory bounded by California, Oregon, New Mexico, and what was formerly termed the great Western territory.—It is of sufficient dimensions to be separated into several States, provided in future ages, its population shall warrant it. But many parts of it so partake of a peculiar construction as to render it, for the present at least, uninhabitable. Passes, through precipitous mountains whose tops are covered with snow and whose sides are but rocks, exist it is true, but they are mostly narrow valleys of the most arid and sterile kind, their surfaces covered with incrustations of bitter salt, and their whole vegetation a giant species of sage, of no earthly use but to be consumed as fuel. In the midst of these icy mountains, through which there is no access but by these passes, arid in summer, and choked with snow for five months in the year, lies a tract of land elevated some four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, called the GREAT BASIN, which furnishes the habitable part of the territory. In different parts of this Basin, the Mormons have established their home, probably, at first, with the idea that they would be cut off from all the rest of the world, by the natural difficulties of the contiguous territory, and the peculiarity of their situation. Here they expected to form in secrecy and in silence, the germs of a great, peculiar, religious Empire; but the stream of California emigration discovered their trail and inundated their principality, and they are now the open, exposed, "Half-way House" to the Pacific.

This basin is some 560 miles in diameter, has its own system of lakes and rivers, and has no known communication whatever with the sea, unless the existence of the whirlpools in the Salt Lake, which are reported to be lately discovered, should prove an internal communication with the Pacific, or with some spring or lake in the lower country. In the Northern part of this basin, lies the GREAT SALT LAKE. The waters of this sheet are shallow, so far as explored; though probably its central parts will be found very deep. Its waters are intensely salt, more so than the ocean—three gallons making one gallon of the purest, whitest and finest salt. South East of this Lake, shut in by the mountains, lies the *Mormon Valley* that contains their capital city, by some called the *Great Salt Lake City*; by others, *Mormon City*. This valley is thirty miles by twenty-two, connected to another valley which is about fifty miles by eight.—These two valleys contain the principal body of the settlers, to the number of twenty thousand. Explorers think that they are capable of supporting a population of a million.

Fifty miles south of the City, is the *Utah Lake and Valley*. Here lies the city of *Provo*, on the Provo River. The lake is pure water, eight miles by four, and abounds in fish. There is still another valley one hundred miles farther south, called San Pete, where there is another settlement; and here we find the hieroglyphic ruins, the remains of glazed pottery, &c., that indicates the former existence of the out-lying cities of the Aztec Empire.

The soil of all these valleys is astonishingly productive, though requiring, constantly, artificial irrigation from the mountain streams. The climate is one of the healthiest and the air the purest on the Continent. The neighboring mountains rise to the height of a mile and a half above the valley, and are covered with perpetual snow.

The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each: eight lots to the block; an acre and a quarter to the lot; the streets eight rods wide; each ten acre block to be surrounded by a stream brought down from the mountains.—*No two houses front each other*; so that, standing in his own door, every man looks into his neighbour's garden. In the city, are four public squares, to be surrounded with shade trees, and supplied with fountains.

Such is the delightful place chosen by one of the most peculiar religious sects which Christendom contains. Remote from the world, from the exercise of external tyranny; and yet connected to our great empire. Its peculiar locality will prove of immense service, as a stopping place for rest, refreshment, and provisions for the army of emigrants that will, year after year, seek California, or Oregon, by the Southern Pass: and when the great railway is established it will prove of incalculable benefit as a great Station House on the route.—*Hartford Courant.*

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For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

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☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, Livery men, Stage Proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

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Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As a vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints and is of priceless value to those without offspring.

☞ *Caution.*—This celebrated medicine cannot be genuine unless the fac similes signature of Judson & Co. (N. B. the only American Agents) is on the wrapper of each bottle.

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Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Chords and Muscles, or Stiff Joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Use this article and be cured, or go without it and suffer, as you please.

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The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

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EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—*Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from that most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which annually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

FOR THE HAIR.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of Hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the field to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural colour by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots; it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unrivalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

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MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The World's Wonder—Pronounced so by all who have ever used it.

White Swellings, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore Feet, and all Scrofulous Sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; Affections of the Lungs, Ague in the Face, Breast, Tic Douloureux, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflammatory Diseases, such as Sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Bites, &c.—will quickly be relieved by the application of the salve. This remarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by Fire, positively allaying the suffering almost immediately upon its application.

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Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of Head-ache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years standing.

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Per "Echo" from Boston:

40 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE WICKING, GROUND RICE, SNUFF, &c. &c. &c.

Feb. 4. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 bbls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
10 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 bbls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz. BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 bbls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 caroteel, and 2 bbls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, WALNUTS and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,

JAMES MACFARLANE.

March 18. *Market Square.*

London Paper Hangings.

Expected to arrive in Three Weeks.

A CHOICE assortment of beautiful patterns, each piece containing twelve yards in length, and from twenty-one to twenty two inches wide

JOHN KINNEAR,

1st April. *Prince William Street.*

Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—

40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK;
40 do do Prime MESS BEEF.

—ALSO—

1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto: 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market.

GEO. THOMAS,

Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three hey were in such a fearful state that the effluvia rom them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,

Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cureon a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right, for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night though, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles: Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegoffoes, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*,