

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. Flewelling & 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, 1850. Secretary.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF Boston. No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the Mutual Plan, the only plan says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the public are entitled to support," will have returned to them all the Profits, instead of a portion only, as in the Stock or mixed Companies.

Parties insured for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and for any sum from \$100 up to \$200,000, and on any terms.

Parties insuring for 7 years may have advantage of a mercantile nature, at a very small expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can have the advantage of a mercantile nature, at a very small expense.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, can have a credit for half as interest, without any increase of premium—such credit for the whole term, and not merely for the first year.

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MORRISON & CO., Prince William-street, The Recieving per Mail Steamers "Canada" and "America," Ships "Oliver," "Zeland," "J. G. Hall," &c., &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS. SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Black and coloured Velvets, &c., &c. &c. FRENCH MERINOS, in every shade. EMBROIDERED DRESSES, Printed CACHIMERS, Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS, Black and coloured Vests, &c., &c.

Black and coloured MANTLES, newest styles; Card Racks, Portemonnaies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cane Poles, Bracelets, and Rings, combs, Cash Boxes, Brass Candlesticks, and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

An Invoice of the real Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Pocket Cutlery, Razor and Pruning Knives, direct from the manufactory.

Per "Thonia," Paper-Machine Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Card Racks, Portemonnaies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cane Poles, Bracelets, and Rings, combs, Cash Boxes, Brass Candlesticks, and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

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Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it to the advantage to look over our extensive stock of goods, comprising such an assortment as is not to be found elsewhere in this City, and at prices remarkably low.

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SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square, St. John, N. B. JUST opened, per last Mail steamer, an excellent assortment of Electro and Albata Plate Tea and Table Spoons, Fish Slices, Carvers, Sauce and Soap Lids, Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Jet Bracelets, (rich Jewellery in great variety), and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

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Poetry. THE AGED PASTOR. He stands in the desk, that grave old man, With his long white locks and his venerable face, And his long white locks and his venerable face, And his long white locks and his venerable face.

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the young gentleman to attend him, which was immediately complied with. The Admiral entered into conversation with him, and discovered his nobleness and disinterestedness, that he possessed his abilities than usually fall to the lot of mankind in general.

Upon his asking his name, the young man told him it was George Washington, and the Admiral, on his return home, strongly recommended him to the attention of the Admiralty, Washington, on his return home, out of gratitude to his benefactor, named his country seat Mount Vernon, and to this day it retains its name.

He is situated on the western shores of the Potomac, five miles from the city of Washington, and is now remarkable as the burial-place of the "Father of his Country."

Always Happy—Always Cheerful. "Why this constant, happy flow of spirits?" "No secret doctor," replied the mechanic, "I have one of the best of wives; and when I go to work, she instructs me in the way of my duty, and when I am tired, she is sure to be ready, and she has done many things during the day to please me, and I cannot find it in my heart to speak unkindly to anybody."

What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soothe it, and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions! Speak gently, then, a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, and the toil of the day is over, and, not feeling and go far toward making a home happy and peaceful!

FARMERS. Adam was a farmer while yet in Paradise, and after his fall was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

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of a fair equivalent; our people want equal rights, and equal freedom; and therefore, no treaty should be entered into without the approbation of the Colonies—that would be quite sufficient. What they will do to-day, may be of use to country to-morrow. Then, no British Government know from us that the Colonies must be consulted before the treaty in negotiation becomes law, and on that ground I would go for the paragraph as it stands.

Mr. Partelow said he was perfectly willing to go with them in an Address to Her Majesty, but in reply to the Speech would not consent to its alteration; he was assured that when the subject came fully before the House, it would be found that the Government was not unamiable of the interests of the Colonies.

Mr. McPhelin would declare his opinion, and would ask what respect had the United States paid to our feelings—read their vindictive language through their public papers; he would say, let us in respectful language approach the Government; he had no desire to shut out the Americans from catching our fish, but what is the equivalent? Catching turtles in the Gulf of Florida! We are not initiated in such employment as that! What do you say? The Government of the St. John and St. Lawrence!—they'll never get it from Mr. St. John. We have been forced to impose a heavy duty on Export Timber, merely to induce us to remain quiet on grasping neighbours. Let it now toll them, that hereafter they can only get our Fishes on our own terms.

Mr. English said that John Bull was so eager to conclude treaties that he would give away every thing! The American Government offer us an equivalent for the free Navigation of our rivers and fisheries, the right of us bringing our fish in their market free! A pretty equivalent! Great Britain does not legislate for the good of the Colonies—our fisheries are ours, and Great Britain has no more right to barter them away, than she has our crown Lands.

Mr. Williston regretted that the amendment should be offered, which would embody in Address, the expression of our views on the Fishery Question, and that would be a guide to our Government; he would be the last man to resign our Fisheries, without receiving a full equivalent or rights are inalienable, but with an ample and sufficient equivalent, would not object to reciprocate.

Mr. Smith considered it necessary to keep a watchful eye on our rights; was willing to reciprocate fully and fairly with an equitable equivalent, and so long as the Fisheries are ours, the British Government has no right to barter them without Colonial consent; would go with the amendment.

Mr. Barbier—The expression "our inalienable rights," is sufficiently expressive. The British Government will understand that; he was gratified last year, and felt much comfort in the British Government when he beheld the British flag flying on the Coast, and the American Esterners running off the ground, but as to the "equivalent,"—is it to be accomplished in Downing Street by the pen, or in the field, when they know nothing about it? He would not wish to caber the Government, and would go with the amendment that the Colonies should be consulted.

Mr. Partelow said, the Address pass in its present shape, and the House could come forward subsequently, in an Address to Her Majesty, in as strong language as propriety could dictate.

Mr. Kerr was willing to let the Address go as it is, but should not follow it up by an address to Her Majesty. He therefore would not press the amendment.

The Chairman then left the Chair, and reported the Address agreed upon.

Mr. Partelow, the reporter moved that the Address be expressed, and the Assembly appointed to wait upon His Excellency with the Reply.

THE RETURNS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS for this Port and its Outbays, which include Miramichi and the Ports on the North Shore, have not been made up for the last year; and we now proceed to lay before our readers some of the principal items. St. Andrews and its Outbays are not included in these returns. The amounts are all stated in sterling money.

Imports.—From Great Britain, £182,304; from British North American Colonies, £195,306; from the United States, £12,474; from other British Colonies, £222; from the United States, £285,822; from other foreign states, £15,011. Total imports from all countries in 1852, £1,063,551. This shows a large increase over the previous year, which was £1,025,182; and for 1850 it was £770,118.

The following are some of the principal articles imported last year:—Apocryphs, 28,651; Axes and Saws, 15,792; Ale and Porter, 42,967; Bread, 4,062; Butter, Cheese and Lard, 1,911 cwt.; Coffee, 1,041 cwt.; Cordage, Rope and Twine, 231,202; Copper and Patent Metal, 245 cwt.; Glass, 43,629; Coal, 21,357 tons; Gunpowder, 110,692; Fruit and Vegetables, £14,970; Dried Fruit, 2,937; Flour, 114,813 barrels; Pickled Fish, 1,971; Dried Fish, 13,165 quintals; Groceries, including Spices, 67,824; Glassware, 65,651; Hair, 187,341 bushels; other Hair, 163,237 bushels; Hides and Skins, 26,421; Haberdashery, including Cloths, Wools, Silks, &c., £2,977,774; Hardware, including Axes, Tools, 429,774; Irons, including Stoves, 60,152; Hemp, 61 tons; India Rubber Manufactures, 2,115; Iron, wrought and cast, 195,171 tons; Iron, unwrought, 55,323 tons; Live Stock, including Horses, Cattle, Calves and Sheep, 12,628 in numbers; Leather Manufactures, 67,049; Salted Meats, 7,431 barrels; Molasses, 674,564 gallons; Meal of all kinds, 15,337 barrels; Pitch, Rosin and Tar, 255 barrels; Oil of all kinds, 24,620; Oils, 257 cwt.; Paper Manufactures, including Books and Stationery, £1,747; Paint and Varnish, 67,238; Rice, 1,573; Sugar, 27,327 cwt.; Salt, 27,725 tons; Spirits of all kinds, not including smuggled Spirits, 246,888 gallons; Wine, 32,165 casks; Plate and Jewellery, 72,042; Tea, 7,242 casks; Tallow and Soap, 6,928 cwt.; Tobacco, 143 cwt.; Woaden ware, 5,882; Dyes, 12,000 cwt.; Treadmill, 5,000; Tinware—Pitch Pins, Oak and Spruce, 155; miscellaneous articles, too numerous to mention, 241,903.

Exports.—To Great Britain, £234,347; to North America, £71,502; to British West Indies, £2,707; to other British Colonies, £1,873; to the United States, £28,779; to other foreign states, £18,485. Total exports to all countries in 1852, £371,218. This shows only a small increase over the previous year, which was £370,021; and for 1850 it was £267,777. The large increase in the value of New Shipping exported last year will account for the small increase in the Exports. The following are some of the principal articles exported last year:—Boards and Scantling, 1,324,000 feet; Caberlogs, 1,821,000 pieces; Deals, 1,029,000 feet; Ship Knees, 2,555; Laths, 1,000,000; Lath-wood, 24,900 cords; Pickets, 1,073,000; Sticks, 60,775; Staves, 863,000; Railway Sleepers, 687,270; Shingles, 21,857,000; Spars, 707,979; Timber, 12,926 tons; Timber—Pine, 121,567 tons; Pine Iron, 424 tons; Black Lead, 734 cwt.; Coal, 511 children; Salted Fish, dry, 20,096 cwt.; Salted Fish, wet, 22,000 barrels; Fresh Fish, 12,628 in numbers; Leather, 562,49 in numbers; Gypsum, 4,067 tons; Lanes, 425 casks; Fur, 2,244; Sheepskins, 4,145; Vegetables, 21,032;—Cattle

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c. Per ship "Royalist," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool. Laminating for the Subscriber. 60 Cases of the latest STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Four-square Post and Post Papers, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Single and Double Crown Papers, a few Coloured Envelopes, and 7 quires; Long Fold and Day Books, Call Books, 4 and 10 quires; Gill and Plain Mill Paper, Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c., &c. Also above all classes of Copying and fine Sewing THREADS, numbers from 10 to 90, 100 to 200 Yards, of very high quality and description. Will be sold by the Subscriber. JOHN V. THORP, North Market Wharf, March 30. PRIME CUMBERLAND BUTTER. The Subscribers have on hand 150 firkins Butter, of choice quality, for sale. JARDINE & CO. Feb. 22. India Rubber Boots and Shoes. Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:— 2000 PAIRS Men's OVER SHOES; 600 pairs Women's OVER SHOES; 100 do. Women's GAITERS; 200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS; 750 do. Misses' OVER SHOES; 400 do. Children's OVER SHOES; 50 do. Men's India Rubber Boots. For sale by JOHN KINKAR. Important Notice. To owners and all others that use and have the care of Horses. KIDDER'S Superior HORSE LINIMENT. It warranted to become of the most valuable Articles ever offered to the Public, for Rheums, Wind Galls, Sprains, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains, and Calves of long standing, also Streping, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c., &c. This truly valuable Liniment has been in successful use for the last fifteen years, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The proprietor cheerfully recommends the above remedy to the public under a full conviction of its efficacy in the above named diseases, and to all, to which this valuable and useful ointment the Horse is in need of or requires to be used, where an external application is required. The Liniment will also equally apply well to various other Ailments. It resolves inflammation and swelling, or when the blood has become rancid, or the work still at its own and reduces, and affords a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected. Purchasers may depend upon this being an entirely new and improved Liniment, and one offered to the Public, both in its healing qualities and superior strength, as but a small quantity is required at a time, to produce the desired effect. As a proof of the benefit resulting from the use of this Liniment, have been induced to offer for consideration the names of a few highly respectable Gentlemen from amongst many thousands, who have used the same for years, and are competent to give the care of Horses. CERTIFICATE. We, the undersigned, have used Mr. James Kidder's Horse Liniment for a number of years past, and have always found it to be the most efficacious of any article we have used, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as a cheap and valuable Liniment to all those who use and have the care of Horses. SAMUEL BLANCHARD, GEORGE R. KIDDER & Co., Glasgow; SAMUEL DAVENET, Charleston; JAMES STEWART, Cambridge; ALEX. BUTLER, Malden; STEPHEN JACKSON, Waterbury; ELLIOTT GIBBS, Newbury; ROBERT A. BAXTER, Woburn; E. H. BALCH, Providence; R. J. CHARLES HOLMES, &c., &c. S. J. FULLY, General Agent for New Brunswick, St. John, N. B., Dec. 18, 1852.



PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 28.

Monday, Feb. 28.—Mr. Gray presented numerous petitions from members of the St. John Presbyterian Church, the Sydney Street Church, and the Rev. Mr. Ferris, praying an alteration in their Charter.

Hon. J. H. Gray introduced a Bill to exempt homesteads of families from levy or sale on executions, and to secure a home to the wife and children when the husband and father becomes embarrassed.

The Provincial Secretary and Attorney General said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill to amend the Election Law, but this was not the time to enter into the details of the scheme to be submitted. The Provincial Secretary thought if a good system of registration could be devised, the Ballot voting might be advantageous. The Attorney General was as yet undecided in his opinions, but the measure of the Government, if it did not include these changes, would be open to have them added as amendments.

Mr. Smith thought the Government ought to hold and express more definite opinions on these great subjects. They are matters of principle not of detail, and ought to be substantive portions of the original Bill, and not mere amendments. He himself was warmly in favor of the ballot, registration, and extension of the franchise.

Messrs. Fitzgerald, Williams, and Neellham, spoke in favor of the proposed reforms, and seemed to intimate that Mr. Cutler had better be ready with his Bill.

THE FISHERIES.

The question is one purely of principle, and of style. The Government has one way to surround the fisheries. There is nothing in the language of the address which would make it at all inconsistent in us to adopt the very language of the Assembly of Nova Scotia. To make the consent of the Province a necessary condition essential, would involve us in an inconsistency; the amendment would weaken—not strengthen—our position. It is to the British Navy and the money of the British Government we are indebted for the protection of our fisheries. It is not myself second to no man in the desire and determination to preserve our fisheries, though I may not boast of my courage quite so loudly as some hon. members.

The British Government have acted with great magnanimity and generosity towards us, and are well entitled to all the confidence we propose to express in this address. No proper strength is wanting in our language, and this tenor cannot be either strengthened or weakened, nor increased or diminished.

Mr. English.—I cannot unite in the expression of renewed confidence in the British Government. The protection of our fisheries, last season was well enough, but what of this reported treaty? Does America intend to open her ports to our ships? Not so. They offer to buy our timber if Britain will make the trade of the world free to them. They want to get everything and give nothing. The fisheries are as much ours as the lands in Massachusetts.

Mr. Smith.—I believe the fisheries to be ours as much as our timber or our ores, and shall vote for the amendment because I feel it to be our duty on every fitting occasion to express our opinion that the right is ours, and is only to be shared or surrendered with our concurrence.

Mr. Barberie.—These fisheries are unquestionably ours, and if the British Government can give them up they can give up the Province. The efficient protection of our fisheries is all with new confidence, but let us be careful that nothing we say or do shall lessen the advantages of this protection. In Downing Street we will be the judge of the "ample equivalent" I will never assent to it.

Provincial Secretary.—Our minute of Council in September last, distinctly called attention to the Governor General of Canada and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick should be consulted before any settlement was effected. In compliance with this request we have been consulted, and I am satisfied with the response they have made, and before the House it will be evident we have not neglected the interests of the Province.

Mr. Wilmot said, if as part of the Empire they had a claim to the protection of the Fisheries, it may be argued that the right to the Fisheries for the benefit of the Empire these Fisheries may be given away. He (Mr. W.) had, year after year, introduced a Bill to give bounties on fishing, and never could get it passed. If he asked for one thousand a year he would get it. He said that when the British Government, in receiving the address of the Province, sent their fleet to protect those Fisheries, they had awakened them to a sense of their value. But they must feel that national policy would in some things override local legislation. He believed the fisheries to be invaluable, and if they were preserved as a monopoly they would be a source of great wealth. One argument appeared a strong one—that when the casual and territorial revenues were given to the Province, the Fisheries were equally divided; but there was a wide distinction. No one could come on their lands except by their own act; no one of their fellow-colonists could come and cut and take their number without their permission. But every subject had the right to come and share in the Fisheries without control. The hon. member felt strongly on this subject, and after alluding to his past conduct and his political principles said, that though he was not a fisherman, he would prove to be of vast importance, yet he believed, that the spirit of the present age would not admit of its retention, and he thought they must only make the best bargain they could.

Mr. Gray again pressed the position of New Brunswick as one of the Colonies, and the necessity of a union. New Brunswick does not possess all the Fisheries, and what would be the position of this Province if a treaty were made for the Provinces and we were isolated. The arguments of some hon. members were founded on the supposition that Mr. Seymour's Bill was regarded as offering an equivalent, when no one, either in the Government or out of it, regarded it as such. The people of the United States probably did not regard it as such, but the Government, in accepting it, they may be accepted, but when they found that these were rejected, and that the Fisheries were still protected, then they would offer a better bargain. To show how much the Provinces were bound to the fact that when it was supposed a Reciprocity Bill for Canada alone would be brought before Congress, a Delegate was sent to Washington to represent against any Bill not including this Province. If we had the right to deal thus with Canada, surely Canada had the same right. He said the British Government had already consulted the local Executive, and he believed it would be found that the terms of the treaty were materially influenced by the representation they had made. He dwelt on the advantages of a fair reciprocity in reply to the observations of some hon. members, and contended that the address expressed all that was prudent or necessary at present.

Attorney General.—It is found that Provincial vessels are not placed on the same footing as the American ports as their vessels are in ours, an address to the Queen will procure an order in Council under the tenth section of the Navigation Act, to put them just where they put us.

Mr. Kerr's motion was withdrawn.

Tuesday, March 1.—Several despatches were brought down by the Attorney General relative to the Fisheries, desertion of merchant seamen, &c. Mr. Partelow brought in the Auditor's report on the general revenues, and several other accounts.

In the course of conversation relative to the proposed addresses, Mr. Gray stated that the claims for bears and wolves, from the County of Charlotte, were nearly £1000.

Mr. Smith brought in a report of the Committee on Reporting the Debates, recommending the tender of Hill and Woodrow to be accepted, it being the lowest say £100, for reporting and furnishing 2000 copies weekly. Hogg, Fenety, and Anglin tendered for various reasons, but the question was considered in Committee, Mr. Hogg, &c. moved, as an amendment, that the report be not accepted. The report was adopted, after discussion—20 to 16.

Mr. Harding brought in several St. John bills—to amend the Charter, to divide King's Ward, to amend the Assessment Law, &c.

Wednesday, March 2.—On motion, Mr. Harding was added to the Committee on Public Accounts, and the Immigration Committee.

On motion of the Attorney General, the Discessa Society incorporation Bill was committed. Some difference between the Attorney General and Mr. Gray as to whether the bill was unanimously adopted at the meeting, the Attorney General affirming, and Mr. Gray denying—rather warm words.—Progress reported.

Mr. Earle brought a bill for the imposition of a tax on granted wild lands; and Mr. Harding a bill for the punishment of offenders against the bye-laws of the City of Saint John.

Thursday, March 3.—Mr. English presented several petitions praying for vote by ballot, extension of the franchise, registration of voters, and the election of Sheriffs.

Mr. Harding brought in bills to continue the Police Act, St. John, and to amend Fire Police Act, making wilfully injury to engines or hose, felony.

Mr. Wilmot brought in a bill to incorporate the Courtenay Bay Bridge Company.

The House in Committee of Supply voted appropriations for the ordinary services—officers of the House—apprehension of deserters—£10,000 for schools, the usual sum for Light-houses—no change.

Mr. Hatheway's bill repealing the 4th section of the acts relating to the export of Lumber, was brought up, and the consideration fixed for Friday week. The object is said to be, to reduce the standard size of Logs.

Mr. McPherson moved a resolution that no contingent accounts received by the House, unless the items and the name of the parties to whom the goods were furnished, were set forth, which was ordered to be printed.

Friday, March 4.—Mr. Partelow laid several returns and sundry correspondence before the House—100 copies of the Report of the Superintendent of Schools were ordered to be printed.

The Surveyor General brought in the returns of the Crown Land Department; he remarked that the receipts of this Department had increased over £22,300.

Mr. Gray brought in a Bill, the title of which is "To provide for the Incorporation of the Presbyterian Church in New-Brunswick." The whole question is referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Partelow, Gray, Kerr, Montgomery, Johnston and Gordon.

The Bill to repeal the duty on Hackmatack was committed. In course of the discussion, Mr. Partelow stated that he was prepared as a member of the Government to take a stand, and impose Countervailing Duties on American Manufactures, if the negotiations for Reciprocity should not be successful. The declaration was loudly applauded, and highly approved of by the subsequent speakers.

A Bill to give Magistrates discretionary power, appointing penalties to St. John By-laws, was committed. Mr. Neellham opposed it as giving Magistrates exclusive power, and proposed an amendment, that Magistrates have the power to imprison only, if the fine imposed is not paid, at the discretion of three Justices for every ten shilling penalty. The declaration was loudly applauded, and highly approved of by the subsequent speakers.

Mr. Johnston brought in a Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Miramichi and Richibucto Telegraph Companies—read a first time.

Mr. Harding brought in a Bill relating to Dogs in St. John.

Mr. Earle brought in a Bill to amend the Act relating to Highways.

Monday, March 7.—The Speaker has been sick since Saturday—report says he cannot possibly resume his duties.

The Clerk called the House to order and delivered a message from the Speaker, announcing his illness and promising to attend on Wednesday.

Mr. Partelow suggested, as the best course, to adjourn till to-morrow morning, and then, if the Speaker was not able to attend, elect a Speaker pro tempore to procure the resignation of the present Speaker and elect a new one.

The House adjourned accordingly.

Candidates are already in the field and an active canvass is going on. Messrs. Johnston, Hayward and Botsford will be candidates, and Messrs. Gray, and Barberie are spoken of.

Some Committees are sitting.

The Miramichi Telegraph Bill merely empowers the Company to extend their capital to £30,000—no other amendment or provision whatever.

The Road Committee have agreed to recommend the same appropriations as last year, viz—Great Roads, £15,000; Bye-Roads, £15,129; Special Grants, £5,000.

Message to House of Assembly, Feb. 28, 1853.

EDMUND HEAR.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor lays before the House of Assembly, a copy of a Despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, relative to the Act for the collection and protection of the Revenue, as follows:—

Government their most earnest wish that no deviation should be made from the principles laid down by the Treaty of 1818 with the Government of the United States on the subject of the Fisheries, but on the contrary, that the rights of British subjects, according to the proper construction of that Treaty, should be rigidly enforced.

"The people of British North America, now numbering over two and a half millions, are peculiarly and deeply interested in the preservation of these rights, and they now enjoy, as such an abandonment of their interests as could not fail to excite well justified discontent.

"It will be admitted, the Council hope, by Her Majesty's Government, that the Governments of the United States are fully conversant with the great value the inhabitants attach to this important subject, and the Council humbly trust that in any negotiations which may hereafter take place between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, His Excellency the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governors of the respective Provinces be consulted with reference to such negotiations.

"In the Commercial transactions between the British Provinces and the United States, the latter possess a decided advantage—their goods are supposed to be imported upon the same terms as those charged on British merchandise, and New-Brunswick has been prevented by Imperial authority, contrary to the wishes and feelings entertained by the Legislature, from imposing discriminating duties, while the goods of the United States are here admitted at a duty of 83 per cent. ad valorem. Our productions, as well as raw materials, pay there an average duty of 25 to 30 per cent. Our ships cannot sail in the American market and obtain registers; they can come in, be sold, transferred, and receive British registers, as if built in the British dominions. American steamers thus conveyed are now plying on the River St. John, and the British vessels are excluded from the same trade.

"What our people want are equal rights and commercial freedom, and they would then not fear competition."

Dawning Street, 20th October, 1852.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch, No. 35, of the 10th September, enclosing the copy of an approved Minute of your Council on the subject of the Fisheries; and I have to acquaint you in reply, that the views of the Executive Council of New-Brunswick were received with the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Meanwhile it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to continue to protect the British Fisheries in North America from encroachments, and to afford the protection by means similar to those now employed for the purpose.

I have, &c. (Signed) JOHN S. PARKINSON, Lieutenant Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart. &c. &c. St. John, Tuesday, March 8, 1853.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria, with the English mail of the 10th February, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last.—Extracts from English papers follow.

Both Houses of the Church Convocation were in Session with a full attendance of Prelates and Clergy. An Address to the Queen was presented, and the Bishop of Exeter, in his speech, principally the Synodical jurisdiction.

The Board of Trade returns for the year show a surplus of Exports for the year over the preceding of £2,000,000 sterling. Metals show over £1,000,000 increase, while Cotton Manufactures show £150,000 decrease. Other exports, including wool, except Candles, Cordage, Cutlery, Dry Salteries, Salt, Refined Sugar and Woolen Yarn.

House of Lords, Feb. 14.—The Lord Chancellor stated the intentions of the Government with respect to legal reform in a very long and elaborate speech. He stated that the Government had been doing, and what remained to be done, in the way of Chancery and common law reform. He then proceeded to state what was proposed to be done with regard to the registration of deeds, contracts, and wills, and the digest and codification of the statutes.

House of Commons, Feb. 14.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Disraeli, whether a paragraph in a speech alluded to had been recently addressed by Sir Charles Wood to his constituents at Halifax, in connection with the conduct and motives of the Emperor of the French, was fairly reported.

Lord John Russell, in the absence of Sir C. Wood, said that he had communicated the question which Mr. Disraeli had given notice to the right hon. baronet. In reply, he had received a letter from Lord John Russell, who had admitted that he might—in illustration of his argument—have made use of the expressions imputed to him; but, certainly, without intending any personal reflection upon the Emperor. In conclusion, he said, that the statement in question, that nothing was further from his intention than to use any word which could be considered offensive by the Emperor of the French; and I regret that any expression should have fallen from me that could lead to so erroneous an impression.

Mr. Cobden, with reference to certain passages in the speech of Lord John Russell, inquired whether the British Government had any communication with that of France on the subject of the increased naval preparations alleged in that letter to be going on in that country.

The Queen returned the following most gracious answer:—"I receive with cordial satisfaction the assurances of your loyal and affectionate attachment to my throne and person."

"It is my earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects, by continuing to them the blessings of peace and order, and by assisting to extend at home the holy influence of religion, which is the only sure foundation on which national prosperity can permanently rest."

I thank you for the sympathy which you have expressed in my sorrow for the recent loss of my most distinguished subjects, and I appreciate the value which you attach to that high sense of duty by which he was invariably inspired.

"I rely with confidence on your assurances of your desire to preserve harmony in the Church, and to increase its efficiency, while maintaining its doctrines and its supremacy unimpaired; and I pray that the blessing of God may attend your endeavours to extend widely throughout all classes of my people the inestimable benefits of peace and deeply-felt religion."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rev. Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, the Proctor, had the honour of kissing hands, and the clergy then retired from the presence of the Sovereign.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCE AT BALMORAL.—The contracts for the new Royal residence about to be erected at Balmoral are now completed. The work has been undertaken by tradesmen in the district. The building is not to be so extensive

as was at first reported, but it will be a handsome edifice in the Norman style of architecture, and the private property of the Royal Family. The works are to be commenced forthwith.

The recent bestowal of the Green Ribbon, or Thistle, on Lord Elizabeth, was the suggestion of Lord Aberdeen. The honour was awarded by Her Majesty, in consequence of the royal promise made in answer to a particular request of Lord Derby on the eve of the Emperor's resignation of office.

A public dinner is about to be given to Rev. Principal Palmer in Glasgow, on the occasion of his completing the 60th year of his ministry.

On Thursday, in the Prerogative Court, the Queen's advocate applied for, and obtained the registry of the will and codicils of the late Napoleon Bonaparte. It was demanded by the English government for the present French Emperor.

The Galway Fish-oiler says that the regimental headquarters are to be withdrawn from Galway, and a depot to be substituted. "The City of the Tribes is very angry at this, as the military expenditure is at least £20,000 a year.

BEET SUGAR.—We are glad to understand that the best sugar factory at Mount Mellick is flourishing beyond all expectation. The whole establishment has been rebuilt, and is now under the superintendence of Mr. Willelm Hirsch, a highly intelligent foreigner, who has conducted several of the largest factories in Belgium, Russia, and France, and who is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the most favourable modes of conducting the business, no less than 80 tons of sugar have gone into the market within two months, and we have the authority of one of the most experienced grocers in Cork for the statement, that the article is superior to any other now in the market.

The Dublin Mail Steam Packet Company's Ship Queen Victoria, Capt. Church, from Liverpool on Monday, with 120 passengers and crew, went ashore in a snow storm at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was driven back to sea by the wind. The ship was backed off the rock, intending to run into Harbour, but immediately sank, one boat with 17 passengers reached the shore, 8 got on the rock, and a few more were taken off the masts, but 68 perished, including several women and children.

The Freeman's Journal says—"To give a list of the individual sufferers from the loss of either of relatives or property, would be to enumerate not only the survivors from the wreck, but the relatives of the lost. One poor man, named John Reardon, who had invested a considerable sum in a speculation in the Dublin market with it, lost his young wife and infant child. The case of Roger M'Manus, of Wicklow, is even more painful and distressing. He held a small farm near Hacketstown, but the distress of his wife, who had clinging to her his longest child, but he was compelled to lose his home and her and allow her to perish. Every one of the others of the survivors had his own tale of suffering and distress to tell. By the kindness and generosity of the inhabitants of Kings-town, several of the women who were saved by the Roscommon were enabled to return to their homes in different parts of the country; but there yet remain ten or twelve poor people at Kings-town in a state of extreme and pitiable destitution.

Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Why Insurrections seldom become Revolutions.—The insurrection in Lombardy, but its facts and necessary explanations are not correctly known. The rising was avowedly premature, yet the preparations, though contemptible, were in concert: people from Piedmont and Switzerland came to Lombardy as if by appointment, in a pointed time and appointed place, and either there was a misapprehension or Italy did not respond to the signal as agreed on. We suspect the latter is the more likely solution of the mystery; and the insurrection, in fact, a real and implied engagement ought to make the "friends of Italy" revise their plans of operation.

The Emir Abd-el-Kader arrived at Broussa on the 17th ult., and was joined the following day by his family and those of his two former Kalifs.

Medical History of the Past Twelve Months.—Among the distinguished medical men who have died since January 1852, are Mr. Vincent, Mr. Dalrymple, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir John Webb, Dr. Pereira, and Mr. Lawrence.

In Pitt-street, Sydney, stands a dashing chemist's shop, a few years since kept by Tawell, the quaker, who was transported, made his fortune, and returned to England, and was hanged at Aylesbury for murder.—The Builder.

MADAGASCAR.—Recent intelligence favours the hope that Madagascar is now to be open to Christian influence. The Prime Minister, who has sustained the persecutions, is dead, and his death has introduced a favourable change in the policy of the Government. At Tananarive, the Christians amount to five thousand.—Christian Chronicle.

The Poles in the military service of the Porte refuse to serve against the Montenegro, whom they took upon as a race of like Slavonian origin with themselves.

THE BENGAL RAILWAY is said to be progressing rather slowly at present; that at Bombay will soon be completed; tris to Tannah are now frequently made by the friends of the contractors and engineers, and numbers of natives have been employed to carry the passengers.

Capt. Mayner denies the authenticity of the Address published as Kosuth's to the Hungarians, and administers a sharp rebuke to the Times for its malignity towards Kosuth.

The weather in Britain the past week had been frosty, with a heavy fall of snow in the North.

FRANCE.—The Emperor's Speech at the opening of the Session.—The Legislative Chambers were opened, on Monday, by the Emperor in person, at the palace of the Tuilleries. The Emperor accompanied His Majesty in the ceremony. The Emperor delivered the following speech:—"Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes, —A year ago I had you assembled within these walls to inaugurate the constitution promulgated in virtue of the power conferred upon me by the nation, and to signify that open tranquillity has never permitted me to restore to their homes the greater number of those persons a rigorous necessity obliged it to punish. To such a point has the national wealth risen, that the portion of the public debt which might be daily appreciated, increased alone by about two millions. The greatest development of work is seen in all branches of industry; the same progress is being realised in Africa, where our army has distinguished itself by heroic achievements. The form of government has been modified legally, and without being shaken, by the free suffrage of the nation; great works have been undertaken without any new tax being created and any law made: peace has been maintained without showing any weakness: all the powers have acknowledged the new government. France to-day has institutions which may defend themselves, and do not depend on the life of one man. These results do not require great effort, because they were suited to the mind and interest of every body. To those who would deny their importance, I will reply, that hardly fourteen months ago the country was nearly laid a prey to anarchy. To those who could regret that more has never been done in founding a political edifice of any durability, but it crowns it

when time consolidates it. We must not forget, besides, that if the immense majority of the country trusts to the present for the future, there are always incorrigible persons who, forgetful of their own experiments, of their past terrors, and their disappointments, persist in repeating the national will, and in denying the reality of facts, and in the middle of a sea which becomes every day calmer, making appeal to tempests of which they would be the first victims. These occur practices of various parties, on every occasion, to show their impotence; and the government, instead of getting alarmed, thinks, before all, of well administering France, and of reassuring Europe.

In this double purpose the Emperor has the firm intention of diminishing the expenses and armaments, and of devoting to useful application all the resources of the country; and of maintaining lively the international relations, in order to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresses the desire to remain at peace you must believe her, for she is powerful enough not to fear, and consequently not to deceive any one. You will see, messieurs, by the budget to be presented to you, that our financial position was never better for these 20 years past, and that the public revenues have increased beyond expectation. The effective force of the army, however, already diminished by 30,000 men during the last year, will soon undergo a further reduction of 20,000. Most of the laws which will be laid before you will not exceed the limit of ordinary legislation. These are the most favourable indices of our situation. People are happy when government does not require to recur to extraordinary measures. Let us, then, thank Providence for the visible protection it has granted to our efforts, persevering in the way of firmness and moderation, which reassures without irritating, which leads to good without violence, and thereby prevents all reaction. Trusting always to God and ourselves, and also to the natural support we owe to each other, let us be proud to see within so short a time this great country pacified, prosperous within, and honoured abroad.

The speech terminated amid unanimous and often repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur" and "Vive l'Impératrice."

The Minister of War announces that 20,000 men to be reduced from the army will be taken from the corps stationed in Algeria and Italy. General Changarnier, in a letter to the Times, denies the letter attributed to him: he says "I have not written such a letter, or anything that resembles it."

ROME.—Lewi Ivres, ex-Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, embraced Catholicism at Rome Dec. 20th.—He joined the Pope the Episcopal Cross, Ring and Sacrament, saying, "Holy Father, these are the signs of my rebellion." To which the Pope replied "It is our will that these signs of your submission be suspended over the Tomb of St. Peter."

(By Telegraph to the News Room, via Quebec.)

New York, March 7.—(9 1/2 a. m.)

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Baltic arrived last evening with Liverpool dates to 23d of Feb. The Africa arrived at Liverpool 23d. An attempt was made at Vienna on the 14th to assassinate the Emperor by stabbing him with a poisoned dart. The assassin, who was arrested, was a Hungarian. The Emperor was but slightly injured.

Liverpool Markets.—Wheat from Id. to 2d. lower; Flour, 4s. lower; Corn to arrive, 1d. lower; on the spot dull, but unchanged. Doubtful murmurs prevail of contemplated relations between England and France as a counterpoise to Northern Powers.

Rudolphy proclaims the confiscation of property of suspected persons.

Frontier of Lombardy is closely blockaded. Mazzini was seen on the Frontier, but not captured. Ruffi had also escaped. The gates of Milan were still closed and troops arriving. Several parties connected with the Milan insurrection were languishing.

The London Advertiser says—"An extensive conspiracy had been discovered in Hungary, and the country was very unsettled." Austria had ordered 5,000 Swiss to leave Lombardy in 24 hours.

Hostilities were resumed between Turkey and the Montenegro, but not, as reported, between Turkey and Austria.

The Austrian Mission to Constantinople was unsuccessful.

(No we are glad to learn that the cause of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be pleaded in almost all the Churches of the City next Lord's day, and collections taken up in behalf of its funds. The Society is becoming every day, in the eyes of every man who has the real interest of the human family at heart, more and more important.

THE SPEAKER.—The Speaker of the Assembly, Hon. W. Crane, resumed his duties in the House this morning, and looked better and brisker than before.—The News Room.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—It was announced in our last that the Rev. Mr. Ferris would lecture last night, but urgent circumstances having called him from town, his place was supplied by the President of the Institute, Dr. Paterson, who gave an interesting lecture on the Laws of Vision. The construction of the eye was explained by means of a large Diagram, as well as by a model of that wonderful organ of sight, and the physical properties of light were stated and illustrated—a preparatory to the proper understanding of the laws of vision, which were all in their turn handled in a manner that must have been intelligible to the audience. It is hoped that nothing will prevent the Rev. Mr. Ferris from delivering his lecture on "Enlightenment" next Monday evening.

OUR PACKET LINE.—The Pioneer of the Liverpool and St. John Line of Monthly Packet Ships, the "Middletown," which left Liverpool on the 1st February, arrived in our harbor yesterday, with a general cargo, including Spring Goods for a number of our merchants. We heartily congratulate the enterprising parties concerned, on this practical accomplishment of an undertaking, so long wanted at this Port, and calculated to prove of so much utility to its best interests. The owners for this line of Packet Ships are Messrs. J. R. Reed, and Messrs. W. & R. Wright, of this City; and we sincerely wish all parties concerned the fullest success in their useful project.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The No. for March, of this Prince of the Magazines, has reached us through Mr. R. O'Brien. It is, as usual, replete with literary matter of the highest order, full of incident and interest, and abundantly embellished with spirited and beautiful wood cuts.—The Magazine is sold by Mr. O'Brien at the very low price of 10s. per No.

(BY TELEGRAPH.—Dorchester, March 3.—The store of Mr. R. Godfrey was burned to the ground at five o'clock this morning. The dwelling-house and barn, and the office of A. J. Smith, Esq., fifteen feet distant, were saved by the extraordinary exertions of persons present. A Mr. McDonnell, Secretary of State; James Keith, Secretary of the Treasury; R. McLellan, Secretary of the Interior; J. C. Dobbin, Navy; Caleb Cushing, Attorney General; James Campbell, Post Master General.—N.B.

for the magistrates for infringing the laws relating to Sunday work, in having ordered the coaling of a steamer on the Sabbath.

THE DEBATES.—We observe from a report in the Freeman, that a Committee of the House of Assembly were appointed to provide for the publication of the debates, and that after receiving tenders from Messrs. Hogg, Fenety, Anglin, Hill & Woodrow, they recommended that the tender of Hill & Woodrow should be accepted, which was carried by a majority of four.

For many years, writes the Observer, published some seven columns a week of the debates during the Session, and a circulation of about three thousand copies, for which we neither sought nor obtained remuneration; and as much of the debates as failed to find their way into the press published by the leading journals, if it were not for the absurd and wasteful practice which has existed for some years of paying to every one who pretends to take notes a fee as high as money. Last year an attempt was made to have full reports published at the expense of the Province, which resulted in a complete failure. If Mr. Simpson, with his convenient office and excellent staff of reporters, was unable to fulfil his engagement, what right have the Committee to expect that the present contractor will do better.

If the Committee had even sought tenders from men of standing and respectability only, and given the contract to parties in whom any portion of the public had ordinary confidence, and who were able to give prompt engagements and give value for the money, there might have been some excuse for the proceeding. As it is, and looking at the names of the Committee, we confess we are totally unprepared in the way of firmness and moderation, which reassures without irritating, which leads to good without violence, and thereby prevents all reaction. Trusting always to God and ourselves, and also to the natural support we owe to each other, let us be proud to see within so short a time this great country pacified, prosperous within, and honoured abroad.

We learn that the Railway intelligence received by the English Mail this morning continues encouraging. The English Members of the House of Commons for the shipment of men and materials, and they will be with us at the opening of the season.

We understand that great difficulty will be experienced in getting a sufficient supply of labour at a reasonable price. The present state of the industry of the men we have to deal with, should despair of getting our Railways completed, even at the price agreed upon, in the present and prospective state of the labour market.—lb.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS BY THE NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL.—Two Aldermen Indicted.—A good deal of excitement has been occasioned in New York by the discovery of a systematic system of bribery and corruption, carried on for some time past by the Common Council of that City, and which has just been brought to light. Rumours of fraud and malfeasance on the part of public officers connected with the City Government, having obtained currency, the Recorder directed the Grand Jury to investigate the matter. The result has been that the most flagrant acts of bribery and corruption have been proven against the Common Council, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining witnesses, and the reluctance of those who are prohibited to give proper answers. The presentment of the Grand Jury goes fully into the matters under investigation.

The Grand Jury rendered true bills of indictment against Aldermen W. Smith and Aldermen Jas. M. Baird.

The frauds perpetrated by the Council have been on a most extensive scale, and it is estimated by the New York Mirror that the city has been robbed of one million of dollars by its rulers! A reform of the Charter is loudly demanded.—New Brunswick.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BUILT SHIPS.—The Irene, which was reported in our list as having made the quickest passage from Australia to Calico, is a New-Brunswick built vessel, having been constructed at Quebec, by Mr. Carson.

An engraving of the clipper ship Marco Polo, built at this port by James Smith, Esq., appears in the London Illustrated News, received by the mail on Saturday.—lb.

On Monday evening, the annual Wesleyan Missionary Meeting for this circuit, was held in the new Wesleyan Chapel—the Hon. Judge Wood presiding. The Rev. Mr. Churchill, the resident Wesleyan Missionary, presided at the opening, a luminous and interesting exposition of the progress and present position of Wesleyan Missions throughout the world. The meeting was then addressed in succession by the Rev. Messrs. Caswell, Scullion, Brown, Sparden and Allison, all of whom spoke warmly of the progress of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the Hon. Chairman afterwards addressed the meeting in that glowing and eloquent strain so peculiar to himself. The meeting was a solemn one, although it was composed of a large and mixed audience. The collection amounted to 216 5s.—Frederick Reporter.

THE RAILROAD.—The Government Railroad Bills having miscarried, by the open confession of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, it is but right, that the public should be informed of the particulars of the measures advocated by the opposition, whose conduct, disinterested and generous in the extreme,



HYMNICAL.—Washington, Feb. 27.—Attorney General Crittenden was married, this evening, to the widow of Gen. Ashley.

The President has officially recognized Henry George Kuper as Consul for Great Britain for the State of Maryland.

The Presidential Inauguration Bill has been abandoned, in deference to the feelings of General Pierce.

HONESTY TURNED UP.—The New York Mirror learns from Prof. Anderson, at present in Charleston, that he has received a letter from Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, enclosing a check for \$23, which he borrowed some years since from the Prof. in London, accompanied with a present of a diamond ring (interest, we suppose) and an invitation to visit Paris.

The black dress-coat is doomed. An ukase of his Imperial Highness, Napoleon III, has banished it from the saloons of Paris—and as Paris gives the world to all the world, we may soon see it disappear from this Western Hemisphere.

A NEW INVENTION.—A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "I have just been inspecting a number of stereotype plates cast in gutta serena. The mould is of the same material, and the letters all come up with a fair face. The impressions from these plates are perfect, and, if it works as it at present promises to do, there must be a complete revolution wrought in the business of stereotyping."

U. S. GOVERNMENT MAIL STEAMERS.—The following approximate schedule in the appropriation bill which recently passed the house, has been sent to the senate:—

New York to Liverpool . . . . . \$858,000  
New York (Chargis line) . . . . . 260,000  
Panama to California . . . . . 515,000  
Charleston to Havana . . . . . 50,000  
Across the Isthmus of Panama . . . . . 120,000  
Bremen and Havre lines . . . . . 350,000  
The Vera Cruz and New Orleans line is to have an appropriation of \$65,000.

The New Quarterly gives the following anecdote of the late Duke of Wellington. He accepted two dinner invitations for eight on the same day. As the clock struck he was at the door of one of his hosts, walked up into the drawing-room, and, as he expected, found not a soul. It was one of those late hours where guests are asked for eight and dinner served about nine. The duke immediately walked off, and kept his other engagements, fulfilling them with punctuality into the bargain.

A mechanic in Russia is said to have succeeded in making a steam train. It is probably one of the most interesting inventions ever offered to the public. It is a large colossal structure, the feet of which are placed upon wheels on a railroad, and he goes thundering over the course, the smoke puffing out of his nostrils in a manner to give the appearance of Satan as pictured out in Revelations.

A Compound Solar Microscope has recently been commenced in the city of New York, by Professor J. Hinds, formerly of Salem, N. Y., capable of magnifying objects 17,450 times.

LITERATURE.—Library Edition:—From the latest revised Edition, containing the Author's final corrections, notes, &c.—Vol. XXI.—Containing, "Anne of Geierstein, or the Maiden of the Mist," Vol. XXII.—"The Black and White," "The Landlady," "The Forty Series," "The Count Robert of Paris," Vol. XXIV.—Containing, "Castle Dangerous," (from the 4th Series of Tales of my Landlord; also: "A Glossary to the Waverley Novels," and "Tales of a Grandfather," Vol. XXV.—Containing, "Tales of a Grandfather," 2d Series.—Vol. XXVI. do. do. do. 3d Series.—Vol. XXVII. do. do. do. 4th Series.—(Boston:—S. H. Parker, and B. B. Mussey & Co.—1852.)

The above six volumes complete the series; and the entering publishers have fully released their pledge to bring out the whole edition rapidly and without delay. This ever popular and popularly sold Library Edition is now published in 27 thick volumes, well stereotyped, handsomely bound in cambium and lettered in gold. The series being completed, the Editor has had the pleasure to receive in little more than six months. Complete sets of the works, or single volumes, may be obtained from Messrs. J. & A. McMillan; and those who desire to treat themselves with a cheap and elegant variety edition of the charming productions of the Great Wizard of the North, cannot do better than purchase Parker's Library Edition.

The rates of Postage on correspondence for England, India, China, and Australia, when forwarded by Southampton, will be 2s. sterling, or 2s. 6d. currency, per single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, which must be paid in advance; and all letters for the above places, specially addressed to be forwarded via Malta, will be liable to a rate of 2s. 10d. sterling, or 3s. 6d. currency, per single letter, weighing under a quarter of an ounce, which must also be paid in advance.

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THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to commence on Monday next selling off the remainder of their FALL and WINTER STOCK—not at 50 or 100 per cent. less than cost price; (as has long been stated, yet never done,) but at a Considerable Reduction on the usual Selling Prices!

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.  
Thursday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, via Bayon, &c.—Geo. Thomas, passengers, &c.  
Monday—Packet ship Middleton, Nichols, Liverpool, 34—J. & R. Reed, gen. cargo.  
Barque Perseverance, Stephenson, Liverpool, 43—S. DeMell, do.  
Bright, Broom, Cameron, Cienfuegos, 20—J. & T. Robinson, molasses.  
Schr. Wm. Wallace, Ritchie, Alexandria,—Estabrook & Ring, wheat.

Thursday—Bright, Kennerly, Savannah.—N. S. Demill, pitch timber.  
Schr. Henry Goldsmith, Payson, Halifax, 28—C. M. Gove, copper, osts, &c.  
Ransom, Lockhart, Baltimore, 15—George A. Lockhart, flour and corn.  
Pilgrim, Johnston, Boston, 3—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour and cordage.  
Jason, Morrison, Savannah,—Jas. Smith & Son, pitch pine timber.

CLEARED.  
March 1st—Brig Surinam, Petch, Saranacoc, lumber, lime, &c.  
4th—Schr. Martha Greenow, Wm. Petch, Eastport, boards; Mary Jane, Bissett, Providence, claphboards, &c.  
5th—Brig Vixen, Moore, Surinam, assorted cargo; Orwell, Palmer, Ballina, deals.

Schr. Henry Goldsmith, from Halifax, for this port, is reported ashore at Brier Island.  
Schr. Bolivar, from New York, for this port, put into Portland, (Me.) 22d ult., with loss of foremast.  
The American ship Winchester, Briggs, 45 days from Liverpool, for New York, with a cargo of railroad iron and salt, and 35 passengers, put into Halifax on the 28th ult., dismasted.  
At Callao, 26th, ship Lady Blanche, Wiseman, from China Islands, and cleared for London. At Boston, 31st inst., bark Avondale, Bradshaw, Liverpool.

At Callao, 18th Jan., ship Alabama, Masters, from Acapulco, for China Islands.  
Brig Emily, Sturmy, from Halifax for West India, was fallen in with in a sinking condition on 21st ult., lat. 31, lon. 75 40, by brig Empire, which took off captain and crew and carried them to Philadelphia.  
Cleared at New Orleans, Feb. 17th, ship Pilgrim, Richardson, Liverpool.—At New York, 26th, brig, G. D. T. Atkinson, Jacksonville.  
Shiled from Savannah, Feb. 25th, brig Kendall, Cathrin, this port.—From New Bedford, 26th, schr. Jason, Morrison, do.

Loading at Matanzas, to sail Feb. 28, brig, Elizabeth, Goddard, Henocery, for this port.  
Arrived at Valparaiso, Jan. 6th, ship Riverside, Wilson, St. John, and sailed on the 10th for Caldera.—At Apalachicola, Feb. 14th, barque British American, Thompson, Bristol.—At New Orleans, 23d, ship Admiral, Chan, Liverpool.—At Mobile, 23d, barque Glasgow, Hatfield, do.—At Boston, 27th, barques Nova-Scotia, and Mary, from Clyde; March 4th, Actess, McCullin, do.

Arrived in Britain from St. John.—Feb. 7th, brig J. G. Hall, at Newry; 8th, barque Andrew, at Dundee; 13th, brig, on Crookston; 13th, brig, DeWolf, at Berne; and three Brothers, at do.  
Arrived at Havre, Feb. 15th, barque Havana, Stockton, of this port, 4 days from Newfoundland.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.  
HIS Majesty's Government have concluded a new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of Mails, by packet via SOUTHAMPTON, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Ceylon, India and China, twice in every month, instead of once, as heretofore; and Mails for those places, will, in future, be despatched from Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and from London, 4th and 20th of each month; on the 8th and 24th of each month.

The Company have also undertaken to provide a Packet to convey Mails, over in two Months (in connection with the Mail of the 4th of each month) via SOUTHAMPTON, and of the 8th, via MARSEILLE, between Singapore and Sydney, New South Wales, calling at Batavia, King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Port Phillip; thus forming alternately with the direct Packets, via the Cape of Good Hope, a regular communication between the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies.

The rates of Postage on correspondence for England, India, China, and Australia, when forwarded by Southampton, will be 2s. sterling, or 2s. 6d. currency, per single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, which must be paid in advance; and all letters for the above places, specially addressed to be forwarded via Malta, will be liable to a rate of 2s. 10d. sterling, or 3s. 6d. currency, per single letter, weighing under a quarter of an ounce, which must also be paid in advance.

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First Spring Importations! PER SHIP "MIDDLETON," 5,000 SHAW BONNETS! Newest Spring Shirts! J. DOHERTY & CO. N. B.—Further Supply per Steamer "Cambria," at Boston, together with HIBBONS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, and Fancy DRESS GOODS, to arrive per "Admiral" next trip. J. D. & CO.

First Spring Importations. J. & J. HEGAN have received per Packet Ship "MIDDLETON," CARPETINGS & HEARTH RUGS, PRINTED DRUGGETS, Moreens and Damasks, SHEETINGS, White and Striped SHIRTINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. Prince William Street, 8th March, 1853.

By the "Middleton," From Liverpool, just Arrived—50 KEGS good Mustard and Ginger; 7 cases Bread and Washing SODA; 2 barrels Cream of Tartar and Salt Petre; 2 cases refined BLACK LEAD; 2 cases EPONITE; 2 cases SALAD OIL; 2 cases CASTOR OIL; 500 lbs. Blue STARCH.

COALS! COALS! 150 CHALDRONS Superior House COALS, ex ship Perseverance from Liverpool, and for sale by W. GIRVAN, St. John, March 7, 1853. Peter's Wharf.

Office of THE SAINT JOHN WATER COMPANY, 26th February, 1853. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Water Company is requested to be held at the Company's Office on TUESDAY, the 29th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the expediency of applying to the Legislature for certain alterations in an Act passed last Session, intitled "An Act further to increase the Capital Stock of the St. John Water Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting."

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—Received by the Admiral this week—25 different new Patterns, stout and handsome. For sale at JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wharf, St. John, March 1.

Molasses, Cigars, &c. Landing ex brig "Victor," from Matanzas—293 HIDS. Bright Retting MOLASSES; 4 cases HONEY; 3 cases choice Havana CIGARS, all of the best brands. For sale by (March 1.) JARDINE & CO.

TOBACCO. 28 BOXES Choice St. TOBACCO, landed from Mission. Mar. 1. FLEWELLING & READING.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHEDAM SCHEMAREPES. A superlative Tonic, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Invigorating Cordial. THIS Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the Proprietor, at Schedam, in Holland, and it is warranted not only pure from every injurious property and ingredient, but of the best possible quality.

Its extraordinary medicinal properties, in GRAVEL, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, Catarrhs of the Stomach and Bowels, whether in Adults or Infants. In all ordinary cases of obstruction in the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs. In Dyspepsia, whether Acute or Chronic, are acknowledged by the whole Medical Faculty, and attested in their highest written authorities. Just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED, Head of North Wharf.

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Sales by Auction. Valuable Business Stand and Premises FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next on the Premises, at 12 o'clock, noon—

THAT very valuable LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, together with the substantial DWELLING HOUSE, Shops, and other Improvements thereon, owned and at present in the occupation of Mr. WILLIAM McFEE, situate and fronting on the North side of Union Street, in King's Ward. The Lot has a front of 30 feet on Union Street, extending 100 feet to the rear, with the exception of six feet in the rear, reserved as an Alley Way to the adjoining Lot, together with also the use of an Alley Way in the rear, leading to Peters' Street. The central situation and its proximity to the Country Market, render the above described Property a most eligible stand for business.

Desirable HOUSE for Sale BY AUCTION. On THURSDAY, the 10th March, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises:—The DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of WILLIAM LAWTON, nearly opposite the residence of Hon. Charles Simonds. There is a good Well of Water on the Premises; the House is most comfortably and handsomely finished, and is in every respect a desirable residence for a family. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

TO LET. From the first day of May next.—The DWELLING HOUSE in St. James' Street, at present occupied by Captain HARRIS. JOHN M. ROBINSON. February 8.

TO LET. The House and premises on Queen's Square, now in the occupation of H. P. Sturdee, Esq. Also—The two Houses and premises next adjoining the Barrack Gate and now under lease to Mr. John Anderson.—Enquire of St. John, Feb. 1. BENJAMIN SMITH.

MORRISON & CO. HAVE received a small lot of Gent's Italian Black SHEET NECK HANDKERCHIEFS, which will be sold low. Feb. 15. Adams' Hardware Store, Corner of Dock Street and Market Square.

THE Subscriber has just received a good assortment of plated, white metal and mineral LOCK KNOBS and Lacustrines; Riggers' Clamp Screws; Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Bench and Hand Chisels; Chain Pumps, curb and wheels; Cast Iron Flanges; Cast Iron Window Blind Butts; Manure Forks, &c. W. H. ADAMS. Feb. 22.

FAVOR'S Package and Letter Express, WILL be made up to by the Admiralty as usual for all parts of the United States. Goods purchased, drafts collected and money carried on reasonable terms. All matters connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Col. FAVOR.

Per Latest Arrivals. MORRISON & CO. Have received per Steamers, Niagara and Canada, a splendid assortment of FURS, HATS and STONE MARTIN MANTELS, &c. &c. &c. The above having arrived much earlier in the season than was anticipated, when ordered, will be disposed of at prices that defy competition. Jan. 4. MORRISON & CO.

Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c. C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received per "Albion"—a lot of BUFFALO SKINS, dressed OPTER SKINS, Fur CAPS, Oil Skins and Trimmings. Also—From Great Britain—Fur, Plush, Seal-lette, Glengary and Cloit Caps, &c. All the above will be sold at a small advance. Cash on Delivery. C. D. EVERETT & SON, 12, North side King-Str., and East side Dock Street.

Cheap Room Paper. THE Subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, at a very cheap rate, that he has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five pence, Six pence and Seven pence a piece. Call and see. Dec. 7. S. K. FOSTER.

270 Canada Stoves. For sale at low rates, Wholesale or Retail.—270 CANADA STOVES, assorted of all sizes; Also—150 Cooking Stoves of St. John and American manufacture, which can be recommended with confidence to those in want of a good and durable article. Oct. 12. E. STEPHEN.

Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines, Cod and Pollock Lines. The Subscriber has received per late Fall arrivals, and is now opening, a large assortment of SALMON, Seine, Shad and Herring Twines, and all of superior quality and description; also Cod and Pollock Lines, from 9 to 12 thread. Will be disposed of at the lowest prices, by JOHN V. THURGAR, North Market Wharf. Feb. 1.

Stoves! Stoves! THE Subscriber is in receipt of upwards of 30 different New Patterns of STOVES, comprising the most approved sorts, which with his former heavy Stock is now being sold at low prices than ever. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine them. Stove Pipe, Tinware, Plough Irons, Furnace and Oven DOORS, Sand Bolders, and his usual extensive variety always ready. [?] Repairing executed at short notice. THOMAS C. EVERETT. St. John, Nov. 3, 1852.—2m.

White Sugar, Feathers, &c. JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—20 BARRELS Crushed SUGAR; 15 bales COTTON WICK; 4 tons East India CASTOR OIL. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street. Jan. 25, 1853.

BUTTER! BUTTER! 40 SMALL Tubs Extra Family BUTTER FOR sale by GEORGE THOMAS, South Market Wharf. Dec. 18.

Corn and Horse Feed. THE Subscribers have on hand:—OATS, CORN, and Cracked CORN, and HORSE FEED; for sale by Feb. 1, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

Sheet Lead and Shot. 6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, from 3 to 5 lbs. 6 ROLLS PATENT SHOT; for sale by Feb. 1, 1853. W. TISDALE & SON.

St. John Public Grammar School. THE following is the course of Study proposed to be followed during the Term which is to commence on Wednesday, January 3d, 1853. UNDER THE PRINCIPAL.

The Senior division of the School attending in the forenoon, and the Junior in the afternoon. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, Latin, Greek and French. The lessons will include Conjugation, with attention to idiom, Parsing, with attention to the formation, derivation, and composition of words, and the application of the rules of Syntax; and likewise the Antiquities, Mythology, Biography, History, or Geography, which may be necessary in the explanation or elucidation of the lessons. Grammar Recitations, and Written Exercises, either in verse or prose, will also be exacted on these days. Every alternate Friday will be devoted to Recitations.

On Wednesday and Saturday, Geometry, plane and solid; Trigonometry, plane and spherical; History of Greece, with contemporaneous events and condition of other countries; Poetry and Italian Literature, illustrated by Maps and the Celestial Globe, and occasional evening entertainments with the Magic Lantern and the Telescope; English Composition, to consist of letters, prose versions of poetical pieces, original efforts on given subjects, and written translations from Latin or French into English; and Natural Philosophy, to include Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Under Mr. BLANCHARD, Master of the English Department. (The Junior division in the forenoon, and Senior in the afternoon.) Every school-day, excepting Saturday, Reading, with attention to emphasis and just pronunciation; Spelling, with meanings and derivations, Latin and French; Arithmetic, both Mental and Written; Book-Keeping, according to the most approved plan; Penmanship; Algebra; and Mensuration.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in addition to the above daily lessons, English Grammar, with initiatory lessons in Composition, and the Histories of England and America. On Tuesday and Thursday, Geography, both Terrestrial and Physical. On Saturday, The Use of the Globes, and Elocutionary Exercises.

The present is a very favorable time for young pupils to commence their Classical curriculum. The Master of the English Department can receive a few pupils, designed for an English and Commercial Education only, to be altogether under his own instruction. JAMES PATERSON, LL.D., Principal. January 4th, 1853.

NEW GOODS. Received ex steamers America and Niagara, an excellent variety of Embroidered Dresses, in Cotton, Australian Cloth and French Merino:—Pearly Long and square Shawls; Woolen ditto ditto; Embroidered Muslin Dresses; Habit Shirts, Chemises; Collars, Maindam Sleeves; Decorative Trimmings and Flowerings. Also—per Themis, from Liverpool—Plain and Printed Coburgs, Caehmers, Flannels; Grey, White and Printed Cottons, &c. SMELLIE & ABERCROMBIE. Nov. 16.

Raisins, Saleratus, Florence Oil, &c. By the Charles—Just received and for sale—50 BOXES Christina RAISINS; 8 cwt. Chamberlain's Saleratus; 1 barrel Florence OIL; 200 lbs. Messrs. Blawie's Flour; 1 cwt. Brunswick Green PAINT; 10 small casks Lined OIL. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street. Nov. 16.

Men's Heavy Overall Wool Stockings. THE subscriber has just received per ships Olive and Calcutta, three cases of the very best quality of Men's Dark Grey Woolen Overall Stockings that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail. S. K. FOSTER. Dec. 7.

Sewing Threads, Cotton Reels, &c. Received per ship Calcutta, from Liverpool, 4 CASES containing an excellent assortment of White, Black and Coloured Cotton Reels, of very best quality, and put up expressly for the Saint John market. Will be sold low by the package. JOHN V. THURGAR, North Market Wharf. Feb. 1.

Children's Chairs. ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table and cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole. Also—ROBIN OIL, in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much. For sale by St. John, Dec. 18. JOHN KINNEAR.

TEA, OATMEAL, &c. Per "Igneis Ross," from Halifax:—100 PACKAGES Chebucto's TEAS, in chests, half-chests, and boxes. 20 Hubs, Fresh OATMEAL. Per "Admiral"—Mess PORK, Lard, Lard Oil, Onions, &c. Oct. 5. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Dick's Celebrated Threads. THIS unrivalled and superior Sewing Thread can be supplied by the Subscriber, the sole Agent of the manufacturers in New-Brumswick, in any assortment and quantity to suit purchasers. The Threads can with all confidence be recommended to importers and parties in the trade. Just received per Ship Calcutta—Four cases of Dick's three and six-cord Threads, in 100 and 300 yard reels, of white, black and various colors, which are ready for inspection, and will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR, North Market Wharf. Dec. 14.

White Sugar, Feathers, &c. JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—20 BARRELS Crushed SUGAR; 15 bales COTTON WICK; 4 tons East India CASTOR OIL. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street. Jan. 25, 1853.

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CHEAP GOODS. No. 18, KING-STREET HOUSE! JAMES HARDY HAS received by English steamers further supplies which, will complete his Stock for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S TRADE, which consists of:

Printed, White, Striped and Grey COTTONS; Printed REGATTA, Osnaburgh and Towelling, Warps, LINENS, Gingham, GLOVES, Hosiery, Flannels, Edgings, Netts, Handkerchiefs, STAMPS, CLOAKS, FURS, CASHMERE, DE LAINES, Orlons, Coburgs and EMBROIDERED DRESSES, BLANKETS, SATINS, PERSONS, KIBBONS, BROAD CLOTHS, Dressings, Tweeds, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, BLANKETS, DRUGGETS, CARPETINGS, &c., which he will clear off at very low prices. Dec. 21.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE. NEW GOODS, Just received per Niagara, and other late arrivals, RICHLY VARNISHED CASHMERE, in a variety of styles; BRILLIANT COTTONS; SATINS, PERSONS, KIBBONS; BROAD CLOTHS, Dressings, Tweeds, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, BLANKETS, DRUGGETS, CARPETINGS, &c., which he will clear off at very low prices. Dec. 21.

NEW FALL GOODS. Received per Themis, from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Village Belle, from the Clyde, Acton, from London, and Albatross, and Crocus, from Boston. 197 Packages, comprising:—Linen, Cottons, Satins, Flannels, GLOVES, Hosiery, Flannels, NETS, LACES, FANNERS, CLOTHS, SATINS, PERSONS, KIBBONS, BROAD CLOTHS, Dressings, Tweeds, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, BLANKETS, DRUGGETS, CARPETINGS, &c., which, together with One Thousand Pairs of BLANKETS are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices. ALSO—Per Ship Bremen, from Liverpool; Furnitures, Regattas and Printed Cottons, Orleans, Coburgs and Fancy Dress Materials, Orleans Aprons, Damasks and Moreens, Linens, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers, TWEED, Plain Linings, Grey and White Cottons, Red and white FLANNELS, &c. &c. W. G. LAWTON, St. John, N. B., 26th October, 1852.

THOMAS M. REED, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. Corner North Wharf and Dock Street. RECEIVES constantly on hand a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, FLUID, Fluid Lamps, which will be sold at reasonable terms. He has just received by recent arrivals from England and the United States:—Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Morrison's celebrated Life Pills, Roberts' Poor Man's Friend, All of which are warranted Genuine. Nov. 30, 1852.

FIRST PRIZE. TO be found at the Establishment which gained the FIRST PRIZE for TAILORING at the late New-Brumswick Provincial Exhibition, No. 4, BRAGO'S BUILDING, South side King-street, opposite Estey's Hotel. The largest assortment of the best assortment of CLOTHS, BEAVERS, Cassimeres, DRESSINGS, VESTINGS, &c. &c. in the New-Brumswick market, consisting of—Woolen West of England, Extra Dressed and Imperial Black, Brown, and Green Wood dyed BROAD CLOTHS, Double Mill Black, Brown, Lavender Green and Olive Brown, and selection BEAVERS, Extra Superior and Extra West of England Wood Dred BUCKRAMS, Best Waxoy Double Mill Black BUCKRAMS, Fancy Dressings and Heater Tweeds, in endless variety; a good quality of SATINETT, RUSSELL GOLD, and Shepherd Fall, silks, &c. &c. J. & A. GILMOUR.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse. Prince William-street. J. & J. HEGAN HAVE received per BRITISH STEAMER via Boston, and ship "Themis," from Liverpool, part of their:

FALL IMPORTATIONS, consisting of:—Pilot, Beaver, & Broad Cloths, in Blues, Black, and other colours; PARTDINGE and MARBLE MIXED BEAVERS; Witney, Venetian and Sattra Cloths; in the newest shades; Extra Heavy Duffel and Siberian Cloths; Cassimeres, Dressings and Fancy Trimmings; Grey, White & Printed Cottons; TICKINGS, REGATTAS, &c. &c.; STUFFS and DRESS GOODS of every description; Black and Coloured GLACE SILKS and GROSDENAPS; BARATHEAS; Rich Watford and Danask Silks and Satins; Suitings and French Satins; REBONS, BONETINGS, &c. &c. [?] Remainder of Stock daily expected per "Acton," from London; "Commodore," and "Dexon," from Liverpool; and "Henry Holland," from Glasgow. P. S.—In order to make room for the very extensive Stock of CARPETINGS daily expected, the subscribers will sell at an IMMENSE REDUCTION the present stock of BRUSSELS and SCOTCH CARPETING, for Cash. J. & J. HEGAN. St. John, N. B., 29th Sept., 1852.

NEW FALL GOODS. Received



