# The Weekly Observer.

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## The Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—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. J. WOODWARD.

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

## FALL GOODS!

*Per "Snowdon," "Lisbon," &c.*

## MORRISON & CO.

Prince William-street.

MORRISON & CO. are now opening an extensive variety of Goods suitable for the

**FALL TRADE,**

which have been carefully selected in the best

**English and Scotch Markets,**

by a person thoroughly conversant with the styles suited to this market.

**DRESS GOODS.**

PLAIN ORLEANS, Lustres, and COBURGS, SHOT CHAMELEONS, COVENANTERS, *Striped Glacies, Poplin Lustres,* CASHMERES and DELAINES, &c. &c.

**SHAWL DEPARTMENT.**

*Plaid, Wool, Printed Cashmere, Paisley,* NORWICH, BEN NEVIS, MAUDE, GALA and CLOTH SHAWLS, LONG SHAWLS.

**CLOAK MATERIALS.**

*Gala Plaids, all Wool PLAIDS, TWEEDS, Napoleons, BALMORALS, &c.*

**FANCY GOODS.**

*ENGLISH and FRENCH RIBBON, VELVETS, PLUSHES, TERRIES.* Black and White LACES, Fringes, GIMPS, HOSIERY and GLOVES, *NECK TIES, SASH RIBBONS,* Black Gro de Naps, Tuft Satin.

**FUR DEPARTMENT,**

Muffs, Boas, Cardinals, Cuffs, Victorines, Riding Boas, &c., in every variety of Fur.

**FURNISHING GOODS.**

Witney, Bath and Point BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Quilts, Sheetings, Damasks, *MOREENS, FRINGES,* TABLE LINEN.

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**

White, Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS. SAXONYS, in white, coloured and check'd, TWILLED FLANNELS, *PRINTED COTTONS in great variety,* Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS, *COTTON WARPS.*

**Gentlemen's Department.**

Broad CLOTHS, Kersermeres, Rich Vestings, PILOT and BEAVERS in all colors, New Fancy Trowserings, *BRACES, Neck Ties, Scarfs,* GLOVES and HOSE, LAMBSWOOL VESTS, DRAWERS, &c.

with an endless variety of other seasonable Goods, all of which will be offered to the purchaser at the lowest market rates.

October 2.

## VICTORIA HOUSE,

**October 16th, 1849.**

**EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF**

## Fall and Winter Goods,

From LONDON, LEEDS, MANCHESTER and GLASGOW, per ships *Snowdon, Lisbon* and *Unicorn*, comprising—

BRITISH and French SATINS & SILKS, *in newest shades and patterns,* LADIES' DRESS GOODS, newest styles, in French Merinos, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, and every kind of newest WOOLLEN and WORSTED Materials, Long and Square SHAWLS, in *Plaid Wool, Fine Cloth, Paisley, Maude, &c.* CLOAKINGS, in every new style, in Plain and Fancy Fine Cloth, Tweeds, Plaids, &c., with Trimmings to suit, and a few LONDON made FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS. FURS of every description, in CAPES, BOAS VICTORINES, MUFFS, Gauntlets, &c. SILK VELVETS in Black and Fancy colors, TERRY Velvets in all colors, with RIBBONS to match, British and Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, newest styles, VELVET SATIN and Silk NECK TIES. HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description, Thread and Wove Laces, Edgings and Footings, ILLUSION NETTS, white and colored, for Ladies Dresses, &c. Fancy and Plain BOBBINETTS, Black and colored LACE VEILS of every kind, Limerick LACE CAPES, French and British Embroideries, in COLLARS, Chemizetts, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c. Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS. Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HDKFS., in Plain and Trimmed, with Limerick Lace, WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c. French and English Garment and FURNITURE PRINTS, Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS. Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Checks, &c. PILOT, BEAVER, and BROAD CLOTHS. VELVET, SATIN, and CACHMERE VESTINGS, FANCY TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, STOCKS, &c. Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs. WHITE FLANNELS in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c. Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SERGES, &c. MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c. IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c. Damask Table LINENS, Nankins, Towels, &c. OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c., &c. White and Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS, and WARPS. Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.

☞ *The above being personally selected in the best markets, will be sold at the LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

**No. 1, SOUTH WHARF!**

## HARDWARE, &c.

*WALKER TISDALE & SON*

Have received per *Unicorn, Charlotte* and *Olive,* a perfect assortment, which, with their stock on hand in the above line, will be sold at greatly *reduced prices for cash.*

6 SHEETS LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.; 1 ton SHOT, assorted Nos.; Pots, Bakepans, Frypans, Griddles, Teakettles, Saucepans and Fish Kettles; Ox Chains, Horse Traces, Short link Chain; Cut and Wrought Board Nails, Horse and Ox Nails, Clout and other Nails; Cut and Wrought Tacks, Spikes and Sheathing Nails; Cart and Waggon Boxes, Patent Axles, Block Bushes and Rivets; Heel and Toe Sparrowbills, Heel PLATES. Tip NAILS; Smiths' BELLOWS, Vices, Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; *Naylor's* CAST STEEL; Blister, German and Sleigh Shoe Steel; *Vickers'* Mill, Cross-cut, Smiths' and other FILES and Rasps; *Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's* 5½, 6, 6½ feet Mill SAWS; *Welch & Griffith's* 5½ and 6 feet MILL SAWS; Do. do. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 36 inch warranted Circular SAWS; *Rowland's* Philadelphia 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 feet MILL SAWS; Also, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS by the above makers; Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks; Cast Steel American SHOVELS; Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord and Fasteners, Door Springs, Bolts, &c. Carpenters' Bench and Moulding Planes; A superior assortment of Locks, Hinges, Latches, Mortice Locks, with Mineral, Glass, China, and Porcelain Knobs; Chest, Pad, Cupboard, Desk, Till, and other Locks in brass and iron. Hair CLOTH, plain and figured; Curled HAIR; Iron Wire, Copper and Brass WIRE; House Bells, Sleigh Bells, strung or otherwise; Brass Bells for cattle's horns; Gridirons; Italian Irons; Sad Irons, improved make; Iron WEIGHTS and SCALES; Fire Irons; AND IRONS and Fire dogs; COFFIN Furniture, &c. &c. BRASS GOODS in great variety; A good assortment of CUTLERY; HORSE and OX CARDS and Curry Combs; *Thomson's* AUGERS, Axes, Zinc; 5000 feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x10 Window GLASS, &c.

December 4.

## LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex "*Catherine,*" from London:

100 CHESTS Fine CONGO TEA; 10 hhds. Crushed Loaf SUGAR; 100 kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD; 5 casks *Day & Martin's* BLACKING; 3 carroteels Zante CURRANTS; 30 boxes Valencia RAISINS; 1 case CAYENNE PEPPER; 20 kegs *Colman's* MUSTARD, 1 case WINDSOR SOAP, 30 boxes SPERM CANDLES, 25 boxes BLUE STARCH, 2 casks Boiled LINSEED OIL, 1 chest INDIGO; 3 cases Salad OIL, 1 case *Robinson's* BARLEY and GROATS, 1 case MACCARONI, 1 case ISINGLASS, 3 cases Candied PEEL, 1 cask *Lozenby's PICKLES and SAUCES.*

For Sale by

Dec. 25. JARDINE & CO.

**Oct. 6, 1849.**

## FALL GOODS.

Received per *Lisbon* from London, and *Snowden* from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of GOODS, comprising—

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CARDINALS Victorines, Cuffs, Caps, &c. Black and Colored SILK VELVETS, Gro de Naps, SATINS and SATINETTS, Lambswool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk HOSIERY BLONDS, Netts, Laces and Edgings, GLOVES of every description, SILK, RIBBON VELVETS, all colors, Gimps, Fringes, Bindings and Braids, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; A variety of Woollen Square and Long SHAWLS, GALA PLAIDS and Fancy Cloakings, Fashionable DRESS MATERIAL, of various kinds, A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS, Umbrellas, Stocks, Braces and Shirt Collars, Witney, Bath, and Rose BLANKETS, Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Doeskins, BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Kerseys, Velvet and Satin VESTINGS; Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS, Printed Cottons and Furnitures, White, Red and Yellow FLANNELS, Green Baizes, Kerseys and SERGES, QUILTS, Counterpanes, and FRINGES, Blue and White COTTON WARPS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings, OSNABURG, Canvas and Duck, Black, Brown and Check'd HOLLANDS, CARPETING and Floor Cloths.

With a variety of other Goods, the whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES KIRK, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, has this day executed to us an Assignment of all his Property, Real and Personal, in Trust for the benefit of his Creditors, and of such persons as have drawn, accepted, or endorsed any Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes for his accommodation, or otherwise become liable for the payment of his debts. All such parties, therefore, who are resident in this Province, are required to execute the Deed of Assignment within Three Months after the first publication of this notice; and all such parties as are resident out of this Province, are required to execute the said Deed of Assignment within Four Months after such first publication, or they will be precluded by the terms of the said Deed from derriving any benefit therefrom.

The Deed is left for execution by Creditors, and others entitled to execute the same, at the Office of the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, Commercial Bank Building. Dated the 13th December, 1849.—First published 18th December, 1849.

JOHN DUNCAN, JOHN WISHART, JOHN V. THURGAR, } *Trustees.*

**TOBACCO.**

Just landing per "*Mary Ann*" from New-York—

36 BOXES TOBACCO—8s., assorted brands;

Daily expected per Dolphin—

19 casks Bright SUGAR,

20 do prime MOLASSES.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

Nov. 6 No. 10, *King street.*


## The Garland.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

### The World where we Would Dwell.

Where is the happy world,
The world where we would dwell?
I have seen it in a vision,
And my vision I did tell.
I will not speak of greener fields,
Or of more glorious skies—
Our mother earth around us,
In her quiet beauty lies.

And on this earth I see it—
The world where we would dwell,
Her common sunshine, hills, and streams,
Fields, valleys, please me well,
You heavens need not open,
With a sudden dazzling glow,
But the heart of man must open,
And with kindness overflow.

Behold our new world shining!
And what behold we there?
We see the signs of labor,
We see the marks of care,
We see old age, and funerals
And some with sickness wan,
And yet it is a paradise,
For man is lov'd by man.

The conflicts, with the elements,
The old and endless strife,
The wrestling with the soil for bread,
With sea, and air for life,
Are there; but all that can be done
And borne, can ne'er be told,
When friendly souls, each other,
In love and faith enfold.

Come! let us hail the better time;
Let all help one another,
Let every man, or rich, or poor,
Call every man his brother,
Then the world shall be a home once more,
For hate and strife shall cease,
And as far as spreads the sunshine,
Shall spread the fruits of peace.

—FTZ.—

## Miscellaneous.

### A VILLAGE CURATE.

The condition of the reformed church in Hungary does not by any means deserve the epithet of "brilliant," even in our own days; but the present village pastors are most enviably situated in comparison to their brethern of fifty years ago. Still the life of the Rev. Esaias Tengelyi, though full of privations, was rich in enjoyment. He loved his cottage, its straw covered roof, and the brown rafters of its ceiling. Sometimes, indeed, he wished to have the windows of his room a little larger, and he went even so far as to take the resolution of administering, at his own expense, to this drawback to the comforts of his home. The huge stove, too, which served also the purpose of an oven, made his room preposterously small, and on baking days it threw out a greater quantity of heat than was consistent with comfort. The neighbouring curates, whenever they came to pay their respects to the Rev. Esaias, were violent in their strictures upon the parish of Bard, for neglecting to provide their pastor's study with decent flooring: nay, more, the good man was seriously reproved, and earnestly adjured to follow the example of his brethern in office, who had successfully petitioned the synod respecting the gross indecency of pastoral clay floors. But Tengelyi could not be moved to stir in behalf of his house; perhaps he liked it better as it was. Its windows were, indeed, small; but then he had often sat by them reading the Scriptures; and they had seen the roses on his wife's cheek. The stove was large, of course it was—but in winter it offered a convenient and warm seat; and the clay floor of his study was the same on which his father's feet had trod, when he was meditating his sermons, while the son made his first attempt to stand on a pair of trembling little legs. After all, there was nothing like the window, the stove, and the floor, for a countless number of sweet and tender emotions were connected with them. Esaias Tengelyi was happy; he felt that the largest window, the smallest stove, and the most splendid floor of old oak, could not add to his happiness.

But that happiness could be lessened. The pastor's wife died, and the heart that had harboured so much bliss was henceforth the home of bitter sorrow. Tregelyi gave no words to his anguish, nor did he strive to add to or lessen his grief. But his friends felt that time was as nothing to the sorrow of his heart, and that his hopes and wishes were not on this side of the grave. His little son, Jonas, was the only tie which bound the old pastor to the world. The boy was but four years of age when his mother died—what would become of him if he were a so bereft of his father? People have scarcely a heart for their own children; how, then, is an orphan to fare for love? And the boy was most beautiful, when he cast his deep blue eyes upwards to the father's sad face! His voice had the tones of that dear voice which taught him his first words; his yellow locks were smooth and orderly, as if fresh from his mother's hands. What was to become of the child on this wide earth, and with no kindred, but his parents in the grave? Tengelyi would not be comforted, but a sense of his duty kept him alive.

Thus did the first years pass away. When Jonas had completed his eighth year, his father commenced his education. The old pastor's plan was extremely simple. He made the child ask questions, and answered them in a manner which was at once explicit and adapted to the boy's capacities. He had no idea of making his son a phenomenon; on the contrary, he did all in his power to limit his mental activity to a narrow circle, to prevent his being confused by a variety of subjects. The classical languages, as far as Jonas could understand them, and the rudiments of natural and political history, were all that old Esaias taught his son; they were all he thought necessary for that son's future vocation.

The poor curate's library contained but few books, but among them was a great treasure: namely, a copy of Plutarch—a relic of college life, with a portrait of the hero to each biography. This illustrated copy of Plutarch was the only book of its kind in the vicarage, and indeed in the village of Bard. Jonas passed many hours in looking at the solemn faces of the classic heroes, nor was it long before he knew all their names and actions; and though the old pastor regretted that the book was not an illustrated Bible, by which means he might impress upon his boy's mind the history and the deeds of the heroes of our faith, still his heart grew big with joy when the child expatiated on the virtues of Aristides, or this little cherks glowing at the will power of the death of Leonidas and Socrates. And old Esaias blessed the pagan author who wrote the book, and the college chum who made him a present of it, and even the very printer who had produced it.

At times, when old Tengelyi was from home, Jonas would follow his fancies through the dark shades of the woods. He would set on the ruins of Bard Castle, looking at the forest clad mountains and the wide distant plain, and there he sat and pondered until the sun went down and the evening breeze woke him from his dreams.

Children, when isolated,—that is to say, when they are deprived of the society of other children,—are apt to become dreamers; and this was young Tengelyi's case. His dreams were of a dangerous kind, and his conversation was such that his hearers became convinced of fate having destined that boy to be either very great or very wretched.

Old Esaias did not indeed suffer from these apprehensions. His son's enthusiasm, his hatred of tyranny, his love of his kind, proved nothing to old Tengelyi, but that Jonas would turn out a first-rate village pastor. He never dreamt of this enthusiasm being applied to other purposes than those of the pulpit; and he did all in his power to develop the talents of so hopeful a preacher. He enlarged on the sufferings of the poor and the cruelty of the rich; on the equality of mankind before God, and the duties we owe to our fellow-men.

Old Esaias Tengelyi continued meanwhile in his life of tranquillity and contentment. His humble dwelling grew still more quiet when his son left it; and the grey-headed pastor walked lonely among the fruit trees of his garden, where he formerly used to watch the gambols of his child; but the serenity of his mind was still the same. His life passed away like the course of a gentle stream which mixes with the ocean. Esaias was aware that his days were numbered; but there was nothing appalling in the thought. He was at peace with God and the world, and, though he grieved to leave his son, his soul yearned for her that had left him. His last remaining wish was to expire in the arms of his son. His wish was granted. Jonas returned to Bard, and a fortnight after his return his father was laid in the grave. The poor of Bard wept with Jonas, for they too were the old man's children. A simple stone with an inscription of rude workmanship (for the hands of poor peasants wrought it) marks the last resting-place of Esaias Tengelyi.—*The Village Notary: a Romance of Hungarian Life.*

### PICTURE OF AN IRISH VILLAGE.

It was a clear bright day in the second week of December, 18—, when the sound of martial music drew nearly every female inhabitant in the picturesque little town of ——, in the south of Ireland, to the windows of their houses in the main street; and many a fair and smiling face looked forth with cheeks rendered more rosy than usual by animation, and eyes sparkling with pleasure. The street, it being Saturday, a market day, was crowded by peasants, with their blue and grey frieze coats slung carelessly over their shoulders, a bright-coloured cotton or silk handkerchief passed once around their throats, with the ends floating, and their coarse felt hats, beneath which their broad and strongly-marked faces were seen excited into an expression half comic, half curious, as they eyed the portion of the regiment then marching into the town. The peasant women with their blue and red cloaks, some with the hoods drawn over their heads, while others, and chiefly those of the youthful part, wore simple white muslin caps, adorned with a gay-coloured ribbon, or a snowy dimity hood, from which their glowing cheeks and blue eyes peeped out to peculiar advantage, as half timid, half playful, like startled fawns, they drew near to the houses or behind the men placing these last as a sort of barrier between them and the soldiers. The stalls in the street, covered with rural merchandise, were partly drawn back to allow the regiment to pass; while here and there a frightened horse or cow rushed wildly among the throng, terrified at the sound of the loud drums and "ear-piercing fifes," and the sundry pigs on three legs, and fourth held up by the cord attached to it, and retained by the angry driver, pursued precisely the direction opposed to his wishes, he uttering curses not only loud but deep on its obstinacy. The hosts of the Great Globe and the New Inn stood on the steps of their respective doors, backed by a couple of waiters, anxious to win the officers to their houses. The Great Globe little answered to its high-sounding appellation. It was of small dimensions, built of red brick, of a very fiery hue; the door and window sashes were painted of a bright green, affording a striking contrast to its opposite neighbour—the New Inn. This last-named appeared to be the oldest house in the town, and not in the best possible state of repair. The host of the Great Globe was almost as rubicund in the face as his mansion, and, as if to render the resemblance still more striking, he wore green spectacles, to relieve an habitual inflammation of the eyes, was clothed in a bottle-green coat, a red waistcoat, and wore a flaxen wig. He of the New Inn was a tall lusty man, dressed in a faded brown coat, a drab waistcoat, and wore a black wig. Each of the hosts stood on the tiptoe of expectation, bowing low as the regiment marched on, followed by a numerous crowd of idle boys and girls, as well as by the fool, of which race every Irish town possesses at least one. The waiters of the rival houses partook of the peculiar characteristics of their employers both in their dress and appearance. Their manner, too, assimilated; for, while the master of the Great Globe expanded his lips into a broad smile of cordial welcome, closely imitated by the man and boy, styled waiters, standing behind him, he of the New Inn maintained a solemn gravity, only to be equalled by that of the two old men in sad-coloured suits, who, with soiled napkins in hand, bowed every time he did. And now the music of fifes and drums was changed for that of the full band, much to the delight of the hearers. The well-polished brazen instruments shone bright as gold in the sun; the negroes, with their clashing cymbals, white turbans, and gilt collars, attracted general admiration, mingled with some degree of alarm, among the women and children. The portly drum-major was pronounced by various groups to be the grandest gentleman of the whole; and as with head erect, protruded chest, and shoulders kept back, he strutted proudly on, occasionally throwing up his gilt-tipped staff in the air, and adroitly catching it again, shouts of approbation followed the feat. The colonel—an elderly, dignified-looking man—rode at the head of his regiment, gravely glancing from side to side at the strange scene through which he moved; his charger champing the bit of his bridle and keeping time to the music, much to the amazement of the spectators.—*Country Quarters, by the late Countess of Blessington.*

### HAPPINESS, OUR BEING'S END AND AIM.

"I don't know that," said my father; "I have never yet found in life one man who made happiness his end and aim. One wants to gain a fortune, another to spend it—one to get a place, another to build a name; but they all know very well that it is not happiness they search for. No utilitarian was ever satisfied by self-interest, poor man, when he sat down to scribble his unpopular conclusions to prove self-interest universal. And as to that notable distinction—between self-interest vulgar and self interest enlightened—the more self-interest is enlightened, the less we are influenced by it. If you tell the young man who has written a fine book, or made a fine speech, that he will not be any happier for his attain to the fame of Milton, or the power of Pitt, and that, for the sake of his own happiness, he had much better cultivate a farm, live in the country, and postpone to the last the days of dyspepsia and gout, he will answer you fairly—'I am quite as sensible of that as you are. But I am not thinking whether or not I shall be happy. I have made up my mind to be, if I can, a great author or a prime minister.' So it is with all the active sons of the church. To push on is the law of nature. And you can no more say to men and nations than to children, "Sit still, and don't wear out your shoes!" "Then," said Trevanion, "if I tell you I am not happy, your only answer is, that I obey an inevitable law." "No! I don't say that it is an inevitable law that man should be happy; but it is an inevitable law that a man, in spite of himself, should live for something more than his own happiness. He cannot live in himself, or for himself, however egotistical he may try to be. Every desire he has links him with others. Man is not a machine—he is a part of one." "True, brother, he is a soldier, not an army," said Captain Roland. "Life is a drama, not a monologue," pursued my father. "Drama is derived from a Greek verb, signifying *to do.* Every actor in the drama has something to do, which helps on the progress of the whole; that is the object for which the author created him. Do your part, and let the great play go on." "Ah!" said Trevanion briskly, "but to *do* that part is the difficulty. Every actor helps to the catastrophe, and yet must do his part without knowing how all is to end. Shall he help the curtain to fall on a tragedy or a comedy? Come, I will tell you the one secret of my public life, that which explains all its failures (for in spite of my position I have failed) and its regrets—*I want conviction!*" "Exactly," said my father; "because to every question there are two sides, and you look at them both." "You have said it," answered Trevanion, smiling also. "For public life a man should be one-sided; he must act with a party, and a party insists that the shield is silver, when, if it will take the trouble to turn the corner, it will see that the reverse of the shield is gold. Woe to the man that makes that discovery alone, while the party is still swearing that the shield is silver, and that not once in his life, but every night." "You have said quite enough to convince me that you ought not to belong to a party, but not enough to convince me why you should not be happy," said my father. "Do you remember," said Sir Sedley Beaudesert, "an anecdote of the first Duke of Portland? He had a gallery in the great stable of his villa in Holland, where a concert was given once a week, to *cheer and amuse* his horses. I have no doubt the horses thrived all the better for it. What Trevanion wants is a concert once a week. With him it is always saddle and spur. Yet, after all, who would not envy him? If life be a drama, his name stands high in the play bill, and is printed in capitals on the walls."—*The Caxtons, by Sir E. L. Bulwer.*

*(From the Toronto Colonist.)*

CITY OF TORONTO.—The improvements in this city, during the past few years, have been great, and compare favourably with those of any other town or city, in similar circumstances, on this continent. Streets have been laid out, drained, macadamized, paved, and otherwise improved. Gas and Water Works have been erected, and the comforts of the inhabitants greatly increased thereby. In the erection of buildings, whether for private dwellings, places of business, public institutions, churches, or other purposes, more than ordinary attention has been paid to convenience, accommodation, and architectural beauty. And as regards regularity, the streets and public avenues are probably more pleasing and agreeable to the eye, than those of any other city in the Province, or perhaps on the continent. The main thoroughfare, King-street, has been uniformly admired by strangers, particularly from the old world. The system of thorough drainage that has been adopted by the Corporation, has tended greatly to the promotion of health; and from a small, swampy town, as York was in 1826, with only 4719 inhabitants, Toronto has risen to be a large and very healthy city, well drained and ventilated, possessing, in 1850, a population of 25,000 souls, and upwards. In 1834, the town of York was incorporated, under the name of the City of Toronto, and since then its progress has been remarkable. The city is favourably situated, being surrounded by a very fertile and well settled country, extending on either side along the banks of the Lake Ontario, and penetrating backwards to the shores of Lakes Simcoe and Huron. A more fertile tract of land, of equal extent, is not to be found on this Continent, and for steadiness in their industrial pursuits, the inhabitants are not surpassed, neither are they excelled in the possession of the material comforts of life. The continued and uninterrupted daily influx of farm produce to our market, during the year, is satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the people. Another very favourable circumstance for Toronto, is the fine harbour which it possesses—the best on the north shore of Lake Ontario, always accessible, and sufficiently capacious to afford shelter for the whole fleet of the Lakes and the River St. Lawrence. This harbour has been formed by nature, and the Island by which the Bay is sheltered, from the main sea of Ontario, is probably the most remarkable formation along its shores. Millions of money expended in the attempt by the most eminent Engineers, would have failed to construct a harbour, equally convenient and commodious, as that with which Toronto is by nature so fortunately supplied. The city is well supported by the industry of the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The University and the superior schools established here, attract many to the place. The Courts of Law for the Upper Province, being centred here, contribute very considerably to the prosperity of the city; and should the Seat of Government be permanently fixed here, important advantages must inevitably flow from it. But, the prosperity of Toronto is not confined to these elements alone. Besides the imports of merchandize which are yearly drawn from other countries, for the use of the inhabitants, and the exports of produce which are yearly sent away from our port, amounting in value to many thousands of pounds—there are various establishments of manufactures growing up, even under disadvantageous circumstances, which contribute their share to the prosperity of the city and country generally, and which would do so much more largely, under such legislative encouragement as is extended to similar enterprises in those countries where they prosper most. That is a subject for the consideration of our legislators.

VANITY OF HUMAN LIFE.—Let me give you a specimen of this fact. Lord Chesterfield, who taught his son every on ward elegance, but forgot to teach him the cultivation of inward graces—who preferred the gentleman to the Christian, and courtesy of manner to purity of morals—made the experiment of his theory, and witnessed the result. He thus writes at the age of sixty-six:—"I have recently read 'Solomon' with a kind of sympathetic feeling. I have been as wicked and as vain, though not as wise, as he; but I am now old enough, and wise enough, to feel and attest the truth of his reflection—'All is vanity and vexation of spirit.'" Let me give you another instance, of which you have doubtless all heard. The celebrated Madame Malibran, the most accomplished vocalist and singer that perhaps ever appeared in our country—one day, as she returned from a splendid circle, where she was the object of universal and marked admiration, and where she seemed the very personification of all that can make one happy, she was congratulated by one who saw the admiration she had excited, and heard the applause with which she was received. She immediately burst into tears, and said, "I am but a poor opera singer, and I am no more." A singer, whose performances have recently made a very great impression on the public mind, and whose personal purity and worth are equal to her artistic talents, made the remark to a friend of mine, who told me of it—"It is not me that they admire, but my voice; and that cannot make me happy, though it gives them delight." Let me give you a yet more striking specimen in Goethe, one of the most accomplished geniuses that Europe ever produced. This celebrated German poet, orator, historian, made this observation at the close of his life—"They have called me the child of fortune; nor have I any reason to complain of the events of my life, yet it has been nothing but labour and sorrow; and in seventy-five years I have not had four weeks of true comfort."—*Dr. Cumming's Apocalyptic Sketches.*

WAILING OF THE JEWS OVER THEIR LOST TEMPLE.—The Mahometan Mosque of St. Omar occupies the site of the ancient Jewish Temple, and is surrounded by a lofty massive wall, which none but Mahometans are allowed to enter. The Jews have purchased the privilege of repairing on Friday afternoons to the exterior of a very ancient portion of this wall, there to bewail the fate of their Temple. I was present on one of those occasions, and a more impressive scene I have seldom witnessed. I found collected a large number of both sexes and of all ages and conditions. Most of them were seated on the pavement in the shadow of the wall, and were engaged either in reciting from the Book of the Law, or in repeating to themselves prayers and ejaculations. The sorrow of desolate hearts was depicted in every countenance. Soon they all joined in a dirge of indescribable mournfulness, after which they rose, and, leaning against the wall with their faces inwards, they read from the Law, repeatrd another dolorous chant, and then motionless and silent, all remained absorbed in their own prayers and meditations. The matron and the maid, the boy and the gray-headed man, the rich in sumptuous robes and the poor in filthy rage, all alike seemed oppressed with a sense of desertion and burdened with misery. I turned from the spot, and left them alone with their misery, struck as I had never been struck before by the history and fate of the chosen people of God.—*Scenes in the East.*

WOMAN'S CONSTANCY.—The every-day companion, the fire-side friend!—*that* is the noblest imagination which can discover some new charm in the most familiar face!—some new music in the most familiar voice, some new virtue in the most closely studied and best known character! *All constancy is strength*; all inconstancy—hear it, ye scoffers, who pride yourself on what you fancy is a delicate epicureanism of taste, and a poetical love of variety and of change—*all inconstancy is weakness!* The clinging devotion, you are haughtily pleased to recognise in woman, even while you affect to despise it, does not always arise from blindness to your faults, grovelling passion for your persons, or the weak reliance of the parasite plant, that clings to the noble tree it adorns and destroys. No! you are often loved (little as you deem it) because you need so much the comfort, the *protection*, the watchful tenderness of woman's love!—Because, however gifted, lofty, and independent may seem the man she loves, woman knows and feels, that the world *will* forsake, its objects disappoint, man rival and betray, and that *he*, the mighty and the scornful, has nothing *real* to depend upon but woman's love, nothing *firm* to cling to but woman's constancy, nothing of certain shelter, but woman's bosom!—*Courtship and Wedlock.*

DESTRUCTION OF BISHOP'S ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, OFF SCILLY.—Amongst the disasters which occurred in the terrific gale, lately, was the total destruction of the Bishop's Rock Lighthouse, off Scilly, the erection of which was rapidly approaching completion. The rock is situated about eight or ten miles westward of the Land's End. As to the immediate cause which produced the disaster, of course no definite information can as yet be obtained. All that is known is, that on the Tuesday night the Lighthouse was standing. On the following morning, not a trace of its existence was visible upon the turbid mass of waters on whose surface it had before risen as a warning beacon.—The lighthouse was formed of cast iron columns, braced and stayed with wrought iron rods. The columns were sunk into the rock; and the surmise is, that in penetrating the rock for this purpose, some fissure of which the engineer might not have been aware, has been rendered a source of that insecurity, of which we now record the result; and that the rock, with the lighthouse upon it has been swept away by the fury of the waters.—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE PROGRESS OF LIFE.—Men rejoice when the sun is risen, they rejoice also when it goes down, whilst they are unconscious of the decay of their own lives. Men rejoice on seeing the face of a new season, as at the arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless the revolution of seasons is the decay of human life. Fragments of driftwood meeting in the wide ocean, continue together a little space; thus parents, wives, children, relatives, friends, and riches, remain with us for a short time—then separate, and the separation is inevitable. No mortal can escape the common lot; he who mourns for his departed relatives has no power to cause them to return. One standing on the road would readily say to a number of persons passing by, I will follow ye. Why, then, should a person grieve when journeying the same road, which has been assuredly trodden by all his forefathers? Life resembles a cataract rushing down with irresistible impetuosity. Knowing the end of life is death, every right-minded man ought to pursue that which is connected with happiness, and ultimate bliss.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

ASPECT OF DEATH IN CHILDHOOD.—To me few things appear so beautiful as a very young child in its shroud. The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amongst the cold terrors of death—crimeless, and fearless, that little mortal has passed alone under the shadow, and explored the mystery of dissolution. There is death in its sublimest and purest image—no hatred, no hypocrisy, no suspicion, no care for the morrow ever darken d that little face; death has come lovingly upon it; there is nothing cruel, or harsh, in its victory. The yearnings of love, indeed, cannot be stilled; for the prattle, and smiles, and all the little world of thoughts that were so delightful, are gone forever. Awe, too, will overcast us in its presence—for we are looking on death; but we do not fear for the little, lonely, voyager—for the child has gone, simple and trusting, into the presence of its all-wise Father; and of such, we know, is the kingdom of Heaven.—*Dublin University Mag.*

MAHOMET'S PREACHINGS.—His definition of charity embraced the wide circle of kindness. "Every good act," he would say, "is charity. Your smiling in your brother's face is charity; an exhortation of your fellow man to virtuous deeds is equal to almsgiving; your putting a wanderer in the right road is charity; your assisting the blind is charity; your removing stones, and thorns, and other obstructions from the road is charity; your giving water to the thirsty is charity. A man's true wealth hereafter is the good he does in this world to his fellow-man. When he dies, people will say, 'What property has he left behind him?' But the angels who examine him in the grave will ask, 'What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?'"—*Washington Irving's Life of Mahomet.*

CHARACTER.—Character will always operate. There may be little culture—slender abilities—no property—no position in society; still, if there be a character of sterling excellence, it will command influence. It will secure respect, and produce impression; besides, who knows in what it may result? Therefore, let *all* pay the utmost attention to character: nothing is more important.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

## REMINISCENCES,

Respectfully dedicated to the Members of the New-Brunswick Bar, by their loving friend,
RICHARD FEN.

'Oft with delight I've pondered o'er
Judge Blackstone's learned pages;
He was a chief, in days of yore,
Who ranked among the sages.

And long before the learned Judge,
Lived Strower, and Coke, and Skinner,
The first was dry—I burnt the next,
To cook an office dinner.

And *Ashurst* too—was *very* dry,
And *Butler*—fond of cattle,
And *Gose*—a living skeleton,
Once spoke of—"waging battle."

Their judgments still were very good,
When suitors went before them—
Although their "advisari vult"
Was held in great "terrorem."

And Bracton wise and Britton deep,
Have gone "ad respondendum,"
Of legal lore, they'd "quantum suff,"
"Ad satisfaciendum."

On "free and common soccage" too,
They wrote without alloy—
And plainly shewed at "feudal" law,
The nature of "de droit."

No "crassa negligentia,"
Even in an "ipse dixit,"
Could e'er be proved against these men,
No how that they could fix it.

They spoke of blood and "ventre" too,
Each like a learned Surgeon;
And dwelt like "Sayer" upon the fact,
Of cooking "Royal" sturgeon.

On "free-bench" often I have sat,
And studied "bincum, bancum;"
And wept while reading the lament
Of the "widow's crincum crancum."

And marked the "Steward"—feeling man—
Just whisper in her ear,
"Mulier manus in pecun"—
But beware again, my dear."

And then the "ram," a sable "black,"
Delighted at the "tacto;"
Relieved from sin—a heavy load—
By the widow's "parco tracto."

I've read in "tomes," in mystery wrapt,
And scarcely thought it lawful;
They spoke of "modus terræ—vel agri,"
And other things, most awful.

On "Re. fa. lo." I puzzled long,
Yet stupid all in vain;
I thought 'twas meant for "Fa. sol. la,"
Then sung with might and main.

And "jetson, flotson, ligan," too,
They proved a very bore;
I threw the subject overboard,
When I was half seas o'er.

The law of "rents" I often read,
And thought "de bene esse;"
It proved so tame, I lost all claim
To the "termini incresse."

"Non est inventus," are old saws,
Since Law has met Amendment;
And suitors now must make appear,
The truth at first "intendment."

Hurrah! for litigation, boys,
With 'practice" cheap and plain;
The "mul on arbitrium," now
Will ne'er be plead again.

And juries hence must do the work,
Once settled by our neighbors:
"Sic volo sic jubeo" no more shall ease
Their interesting labors.

All "debt" will be in "detinue,"
So light is the "retainer;"
Yet many bills will "remanend,"
And leave a small "remainder."

"Interest reipublicæ,
Ut sit finis litium,"
But now no debt will e'er be paid,
Without its "ad justitiam."

"Caveat emptor," once the cry,
But "caveat" now the vendor.
Since costs are taxed so very low,
No man will make a tender.

On "salvage" claims, I've often seen,
The costs so shocking be,
That "Proctors" made an *awful wreck*
Of a "derelict" at sea.

Yet "civil" lawyers richly earn,
A *scale* of generous fees;
For well they like to save a *pike*
From the dangers of the seas.

The law of "*bail ment*" practis'd oft
In most marvellous some;
Of a sure such—it casts a damp
On many boat excursions.

The "mariners" dog for Grand Lake coal,
A *major* Fido rather;
Of age your son is said to be
Which he can lick his father.

Our rule of "marriage settlement,"
Is plain to understand;
The "portion" here is said to be
Like that of Newfoundland.

Our Gaol is set apart,
To keep *poor debtors* in:
To hold a man *who burns a house*,
It never can begin.

Now tradesmen all, take my advice,
And ease your minds of woe;
Hold on forever to your *quid*,
Unless you get a *quo*.

[FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.]

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—SPEECH OF MR ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—There was a public meeting at the mansion house of the city of Westminster, held on the 21st February, for the purpose of considering measures relative to the great exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, in the year 1851.—The High Bailiff presided, and many distinguished noblemen, among whom were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishops of London and Oxford, many of the foreign ambassadors and other distinguished persons. The following resolution was the second opening of the proceedings:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the proposal of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to hold an exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, in 1851, is entitled to the cordial co-operation of all classes, as tending to the advancement of our agriculture, manufactures, and trade, and to the development of the resources of the British nation, its colonies, and dependencies."

It was seconded by the Earl of Carlisle, who was followed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys the French Minister, who offered the second resolution in favor of peaceful intercourse, and was seconded by the Bishop of London.

A resolution of thanks to the Queen for her countenance was passed, and then the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador, offered the fourth resolution, recommending its adoption in a long speech.—The resolution expresses an earnest wish that all foreign nations will cordially promote the endeavors of England to carry out an undertaking in which all nations have an interest.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister at London, seconded the resolution. He had observed with deep interest the commencement and progress of this great proposed international industrial convention. He had watched it from its inception, and he begged to say that the mind that conceived this great project, as well as the individuals who had nearly consummated the preliminary arrangements, demanded his most profound respect and admiration. (Cheers.) He appeared there as the representative of a youthful but great nation. (Cheers.) He came there to offer his thanks to Prince Albert and the British people for the magnanimous and glorious opportunity they gave to all mankind to come here upon this occasion. Upon the part of the people of the United States he came here to stretch out the hand of fellowship to the British people. He looked upon this great proposed convention as tending to something more than merely to improve ourselves in the industrial arts. He looked upon it as a great world's practical peace convention. (Loud cheers.) What was required at this period but international communication? (Cheers.) Let the people of all nations see each other face to face. Let the nations of the earth meet here in a country renowned in arts, in literature, in science, in almost everything that elevated the condition of man. It was becoming in this nation that it should make this proposition; and it commended itself to him by the fact that it was likely to become diffused throughout the world, that it was not selfish, but broad as the world itself. (Cheers.) So far as the people of the United States were concerned he was quite sure that they would receive the proposition, not only with favor, but with gratitude. (Cheers.) Although young, he believed that they would present the produce of their ingenuity and labor here; and, what was more, he believed that the men of the United States who should have wrought the articles to be presented would present themselves here also to the British people. (Cheers.) He did not apprehend that in the arts, or the sciences applied to art, the people of the United States could teach the old states of Europe much; but they could come here and learn; though at the same time he believed that they might present something that would be commended by their noble ancestors, and such as they would not be ashamed to recognize as the production of their children on the other side of the water. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon this great scheme as introducing into the world an era such as had never before occurred. He might truly say he was not over sanguine with regard to the results of this exhibition; but unless he were greatly mistaken the world would agree that this great meeting, which it should take place, would recognize the dignity of labor, promote commerce, and become the great civilizer of man; for not a ship sailed from this or any other country laden with the products of art and labor but was a missionary for the civilization of mankind. (Hear, hear.) He was a promoter of peace and goodwill to man. (Hear, hear.) It was, in his judgment, the true policy of the whole world to maintain peace, and he repeated that it was only necessary for the nations of the earth to understand each other by meeting together to ensure the preservation of enduring peace. (Cheers.) In conclusion he begged to express his thanks on the part of the people of the United States for this noble project of international communication. (Loud cheers.)

This resolution was then carried; also one advocating the advantages to science of the proposed exhibition moved by Lord Brougham and seconded by Baron Van de Weyer the Belgium minister; another on the general benefits which will accrue to the working classes moved by the Bishop of Oxford, and seconded by Lord Ashley, and another providing for a subscription for expenses. At the close of the meeting subscriptions to the amount of £2000 were received.

*From the London Times. Feb. 6.*

ENGLISH VENTURES TO CALIFORNIA.—The following letter has been forwarded to us for publication by Mr. George Offor, jun., shipbroker of this city, addressed to the owners of the bark *Chance* in Captain T. M. Wrangles, who arrived at San Francisco on the 23d November last, being the second ship dispatched from London for the "Gold regions:"—

"San Francisco, Nov. 30, 1849.

"Sir—I beg to inform you by the first opportunity of the arrival of your vessel, after a passage of 163 days, all well. We anchored here on the 23d instant.

"As to California news, I scarcely know where to commence—a person on his first arrival is completely bewildered—to give you any correct idea of where I have at last got to is beyond my power.—To sum up all, I should say, that if you gave credit to the reports from this place at the time of our sailing, they are not the least exaggerated; for instance, run-away sailors receive $10 per day, and carpenters $16, with plenty of employment. There are here now in port above 250 sail of vessels, very few of them indeed in employment, being deserted by their crews. Wages to Europe, or other parts are $150 per month for seamen. Under such inducements they clear out immediately on their arrival. Part of my crew are yet on board, and say they intend remaining, but of course I have to pay them extra; there is no dependence on them, and I have no doubt but they will soon be off. It is hoped as soon as the bad and wet weather sets in sailors and labour will be more reasonable, as thousands will have to leave the diggings. This is our only chance of getting away again. Our bricks will have a good profit; beer pays well; coals are scarce, and enormously high; but nothing pays so well as lumber; in fact, building materials are invaluable. Provisions just now are very high, pork is $50 per barrel; flour $25; last week it was $50; so there is no dependence on those latter articles; but the former will, for some time, be in great demand. Houses are springing up in all directions. It is a wonderful place, but a very uncomfortable one. Men here soon accumulate immense sums, and soon loose them again. Speculation is carried on to the utmost; gambling is truly awful to witness; dollars and gold in bars and dust are piled in heaps on their tables; valuable goods of all descriptions lie about the streets for want of warehouses; yet there is no robbery going on—in fact, it is not worth a man's time to steal, labour being so high. Such is but a poor description of San Francisco. This is far from being a safe harbour, in winter particularly, there being so many ships. Nor is the town at all healthy, the inhabitants suffering from fever and ague, and dysentery. In fact, with all their gold, there is much misery and wretchedness. Thousands would be glad to be in their old homes, but their constitutions are so shattered they are not fit for the undertaking. I must now close this letter, hoping to give you some more cheering prospects for the *Chance* by next mail."

ROYAL KINDNESS.—We are happy in being able to state that the Queen has been pleased to give the sum of £20 a year, from the privy purse, towards the support of a school which was opened some time ago by a few benevolent parties, in a destitute district in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. We understand also that her Majesty has considerately provided comfortable cottages and gardens for several poor families, whose old and frail habitations have been cleared away to make room for some improvements near to the Castle.—*Scotch paper.*

The fund for promoting female emigration has now reached nearly £20,000.

The Earl of Airlie will be the new representative peer for Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Cadzlow. The Earl of Airlie is a liberal.

Commander Hay, who commanded the expedition which destroyed the fleet of Chinese pirates under Seapin-tsei, has been promoted to the rank of captain.

A WEASEL'S LARDER.—Talk of catching a weasel asleep, one was *napped* in a hen-house near Newmarket, on Tuesday. When drawn out, his larder was found to contain twenty-five larks, four bullfinches, two redwings, one partridge, and four mice.—*Bury Post paper.*

The Rev. Dr. Gilly having delivered an excellent lecture on "Cottage Life" at the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute, was requested to publish it, and assented. On this the Rev. Dr. Parkes, a Gateshead minister, remarked that he feared Dr. Gilly was more disinterested and self-forgetting than a certain bishop, who, being asked to print a sermon, said "No, no! that sermon has served me many a good turn, and I intend that it shall serve me many more."

# The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 19, 1850.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.—Our citizen readers will bear in mind, that on Tuesday the 2d of April next, they will be called upon to exercise their electoral franchise, in choosing the Aldermen and Councillors for the ensuing year; and as this will be the first Election under the AMENDED CHARTER, which requires the subsequent Election of the MAYOR by and from the Members of the Corporate Body, our citizens should carefully select such individuals as Aldermen and Councillors as may be in all respects eligible to the Mayoral Office.

The adjourned Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, which was opened in this City on Tuesday last, terminated its sittings on Saturday. On Tuesday, Mr George V. Noonan, Deputy Sheriff and Gaoler, was tried before his Honor Judge Street, on an indictment for negligently permitting the escape from the Gaol of William Dunbar, a prisoner under conviction for the double crime of arson and perjury. The Jury being of unanimous opinion that the escape arose from the insecurity of the Gaol, returned a verdict of acquittal without leaving their box.—W. Wright, Esq., Advocate General conducted the case on behalf of the Crown; W. J. Ritchie, Esq. for the defence.

On Wednesday and Thursday, four boys, Thomas Rustage, Frederick Dunham, John McFeyer and Charles Dawney, were tried before his Honor Judge Parker, for stealing copper and other articles from Steamboats and Stores in the City. Rustage was discharged by proclamation. The other three were found guilty, and on Saturday were sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary with hard labour. In passing sentence, his Honor the Judge remarked, that it was the object of the Court that the prisoners, all of whom are young lads, should be taught a trade during their confinement, and thereby be enabled, after the expiration of their term of imprisonment, to procure for themselves an honest livelihood.

On Friday, Patrick Joyce was tried for receiving part of the property stolen by the above named boys, and which was found on his premises. He was acquitted by the Jury.

On the same day, (says the Courier) James H. Hennigar, a lad in the employ of Messrs. Lockhart & Co., was put upon his trial for embezzling money from his employers. The principal witness was George W. Pitts, a fellow-clerk in the store, who stated that they had, on several occasions, sold hats and caps, and divided part of the money between themselves. Objections were raised to the indictment, by Messrs. Bayard and Thomson, who conducted the defence, and several witnesses having given the prisoners a good character, the Jury, after a few minutes' consideration, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Courts of Quarter Sessions and Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for this City and County, were opened this morning; His Honor the Recorder presiding.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.—Last Thursday evening, in the Centenary Chapel, the Third Lecture of the Course on the Evidences of Christianity was delivered by the Rev. Mr Casewell. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the attendance was very good. The Lecture was well composed, and gave general satisfaction.

The Revenue Bill of last year, passed the Assembly without alteration, on the 11th inst. by a vote of 23 to 10. The opponents were composed of free traders and high protectionists united.

It is stated that the Committee on Fisheries has unanimously resolved to report a Bill for granting bounties to vessels engaged in the fisheries, as well for the purpose of encouraging the trade, as with the view of taking the sense of the Legislature upon the propriety of yielding to the prohibition conveyed in Earl Grey's despatch on the subject of bounties, to which there is said to be much opposition. The debate on this exciting question will create much interest.

ANOTHER VESSEL FOR CALIFORNIA.—The fine Brigantine *Lion*, of 112 tons, Capt. E. Hooper, sailed for San Francisco on Saturday last. She is owned by Capt. W. G. Bowne, of the steamer Commodore, and Capt. Hooper, and loaded by them on their own account; the cargo consisting of house frames, boards, shingles, smoked herrings, coals, &c., and valued at about £200 sterling.—Mrs. Hooper and child, Capt. Carlsholm, late of Mr Whitney's steamer, and Mr. Geo. Grassie, Jr. of Annapolis, N. S., are passengers in the Lion, and several young men of the city are included among the crew. We wish them all an expeditious and pleasant passage, and abundant success on their arrival at those distant shores.

A seizure of about 800 gallons of American Spirits was made last week by the Provincial Revenue Officers. Seven hogsheads brandy, containing over 1000 gallons, were also seized at Indian Island, on the 9th inst. it having been previously exported from this port under bond, and landed there.

*Great Fire at Buffalo.*—A fire broke out in Stewart's Globe Saloon, Buffalo, on the 10th inst. which, with the American Hotel, Bloomer Hall, Lafayette St. Church, Metzler's Stables, and 15 or 20 other buildings, including stores and dwelling houses, were consumed. Loss estimated at about $300,000.

A distressing Accident occurred at Messrs. Allison & Spurr's Mills, at Milford, on Friday, causing the death of Mr. John M'Cordick, Superintendent. While employed in the lower part of the Mill, his hand accidentally caught in the belt, which drew him in contact with the machinery causing injuries that resulted in death. He survived the accident two hours. Mr. M'Cordick was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and four children; he had been employed in the above establishment six years, was a very worthy man, and esteemed and respected by all who knew him.—*Courier.*

We understand that the Directors of the Central Fire Insurance Company of Fredericton, have authorized their Agent in this City, Mr. George Thomas, to make a donation of Ten Pounds to the Volunteer Engine Company, No. 5, in aid of the fund for the purchase of a new Engine.—*ib.*

A melancholy accident happened in Carleton on Saturday morning last, in the Ship Yard of Messrs. Stackhouse & McLauchlan. As some of the men employed there were preparing to throw a ship keel over, it canted over, and accidentally struck a young named Wallace Addison, aged nearly sixteen years, who expired within ten minutes of the sad accident. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. James S. Addison, of the former place. He has left parents, with numerous relatives and friends to whom he was much endeared, to mourn their loss.—[New Bruns.

Business never passed through by the Legislature of this Province, so rapidly as during the present session. The cause of this despatch is, the mode adopted, of working so hard by committees.—*Fred. Reporter.*

PORT OF FREDERICTON.—Yesterday a message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was brought down to the House of Assembly by the Hon. Attorney General, accompanied by two despatches from Earl Grey, which His Excellency had received on that day. The first despatch, which was read at the Clerk's table, settles the question of Fredericton being a free port. Foreign vessels can now come from any part of the world to discharge and load cargoes at this Port, and from the tenor of the despatch we cannot help thinking that the inhabitants of this City are deeply indebted to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, and to his advisers, for the prompt and successful action which has been had upon their petition, praying for the boon which has now been granted. The beneficial effects of this arrangement may not be apparent for some time, but the way is now clear and a foundation laid for the future commercial prosperity of this town, which the enterprise and perseverance of its inhabitants will, doubtless, turn to a good account.

The second despatch related exclusively to Post Office affairs.—*Head Quarters, March 12.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We learn from late Newfoundland papers, that Oliver Goldsmith, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, a gentleman well known in this community, recently delivered a lecture on the History, Habits, Laws, and Peculiarities of the Canucas, to the good folk of Saint John's.

THE RAIL ROAD.—Our community have been more than usually excited during the last week upon the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Rail Road. The project of the Hon. G. R. Cogswell, published in our last issue, has commenced such in the judgment of the thinking portion of the community, . . . There is that which strikes enterprise as at the simplest, its features and practical details operations. Each share is proposed to be £100—50,000 of these are to represent the capital necessary. The Colonies having pledged themselves to pay the interest required to raise this sum, or the greater portion of it, this pledge is expected to continue, and to be the required guarantee to capitalists who shall advance the money. Now the Provinces, it is proposed, shall take a portion of the stock, and individuals the remainder, and the entire lands lying upon the site of the route are to constitute in reality a BONUS to the stockholders.—Croston Uniacke, Esq. has taken up the subject, and is agitating the city—we hope with good effect. We verily believe that his efforts to promote this measure are of the most commendable and disinterested character. Those who may not agree with his views in toto, should not therefore withdraw their countenance. Let every gentleman in the community who can put his ideas upon paper, promote the measure with his pen, and we will contribute all the possible available space of our journal to promulge them. Let others advocate it in their counting-houses and parlours. We know of nothing more desirable than the erection of this Rail Road.—*Halifax Recorder.*

At the forty-fifth annual general meeting of the Bread-street branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on Wednesday, it was stated that the receipts of the Parent Society for the past year have been £95,933, its payments £88,831, its engagements more than £67,000, its distribution of Bibles, 1,107,518.

The Quebec Building Society held its second monthly meeting last night, at the large room of the St. George's Hotel which was filled. Seventeen shares of £100 each, were sold at an average bonus of upwards of £42 10s.—the lowest being £40, and the highest £45 per cent. The number of shareholders, we are informed, is now between eleven and twelve hundred, being the largest in Canada.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Colonel Prince, M. P. for Essex, has come out in the Amherstburgh *Courier* with a long letter, on the state of the country, in which he declares that he is against the Annexation Manifesto, but is decidedly in favour of Independence; his earnest desire being "to see all the noble Provinces of British North America confederated, and that one great nation should spring therefrom,"&c.—*Canada paper.*

THE ARMY.—*7th Royals.*—This Regiment is under orders for Portsmouth, and will be relieved by the 88th from Barbadoes. The 38th Regiment will furnish the detachments to relieve the 97th at the outposts. The 97th will shortly proceed to New Brunswick to relieve the 1st Royals, ordered to this Garrison.—*Halifax Recorder.*

WAR OFFICE, Feb 15.—1st Regiment of Foot.—H. G. Scrope, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Minchin, appointed to the 70th foot; W. Bellew, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase; vice Munro appointed to the 53d foot. Feb. 22.—Ensign John C. Pugh to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lloyd, promoted to the 1st West India Regiment.

FIRE IN LONDON.—A destructive conflagration took place in London on the morning of the 7th Feb., in the extensive timber yard near Westminster Bridge, and extended to eight large houses to York road, which were levelled with the ground. The loss exceeded that of any similar catastrophe which has visited the metropolis for many years past. The atmosphere was very brilliantly illuminated by the reflection of the flames, and about half past 1 o'clock, almost every metropolitan church steeple might have been clearly discerned. The new Houses of Parliament, with their exquisite Gothic tracery, seen from Hungerford Bridge, formed one of the finest pictures it is possible to imagine.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM CARSON.—We regret sincerely to announce the death of Mr. William Carson, Shipbroker and Timber-merchant, of St John's-quay, in this City, which took place in London, on the 13th instant. Mr. Carson has occupied, for many years, a most creditable position in connexion with the trade of Dublin. The vast quantity of colonial goods consigned to his care, proved the unlimited confidence reposed in him by exporters in the British North American Colonies. Amongst the mercantile community in this City, as well as in the maritime ports of England, his persevering enterprise and unblemished integrity were highly appreciated. Zealously devoting himself to commercial pursuits, Mr. Carson never took any obtrusive part in politics; but he had been through life a man of large and liberal views, and, in every respect, had been a most valuable member of society. All ranks, sects and parties thronged to pay the last respect to his memory, as so large a funeral cortege is not remembered for any private individual—numbering, as it did, one hundred carriages, many of them private, and more than sixty cars, together with a large number walking.—*Dublin Paper, Feb. 21.*

The gross value of the chapel property of the Wesleyans, amounts to near y £8,000,000.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.—*Philadelphia*, March 10.—We have received by the arrival of the bark Thos. Dallett, advices from Laguayra to the 22d ult.

The Earl of Dundonald, Commander-in-chief of British West India squadron, had sent a vessel of war from Trinidad to Laguayra, to demand indemnity for the outrages committed on the British subjects during the revolution.

Mr. Wilson, the British Consul at Laguayra, had made known the command, and had given fourteen days notice for the authorities to consider the matter, at the expiration of which period, if a satisfactory answer was not given, the coast would be blockaded, and the town of Laguayra bombarded.

Ten days had elapsed when the Dallett sailed.

We learn that a British sloop-of-war, with Admiral Cockburn on board, was lying off that port, and that three other British vessels of war were at Trinidad.

Gen. Paez continued in prison, but he expected his liberation soon, at the instance of the British Admiral.

Business was without the least improvement.

Very rich diggings have been discovered near Maxwell's Creek, on the north side of the Mercedes. The supply of gold is very plentiful.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MONDAY, March 11.—The Council went into consideration of a Bill which came up from the Lower House, on the issue of Treasury Notes, which after a short conversation in which all disclaimed its relationship, was postponed for three months.

The next Bill disposed of was a very long one under the charge of Hon. Mr. Hazen, in relation to the Police and other local laws of the city of St. John. This Bill was passed with amendments.

The Hon. Solicitor General reported a Bill relating to the protection of the Electric Telegraph Wires in this Province. He explained the necessity of this Bill, in consequence of there being no law applicable to that subject in the Province.

The Council next passed the following Bills in committee:—

A Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Buoys and Beacons.

A Bill to increase the stock of the St. John Water Company.

A Bill to enable the trustees of the church of Scotland for the Parish of St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte, to sell certain lands, and vest the proceeds in other lands.

A Bill for an assessment in the County of Charlotte, in order to relieve the County.

And a Bill for the Naturalization of Aliens.

The Council next proceeded to the consideration of a Bill to consolidate the law on the value of coins, and establish a legal tender in this Province. A short debate followed the introduction of this Bill; the Hon. Mr. Hill commending that instead of the value of the sovereign being placed at 24s., it ought to be placed at its commercial value, namely, 24s. 6d. Progress was reported, in order to give time for further consideration.

TUESDAY, March 12.—This morning the Bill "to consolidate and amend the law in the administration of Justice in equity," was introduced by the Hon. Solicitor General, and underwent a lengthy discussion, the Hon. Mr. Simonds opposing it on the ground that it did not go far enough in reducing expenses in the case of foreclosing mortgages. The hon. member affirmed, that his principal information was based on the opinions of certain Lawyers with whom he had consulted in St. John, and who had informed him that the reduction in costs from the scale in the old practice, would be little or nothing. He would indeed prefer to let the country suffer on for a while longer, under the present expensive system, until the disease got so great that it would produce its own remedy. He could not see why any distinction in point of costs, should be made between the *sale* and the foreclosing of a mortgage; but yet he had the Hon. Solicitor General's authority for the fact that the one would cost £20, while £16 would be the average cost of the other. In the simple case referred to, he thought the costs should be placed at £7 or £8 as in Nova Scotia. Hon. Mr. Johnston, 'I had a case in Nova Scotia, and it cost me £40.' He (Hon. Mr. Simonds) could not trace all the intricacies of the Law; but he was sure that any Barrister should be as competent to close a mortgage, as a Master in Chancery.

Hon. Solicitor General thought the arguments of the hon. member extremely singular.—It was well known that for a long time past he had been in the habit of saying hard things against the Lawyers, but now he quotes their authority against the principles of this Bill, and that too in a case in which according to his own expressed opinion—so oft in reported—they must be interested witnesses, and in which he would not of course receive them.

The Hon. Colonel Hatch supported the Bill, which was afterwards read section by section, and agreed to, without a division.

The next Bill upon which the Council went in Committee, was one for regulating vessels arriving from Europe with passengers. One of the great provisions of the Bill is, that it makes the master of any vessel bringing disabled paupers, or lunatic passengers, give bonds for their not becoming Parish charges in this Province. The bill was passed without amendment.

Hon. Mr. Hazen handed to the President a paper or minute of Council, relating to the late meeting of delegates at Halifax. He promulgates the copy of a letter from the Canadian Government, expressing their approbation of the liberal measures agreed to by the delegates in relation to the reciprocity of trade among the Provinces, and enquires whether his general arrangement will be concurred in by the Government of this Province. This document further contains the official sanction of the arrangement, by our Government; and provides that a certain number of copies of the Act on reciprocal Free Trade with these Colonies, now passing the Legislature, be sent to the Canadian Government for information. The Act includes all articles being the natural productions of the Provinces, as the special subjects for reciprocity.

The Council afterwards went in Committee on a Bill to Incorporate the Agricultural Society of Sunbury.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—There has been a considerable amount of business disposed of to-day in the shape of Bills. A Bill to punish for trespasses on Lands and other private property passed a third reading.

Mr. Fisher's Bill to impose a tax on wild lands was then taken up for a third reading, but after a short conversational debate, it was rejected on a division of 12 to 21. Several members who expressed themselves partial to the Bill on Saturday, stated that the more they viewed its principles, the less they thought of its merits, and expressed their opinions that it would not have the effect which the Hon. mover anticipated.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend the laws relating to juries. Read a first time.

The House then went into committee on a Bill to establish a Board of Health for the City and County of St. John, which has passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee to whom were referred the school petitions, brought in a report, and asked leave to make a further report.

The House then took up a Bill to continue an Act to prevent the spread of disease in the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, which, after a good deal of talk, passed. During the discussion much credit was given to Dr. Le Bellois for his skilful treatment of the lepers. The hospital establishment for the cure of the lepers is to be continued for two years longer.

Hon Mr. Partelow, by command, laid before the House a communication from the Post Master on the subject of Post Offices.

A Bill to amend the act to provide for collecting the Revenue of this Province passed a second reading; also a Bill to provide for the administration of justice in the inferior courts of common pleas and general sessions.

FRIDAY, March 15.—Hon. L. A. Wilmot laid before the House a Report from Mr. Duval, Master of the Training School in St. John; also, a Report from the examiners of said School. A few Bills passed without discussion. Hon. Mr. Partelow handed in a Report from the bye-road Committee, and the Committee obtained leave to make a further Report.

The order of the day for granting a further supply for the public service was then taken up.

Mr. Ritchie moved that £200 be granted to the Presbyterian School in St. John. This was for the two past years; and it was entered on the Supply list. Hon. L. A. Wilmot and Mr. Ritchie bore testimony to the respectability of the School, and the efficiency of the Teachers. £200 were also granted for the Training School in St. John, and also a sum for the Roman Catholic School.

Hon. Mr. Partelow moved that £350 be voted to His Excellency for contingencies during the present year.

Mr. Barberie moved in amendment that £150 be granted, which motion being put, was negatived;—for the amendment, Messrs. Anley, Ritchie, Barberie, Dr. Earle, and Gilbert—5. nays 29. The original motion was then put; for the motion 22 against it 12. Messrs. End, Woodward, and a few others, did not vote on either divisions; they being opposed to granting any sum. Some discussion took place, on motion made by Mr. Boyd for £75. for improving the navigation of the Harbour of St. Andrews, £55 were voted.—*M. News.*

On Thursday the Road Committee sat for the whole day, and as it consists of one member from each county, the House was constantly occupied in business, which excited no debate.

On Friday, the Hon. Mr. Partelow, from the Road Committee, brought in a report on the amount which the Committee recommended should be granted for bye roads. The committee report £13,700 for this service. A very animated debate followed on the reception of the report, which was finally received and referred to the committee of supply.

A most amusing scene took place on a resolution, brought in by Mr. Boyd, for £25 to improve the Bocabec River. Mr. Gilbert rose to oppose it, but as it was after five o'clock, the House were not inclined to hear him. Cries of "question, question," and all sorts of noises were made—among them roars of laughter and fits of coughing—to induce the hon. member to sit down, but he persevered until he had a hearing of a few minutes, when the grant was rejected almost unanimously.—*Head Qr.*

SATURDAY, March 16.—There has been no debate to-day of any consequence, nor was there much business done in the House. A few Bills passed. The following being the principal:—A Bill to authorize the Trustees of the Scotch Church in St. Andrews to sell certain lands and to appropriate the proceeds to other purposes; A Bill relating to Highways.

Messrs. McLeod and Taylor presented petitions praying that no law be passed for the purpose of supporting Schools by taxation. A message was received from the Legislative Council, to the effect that that body had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—A Bill for raising a Revenue; A Bill to authorize the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church in St. John to sell certain lands in Albert County; A Bill (with amendment) to consolidate the laws relating to the government of towns and parishes. Mr. Pibbits moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for holding circuit courts in the County of Victoria.

Mr. Barberie handed in the report of the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Wark said he made a motion some time ago, that on Monday the 18th inst., the House do go into committee of the whole on the state of the Province and our relations with the mother country.—It was then his intention to move a resolution embodying the consideration of these two subjects, but as he Honor the Speaker expressed a desire not to mix up matters, he (Mr. Wark) had prepared two resolutions which he would read. The state of the Province might be taken up first, and the other subject could be dealt with afterwards. [The Hon. member read the resolutions, and they were laid upon the table. I obtained copies of them, which I send you.] A very warm and interesting debate is expected to come off on Monday. Indeed, after the House adjourned, some pithy and pointed expressions passed among members for and against the principles involved in the resolutions.

The following are the resolutions moved by Mr. Wark:—

"*Resolved*, That British Colonies having been reared up under a commercial system, by which the productions of the various parts of the Empire enjoyed natural protection in their respective markets—the abandoning of this system must check, derange, and in a great measure destroy our commerce; while the interposition of Imperial authority prohibits our entering into commercial treaties with foreign countries, or so regulating our tariff as to give what we conceive would be the most advantageous direction to our trade. We have, therefore, reason to fear that unless timely remedy be applied, these causes, depreciating the value of property, cramping our energies, and retarding our prosperity, will produce such feelings of dissatisfaction as must inevitably lead to a separation from the Mother Country.

"*Resolved*, That we have heretofore reposed unbounded confidence in the wisdom and justice of Imperial Legislation in all matters affecting our interests; but of late the tendency to advance the manufacturing interests of the Mother Country, at the expense of Colonial interests, is so apparent as to create alarm and distrust, and to lead to the conviction that our interests are no longer secure in the hands of a Legislative power over which we can exercise no constitutional control, and that the well-being of this Province requires that the powers of its Legislature should be greatly enlarged."

These are the strongest resolutions ever introduced into our Legislature respecting the policy of the Home Government, and we shall wait with interest to see what action the House will take upon them. Earl Grey's despatch on Bounties is, as we anticipated, destined to create some stir at Head Quarters.—*New Brunswicker.*

A Bill prepared by the Hon. Attorney General for regulating the Post Office Department within this Province, is before the House. It is prepared under the authority of an Act of Parliament, which confers on these North American Colonies the power of regulating Inland Posts. The exclusive privilege of regulating all matters connected with the Post Office Department in New Brunswick, heretofore exercised by the Post Master General of England, as transferred to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Every thing connected with the department is to be regulated by order in Council, subject to the general regulations agreed upon by the several North American Colonies, which are as follows:—

1. An uniform rate, throughout British North America, of three pence for every letter under half an ounce, and other letters in proportion.

2. No transit postage between the Provinces to be charged.

3. The present rate of two pence sterling on letters from England, for their transmission from Halifax, to any place in these Colonies, to be continued.

4. The prepayment of postage to be optional.

5. Each Province to retain the amount of postage it collects.

6. The postage on English letters collected in the Colonies, to be paid over to the Post Master General in England; the provincial rate of two pence sterling to belong to the Province which collects it; if pre paid in England, this rate of two pence is to be credited to the Province to which the letter is addressed.

7. All franking whatsoever, disallowed.

8. Postage stamps for prepayment to be allowed, and Colonial stamps to be engraved.

9. Newspapers pamphlets, and magazines to be transmitted at present rates of postage; but with power to each Legislature to order their transmission free of charge.

The bill contains all the exemptions with regard to the transmission of letters otherwise than by post, which are contained in the Imperial Acts, as also all the penalties which those acts impose for violation of the Post Office regulations. The new regulations are to go into effect on the 6th day of October next, in all the Colonies; and we are quite sure that all Colonists will hail with delight the abrogation of the present enormous rates of inter-colonial postage, and the establishment of a reasonable and uniform rate for the transmission of a letter in British America, no matter what distance they may be carried.

The free transmission of newspapers will, no doubt, be at once directed by the Colonial Legislatures, and the people will then enjoy the benefits, not only of cheap communication with their distant friends and fellow subjects, but also the blessings which will flow from the wide spread diffusion of information by means of untaxed newspapers. The advantages which will follow from this amelioration of the Post Office laws, can scarcely be prized too highly, or sufficiently appreciated.—*Courier.*

TUESDAY, March 12.—Mr. Brown, from the Committee of Finance, submitted their Report:

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of the Province, have prepared an Estimate of the Revenue for the present year, which they beg leave to submit, and which is as follows:—

"They consider that the Incomes under the Light House, Marine Hospital and Emigrant enactments, will meet the charges on the same respectively, and that the Revenue arising from other sources will be about £86,850, that is to say—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary Revenues, Auction Duties, and Pedlers' Licences, | £64,150 |
| Land Sales, | 2,000 |
| Export Duties, | 15,000 |
| Loan Fund, | 5,000 |
| Supreme Court Fees, | 700 |
| | £86,850 |

From this sum, deduct the sums payable by Legislative enactments, and not usually granted in Supply, viz:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil List, | £14,500 | |
| Master of the Rolls, | 800 | |
| Judges' Travelling Charges, | 250 | |
| Clerk of the Pleas, | 900 | |
| Clerk of the Circuits, | 250 | |
| Supreme Court Reporter, | 50 | |
| College, | 1,100 | |
| Old Soldiers and Widows, | 800 | |
| Militia Expenses, | 450 | |
| Members of Legislature, | 3,200 | |
| Sixth Instalment of Loan, | 6,000 | |
| Interest on balance of Loan, | 2,310 | |
| Interest on Savings' Bank Deposit | 2,100 | |
| Interest on Cash Credit and Loan, Bank of New Brunswick, | 2,018 | |
| Interest on Central Bank Debt, | 473 | |
| Interest on Burnt District Debentures, | 537 | |
| | | 35,736 |
| Leaving the amt. to be granted in Supply, | | £51,112 |

"All which is respectfully submitted, and the Committee ask leave to make a further Report.

"JAMES BROWN,
DAVID WARK,
ROBT. D. WILMOT.

"Committee Room, 12th March, 1850."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued to enable them to report further upon the subject referred to their consideration.

U. S. COMMERCE.—*British Iron.*—The President transmitted to Congress the following note from the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary of State, regarding a proposed increase of du

for my own part, that an augmentation of the duties on British produce or manufactures, made at a moment when the British Government has, by a series of measures, been facilitating the commerce between the two countries, would produce a very disagreeable effect upon public opinion in England. I avail myself, &c. &c.

HENRY L. BULWER.

Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, &c. &c.

In the Senate on the 6th, on motion of Mr. Cooper, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the President's message, received yesterday, transmitting the correspondence from the British minister.

Mr. Cooper read the letter from Mr. Bulwer, relating to the feeling of the government and people of Great Britain, in relation to any proposed increased duty on Iron, and submitted some remarks, rebuking this interference with our policy by a foreign representative. The foreign minister, he said, failed in his duty and etiquette, towards the government to which he was accredited, when he attempted to make suggestions in relation to the domestic policy of that government, which might be justly characterized as obtrusive, impertinent, and deserving of rebuke. We were competent to manage our own concerns and regulate our own policy, without reference to any foreign public opinion. He did not doubt that the opinion of the government of Great Britain was in favor of the maintenance of a policy, calculated to feed her people and starve our own, but they had no right to come here to express these feelings, and advise our course with reference thereto.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted a few remarks, to show that there had been precedents for similar interference, established by our own government. He disapproved, however, the principle of these precedents, as well as the present action of the British minister.

Mr. Cooper, in some additional observations, assumed that the President, in sending the correspondence to the Senate, had done so for the purpose of showing Congress that the British government has, in fact, greater interest in the maintenance of the existing policy of this country than our own people.

After some debate by Mr. Badger and Mr King, in which they expressed their regret that the Senator from Pennsylvania had expressed himself so strongly.

Mr. Clay said that he disagreed with all that was said by those who preceded him, in denunciation of the course of the British minister. He contended that a foreign minister might properly, in fulfilling his duties towards his own government, suggest what would be the feeling of the government, in relation to any measure she deems calculated to affect the interests which he is charged with—the duty of protecting and advancing. He, however hoped that the object aimed at by Mr. Bulwer would not be attained. In conclusion, he complimented Mr Bulwer in high terms, saying that he was well satisfied that his great and earnest desire was to do his duty to his own government with satisfaction, and at the same time to ours.

Mr Cass added his testimony in relation to the motives and feelings which actuated Mr. Bulwer.

Mr. Cooper had no idea that his remarks would have created such feelings, but he must say that he was satisfied he should represent his own constituents best by uttering the independent sentiments and feelings of his own heart. He designed no thing indecorous to his remarks, and would not withdraw a single word of what he had said, if he had to say it ever again.

## Two Weeks later from California.

The United States mail steamer *Georgia* arrived at New York on Friday night last, with two weeks later intelligence from California. She left Chagres on the 27th February, and anchored in Havana in three days and 14 hours. She was detained in Havana 35 hours coaling, and left on Monday evening week, making the run from Havana to New York in 96 hours.

The Georgia doubled Cape Hatteras in 60 hours after leaving Havana, a distance of 1060 miles. This is the most remarkable run on record, and but for heavy north-west gales which the steamer encountered after passing Hatteras, she would have run to New York in 3 days and 9 hours.

The Georgia brought 250 passengers from Chagres, besides 50 left at Havana for the steamer Falcon—in all 300—with about $600,000 of gold dust.

The *Alta California* (printed at San Francisco) of the 31st of Jan. says:—

There have been many arrivals since the sailing of the last steamers, and many immigrants have arrived.

The utmost energy is evinced in the city, which continues to grow in the most surprising manner.

The rainy season is nearly over, and we are once more permitted to bask in sunshine, during at least a portion of the week.

The overflow at Sacramento City has in a great measure subsided, and the damage is far less than was anticipated. Although the danger is not over yet, confidence is entirely restored, and preparations for the spring trade are in active progress, while measures are being taken to construct a levee, which will preclude all possibility of another disaster of a similar character.

The news from the mines is of the most gratifying nature, not half the distress predicted having occurred. In the Upper placers, the snow has been so deep as to compel the miners to come down further; but these who have wintered above have no reason to complain. New discoveries of gold continue to reward the seekers; villages are springing up, and adventurers pushing their researches in all directions, with great energy and success.

Gold is found in the high banks of the rivers, and among the rocks, where no one dreamed to look for it in the dry season. There cannot be less than twenty thousand persons wintering in the mineral regions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and as far as we hear, general good health prevails.

The disastrous flood at Sacramento city, while it has caused the destruction of property to an immense amount, will not, it is supposed, operate to the permanent injury of the city. $200,000 have already been subscribed towards building a levee to surround the city.

A correspondent of the Pacific News, writing from Stockton under date of January 20th, says that building in that place has been carried on at a rapid rate. They have paid as high as $800 of $1000 per M. for lumber. They have just completed a large hotel, built by Mr Doud and others, at an expense of $50 000.

At Minerva, on the North Fork of the American River, the water attained a height of from thirty to forty feet above low water mark, sweeping away every obstacle to its resistless progress and bearing downstents, rockers, and whatever mining apparatus was exposed to its fury. A party of 9 Chinese were caught by the flood and perished. An immense amount of property was swept away.

Up to the 14th of January, the winter has been one of unusual severity, commencing many weeks earlier, and accompanied by more rain than the last or even the winter of '47. The rice is a such a mass of mud that locomotion was almost impracticable.

The city authorities have purchased the American House for $50 000. It is designed to convert the same into public buildings.

Several persons who were arrested for stealing goods at the late fire have been tried and sentenced to hard labour on the public streets, with ball and chain attached to them.

The propeller Hartford arrived at San Francisco on the 7th Jan, from New York, after a passage of one year, all to 17 days, having been delayed on the Pacific by the difficulty of getting fuel. She brought a large number of passengers from San Diego.

The ship Sea Queen, arrived at San Francisco from Panama, Jan. 10, after the unusually quick passage of 34 days. She brought up 198 passengers to that port.

STEAMER "SENATOR."—This splendid steamer, we understand, is to be laid up for a few days for the purpose of decorating and painting her—after which she will resume her position on the Sacramento line—plying daily between the two cities.

Mr. Devoe has made the trip from Francisco to New York, via Chagres, in 35 days—the shortest time on record. *The whole travelling time from San Francisco to New York was only 27 days.—Actual time from city to city was 35 days!*

THE CHINA BOYS.—We received a visit yesterday in our office from two celestials, bearing each an enormous pie, with the compliments of Jon-Ling, of the Jackson-street Chinese Restaurant. The pastry was most curiously fashioned, and was almost too pretty to eat, but the "outside barbarians" devoured it "all the time."—May the shadow of Jon-Ling never be less!

PANAMA, Feb 21.—Her B M. 84 gun ship Asia, bearing the broad pennant of Rear Admiral Phipps Hornby, arrived in this harbour on the morning of the 18th inst. from Callao, and during the day exchanged salutes with the Battery. The Asia, it is said, brings out 750 soldiers, and in a few days will sail hence for the Sandwich Islands.

The French frigate La Sereinse, 28 guns, arrived on same day. She is also bound for the same destination. It is reported that some five or six men-of-war, of both nations, will arrive in a few days.—What's in the wind?

Mr. James, the distinguished novelist, will, we understand from the best authority, visit the United States early the ensuing season, with his family.—His course will be directed to New York. It is his intention to visit America in the best feeling of a traveler anxious to trace with his own eye the working and progress of our institutions, not with the intention of writing a book or of criticism.—*New York Literary World.*

A COSTLY DOG.—This morning, in the case of Jas. Powers vs. the Fall River Company, for damages to a child of plaintiff's bitten by a ferocious dog kept or harbored by defendants, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, assessing damages at $823 67.—*Boston Traveller.*

## REVIEW

GIBBON'S HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.—With Notes, by the Rev. H. H. MILMAN, Prebendary of St. Peter's, and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Vol. I.—[Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1850.]

The Rev. Editor of this edition of Gibbon's celebrated History commences his Preface with the following apt and expressive observations:—

"The great work of Gibbon is indispensable to the student of history. The literature of Europe offers no substitute for "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." It has acquired a peculiar possession, as it plainly occupant, of the vast period which it comprehends. However some parts, which it contains, may have undergone more recent investigation or new discovery, yet the whole period, this history is the sole and spotless authority to which all defer, and from which few appeal to the original writers, or to more modern compilations. The unbounded interest of the subject, the unexhausted power employed upon it; the unbroken connexion of matter; the luminous arrangement; the general certainty; the style, which, however inconsistent from its uniform excellence, and sometimes wearisome from its elaborate art, is throughout vigorous, animated, often picturesque, always commands attention, always conveys its meaning with emphatic energy, describes with singular breadth and fidelity, and generalizes with unrivalled felicity of expression; all these high qualifications have secured, and seem likely to secure, its permanent place in historic literature."

The foregoing remarks sufficiently testify the paramount superiority of Gibbon's "*Decline and Fall*," as a standard Work on Roman History, and the consequent propriety of giving to the world successive new editions of the Book, to supply the demand of successive generations. But while the judgment of the critical world, during the greater part of a century, has unanimously accorded this meed of Historical and literary superiority to the work in question; yet, unfortunately, its unrivalled merits, in three respects, have been subject to a drawback or qualification of a highly important nature; and for a long period of years, the principles and doctrines insidiously interwoven by Gibbon in his great historic treatise, have been protected to spread egregious and fatal error in Religious speculations, and to relaxe deplorable mischief in weak or unexperienced minds. The notorious 15th and 16th chapters of the work, in which the sceptical author sarcastically, though covertly, sneers at the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, have hitherto in great degree been the bane of an otherwise invaluable piece of literature, a powerful antidote to its historic utility; and have rendered it a dangerous and unsafe recommendation to young or unsettled minds, or to adopt it as a text-book for the purpose of an unexperienced, [illegible] this serious blemish, however, Gibbon's "Rise and Fall" maintains, and will maintain its standard character as one of the most valuable components of an Historical Library; and nothing more was to be desired, than that a new edition should have the advantage of adequate editorial criticism and annotation, to counteract the peculiar texts of error to which we have adverted. This desideration has happily been supplied, by the celebrated poet and historian, the Rev H. H. MILMAN; who has published an edition of Gibbon's great work, copiously and learedly annotated by the Rev. Editor, in a manner that greatly enhances the value of the original. The design of the present edition," (says the Rev Editor, in his preface) "is partly corrective, partly supplementary: corrective, by notes, which point out (it is hoped, in a perfectly candid and dispassionate spirit, with no desire but to establish the truth,) such inaccuracies or misstatements as may have been detected, particularly with regard to Christianity; and which thus, with the previous caution, may counteract in a considerable extent the unfair and unfavourable impression created against rational religion: supplementary, by adding such additional information as the editor's reading may have been able to furnish, from original documents or books not accessible at the time when Gibbon wrote."

The learned Editor has also availed himself of much valuable matter, selected from annotations on a French edition of Gibbon, by the celebrated Monsieur Guizot, the profoundly learned historic Professor, and former Prime Minister of France; as well as from other eminent Continental authors; thus rendering the present by far the most valuable and useful edition of GIBBON'S "*Decline and Fall*," ever given to the world! We need, therefore, say nothing more to commend it to general patronage, than that Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., the enterprising Publishers, of Boston, (U. S.) have commenced republishing the Rev. Mr. Milman's admirable edition, in the same beautiful style and at the same remarkably low price, as their recent editions of HUME'S and MACAULAY'S "*Histories of England*," with which it is in every respect uniform. We have received the 1st volume of Gibbon, (which contains 520 pages) and have to announce that the whole work will be comprised in six Volumes, which will succeeds ably appear at short intervals. The same publishers have already completed Hume's History of England, in six similar volumes, elegantly bound in cloth and lettered; and have published the first *two* volumes of MACAULAY, which will be succeeded by the remainder of that eminent author's Work, as quickly as it is given to the press by him in England. The whole of these Historical works (being *uniformly printed and bound*) form an elegant addition to a Library; and being *sold here* at the exceedingly low price of 4s. per volume, they are easily accessible by all classes of readers. We may mention, that Messrs. McMILLAN are the Agents in St John, for the sale of these admirable publications. B.

## Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity.

THE THIRD LECTURE of this Course will be delivered in the Centenary Chapel, next Thursday evening, by the Rev. E. D. VERY.

Subject—"*The Miracles of Christianity.*"

The services will commence at half past Seven o'clock, and a Collection will be taken up in aid of defraying the expenses of printing and publishing the Lectures.

By Order of the Committee.

March 19, 1850.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office in this City, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock

## PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

From its having so long always baffled the most skilful medical treatment, has very justly been termed the "*Opprobrium of Physicians*." Cures well within a few years have generally considered incurable, although many medical men of the highest standing among whom we may mention Laennec and his learned Brother—have distinguished authors, admit that this malady *when taken in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized*. The remedy which we now offer, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for the cure of this disease, not only emanates from a regular Physician but has also been well tested by all the compounds for which it is recommended. A Physician in Maine says, "I have frequently made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and good results to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, with all beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner."

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

## DIED

On Wednesday evening last, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John O'Toole, aged eight years.

On Thursday evening, Emma, aged two years, youngest child of the late Mr. Richard Smith, of this City.

At Norton, (King's County,) on the 11th instant, after a tedious illness, which he bore with resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Ezra Foot, aged 63 years, leaving a large family and circle of friends to mourn their loss. He was a member of the Baptist Church for upwards of forty years.

At Burton, County of Sunbury, on the 3d instant, Edwin Denny Street, Esquire, fifth son of the late Hon. Samuel D Street, in the 61st year of his age, after a long and protracted illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

At Halifax, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Farquharson, wife of Colonel Farquerson, of the Royal Fusileers, Commandant of the Garrison.—This unfortunate lady's death resulted from the effects of a severe burn occasioned by her clothes having accidentally caught fire from a lighted candle four weeks ago.

At Halifax, on the 12th inst., the Rev. John C. McKenzie, Professor of Classical Literature and Mental Philosophy in the Free Church College in that City.

In Salem, Massachusetts, on Thursday last, March 14th, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late John C. Very, and mother of Rev. E. D. Very, of this city, aged 61 years.

## PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

*Tuesday*—Ship Delta, Doane, Philadelphia, 12—S. Wiggins & Son, flour, wheat, corn, &c.

*Wednesday*—Barque Princess, Crosby, Liverpool, 50—Chas. McLauchan, merchandise.

Schooner Charles, Wheaton, Halifax, 4—G. & J. Salter, sugar, molasses &c

Olive Branch, Enright, Boston, 4—Master, assorted cargo

Gazelle, Coombs, Belfast, (Me.) 10—Master, hay.

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

*Sunday*—Brigt. Curlew, Moore, Matanzas, 25—Allison & Spurr, molasses and sugar.

*Monday*—Ship Belmont, Grant, Mobile, 19—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Tiptis, Burns, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, do.

Eight Sons, Sullivan, Matanzas, 21—J. V. Thurgar, molasses.

Brigt. Sarah, Johnston, New York, 11—R. Rankin & Co., flour, meal, &c.

Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Portland, 7—master, hay.

Z. A. Payne, Wooster, New York, 12—I. H. Waterhouse, flour, meal, &c.

*This Day*—Brigt. Jane Allison, Anderson, Boston, 5—W. Thomson, general cargo.

A brig in the offing, supposed to be the P. I. Nevius, from Alexandria.

CLEARED.

March 12th—Schr. Columbine, Tilley, Philadelphia, scantling, boards, fish, &c—Allison & Spurr.

13th—Barque Ashley, Clark, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c—S. Wiggins & Son.

14th—Schr. Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia, scantling, boards and plaster—R. Robertson and J. V. Troop.

15th—Brigt. Lion, Hooper, San Francisco, assorted cargo—W. G. Browne.

16th—Schr. Lexington, Louke, Providence, (R. I.) white pine timber—H. Hunt.

Brigt. Lion, which sailed on Saturday for California, was off Maghans Seal Island, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock going 8 knots, with a fair wind.

Arrived at Moulmie, March 1st, ship Patriarch, Miles, Liverpool.

Arrived at Boston, March 13th, schrs. Cuba, Kavanagh, and William Henry, St. John—At New York, 13th, schr. Albert, Eider, St. John—At Portland, 12th, schr Mona, Sawyer, do.—At Charleston, 7th, bark Douglas Hubert, Liverpool—At Baltimore, 13th, ship Brant, Hall, New York—At New York, 13th, brig Tweed, McDougal, Cardenas.

Cleared at New Orleans, Feb. 26th, barque Peruvian, Robinson, St. John; Belle Donna, Payson, Cork; 28th, barque Lord Wellington, Wardell, Liverpool.—At Havana, 25th, barque Anche, Holder, Cardenas and N. York.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 14th, schr. Eagle, Evans, St. John—At Boston 13th, brigs Jane Allison, Anderson and scnr. Vengeance, Wardley, do—At Wilmington, (N C) 8th barque Mary, Cooper, London.

*(By Telegraph.)*—Arrived at Savannah, March 11th, ship Jamaica, Lord, Carl, Liverpool, with loss of mainmast.—Sailed, ship Pilgrim, Richardson, Liverpool.

Sailed from Newport, Feb. 19th, barque Kingston, Scott, New York.

Arrived at Leith, Feb. 10th, ship Exporter, for St. John, to sail 20 March.

The Steamship Georgia sailed from New York on Wednesday for Havana and Chagres, with 653 passengers and 14 507 letters.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
SAINT JOHN, March 19, 1850.

ON and after THURSDAY the 21st instant, a SHIP LETTER MAIL will be made up for the United States, and forwarded by the Steamer *Maid of Erin*. The Postage on a Letter by this Mail, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be 42d, which *must be paid in advance*.

So long as the Steamer continues her present arrangement of leaving at 7, A. M., this Office will be open for the receipt of Letters from 6, A. M. till 6 30, A. M., after which late Letters will be received for 15 minutes.

J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

[St. John papers, 4 ins each]

## To the Friends and Correspondents
OF THE LATE
## Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, of Dublin.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with the deepest regret I have to apprize you of the loss of my estimable Father, who died in London on the 13th instant, and that the general Business of SHIP AND COMMISSION AGENT, so long conducted by him, will be continued by me as his Administrator, until his affairs are closed and thenceforward on my own account, and for the benefit of his family.

My late revered Parent, by his integrity and assiduous attention to business succeeded in obtaining a large share of the public confidence, I am determined to imitate his example, and, by strict attention to the interests of those who honor me with their support, to aim at securing a reputation similar to that which he enjoyed for so many years.

I may add that a partnership was arranged between us, which, if accident spared, would have commenced the next month, a fact to which I adverted as affording evidence of his confidence in my acquaintance with the business in its various departments. Until 1st June next the business will be carried on in my name as Administrator, but after that, in accordance with my Father's wish, under the style of WILLIAM CARSON & SON.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOSEPH CARSON.

*Dublin, 20th February*, 1850.

## IN STORE.

250 BRLS. Sup. fine FLOUR, part in Bond; 4 hhds. SUGAR;
10 barrels CURRANTS—will be sold Cheap to close the consignment.

March 19. GEORGE THOMAS.

## SALT!

4000 BUSHELS SALT, to arrive, and expected agent 1st April.—For sale by [March 19.] GEO. THOMAS.

## Window Glass, Nails, &c.

*Arrived ex the Ship 'Princess' from Liverpool:*

140 BAGS best quality Cut NAILS, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 12d size; 100 boxes Window GLASS 8x10, 9x12 9x13, and 10x12; 25 kegs best quality Mustard.
1 barrel Cream of TARTAR; 1 box SAUCES.

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
March 19. *Prince Wm. Street*

## Window Glass.

Ex Barque '*Princess*' from Liverpool—

150 BOXES best SHEET WINDOW GLASS, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 12x16. This article is uncommonly thick, very good and clear of specks.—Builders will find it to their advantage to call. For Sale by

March 19. H. G. KINNEAR.

## BRUNSWICK SHOE STORE,

Cheap Corner, Germain Street.

WE have just opened one Trunk, containing Ladies' Prunella Goloshed BOOTS; which, with our present Winter Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Girls' CLOTH BOOTS, we will sell to our City and Country Customers, at *Reduced Prices*.

☞ Please observe that the above were made to our order, by one of the first Establishments in England, and are a portion of the same Stock which proved so well suited to our customers last Fall.

Women's Leather SLIPPERS at 1s. 9d. per pair. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

February 5th, 1850.

## SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH ONLY,
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
*PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.*

## J. & J. HEGAN

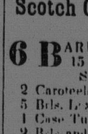
BEG to intimate that in order to make room for Spring Importations; they have commenced Selling off their present large and well assorted Stock, of Staple and Fancy GOODS, at very *Reduced Prices*, and respectfully invite the Public to avail themselves of this opportunity of purchasing *CHEAP FOR CASH.* March 19.

## Scotch Oatmeal, Barley, &c. &c.
*JUST RECEIVED.*

6 BARRELS Ayrshire OATMEAL, 15 brls. "fine seconds" and "seconds"
SCOTCH BARLEY.
2 Caroteels CURRANTS, new
5 Brls. Lexia RAISINS, do.
1 Case Turkey FIGS, do.
2 Brls. and 1 box Cheshire and Cheddar CHEESE,
1 Case Jordan ALMONDS, shelled,
1 Do. Windsor SOAP, Brown,
1 Cask Blue VITRIOL.

JAMES MACFARLANE.
March 19. *Market Square.*

## TO LET,



A HOUSE fronting on Prince William Street, at present occupied by Alexander McGrotty, Esq.—Possession given on first of May next.

Also, a SAIL LOFT fronting on Water street, For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS PADDOCK, Jun.
or A. QUICK, Water-street.

March 19th, 1850.—[Com.]

## To the Electors of Queen's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—

IN once more tendering my services as a Candidate for the Office of ALDERMAN for the ensuing year, I would appeal to my past conduct as a pledge for the future. Having had the honor of filling the Office for six years, during which time I have endeavoured to promote every good measure, and not failed to denounce and condemn every bad one, I need not enquire of you as to my fitness for the office." Should you feel disposed once more to honor me with your suffrages, I will continue to pursue the same honest, upright course, which I have reason to believe has hitherto met your approbation. With great respect,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
March 12, 1850. WM. O. SMITH.

## To the Electors of King's Ward:

GENTLEMEN.—As the Annual Election for the Common Council is drawing near, I beg to announce my intention of offering for the situation of Alderman for King's Ward. Although this is the first instance in which I have sought the honor of being a public servant, I believe you all know me well enough to judge of my fitness for the situation. If, indeed, the office were a *political* one, I should think it right to declare my political sentiments, and tell you whether I am a Liberal or a Conservative; though, even then, I should not think a mere *name* of much importance. Because a man chooses to call himself a Liberal it does not therefore follow that he is not a Tyrant. A *true* Liberal is not one who is merely liberal to the rights of others, but one whose natural benevolence and love of justice make him wish to see those who are in authority dispensing *equal justice to all*; although he may not, at the same time, believe "too much love of change" the surest path to national prosperity. There is one sentiment, however, which I think it proper to avow on this occasion:—*whoever occupies a public situation, is thereby bound faithfully to discharge the duties of that situation.* He is the *servant* of the public, not their *master*; and if he will not discharge the duties, or will accept any other office or employment inconsistent with the efficient discharge of those duties, he has resign the situation. Public offices are established for the good of the people, and *their* interests are to be looked to, not those of the occupants of those offices. I may add, moreover, that it is the especial duty of those holding public situations to look after the interests of the poor, and to endeavour to promote peace and good-will among all classes. Whether these sentiments are very or radical I will not undertake to say; but with these sentiments I intend to solicit your support at the coming election.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, J. H. HARTT.

*St. John, March 5 1850.*

## To the Electors of Queen's Ward:

GENTLEMEN,—On the first Tuesday in April shall, at the request of a large number of Electors of the Ward, appear before you at the Hustings, as a Candidate for the office of Alderman.

In giving public notice of my intentions at the early day, I do so for the purpose of affording you a sufficiency of time to judge of my fitness for the office, and should you think my humble abilities such as will warrant you to give me your support and vote on that day, I can only promise to do all that I can for the benefit of the Ward, and the City generally.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

S. K. FOSTER.

March 5.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME!

ELECTORS OF KING'S WARD.—Gentlemen,—Lest any should imagine that silence on my part would give consent to Mr. Hartt's solicitations for support at the approaching City Election, I beg to notify you that *Punch* will meet *Judy* on the first Tuesday in April, at the Hustings, to contest the claim to Aldermanic honors. In order that you may not be disappointed, remember that the performance will commence at 8 o'clock, A. M.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

March 12. W. H. NEEDHAM.

## GUNNISON'S EXPRESS.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER will be dispatched with GUNNISON & Co's Express, on THURSDAY next, per *Maid of Erin*, to connect with the *Admiral*, at Eastport.

Small Packages and Parcels forwarded as usual, to any part of the United States; also to San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton, California.

☞ Goods forwarded to *Dye House* in Boston, and back to this City.

THOMAS HANFORD, *Agent, St. John.*
J. B. HALE, *Rail Road Exchange, Boston*

St. John, 26th Feb., 1850.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that in consequence of having leased his Store situated on the *Corner of King and Germain Streets to Messrs. Gilmore & Co., for a Druggist Establishment*—that portion of his Business will be removed on the first day of March next to his other Store in Germain Street, (Two doors South of the Corner) which is generally known as the

"Ladies' Shoe Store,"

where he most respectfully invites the continued calls of all those who have so liberally patronised his Corner Store, and for which he now tenders them his most grateful acknowledgments.

Orders addressed to the "LADIES SHOE STORE" from all parts of the Province, will receive prompt attention, and in all cases where the articles should not suit they can be returned.

As the large balance of ROOM PAPERS now on hand in the Corner Store cannot be removed without very great inconvenience, the whole will be offered for Sale during this Month, *AT ONE HALF THE FORMER PRICES*—all persons who wish to paper their Houses at a very Cheap rate, will now have a good opportunity to do so.

February 5, 1850. S. K. FOSTER

# Sales by Auction.

## Valuable STORE HOUSE
*To be Leased by Auction.*

TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be Leased at Public Auction, for two years, from the 1st day of May next:—

THAT Valuable STORE HOUSE in the North Wing of the *Market House*, in the Market Square.

*Terms of Sale:*—Rent payable Quarterly, secured by approved endorsed Notes. The Lessee to keep the same in repair at his own expense. The premises not to be sub-let, or used as a Tavern.

W. H. NEEDHAM,
W. O. SMITH,
THOS. HARDING,
G. VANHORNE,
J. FAIRWEATHER,
W. H. A. KEANS,
W. HAGARTY.
*Committee.*

March 19.

## FLOATING DOCK for Sale
*BY AUCTION.*

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 21st instant, will be Sold at the Sales Room of the Subscriber;

THE ST. JOHN FLOATING DOCK,—situated at Peck's Wharf, Lower Cove, together with the Chains, Ropes, and Fastenings belonging to and attached to said Wharf.

The Dock is in all respects most substantially built, and is capable of taking in a ship of 1000 tons with the most perfect safety. It may be inspected on application to Mr. W. G. Ray, and all particulars and further information will be made known at the Bank of British North America, St. John, or at the Counting Room of the subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, March 19, 1850.

## Corporation Properties,
TO BE LEASED BY AUCTION.

On MONDAY the 25th March, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms of the Office House in the Market Square, the following Sources of CORPORATION REVENUES will be Leased by Public Auction, for One Year, from the first day of April next, viz:—

THE WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE at the Market Wharves and Slip in King's and Queen's Wards;
The SLIPPAGE at Union Street Slip;
Do at North Slip;
Ditto at Lower Cove Slip;
Ditto at Carleton;
The WEIGHING MACHINE at Union Street;
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto at Market House, Sydney Ward;
Ditto at Carleton;
The ANCHORAGE;
WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE at the Breakwater;
Ditto Ditto at Rodney Wharf
Carleton; Ditto South side Rodney Wharf.

☞ The purchaser will, at the time and place of Letting the above Properties, be required to give Approved Endorsed Notes, at Three Six, Nine and Twelve Months for the amount of the Purchase Money, quarterly.—In default thereof, the Sources of the Revenue mentioned will be immediately again put up for Sale. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

*By and with the consent of the Trustees of Corporation Properties.*

WILLIAM H. NEEDHAM,
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
THOMAS HARDING,
G. VANHORNE,
JOSIAH WETMORE, Jr.
GEORGE BOND.
} *Committee.*

St John, 5th March, 1850.—[Courier.

## PUBLIC MARKETS.

To be Leased by Auction on Tuesday the 26th day of March, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Market House in the Market Square, King's Ward:—

THE BUTCHERS' STALLS in the said Market House; as also those in the Market House in Sydney Ward, and those in the Market House in Carleton,—for One Year, commencing on the first day of April, 1850, and terminating on the 31st day of March, 1851.

The Stalls will be offered at an upset price—the Rent payable Quarterly, and secured by Approved Endorsed Notes, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months from 1st April next.

R. D. WILMOT, *Mayor.*

St John, March 5th, 1850.—[Cour.]

## TO LET,

One Flat of the subscriber's HOUSE in King-street, with Wood House and Yard room.—Apply on the premises to

GEORGE RUSSELL.

March 5th, 1850.

## TO LET,
*For One Year from the 1st May next:*

THE Double OFFICE, at present occupied by JOHN M. ROBINSON, Esq. immediately over the Store of the Subscriber.

Feb. 26th, 1850. JOHN KINNEAR.

## TO RENT,
*From first May next,*—

ONE double OFFICE in Brick Building, North side Market Square.—Apply to

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

March 5, 1850.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having determined to discontinue the Dry Goods business, will commence to SELL OFF their Stock of well assorted Goods at REDUCED PRICES, from this date.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

N B—The Store occupied by Vaughans & Lockhart, to let from 1st May next.—Apply to

D. & T. VAUGHAN.

March 2—4.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
*SAINT JOHN, 15th October, 1849.*

THE NOTES of this Bank are redeemable in Canada, by the City Bank, at MONTREAL, and its Branches and Agencies at

QUEBEC,
THREE RIVERS,
SHERBROOKE, and
STANSTEAD.

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

## New Molasses.

Landing ex brig *Emily* from Matanzas, Cuba:

148 HHDS. and 20 tierces NEW MOLASSES, of superior quality.

For sale in Bond, or duty paid, by

March 12. JARDINE & CO.

## TO LET.
*And possession given first of May next:*

A Genteel Dwelling HOUSE, situate on the corner of Carleton and Dorchester Streets, near Saint John Church, now in the occupation of Mrs. Rainey.—For further particulars please apply to W. H. SCOVIL, Esquire.

February 5. JAMES KEATOR.

## TO LET,
*From the 1st of May next,*

STORES No's. 1, 2, and 3, St. Stephen's Buildings, *King's Square.*—Apply to

JOSEPH STEPHENSON,
February 5. *Queen's Square.*

## STORE to Let.

The STORE in the Subscriber's Brick Building, in Water street, at present occupied by Mr. F. Neill, as a Clothing Store.—Possession given 1st of May next. [Feb. 5.—1m] E. STEPHEN.

## ELECTION LAW.

At a Common Council of the City of Saint John, held on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1850,

*Read the following Law:*

A LAW to regulate the Election of ALDERMEN COUNCILLORS and CONSTABLES in the City of Saint John.

I. BE *it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened*, That in all future Elections of any Aldermen, Councillors or Constables, to serve for any Ward in the said City, the Commissioner appointed to hold the Election in each respective Ward shall, at the time of holding such Election, and before proceeding to act, take and subscribe the following Oath:—"I, A. B., do swear that I will well and faithfully discharge my duty as Commissioner, to hold the present Election of Alderman, Councillor and Constable of —— Ward, in the City of Saint John, to the best of my knowledge and judgment, and that I will return such persons as shall have a majority of votes;" which oath shall be taken before any Justice of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, and shall be prefixed at the time to the Poll Book, and form part thereof.

II. *And be it Ordained*, That every person who shall be demanded at any such Election, the Commissioner for holding the same shall nominate and appoint a competent Clerk, who shall keep the Poll in the presence and under the direction of the said Commissioner, and the said Poll Clerk shall thereupon take and subscribe the following oath:—"I do swear that I will well and faithfully discharge my duty as Poll Clerk, at the present Election, and that I will well and faithfully enter and record the votes polled at this Election, according to the best of my ability;" which oath shall be taken before any Justice of the Peace for the said City and County, and shall be prefixed at the time to the Poll Book, and form part thereof.

III. *And be it Ordained*, That it shall be the duty as well of the Constables who have been elected, as of those who have been appointed by the Common Council, for the respective Wards in the said City, and they are hereby charged and required to attend at the time and place appointed for holding such Election, as aforesaid, in their respective Wards, and shall remain there during the time such Election shall be held, and shall obey the orders of and aid and assist the Commissioner in preserving good order at such Election; and in case any of the said Constables shall refuse, neglect or omit to attend or remain as aforesaid, or to obey the orders of the Commissioner, every such Constable so offending shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings.

IV. *And be it Ordained*, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any such Election, as a Freeman of the said City, unless he shall, in addition to the qualifications required by any Act or Acts of Assembly, have been a Freeman of the said City, duly sworn and registered as such, at least three calendar months before the day of such Election, and shall have actually resided in the Ward in which he offers to give his vote for one calendar month next preceding such Election; and no person shall be entitled to vote as a Freeholder at any such Election unless, in addition to the qualifications required by such Acts or Acts, of Assembly, the Deed of Conveyance under which he claims such Freehold shall have been *bona fide* executed and duly registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said City and County for at least three calendar months before the day of such Election (excepting in cases of persons holding an estate on reversion or devise) nor unless such Freehold shall consist of one whole lot, or of two or more entered lots adjoining on the original plan of Parr Town, or of Carleton, or of a tenented dwelling house upon some part of the lot, if such Freehold be within the limits or the grants of either of the said Towns, or if it be not one of the numbered lots thereof, or of some part of some so named dwelling house, or else of forty feet square of land, in such Freeman's own in any other part of the said City.

V. *And be it Ordained*, That every Candidate for the Office of Alderman or Councillor of the said City, shall, at the time of holding the Election, and before the Commissioner shall proceed to take the votes thereof, subscribe the following oath, that is to say:—"I do swear that I am possessed, as the owner thereof, of real or personal property, or both together, within the City of Saint John, over and above all mortgages, judgments, bonds to the Queen or her successors, and all other just debts and incumbrances whatsoever, to the extent of at least Eighteen Hundred, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, if a Councillor, One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, that I am a Freeman of the said City, duly qualified, and have been a Freeman of the said City, duly sworn, and registered as such at least three calendar months before the day of this Election;" which oath shall be taken before any Justice of the Peace for

# BYE-LAWS
OF THE
# CORPORATION
OF THE
# CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

## A Law relating to the Weighing, Measurement, Inspection and Sale of certain articles within the limits of the City of Saint John.

*Passed 19th November, 1849.*
*Confirmed 20th December, 1849.*

BE *it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John in Common Council convened*, That the several Laws and Ordinances of this Corporation which are herein after mentioned, be and the same are hereby repealed, that is to say—A Law entitled "*A Law for the regulation of Weights and Measures in the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law to regulate the Guaging of Wine, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Shrub, Cordials and Molasses*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law to regulate the Guaging and Inspection of Oil in the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law to regulate the Calling and Inspection of Dried Fish, and the Inspection of Smoked Herrings within the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law further to regulate the Inspection of Fish within the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law for the more efficient Inspection of Flour and Meal in the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law in amendment of and in addition to a Law for the more efficient Inspection of Flour and Meal in the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law to regulate the Sale of Bread within the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law to regulate the Sale of Lime within the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law in addition to and in amendment of the Law to regulate the Sale of Lime within the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law to regulate the Weighing of Hay in the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*An Ordinance to regulate the Measurement of Salt and Coals within the City of Saint John*;" also a Law entitled "*A Law in addition to and in amendment of an Ordinance to regulate the Measurement of Salt and Coals*," Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to repeal any of the said recited Laws, so far as respects any act, matter or thing heretofore done under or by virtue of the said recited Laws, or any of them; and that for all acts done, or liabilities incurred, under and by the authority of the said Laws, or any of them hereby repealed, proceedings may still be had or continued, as if the said Laws had not been repealed.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

II. *And be it Ordained*, That the Clerk of the Market of the City of Saint John shall procure and at all times keep in his possession a set of Weights and Measures made conformable to the Standard established by Act of Assembly in this Province, which shall remain with him, or some person by him for that purpose deputed and appointed as Assayer for Weights and Measures.

III. *And be it Ordained*, That the said person deputed and appointed by the Clerk of the Market as aforesaid, shall be sworn to the faithful execution of his Office as an Assayer and Sealer of Weights and Measures within the said City, and shall assay and stamp, brand or mark with the letters C. A., all Weights Measures, Scale Beams, and Patent or other Beams and Balances which shall be brought to him for that purpose, or which he shall be called upon to assay, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings for each and every neglect.

IV. *And be it Ordained*, That all persons using Weights, Measures, Scale Beams, Patent or other Beams or Balances, in weighing or measuring any articles intended to be purchased or sold in the said City, shall cause such Weights, Measures, Scale Beams, Patent or other Beams or Balances, to be stamped, branded or marked by the said Assayer and Sealer of Weights and Measures, and if any person shall, in Weighing or Measuring any articles for purchase or sale within this City, use any Weights, Measures, Scale Beams, Patent or other Beams or Balances not so stamped, branded, or marked, and which shall not be conformable to the Standard herein before mentioned, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

V. *And be it Ordained*, That the said Assayer and Sealer of Weights and Measures shall be entitled to demand and receive for inspecting and examining, and for assaying, stamping, branding or marking, as aforesaid, the following Fees, viz.:—For each Weight, One Penny, and for each Measure, containing more than One Gallon, Two Pence, and for all smaller Measures, One Penny each, and for every Yard Stick, One Penny, and for every Scale Beam, Patent or other Beam or Balance, Four Pence; and if on such inspection or examination any Weights, Measures, Scale Beams, Patent or other Beams or Balances, shall be found to be not conformable to the said Standard, they shall be forthwith sent by the owner thereof to the house of the Assayer and Sealer of Weights and Measures, for the purpose of being adjusted, stamped, branded or marked, under the penalty of Ten Shillings for each and every neglect.

VI. *And be it Ordained*, That it shall and may be lawful for, and the duty of the said Assayer and Sealer of Weights and Measures, to inspect and examine all Scale Beams, Patent or other Beams or Balances used in the said City for Weighing or Measuring, as aforesaid, at least once in every six months, or oftener if thereunto directed by the Mayor of the said City; and if any person selling by weight or measure within the said City shall refuse to exhibit to the said Assayer and Sealer of Weights and Measures, the Weights, Measures, Scale Beams, Patent or other Beams or Balances, or any of them, used by such person in purchasing or selling any article, such person shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings; and if any person shall hinder or obstruct the said Assayer and Sealer of Weights and Measures in performing the duties of his office, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings for each and every offence.

VII. *And be it Ordained*, That no person shall buy or sell within the said City any commodity whatsoever under the quantity of Two Hundred Weight, weighed by any Steel-yard, under the penalty of Ten Shillings for each offence; provided always, that this Section is not intended to apply to what are termed Patent Beams or True Balances.

### LIQUORS AND OIL.

VIII. *And be it Ordained*, That all Wine, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Shrub, Cordials, Molasses and Oil, to be sold within this City, shall be guaged by the instrument called by the name of Gauter's Callipers, and not otherwise, under the penalty of Forty Shillings, to be paid by the Guager who shall guage contrary hereto; and if any person appointed or to be appointed to be a Guager within the said City, when requested, at seasonable times, shall delay, neglect, or refuse to attend to the execution of his office, he shall forfeit, for every offence, the sum of Ten Shillings; provided always, that no Guager shall be compelled to cross the Ferry of the said City to execute his said office, without the ferriage of the said Guager being paid by the person requiring his service.

IX. *And be it Ordained*, That it shall be the duty of every person appointed, or to be appointed, by the Common Council to be a Guager of Oil, to search and inspect all Oil to be sold within this City, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of unmerchantable Oil or sediment that may be in each cask or barrel, and shall mark such quantity of sediment together with the wantage and outage on each and every barrel or cask, underneath the mark of the full contents, and such outage and wantage and impure Oil or sediment shall be deducted from the marked contents of each cask or vessel, shewing thereby the quantity of pure or merchantable Oil contained therein, and if any cask or vessel of Oil shall be found utterly impure and unmerchantable, it shall be marked *Bad*, with the Marking Iron, immediately under the guage, by the Guager who shall inspect the same.

X. *And be it Ordained*, That every such Guager shall be entitled to demand and receive for his services, in guaging and marking as aforesaid, to be paid by the Seller, the following Fees, to wit:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For guaging and marking a Pipe or Punch on of any Liquor (not Oil), | £0 | 0 | 6 |
| For guaging and marking a hogshead or other cask of Liquor (not Oil) of smaller dimensions, | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| For guaging and marking a cask of Oil, containing 150 gallons and upwards, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| For guaging and marking a cask of Oil, containing 100 and under 150 gallons, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| For guaging and marking every cask containing Oil, in quantity under 100 gallons, or barrels, | 0 | 1 | 0 |

XI. *And be it Ordained*, That no person not duly appointed by the Common Council and sworn as a Guager within the said City, shall guage any cask or vessel within the said City and take any fee or reward therefor, under the penalty of Five Pounds for each and every offence. Provided, that nothing in this Section contained shall apply to any Provincial Guager appointed or to be appointed under any Act of Assembly relating to the collection of the Revenue of this Province.

XII. *And be it Ordained*, That all Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wines, Shrub, Cordials, Molasses and Oil, shall, previous to being sold and delivered in the City, be guaged and marked, as before directed, by a Guager, duly appointed by the Common Council, and sworn, and any person or persons selling or delivering any Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Shrub, Cordials, Molasses, or Oil, without being first guaged and marked by a Guager, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every offence, the sum of Five Pounds for every hogshead, pipe, or other cask, as aforesaid, containing any Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Shrub, Cordials, Molasses, or Oil, so sold and delivered. Provided always, that this Law shall not be construed to extend to such Liquors or Oil as shall be sold for exportation out of the Province, or exported out of the Province by the Importer or Importers thereof.

### DRY AND PICKLED FISH.

XIII. *And be it Ordained*, That no Dried Cod, Haddock, or Pollock shall be shipped, laden or received in or on board of any Ship or Vessel within the said City of Saint John, for exportation, unless such Fish shall have been previously examined and culled, and passed as fit for exportation by a Culler of Fish duly appointed by the Common Council, and sworn, under the penalty of Ten Shillings for each and every Quintal of such fish shipped, laden or received on board of any such ship or vessel contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, to be paid by the person shipping the same, or by the Master or Owner of such ship or vessel, at the election of the party prosecuting.

XIV. *And be it Ordained*, That all Dried Cod, Haddock or Pollock which shall be imported or brought into the said City from any other port or place, shall be examined and culled by one of the said Cullers of Fish, before such Fish shall be received by the person purchasing the same, or to whom the same may be consigned, under the penalty of Ten Shillings for each and every Quintal of such Fish so received, contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, to be paid by the person receiving or delivering the same, at the election of the party prosecuting.

XV. *And be it Ordained*, That it shall and may be lawful for every Culler of Fish to demand and receive Two Pence for each and every Quintal of Dried Fish by him examined and culled, one half to be paid by the receiver of such Fish, the other half by the vender or the person delivering the same.

XVI. *And be it Ordained*, That no Smoked Herrings shall be shipped, laden or received in or on board of any ship or vessel within the said City of Saint John for exportation, unless such Herrings shall have been inspected and passed, and branded with the initials of his name, as inspected by an Inspector of Smoked Herrings duly appointed by the Common Council and sworn, under the penalty of One Shilling and Three Pence for each and every Box or Keg of such Herrings shipped, laden or received on board any such ship or vessel contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, to be paid by the person shipping the same, or by the Master or owner of such ship or vessel, at the election of the party prosecuting.

XVII. *And be it Ordained*, That it shall and may be lawful for every Inspector of Smoked Herrings to demand and receive One Penny for each and every Box or Keg by him inspected, and branded as inspected, one half to be paid by the seller, the other half by the purchaser thereof.

XVIII. *And be it Ordained*, That every person to be appointed a Culler of Fish, upon being so appointed, shall enter into a Bond unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, with one or more Sureties, in the penal sum of One Hundred Pounds, for the due performance of the duties of the said office.

XIX. *And be it Ordained*, That all Pickled Fish which shall be put up, packed or repacked in any cask or casks within the said City, shall have branded on the bilge of said cask or casks, in plain and legible letters, the initials of the Christian name or names of the owner or owners thereof, together with his or their surname or surnames at length, and all and every person and persons in the City aforesaid who shall offer any Pickled Fish so put up, packed or repacked in any cask or casks as aforesaid, for inspection by any Inspector of Fish, or have the same inspected or for sale or export, or attempt to sell or export the same, without a brand on the bilge of each of the said casks of the initials or name or names aforesaid, in manner as aforesaid, shall be liable to the penalty of Five Shillings for each and every cask of Pickled Fish on the bilge of which the said brand shall not be found in manner aforesaid, and the like penalty on all and every of the owner and owners thereof, for each and every such cask of Pickled Fish which shall be so offered for inspection or sale, inspected, sold or exported, or attempted to be sold or exported as aforesaid, without such brand thereon as aforesaid.

### FLOUR AND MEAL.

XX. *And be it Ordained*, That all Wheat Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal brought or imported into this City in Barrels or Half Barrels (and not in the custody of the Provincial Treasurer for Warehousing under the Provincial Acts in such case made and provided) shall, immediately upon being brought into the City, discharged or landed, and before being sold or offered for sale, or reshipped or taken from any Warehouse for consumption, or sent from the place where the same shall have been so discharged or landed, be inspected and weighed by one of the City Inspectors and Weighers appointed by the Common Council of the said City, and each barrel of Wheat Flour, Rye Flour or Corn Meal shall contain One Hundred and Ninety Six Pounds (196 lbs.) net weight, and each half barrel of Wheat Flour, Rye Flour or Corn Meal shall contain Ninety Eight Pounds (98 lbs.) net weight, and the barrel and half barrel aforesaid, when so weighed and inspected, shall be legibly marked with the initials of the Christian name and surname of the Inspector, with the weight, and the barrel and half barrel of Wheat Flour, or Rye Flour shall also be marked with the words "S. Fine," "Fine," "Middlings" or "Rye," as the case may be, and the barrel and half barrel of Corn Meal shall also be marked with the words "Corn Meal," and also with the words "Good" or "Middling," as the case may be, and if such Flour or Meal is damaged, or shall not be good, sweet and wholesome, it shall be marked "Bad."

XXI. *And be it Ordained*, That Flour and Meal entered for exportation or landed within the City for direct conveyance beyond the limits of the City and not offered or exposed for sale in the City, shall not be subject to Inspection under this Law.

XXII. *And be it Ordained*, That all barrels or half barrels of Flour or Meal deficient in weight shall, previous to being inspected or marked, be filled up to the proper weight by the Inspector or Inspectors, from Flour or Meal to be furnished by the owner, importer or consignee thereof, and again properly secured by the said Inspector and Weigher; and in the event of the neglect or refusal of the said owner or importer or consignee to furnish the said deficiency of Flour or Meal, then and in such case it shall be lawful for, and the said Inspector and Weigher is hereby authorised to fill up said barrel or half barrel to the proper standard, and the said deficiency shall be a charge against the said owner, importer or consignee, upon whose refusal to pay the same a fine of Five Shillings for each barrel or half barrel so deficient shall be imposed. And no Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, or Corn Meal, in barrels or half barrels, shall be sold, exposed or offered for sale, removed or reshipped, (except the Flour or Meal mentioned in the next preceding section of this Law,) or taken from any Warehouse for consumption, or sent or removed from the place where the same shall have been discharged or landed, before being so weighed, inspected or marked, under the penalty of Five Shillings for every and each barrel or half barrel as aforesaid sold, exposed or offered for sale, removed, re-shipped, or taken from any warehouse for consumption or sent or removed from the place where the same shall have been discharged or landed, to be paid by the person or persons selling, offering, or exposing for sale, removing, re-shipping or taking away as aforesaid.

XXIII. *And be it Ordained*, That all Flour and Meal as aforesaid (except as aforesaid) which shall be hereafter stored or warehoused in any warehouse or warehouses under the Provincial Acts, or in the custody of the Provincial Treasurer as aforesaid, shall, when taken out of the same, be inspected by the Inspector or Inspectors appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, previously to the said Flour or Meal being deposited in any private store, warehouse or other place of deposit within the City, or being sent out of the said City to any part of the Province, under the penalty of Five Shillings for every barrel or half barrel as aforesaid, so exported or sent, to be paid by the person or persons depositing or causing the same to be deposited, or sending or causing the same to be sent as aforesaid, without such inspection.

XXIV. *And be it Ordained*, That any person or persons who shall sell or offer or expose for sale, or deliver any such Flour or Meal as aforesaid, (except as aforesaid) after being taken out of the Provincial warehouse or warehouses, or the custody of the Provincial Treasurer as aforesaid, without first being weighed and inspected by one of the Inspectors and Weighers as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Shillings for every barrel or half barrel of Flour or Meal so sold, offered or exposed for sale.

XXV. *And be it Ordained*, That there shall be from time to time in Common Council appointed such and so many persons to be Inspectors and Weighers of Flour and Meal, as may be deemed advisable, which persons so appointed shall thereupon respectively be duly sworn, and shall also enter into Bonds unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, with one or more Sureties in the penal sum of £100, for the due performance of the duties of the said office, and no person shall execute the office of Inspector and Weigher of Flour and Meal without having duly entered into such Bond as aforesaid, under the penalty of Five Pounds for each and every offence.

XXVI. *And be it Ordained*, That the Common Council shall annually appoint a fit person to be Superintendent over all the Inspectors and Weighers of Flour and Meal, who shall be duly sworn; and it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent to keep an Alphabetical List of all the said Inspectors and Weighers, and shall post up the same publicly in his Office, and whenever the services of any Inspector and Weigher shall be required, under the provisions of this Law or any other Law of the said Corporation relating to the Inspection of Flour and Meal, application shall be made to the said Superintendent, who shall forthwith nominate from the said list the Inspector and Weigher whose name is upon the said list as standing then first for duty, and in case of his sickness or absence, the next on the said list, and so on in regular succession until an Inspector and Weigher shall be procured; and the said Superintendent shall thereupon give notice in writing to the said Inspector and Weigher of such nomination, and the said Inspector and Weigher so nominated, shall, on receiving such notice, unless prevented by sickness or by being at the time otherwise lawfully and actually engaged as an Inspector and Weigher at some other place, forthwith proceed to the ship or vessel, or other place where his said services are required, and shall give his personal attendance at the said ship or vessel or other place as aforesaid, and shall inspect and weigh the whole of the cargo or other quantity of Flour and Meal on board such ship or vessel or at such place as aforesaid, under the penalty upon the said Inspector and Weigher, of Forty Shillings for each and every offence against any of the provisions of this Section.

XXVII. *And be it Ordained*, That any Inspector and Weigher who shall proceed to or undertake the inspection of any Flour or Meal, until he shall have been so nominated by the said Superintendent, as herein before provided, shall be liable on conviction to pay a fine of Five Pounds.

XXVIII. *And be it Ordained*, That any Inspector and Weigher who shall inspect, weigh or mark any barrel or half barrel of Flour or Meal contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Law, shall be liable on conviction to pay a fine of Ten Shillings for each and every barrel or half barrel so inspected, weighed or marked as aforesaid.

XXIX. *And be it Ordained*, That every Inspector and Weigher who shall inspect any Flour and Meal under the provisions of this Law, shall thereafter, without delay, render to the said Superintendent a correct and true statement in writing of the number of barrels and half barrels so inspected, under the penalty of Forty Shillings for each and every neglect, and the said Superintendent shall enter the same correctly in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, which book shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any person requiring the same.

XXX. *And be it Ordained*, That there shall be paid by the owner, seller, importer or consignee of all Flour and Meal inspected under the provisions of this Law, for weighing, inspecting and marking, and filling up, at and after the following rates, that is to say:—For each barrel of Flour or Meal, One Penny Half Penny, for each half barrel, One Penny, and for every barrel or half barrel, as aforesaid, filled up and secured as required by this Law, the sum of Three Pence; and the same shall be paid to the said Superintendent, and he is hereby authorised to ask, demand, receive and collect the same, and on nonpayment of the same or any part thereof, to sue for and recover the amount, in his own name, in any Court having jurisdiction for the recovery of debts to the amount of the demand.

XXXI. *And be it Ordained*, That on receipt by the said Superintendent of any sum or sums of money paid to him for such inspection, he shall account for and pay over the same to the respective Inspectors and Weighers who performed the work, for his or their services in that behalf, he, the said Superintendent, retaining thereout, as and for his own fees, the sum of One Farthing for each barrel or half barrel so inspected as aforesaid.

XXXII. *And be it Ordained*, That in case of the sickness or absence from the said City of the said Superintendent, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, or the Recorder, or any two of the Aldermen of the said City, to appoint a temporary substitute to act in the said Office of Superintendent during such sickness or absence, and no longer, and such substitute shall be duly sworn, and shall thereupon be vested with all the rights, authority and privileges, and be subject to all the liabilities which belong or are attached to the said Superintendent.

XXXIII. *And be it Ordained*, That all matters of dispute between the said Inspectors having reference to their inspections, and all disputes between the said Inspectors, or either of them, and the owners, importers or consignees of Flour and Meal, shall be determined and settled for the time being by the Superintendent, reserving to the parties the right of appeal to the Common Council.

XXXIV. *And be it Ordained*, That all Wheat Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal which shall be manufactured within this City, and sold, or offered, or exposed for sale in barrels or half barrels, shall be and are hereby declared subject in all respects and made liable to the operation of this Law, and shall, before being sold or offered for sale, be weighed, inspected and marked, and filled up and secured according to the true intent and meaning of the same.

[*Remainder of this Law next week.*]

### THE FISHERIES.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—On the 27th ult. the Attorney General moved in the House the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, In consequence of the recent changes in the Navigation Laws and the Commercial Policy of the British Empire, it has become necessary to secure more extended markets for the natural Products of British North America, by a reciprocal free exchange of such Products with the United States; and to have the Coasting Trade arranged between this and the adjoining Provinces and the United States, on fair and equitable terms; and to obtain from the Government of the United States such modification of their Laws as will admit Colonial built Vessels to the privileges of Registry.

1. *Resolved*, That the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested, and is hereby authorize, to take the necessary steps to obtain, through the proper authorities, the accomplishment of these desirable objects.

2. *Resolved*, That if the United States remove existing Duties on the following articles, the growth and production of British North America, that the like articles be allowed to be imported into this Province from the United States, Duty free, viz.—

Grain and Bread Stuffs of all kinds, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Hay and straw. Animals, salted and fresh Meats, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Wool, undressed Skins, and Furs of all kinds.

Ores of all kinds, Iron in pigs and blooms, Cooper, Lead in Pigs.

Grindstones and Stones of all kinds, Earth, Coals, Lime, Ochres, Gypsum, ground or unground; Rock Salt.

Wood—Timber and Lumber, of all kinds; Firewood, Ashes, Bark.

Fish, Fish Oil, Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the water.

3. *Resolved*, That an address be prepared to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Coasting Trade of this Province, praying that the same may be opened to the people of the United States, under the provisions of the amended Navigation Act 12th and 13th Vict., Cap. 29, and the proceding Resolution.

Under these resolutions the government claim to themselves the right of ceding to the Americans the privileges of fishing in our waters, without further consultation with the constituencies.—Against this principle Mr. Freeman protested, and moved the following amendment:

"Provided that nothing contained in these Resolutions shall empower or be so construed as to authorize His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or any person to make any arrangement so as to negotiate with the American Government or any authorities as to prevent citizens of the United States either to catch or cure Fish in the Harbours or on the coast of this Province or of Cape Breton within the limits now prescribed."

Such a power as that sought for should not be given to any Government, much less to one possessing so little the confidence of the people as the present one.—What man in his senses would dream of trusting to Sir John Harvey's discernment in the matter of our Fisheries And how is it that Mr. Uniacke is now so strenuous in endeavouring to obtain this power for the Government? In former days he was the most ardent advocate of our fishermen, and if we mistake not his name figures as chairman of a Committee which made a most elaborate report against the intrusions of the Americans. Perhaps, however, Mr. Young has ordered him to act as he is now doing. Mr. Freeman's argument was that no treaty should be ratified with the American Government, without an appeal to the Provincial Legislature, as a special Session, or to the people by a dissolution. He is unwilling to allow the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, or his Government, to barter away interests of such vital importance to the Province, without first submitting the negotiation to the house, or the people. It would be much better for the Government either to grant a bounty to our fishermen, or to take the duty off beef and pork required for the fisheries, to encourage them, which would advance the interests of the Province quite as much as suspending the duty on foreign hay.—*Halifax Colonist.*


**WOOL CARPETING.**

500 YARDS fine and superfine, now on hand, for sale at the low price of 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard

March 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL,"
TO THE LADIES.
THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

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