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WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

Dedicated to Science, Agriculture, Education, and General Intelligence.

VOL. I.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MON DAY, MAY 7 1860.

No. 12

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL

Is published every Monday Morning, at the office of G. W. DAY, No. 4 Market street. EDITORIAL OFFICE—No. 106 Union street, (up stairs.) TERMS.

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The Proprietors of this Journal are prepared to attend to any business that they can conveniently perform. Answers to enquiries, etc., will be given through its columns, and all moneys received will be acknowledged in the same manner.

Agents and others writing to us should make the names of persons and places so plain, that no mistake can arise therefrom,—and correspondents should

Agricultural, Etc

GOOD AND BAD BUTTER.

A Correspondent to the Toronto Globe writes as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—In your number of 27th of Jan. is an article on butter, giving directions as to salting and packing, but my dear Sir, you do not go deep enough into the subject. On any important subject there is nothing like going to first principles and causes, and following them through to the end. That there is bad butter made you admit. That it is of many colours when it comes to be inspected in kegs, which you attribute to admixing the products of different people into one keg. But I can assure you that I have often seen as many colours in one roll made by one person. If butter was all made upon one principle, or correct principles, there would not be all the colours of the rainbow in it. I think that I can give an insight into how much of it is made.

In the first place, slovenly hired-girls are employed to milk the cows, without washing or brushing the udder or teats at all. They will set the pail (perchance, a dirty one) directly under, and commence milking, dipping their hands frequently into the pail of milk, and wetting the teats copiously. The milk when it is ready to strain, is somewhere between the colour of brown and blue, with a plentiful supply of hair intermixed. Then it is perhaps strained through a very coarse cloth or sieve into uncleaned tubs or pans, and set into some close place where no fresh air circulates. After having stood there until it is convenient to remove it, the top is skimmed off and put into some uncleaned vessel and left until enough is accumulated to make a churning, or until it is convenient to churn; while by that time it will have undergone fermentation, or rotting, as fermentation is a rotting process; then it is churned without much difficulty, badly salted, imperfectly cleansed of stale buttermilk, and laid by for future use or sale, as the case may be. Is it any wonder that it should be variegated in colour? Now there is a right way and a wrong way as well in making butter

as in anything else. Butter that looks yellow and pure, and tastes right, is made right; that which looks bad and tastes bad is made wrong—the fault is in the making. The right way of course is the best way, and the best way ought to be aimed at by every good housewife. We would ask nothing farther than to see a person's butter in order to judge of their housekeeping. It is a criterion that will seldom fail. If none except a good article found sale in the market, then none except a good article would be made for the market. There are many, we believe, that make a poor article that know how to make a better, but as long as a poor article will command the same price in market, some people will not make good butter, because it is a little more trouble.

Perhaps a few hints indiscriminately bestowed on making butter may not be amiss. Let us commence then with the milking, which should always be done with a dry teat, as soaking the teat is a filthy way, besides being injurious to the cow. Every vessel, from the milk-pail to the churn, that is to hold milk should be carefully scalded and dried previous to being used. Pains should be taken in straining. Let the milk be set for cream to rise where the air is pure and circulating, and at a proper temperature—a little experience will determine that point. The cream should always be removed at the proper time, and churned before it begins to rot. When it is fit to skim it is fit to churn, except in cold weather, when it may be kept in some earthen vessel

be salted moderately and worked moderately and immediately—until every particle of water and sour milk is worked out of it. Then it will be fit for use, fit for sale or fit to pack down. It will be butter, nothing more nor less. It is a pity that there is not more attention paid to this branch of agriculture. A bad article is often attended with serious consequences.

Dealers often suffer pecuniary loss with a lot of rancid on their hands; but the consumers are the ones that suffer most severely. It is, perhaps a physiological fact not generally known that butter at the best is difficult of digestion, but incomparably more so must a stale rancid article be. People often, when it is intolerable to the taste, make it into cakes and pastry, and use it generally for shortening—eat it themselves and give it to their poor children without any compunction or apparent idea of its pernicious consequences; they do not appear to consider that it is impure, and that all impure food is poisonous to a greater or less extent, and those who partake of it in any way whatever are overtaxing their digestive organs, and sowing the seeds of functional derangement and organic disease of stomach, and predisposing all their organs to premature decay. Any person that considers for a moment would object to having stale butter enter into the blood and tissues and become parts of their vital economy.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that you will encourage improvement in this department, for this reason that it has a direct influence upon the interests and healthy of our people.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
A. DURHAM FARMER.

THROAT AND LUNGS.

In a practice of seventeen years, devoted exclusively to the treatment of throat and lung affections, we have arrived at the following conclusions, that:

First: Throat-ail, or Clergymen's sore throat, called chronic laryngitis, is, in four cases out of five, originated in the stomach, and that to attempt to remove it by any other means than such as are adapted to improving the digestion and waking the activities of the liver, is the sorriest absurdity of the age.

Second: When consumption of the lungs is

threatened, or is actually present, the first and efficient remedial agent, worth incomparably more than all the drugs on earth, is the spending of every hour of daylight possible, in the open air, in some moderate, unfatiguing employment, and the eating of as much plain, nourishing, and relished food as the stomach will digest. Next to that, as being more universally accessible, is an Indian-rubber Life Preserver, and for reasons which no physiologist of even ordinary acquirement would for a moment dispute.

The health of a man's lungs in reference to consumption, depends upon their capacity to receive the air he breathes. Hence that capability is called "vital capacity," and is measured by the amount of air the lungs can throw out at a full expiration. This capacity varies according to age, sex, weight, and stature; all of these can be safely left out of view in ordinary cases, except the height. One man can blow up a bladder; can fill it at a breath; another in equal health of lungs would require two breaths, showing that the lungs of the former had twice as much air as those of the latter. The cubic method is that adopted for the measurement of the air in the lungs, or by the pint; and it can be accurately done as if it were water, to the fraction of a gill or inch.

Forty cubic inches make a pint. a man of ordinary size, in good health of lungs, will expire at a single effort, six pints of air, or two hundred and forty cubic inches.

Two hundred and forty cubic inches of air, it would be a physical demonstration, that all his lungs were within him, that they were in full operation, and as a matter of course, there could not possibly be, under the circumstances, any actual consumption, which would be corroborated beyond all cavil, if the pulse was uniformly under seventy beats in a minute.

A person never becomes consumptive until for many weeks, and for months, the lungs have worked imperfectly; thus working imperfectly, the system receives at each breath, less air than it requires; the blood is that much less purified; the body is that much less nourished; hence, as a man falls more and more decidedly into consumption, he has less breath, less blood, less flesh, less strength; this all know.

But suppose a patient becomes acquainted with the fact that his lungs are declining in capability of receiving air, losing their vital capacity, the evident indication would be to arrest that decline and not rest satisfied until it was fully removed. And what more rational course than to practice on the lungs; to exercise them artificially; to accustom himself several times a day to blow upon his India-rubber; to try more and more on each occasion to fill it more fully at a single breath?

Some months ago a man came to us who could expire with the utmost effort only ninety-four inches; we sat him down among the incurables; we adjudged him to certain death; still he was urged to try. He promised he would. Ten days ago, March 17th, he presented himself again, having practiced the artificial breathings, and gave a measurement of a hundred and forty-four. Perseverance and an equal rate of increase for a few months longer, will certainly restore him. But this is only one of a multitude of similar cases.

The lesson of the article is: If coming consumption is always attended with a diminution of vital capacity, of lung activity, of capability of full, free breathing, it must be averted by such practices as will arrest that decline first, and then re-establish the activities. But nobody will heed these momentous lessons, because their practice would cost no money, and

they have not the charm of mystery, nor the prestige of brazen trumpets, and shameless falsehood; hence we are not afraid of our practice declining by communicating the information; for we have done it for years, yet our report is as practically unbelieved as that of the prophet of the olden times.—Hall's Journal of Health.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

This terrible epidemic, by its continuous spreading, threatens to become one of the greatest scourges that has ever visited the country. The imagination is appalled at the contemplation of the thousands of herds from Maine to Texas being visited by this wasting and fatal malady. The suffering and anxiety from the loss of property and from the dread of its loss among the agricultural community, and the fear of diseased meat in all our cities, may be partly conceived but cannot be fully realized. It seems that the Legislature of the State has been aroused to the importance of the matter. A law has been passed for the appointment of three commissioners to investigate the subject, and authority has been given them to have slaughtered, at the expense of the State, all the cattle that are sick or that have been exposed to the contagion, to have their bodies buried and the barns in which they have been kept purified—even burning the hay if the commissioners think it necessary.

The commissioners are Richard S. Fay, of Lowell, and two others. They will report on the nature and character of the disease in all its stages. It is purely a disease of the lungs, affecting the animal in no other organ, and seems to be certainly contagious. A cow that died the night before the commissioners arrived was examined, and both her lungs were a mass of frothy, cheesy corruption. One cow that was taken sick so long ago as the 1st of January, and seemed to be recovering, appearing bright and healthy, was slaughtered; the left lobe of the lungs was sound, but from the right was taken a mass of pus, looking like rotten cheese, of more than a pint in measurement. She might possibly have thrown off the disease and lived, had she not been killed. Another cow in the same herd, and showing stronger signs of the disease, had a similar but greater mass of pus in the lungs, and with it a large amount of watery fluid. An ox that looked bright and well, and ate and chewed his cud as if in a healthy condition, was among the slain, and one of his lungs was a mass of corruption. Another singular case was that of a cow that calved some ten days ago; one lung was healthy, but in the other the disease was developing itself in scattered balls or masses of pus, looking like liver on the outside, but, on cutting, like rotten cheese; and her calf was found to have the disease in precisely a similar stage. The presence of the disease is detected by the breathing of the animal which makes a croupy noise or like breathing through a quill.—Scientific American.

SUMMER SOURS.

Physiological research has fully established the fact that acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are "billious," that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic to fever is "cooling." It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood, that is, aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens and lettuce, and salads in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence also the taste of some

thing sour, for lemons, on an attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see, that we nullify the good effect of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, to eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence also is buttermilk or even common sour milk promotive of health in summer time. Sweet milk tends to biliousness in sedentary people, sour milk is antagonistic. The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of sour milk. The shepherds use rennet, and milk-dealers alum to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk acts like watermelons on the system.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

GLASS-DRILLING.

MESSES. EDITORS.—In your last issue I noticed an article entitled "To Bore a Hole through Glass," and as a variety of opinions are supposed to be better than a single one (if based upon experience), I venture the liberty to express mine. A short time since, I had occasion to bore some holes through a piece of French crown glass, one-quarter of an inch in thickness. The glazier who cut it for me assured me that nothing but a round bar of lead used with emery and water would bore the desired holes. And (by the way) I think lead is preferable to iron, as emery adheres to it much better. But not fancying his slow but sure process, I determined to perform the work more expeditiously. Accordingly I procured a small Stubbs' file, and grinding the point to what I thought the proper shape, bored four holes, one-quarter of an inch in diameter, in the short space of half an hour. By trying the same thing since, I am confident that a triangular file of Stubbs' manufacture will never fail, if used with water or turpentine, either of which I consider equally good.—H. W., in *Scientific American.*

WHITE MAPLE SUGAR.—A Montpelier, Vt., correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, writes:—The art of making good maple sugar is now fast advancing, and the time is near at hand when it will vie in purity and whiteness, with the most beautiful samples of the cane sugars. But our sugar makers are beginning to find out methods of producing pure white sugar without going through any subsequent refining process. They have discovered that the sap, as it comes from the tree, is perfectly colorless, and that if it can be caught and evaporated without bringing it in contact with vessels imparting stains, it will make colorless and perfectly pure sugars. To obviate the old difficulties of making white sugar, therefore, they are now adopting new tin instead of the bottoms of the boilers. The substitution of enamelled iron pans may, perhaps, be all that is now required to perfect the process.

PHILOSOPHY OF OLD AGE.

In Prof. Kent's art of prolonging life, the following are leading propositions—

I.—The life of man, physically considered, is a peculiar phenomenon, effected by a concurrence of the united powers of nature with matter in a continual operation, can be promoted or impeded accelerated or retarded.

II.—Natural death, or death from old age, as it is termed, is a condition of the body resulting from a general ossification, or consolidation, of its various parts.

III.—The different stages of life, called infancy, childhood, youth, manhood, old age, and decrepitude, but so many different degrees of this process of consolidation—each stage being characterized by an increased density and induration.

IV.—This process of ossification is the result of a gradual deposition of solid earthy matter (phosphate of lime, etc.) from the blood.

V.—The blood derives this earthy matter from the food and drink only.

VI.—Different kinds of food and drink contain this matter in different proportions.

VII.—In proportion as we subsist upon those articles which contain the least amount, shall we prevent or retard the process of ossification, and thus prevent or retard old age and "natural" death.

VIII.—That thus it is possible to make such a selection of aliment (according to its chemical properties), still preserving the greatest variety, that health, activity and life may be preserved for a period much greater than anything of which the mass of mankind are able to conceive.

THE OIL WELLS.

A correspondent of the *Erie (Pa.) Gazette* states that among all the hundreds of wells which have been commenced in the oil region, not one has been abandoned as hopeless. The oil sites are usually leased, the owner receiving a certain proportion—from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fluid, and sometimes a bonus in money. The first part of the operation of sinking a well is to dig a shaft about 8 feet in diameter down to the rock, the distance varying from 10 to 40 feet. A wooden conductor made of plank, with a chamber of some five or six inches square, is then set down on the rock, reaching to the surface of the ground, when the work of boring is ready to commence. Some

bore with a steam engine and some with a spring pole. The boring generally goes on at the rate of from two to six feet per day, and, to sink a shaft of four inches, probably cost about \$2 per foot. After the rock is ground to sand beneath the drill, it is drawn up by means of a sand pump. The quantity of oil flowing from what is called "the Crosby well" is still held to be almost incredible, though the figures are not now held as high as they were in the first outbreak of the excitement. It is estimated that the well yields 60 barrels a day of 40 gallons each. Another yields nearly pure oil, the amount of water not exceeding one-tenth of the whole. A stream of pure and transparent fluid, far superior to the ordinary petroleum flows incessantly into a mammoth oil vat, whose capacity is 8,000 gallons, and which yields 25 barrels a day.—*Scientific American.*

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

The way teachers are sometimes used in Canada, *The Globe* gives the following:—

A boy about thirteen years of age, in the Victoria school at Brockville, refused to obey the teacher, when commanded to keep order; the teacher thereupon whipped him with a leather strap, leaving some marks upon his person but doing no injury of any consequence. The boy left the school and complained to his father, who had the teacher arrested in the school and brought before a magistrate, in order to secure an immediate conviction. Bail was put in, however, and the case brought before a whole bench of magistrates. It was shown that the boy had been persistently disobedient, and that there was insubordination in the school, a former having been driven away by the opposition of the boys. Nevertheless seven magistrates voted for convicting the teacher of an assault, and only six decided for an acquittal. The case is to be taken on appeal to the Quarter Sessions, when the *Brockville Recorder* from whom we learn the facts, says the decision will probably be reversed by a jury.

DEAD SEA, also called Lake Asphaltites, about 48 miles from the Mediterranean. It is about 35 miles in length by ten in breadth; the extreme saltness, great density, and other pernicious qualities of its waters have for several ages caused many absurd opinions to obtain credit regarding it. Though the neighbouring soil partakes in such a degree of salineness that vegetation is foreign to it, and a death-like aspect reigns around, still it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that fish are to be found in this lake, and also that certain birds make it their resort. Bitumen and salt are so abundant that any quantity of water contains more than a fourth of the last named. As the specific gravity is so great as to sink stones of great size, and is found in the soil of the adjacent mountains where the city of Jerusalem and the Arabs derive a supply. Sulphur and bitumen are also met with in various parts, and the neighbourhood abounds with volcanic products. The Dead Sea receives the river Jordan, and the torrents of Kedron, Arnon, and Zared; and on the space which it occupies, formerly stood fine cities, including the ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah, which, according to Scripture, were destroyed by the wrath of God.

WRIGHT'S U. DIET.

At a morning prayer meeting in the Old South Chapel, in Boston, on Wednesday morning last, a gentleman made a statement of a sad case of gambling which occurred on board the Steamer Empir. State the night before. A party of men who appeared to be professional gamblers were playing cards in the cabin, and urging the bystanders to bet upon the cards. They induced one gentleman, who had been apparently interested in the game, to put down \$40, and by one turn of the cards it was swept into the gambler's pocket. The loser appeared to be much agitated and was seen soon after to go out on deck, and in a few minutes afterwards a man who was supposed to be him jumped overboard and was lost. His name was not known. It is supposed that the chagrin and mortification which filled his mind when he came to reflect how foolishly he had lost his money, led him to commit the act.—The occurrence should warn all honest men not to put themselves in the power of the sharpers who infest the lines of public travel.

THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

One of the most amusing and astonishing exhibitions of mental power that we have ever seen is the addition of a row of figures by Professor Wm. S. Hutchings, the mathematical phenomenon. During his absence from the room, several rows of figures are entered upon a board, and on his return, he picks up the chalk, and, giving it a whirl in the air, with a sort of convulsion, he announces the sum of the first column, setting down the digit. Another whirl of the hand and down goes the next figure, and thus the several columns are added, almost instantly, the operation exciting the wonder of the spectators. He also performs multiplication and the squaring of large numbers with marvellous quickness, setting down the result in a single row of figures. We have examined his process, and are satisfied that almost any of our intelligent accountants, who are pretty quick at figures, might learn to calculate with nearly the same rapidity.

ORANGE COUNTY MILK.—New York City is dependent upon the adjacent agricultural districts for its supply of milk and a vast amount of it is required for daily use. The above named county had been distinguished for many years for its excellent butter; but since the facilities offered by railroads permit of the sweet milk being carried from a considerable distance daily, little butter is now made in comparison with the make of former years. Last year there were not less than 5,350,830 gallons collected at nine stations in Orange county, and sent down to the city on the Erie Railroad.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON YOUR NEIGHBORS.—Take care of them. Don't let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never know them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care, they might have disgraced themselves and families, a long time ago. Therefore don't relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be, never mind your own business, that will take care of itself.—There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—be suspicious of him, perhaps he contemplates stealing something these dark nights; there's no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head. If you see any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else that you can see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, and though it may not benefit yourself or any one else particularly, it will be something important about some one else. To keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour, don't let any such thing occur on earth, it would be too much like Heaven for the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. If, after all your watchful care, you can't see anything out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not because they have not done anything bad, perhaps in an unguarded moment, you lost sight of them—throw out hints, they are no better than they should be—that you should not wonder if people found out what they were after a while, and then they may not carry their heads so high. Keep it a going, and some one will take the hint and begin to help you after a while—then there will be music, and everything will work to a charm.—*Exchange.*

GIRLS, DON'T DO IT.—In "Advice to Young Women," occurs the following:—"There is a practice quite prevalent among young ladies of the present day which we are old fashioned enough to consider very improper: We allude to giving daguerreotypes of themselves to young men who are merely acquaintances. We consider it indelicate in the highest degree. We are astonished that any young girl should sell herself so cheap as this. With an accepted lover it is of course all right. Even in this case the likeness should

daguerreotype to any gentleman acquaintance, let her know that the remarks made by young men when together, concerning what is perhaps on her part but a piece of ignorance or imprudence, would if she heard them, cause her cheeks to crimson with shame and anger. 'Where is a sister of ours,' we have often said, with a flashing eye—where is a sister of ours! But that not being the case, we give this advice to anybody's sister who needs it, most anxiously desiring that she should at all times preserve her dignity and self respect."

MISS WHEELER ALIVE.—We scarcely know whether our readers will be more pained or relieved to hear that Miss Emily Wheeler, the daughter of Gen. Wheeler of Cawnpore, is still alive. Capt Harvey Superintendent of the Department for the abolition of Thuggee, has had communication with the unfortunate young lady, who we understand, is so utterly broken in spirit that she entreats his friends not to seek to bring her back again, but to leave her to her wretched fate. Yet it were better surely for the poor girl herself that her request should not be complied with. Time may obliterate the remembrance of even her sorrows; and it were no real kindness to her to obey what wild wishes her present morbid nervousness of feeling may suggest. It is necessary too, that the Government should vindicate its own dignity and justice, by ascertaining the true particulars of this sad story, and punish the guilty parties with relentless severity.

It is said that Mr. Hatch, the Commissioner appointed by the U. S. Government to examine into the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, will report in favor of its repeal. The Western cities of New York State are opposed to Reciprocity with Canada, and Mr. Hatch reflects their opinions. On the other hand, Massachusetts and Maine are strongly in its favour, and will use every exertion to preserve it intact. Should any evil befall the Treaty arrangements, under which Trade in these Colonies has been so largely benefitted, the blame will rest on the protective legislation of Canada for the late few years, which has given the people of Western New York a pretext for the present agitation.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

HEALTH.—We learn that that fearful disease "putrid sore throat" exists to some considerable extent in Queen's County. Several deaths have recently occurred in Hampstead, and adjoining places. We hear from various parts of the country that the state of general health is not as formerly; many sudden deaths in several places have recently occurred.—*Intell.*

VARIETIES.

The tails of comets generally point from the sun, so that when they are receding they push their tails before them. Appearances do indicate that the tails are hollow, but this is not probably owing to the comet's shadow, most comets not being sufficiently dense to cast a shadow, even the light of the stars passing through them freely. The tails of comets are very mysterious; they seem to be subject to forces, which do not manifest themselves on this earth. The earth, in its revolution around the sun, revolves about the common centre of gravity of the earth and the sun, which is a point within the body of the sun near its centre. If the earth were annihilated, with all its inhabitants except one man, his body would revolve about the common center of gravity of the sun and the body, which would be a point nearer the center of the sun than that about which the earth revolves. The orbit would be nearly the same as that in which the earth revolves, and would be elliptical. The cause of the ellipticity of the earth's orbit is wholly unknown. It is now going very slowly less elongated, and will continue to do so for some thousand years, till it becomes nearly or quite circular, when it will gradually return to its present shape, and will thus continue to oscillate forever.

It is stated that all the fixed stars, as they are called, are in motion; but though some of the motions are very rapid, the distance of the stars is so great that it will require many thousands of years to produce any considerable change in the appearances of the constellations.—One of the most common causes of baldness, is the presence of an animal invisible to the naked eye, at the root of the hair.—When dead bodies decay, they are converted principally into gases, and pass off into the air, where a portion of them is absorbed by the leaves of plants, and being formed into grain or fruit, is again eaten by animals, and thus travels the great circle of change ordained by the Creator.—The editor, of the *Warrentown (Va.) Flag* has in his possession a plain gold ring, 130 years old. It has engraved on it, in the old style these words: "J. W., obit March 9th, 1721." It was plowed up by one of the servants on a plantation, in the county of King George. The ring is of pure gold, and is supposed by some to have been the property of the father of General Washington, as the initials we believe, are the same. The owner has been offered and refused the sum of \$200 for it.—A man died very suddenly in Pennsylvania from the effects of whisky. The beverage was analyzed, when the chemist reported that he found in it the poison, constituent of cocculus indicus. The proportion found was two grains to the pint of whisky. This poison is considered fatal to human life in quantities of from five to ten grains, according to circumstances and conditions.—The Pacific waggon

wood, and water are found abundantly along the route. It commences at the South Pass, leaving the Sage Plains to the southwest, and going directly through the Wasatch Mountains, by way of Thompson's Pass, crosses the head waters of Bear and Great Snake rivers. An iron steamer was launched in Philadelphia Oct. 25th, from the yard of Reaney, Neffie & Co. The steamer is 200 feet long, 29 feet beam, 12 feet hold, and will be propelled by a beam engine having a cylinder 45 inches in diameter, and 11 feet stroke. She is built in a very substantial manner, and will it is expected be a fast steamer. She will connect with the Delaware Railroad—Sweden and Norway are slowly being lifted out of the sea at the rate of from one half to one tenth of an inch per annum. The West coast of Greenland is as gradually sinking.—Coats of arms came into vogue in the reign of Richard I. and became hereditary in families about the year 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the crusades.—The first standing army of modern time was established by Charles VII. of France, in 1455. Previous to that time the King had depended on his nobles for contingents in time of war. A standing army was first established in England in 1638 by Charles I. but it was declared illegal, as well as the organization of the Royal Guards in 1379. The first prominent military band instituted in England, was the yeoman of the guards, established in 1486.

Guns were invented by Swartz, a German about the year 1378, and were brought into use by the Venetians in 1382. Cannons were invented at an anterior date, they were first used at the battle of Cressy in 1345. In England they were first used at the siege of Berwick in 1405. It was not until 1544, however, that they were cast in England. They were used on board of ships by the Venetians in 1535, and were in use among the Turks about the same time. An artillery company was instituted in England for weekly exercise in the year 1610.—The first railroad constructed in the United States was at Quincy, Mass., connecting the granite quarries with tide water. It was about three miles in length. The Baltimore and Ohio was the first passenger railroad. It was opened in 1830, a distance of 15 miles, with horse power. Next in the order of time came the Mohawk and Hudson, from Albany to Schenectady, 16 miles, opened for travel also with horse power, in the summer of 1831, the first locomotive used in this country was on that road, in 1831. Locomotives were in operation in South Carolina and upon the Ohio and Baltimore road in 1832.—*Scientific American.*

To Agents.—Our Agents will please not enclose silver or coppers in their letters, if they have not the amount in paper money send the balance in postage stamps, or at some future time. No inconvenience can arise from our not wishing silver forwarded by letter as five shillings pay for eight months,—which can be forwarded if a dollar and half bill cannot be obtained.

Letters sent by private conveyance may be left at either this office or at Union Hotel, No. 112 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Our friends can send us their subscriptions by mail with perfect safety, only be careful to direct them correctly. See first page.

Persons in the City wishing to subscribe for the Tribune can leave their names at Dr. Day's Office, or with either of the proprietors, and the paper will be left at their residence.

Teachers often complain that the fraternity does not hold that position in Society which it is its privilege to enjoy. Not unfrequently do we hear it asserted that they are held in lower esteem than those in any other avocation—and we fear that there is too much truth in the remark, but why is this so? may be asked with propriety? we believe that quite a satisfactory answer may be given. This originated many years back; go back if you please thirty or forty years and enquire concerning the class of teachers the country then possessed, true there were some honourable exceptions to be found among them but all know who know any thing of the Educational history of this province, that our teachers were men who from some cause could not obtain a livelihood by any other means. They were either too lame or too sickly to perform manual labour, too intemperate to receive the confidence of the merchant or mechanic, or too old and indolent to give confidence to any person, so that the hope of employment was far removed. But to obtain a school it was only necessary for them to say "I am a Teacher" and without further inquiry an engagement was made. The result of such engagement most frequently was universal dissatisfaction, intemperance and dissipation too generally followed in the train of such engagements, and schools were not unfrequently staying the progress of the school and the impression on the youthful mind that intemperance was not a vice but an accomplishment. The evils arising from this state of things are very easily conceived, and among others is to be found the feeling and sentiment that prevail even till this day concerning the Teacher's calling. Many a worthy young Teacher has had to struggle long and hard against the prejudices of the people in this and our sister provinces arising from the abuse of the calling in former years. Nor need we shut our eyes to the fact that even now there are teachers who do not respect either themselves or their calling, and thus perpetuate the feeling that prevails, through many parts of the country, toward the teacher and his avocation. We fearlessly assert that when the teachers of this province, or any other place will respect themselves when they will respect their avocation, and labour to elevate it to the position it ought to occupy among the professions, then will the teacher be respected and his calling honoured. No person is deserving of more respect than that young teacher who labours zealously and patiently to develop and strengthen that intellect that God has bestowed upon his creatures. No calling is more sacred, more important in its nature or more useful (the labor of God's servants excepted) than that of the instruction of the young, and he who does not feel its importance and see in it an honour above all other occupations, is not worthy a position among those who are devoting themselves unreservedly to this calling.

We were glad to hear from our late and much lamented Chief Superintendent, the declaration that no person who was reported to him of intemperate habits should hold the position of teacher of the youth of this Province, and we believe he carried out that sentiment strictly; from such a course much good must arise; it would aid materially in wiping out the stain that has so long disgraced the teacher's calling in the Province, and we hope our present Chief will follow out strictly so worthy an example. Let our teachers then understand what is required for their elevation. They must respect themselves if they wish to be respected. The adage, "The teacher makes the School," is true to the letter, and equally true

is it that Teachers make their profession; and he who so far neglects to honor his profession as to bring disgrace or disrespect on his calling, is not worthy of the honored name of "Teacher," nor scarcely that of "man." We do hope for the future that we shall hear less complaining of the want of respect, etc., and more laudations of the interest of the people, the zeal of the Teachers, and the co-operation of all to render our Schools efficient and useful. Let each vie with his neighbour in the promotion of the cause of education among us, and let each teacher bear in mind as he respects himself, so will he be respected by those with whom he associates.

TEMPERANCE.

We are glad to see the friends of the cause still making efforts for the suppression of the evils of intemperance. The Sons still show signs of vitality. At a recent meeting of the Grand Division held at Sussex, £35 were appropriated in aid of maintenance of the "Temperance Telegraph." A communication from the Grand Division of Maine was read, extending an invitation to the "Sons" of this Province to meet the "Body" on the 12th June next in Portland, Me., to participate in the Grand Jubilee to be held in that City.

A public Temperance meeting was recently held in Bloomfield, Norton, K. C., at which about one hundred and fifty persons were present.—Elias S. Wetmore, Esq., J. P., occupied the Chair. Lectures were delivered on the occasion, and funds granted to defray expenses.

The last number of the "Temperance Telegraph" comes to us shewing marks of improvement. It has a new heading with new type, and every way mechanically improved. We wish its enterprising proprietor every success.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—M. T.—We forwarded your communication to the "Board of Education" your suggestions are worthy of their consideration.

T. B. Yarmouth.—We have placed your name on the list. The mattresses are in the hands of Mr. T., who will make sales for you. Please send particulars—the kind, style, and price of cushions.

We hope our agents and friends will remember the notice we gave last week of change of office address. Office, 100 Union St. Address. Will our Agents when writing to us on business give, at the same time, any item of Local News that may be at hand or even the prospects of the country, the progress of vegetation, the appearance of crops, or any thing that might form an item of news; we would receive such as a favour.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

For the Weekly Tribune.

Messrs. Editors,—

I was much pleased in reading your Editorial in the 8th No. of the Weekly Tribune, headed CITY SCHOOLS. You selected choice colours in portraying the character of the citizens of St. John in respect to the interest they take in Educational matters. The inhabitants of the Province (I believe) may be estimated at about 220,000, and the City of St. John claims one-fifth of that number which will be 44,000, and not one Parish school-house in the City except one in Carleton. This demonstrates the interest taken by our people in the Education of the rising generation, and the welfare of the teachers. The truth of the description given by you of the school-rooms and, at least, of some of their localities, is correct beyond dispute. For two years I taught a large school in the City of St. John—paid for the room at the rate of £12 per annum; it was located in a very damp and unhealthy place, and but poorly ventilated; truly the poisonous gasses which I inhaled there sowed the seeds of that disease which, I believe, will ultimately terminate in my dissolution.

You spoke of the elevation of teachers. Pray what do you mean? Do you mean to make an attempt at raising teachers from their present condition to that standard of respectability which their calling demands? If so, I for one will bid you God speed. I believe, Sirs, that no class of persons at this present moment is held in so low an estimation as the school teachers of the pre-

sent day. The cutters of wood and drawers of water are held in higher estimation than the teacher. If, therefore, you can devise a plan by which the teachers may be elevated to that position in society which their calling deserves, you will surely immortalize your names much more, in my opinion, than did Wellington his at Waterloo. I think there must be a combination of instrumentalities for the accomplishment of this desirable end. There should be in the first place, unanimity amongst the teachers themselves; and when once unanimously agreed upon any measure they may wish to adopt, who, I ask, will be able effectually to oppose them? Secondly, the co-operation of the honorable Board of Education in the encouragement of good teachers, and the discouragement of bad ones; and lastly, we have the Weekly Tribune to spread far and wide the measures adopted for the elevation of the teacher and for the advocacy of such measures as are needed. Teachers' institutions now being established through the Province is a step towards progress, it is a step forward. The County of York is still behind in this respect,—the cause of the delay is unknown to me. However, I hope that something will be done in this County this summer.—You must give them a hint occasionally.

Yours, &c., G. J.

April 28th, 1860.

ESSAY.

Read before the last meeting of the St. John County Teachers' Institute by Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, on Mathematics.

Concluded.

Again, Mathematics by accustoming us to examine and not take things upon trust, gives a stimulus to the mind, and as by giving us a clear and extensive knowledge of the system of the Universe, it creates a profound respect or rather reverence of the Almighty Creator, so it dissipates those mean and narrow thoughts which ignorance is apt to beget. They also serve as a pleasant entertainment for those hours which young men throw away upon their vices as they tend to make solitudes not only easy but even desirable. They may, in fact, be said to be to the mind what exercise is to the body, the means of producing a healthy constitution.

If we consider the extent of our acquaintance with the heavenly bodies, their order, courses, periods of revolution, distances, &c.; and that it is with admiration or even sagacity, we can comprehend, and the extraordinary powers of number and Geometry.

With respect to light how imperfect, or rather unsuccessful, would not our inquiries be about this body without Geometry.

In Mechanics, Mathematicians demonstrate the laws of motion and the rules of calculation in engineering, laying out railway curves, &c., the laws of gravity, the doctrine of projectiles, the descent and weight of heavy bodies when they fall freely and when they lie on inclined planes, the laws of pendulous bodies and many others.

The usefulness of Mathematics in several other departments of the arts and sciences will on a little consideration be quite obvious. As, for instance, every body knows that Chronology and Geography are indispensable to a correct knowledge of history, a relation of a matter of fact being very imperfect without the circumstances of time and place. To have a true idea of any city or country we ought to know its relations of place, climate, length of days, &c., and no one will question the connection or assistance of Mathematics in determining these relations.

To the investigations of Geometry and Optics we owe the rules of light and shadows, a thing so important to a proficiency in the art of painting.

Examine architecture, there is scarcely any part of Mathematics that is not subservient to it in some way or other; as, for instance, Geometry and Arithmetic for the proper measurement of a building, plans, models, computation of materials, times and charges, the proper construction of its arches and vaults; Mechanics for its strength, and Optics for the symmetry and beauty of the whole. It must however be admitted that he who would pretend to draw without any other knowledge of the art but the geometrical rules of perspective, or compose music merely from his acquaintance with harmonic proportion would produce very awkward performances, since these arts, besides the stiffness of rules, require fancy, genius and taste. Yet nevertheless these arts owe their state of perfection to Mathematics, as laying the foundation of their theory and af-

fording them rules which when once invented are securely relied on by the artist.

It would be almost an endless task to relate all the purposes in public and private business to which Arithmetic applies. If we should feel the want of it in the easiest calculations, how much more would we in the more difficult ones as Interest, Simple and Compound, Annuities, &c., in which it is incredible how much the ordinary rules and tables expedite business calculations. It is not only the means by which private transactions are carried on and recorded, but also the public accounts of a nation, in regard to the number and increase of its inhabitants, the improvement of lands, its imports and exports, the balance of trade and public moneys or revenues.

The uses of Geometry are not less numerous than those of Arithmetic, it is necessary in measuring distances, laying down plans, and maps of countries, for the measurement of plains and solids, in surveying and gauging, and others, but those mentioned will suffice for the present. By this science we sell land by the measure as we do cloth, workmen are paid by the superficial, as also by the solid measure of their work, and the quantity of liquors is determined for the due regulation of their price and duty.

From Astronomy we have the regular disposition of our time in a due succession of years, which are kept within their limits with regard to the return of the seasons and the motives of the sun. The time of the tides and other changes also are determined by this science, and are not nearly all its calculations based on Mathematics. Mathematics are also highly servicable to a nation in military affairs as in fortifications. Geometry determining the lines and angles that contribute most their strength.

Navigation which is a particular application of Geometry and Astronomy, owing to the very many advantages accruing to Commerce therefrom, deserves our attention, even many of the improvements in Naval Architecture these late years, are ascribable to the Mathematics.

In conclusion as an instance of the estimation in which these sciences were held by the ancients Pythagoras is said to have written over the entrance to his School, "Let no one enter here ignorant of Geometry."

SOLUTION OF QUESTION

11th. QUEST. Suppose a Maypole 150 feet high 40 feet from the base.—Required—The length of the parts.

SOLUTION.—The part of the Pole broken off forms, with the part standing and the ground, a right-angled triangle; 40 feet being the base, the distance from the foot of the pole at which the broken part strikes the ground. The square of the base, consequently, is equal to the difference between the squares of the sides; but the difference between the squares of any two lines is equal to the rectangle under their sum and difference; as their sum is 150 feet, the whole length of the pole, their difference is easily obtained by dividing 40 squared by 150, which is equal to 10 2/3 feet. Then add half the sum to half the difference and we get the greater part, and subtract half the difference from half the sum, and we get the less, thus, 75 + 5 1/3 = 80 1/3 the part blown down, and 75 - 5 1/3 = 69 2/3 the part standing.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The history of the disease in this country, so far as is known, is as follows:—In the month of May, 1859, there arrived in Boston from Holland four Dutch cows, directed to W. W. Chenery, of Belmont. These cows were black, thick skinned, large, and said to be great milkers. On landing they appeared hungry, thirsty, and neglected, and one of them it is said had not been on her legs for twenty days. Two of these cows were so feeble they had to be carted to Belmont, some six miles from Boston. A few days after arrival, on the 31st of May, one of the cows died. On the 2nd of June a second died; and on the 30th of June a third died. The fourth is now alive and doing well. In all, Mr. Chenery has within a year lost 27 head of cattle of other importations, then on his premises. The disease was not supposed contagious till recently. The first symptoms of the disease are a drooping of the head, a cough, a refusal to eat, and a panting for breath. At present the disease is confined to a territory about twelve miles square, a territory abounding in cattle. All trade is suspended, the cattle are forbidden, under a penalty, to be sold; and the herds are ordered by the Commissioners to be closely kept on their premises.—Albany Argus.

INSPECTOR'S REPORTS.

IV. Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Westchester.

INSPECTOR BENNETT.

SIX.—In addition to the special Report on each School in the Northern District already sent in, I have now the honor to lay before you a more general view of the whole. But as no great or material change has taken place, either in the support or working of the Schools since the date of my former Report, and as that Report dealt principally with generalities, it is considered proper now to enter into more minute and specific details, in order that the public, thus informed of existing defects, may be induced, and the better enabled, to cast about for such remedies as lie within their reach. From the migratory habits of a considerable number of our Teachers, my remarks, though founded on observations made at both my visits, will have reference to my last; and I shall take up the several Parishes in the order in which they were visited.

COUNTY OF KENT.

CARLETON.—At both my last visits to this Parish, I found but one School in operation, namely, that at the Village of Kouchibouguac, which, notwithstanding the large school-going population in the neighbourhood, the actually good attendance at the time of my first visit, and its being under the management of a Teacher who had enjoyed the advantages of the Training School, did not succeed so well as its supporters and the friends of education could have wished. It is now conducted by another Teacher; and we can only hope that with the change there may come some improvement. A Library has within the year been laid in connection with this School. A Globe and set of Maps are much needed. I feel confident provision will shortly be made for these needful appendages.

Besides this School there are two others in the Parish which have been vacant for upwards of twelve months. At the time of my visit to them in the Summer of 1858, they were in every possible point of view wretched affairs, and the districts can have sustained little loss from their discontinuance. The Trustees should, before ratifying the engagement of any Teachers for these Schools, insist upon the old houses being either thoroughly repaired and furnished, or replaced by new ones.

PALMERSON.—In this Parish there are three Schools in operation, one of which is conducted by a first class female Teacher, who has the rare faculty of being able to teach both English and French with almost equal ease and accuracy. The branches required by her license are here actually taught, to which indeed may be added to elements of algebra. The discipline is good and the order excellent. The two others are wholly French Schools, and are still inferior, though it must be admitted that considerable improvement was manifest, especially in one of them, in the increased care bestowed upon the penmanship, and in the clearly and judiciously chosen text on that subject will greatly and speedily contribute. The Trustees are, I believe, faithfully performing their duty, and one or all of them usually accompany me at my periodical visits to their Schools.

RICHIBUCTO.—The Schools in this Parish are as follows:—

- 2 conducted by 3rd Class Male Teachers.
- 4 " 1st " Female "
- 1 " 2nd " " "
- 2 " 3rd " " "

Total 9

The first of these Schools, situate in a rural district, is wholly French, and its condition is inferior, though perhaps the smallness of the house, and the want of proper furniture, books and other appliances, quite as much as any defects in the Teacher's qualifications, may tend to keep it in this state. The only other School in the Parish taught by a man is that in the town of Richibucto; and whatever may be said of the Teacher's method, which is somewhat antiquated, or of the discipline, which is rather lax, it must be admitted that the School is well attended, that the Teacher, a hard working man, gives general satisfaction, and that considerable improvement is evident from time to time, particularly in penmanship and arithmetic. But the School-house, and it is the only one in the town which is public property, is in its present state but ill calculated to reflect credit upon that part of the community which supports it. Both internally and externally, repairs are greatly needed. Of the two Female Schools in the town, one is in a rented house, which is comfortable, and tolerably well conducted; the other is the private property of the Teacher, and far too small. In the latter, English Grammar is nominally taught, but the Teacher, whatever she may have done formerly, cannot now impart a correct knowledge of this branch to her pupils. Two of the others are but lately in charge of their present Teachers; two remain as to method, discipline, &c., nearly as I first found them; but that at the Lower Village, which is almost entirely French, has greatly improved under the charge of its present Teacher.

WELFORD.—This Parish has the following Schools:—

- 2 conducted by 3rd Class Male Teachers.
- 2 " 1st " Female "
- 4 " 3rd " " "

Of the first two, one is teaching in a different district from that in which I first found him, and is doing somewhat better in his new place than formerly; the other, with many good and amiable

qualities, has never shown much aptness to teach. Two of the Schools taught by Females are succeeding pretty well, though one of them numbers but few scholars and is kept in a private house; the others are not such as the wants of the districts require. Libraries have been laid in connection with two of these Schools; but these, however useful, are not more necessary than Maps which still remain to be furnished, or than good School-houses, which the present ones cannot be made without considerable repairs. Such improvements might be surely made without a very sensible sacrifice by a Parish, which, in almost every article of material wealth, is the first in the County; and I cannot help thinking that such would shortly be effected, were there any reasonable prospects that the Schools so furnished and repaired, could be filled with well qualified Male Teachers.

WELLINGTON.—This Parish had the following Schools in operation at the time of my late visit, viz:—

- 3 conducted by 3rd Class Male Teachers.
- 2 " 1st " Female "
- 1 " 2nd " " "
- 2 " 3rd " " "

Of these eight Schools, two are entirely French—the one tolerably, the other miserably conducted; and two mixed, i. e. partly French and partly English, taught, it is to be observed, by English Female Teachers; the one well, the other very indifferently. In the Schools purely French, I have seen no improvement since my first visit. Little writing or arithmetic is taught in them, and the time of the poor pupil is killed over dull reading lessons, from books of many different sorts, and resembling each other in no particular except in their unfitness to awaken or interest the youthful intellect. The three English Schools conducted by Females, are only lately in charge of their present Teachers; and the excellence of the house should be the most important in the Parish, has for some time been going on from bad to worse. A First Class Male Teacher is much wanted for this School; and indeed might have been secured long ago, but for the prejudice of some and the apathy of others. New efforts are about to be put forth, which I hope may be crowned with success.

DUNDAS.—I found the Schools of this Parish as follows:—

- 3 conducted by 3rd Class Male Teachers.
- 1 " 1st " Female "

Of these, three are French, and only one of them conducted with any degree of success. One of the other two has been labouring ever since my first acquaintance with him, under many and great disadvantages, but has failed chiefly from incompetence. The other has also difficulties to contend with, in the poverty or indifference of parents, in not providing their children with suitable and sufficient materials, such as books, paper, &c.; and until these obstacles are removed, we shall look in vain for any improvement in this School.

In this Parish, and in several others in the Northern District, the practice prevails of employing Teachers not possessed of the legal qualifications. To enumerate all the evils attendant on this much-to-be-deprecated system, would be unduly to extend this paragraph; but at the risk of being tedious, I cannot help reminding the Board of the fact, that many, if not the whole of these Teachers, succeed, through interest with the Government in one way or other, in drawing as much money from the public chest as those who by law are entitled to it; at the same time that the Trustees and Inspector, from a desire to discountenance the irregularity as much as possible, do not visit or examine these Schools. Nobody, therefore, is officially responsible for the character or qualifications of such Teachers, or for the condition of their Schools. They may teach almost when and how they please, while the occupancy of the public School-houses necessarily precludes for a time—and that is in some cases for no inconsiderable period—the possibility of inducting legally qualified Teachers. How the anomaly is to be remedied, I do not presume to say; but I may be allowed to express my conviction, that the cause of public instruction will suffer till it be finally abolished.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

HARDWICKE.—In this Parish there are three Schools in operation, two of which are conducted by Third Class Male Teachers, and one by a First Class Female Teacher. These Schools are pretty nearly average ones. In one of the two taught by masters, there is too little examination, in another, too much, or more correctly speaking, too much lecturing, which does not and cannot interest. The houses are small, but otherwise pretty good. These two are supported by assessment, the principle having been carried by a considerable majority of the rate-payers. Of course there are some who, having no families to be educated, or families whose school going days are over, feel or think themselves aggrieved by being obliged to pay for the support of institutions from which they derive no direct benefit. But I am not aware that the opposition has been such as to interfere with the harmonious working of the Schools. The remaining School is kept in an old Church, and is tolerably well attended. Preparations were made some time ago for the erection of a new building, and considerable materials were actually collected for the purpose, but from want of mutual forbearance in the choice of a site, and perhaps from other causes not known to me the building has not been proceed-

ed with. But till a new house is erected, and furnished with some regard to convenience and to the physical comfort of the children, the school will not reach that degree of prosperity and success which it might otherwise attain.

GRNELLO.—In this Parish there are five Schools, four of which are conducted by Third Class Male Teachers, and one by a Female of the same class. One of the former is supported by assessment, and, considering the Teacher's qualifications and experience, pretty fairly taught. Another, as to most of the branches, is in an average condition, but superior as regards penmanship. One has been only a short time in charge of its present Teacher, who has not yet succeeded in raising it from its inferior condition; and the fourth was so ill-managed that the Teacher was advised to resign his licence, which he has since done. In that taught by the Female, along with some defects, is displayed a considerable degree of intelligence, and altogether the School is tolerably well conducted. Repairs, maps and other apparatus are needed in all these Schools.

CHATHAM.—This Parish has the following Schools:—

- 1 till recently on the Superior School list.
- 1 Roman Catholic, supported by special grant.
- 1 First Class School.
- 2 Second do. one of which is the Madras School.
- 1 Third do.

All of these are conducted by Male Teachers.

- 2 conducted by 1st Class Female Teachers.
- 5 " 3rd " " "

The Superior School having failed to meet the object of its establishment, has been for the present discontinued as such. The Roman Catholic School which was a considerable time vacant has but lately been re-opened. The first class School is numerously attended, has a good many pupils well advanced in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, is moreover kept in the best and perhaps the most suitably furnished School-house in the Parish, and were the discipline a less lax, would be fairly conducted. The Madras School is under the management of an energetic Teacher, though it presents a few defects arising perhaps from inadvertence which I trust will shortly disappear. But the house, whether regarded externally or internally, is glaringly unsuitable. Even some little repairs made not long ago upon the premises, were made, if I mistake not, at the Teacher's own expense. Is this as it should be? The School is supported by the allowance of the Madras Board as well as that of the regular school service—an anomaly which, as the whole subject of these Schools will probably ere long demand the attention of the Government, does not call for further remark at present. The other second class School, notwithstanding the miserable condition of the house, has for some time been steadily improving; and that conducted by the Third Class Teacher is, all things considered, pretty successful.

Considerable success has attended the opening of a public school property, and even this one has through time and neglect become so much decayed that the public might bear the loss of it with a great deal of equanimity. The others are either the private property of the Teachers, or rented, and are all too small and otherwise unsuitable. The only really good one is that in the Temperance Hall. As a natural consequence no great success attends the labours of these Teachers, and they are not, with one exception, what the educational wants of such a Town as Chatham require. The fact is there are too many Schools in the Town, and the people will consult their own and their children's interests by diminishing their number, by erecting buildings of suitable dimensions, furnished with proper apparatus, under Teachers liberally and punctually paid. How these changes are to be effected I am not prepared to say, but effected they must be, in some way or other, before the Schools reach the standard of excellence which it is so desirable they should attain.

NELSON.—The Schools of this Parish are as follows:—

- 1 conducted by a 2d Class Male Teacher.
- 4 " 3rd " " "
- 1 " 1st Class Female Teacher.
- 2 " 3rd " " "

The first of these schools is numerously attended, tolerably well furnished with maps, apparatus, &c., and well conducted. The other four Male Schools are variously taught; that on Barnaby's River, though considerable difficulties still impede its progress, is yet managed with praiseworthy assiduity. Of those taught by Females, one has been only a short time in charge of its present Teacher, who, if she will but add energy to her other qualification, will soon see the rewards of her labours in a flourishing School. Both the others are inferior, and one of them, I fear, hopelessly so. The School-houses of this Parish are with one or two exceptions very much in need of repairs.

BLACKVILLE.—At my last visit to this Parish, there were in operation four Schools taught by men, and one by a female. None of these Teachers rank higher than the Third Class. There are a few districts vacant, or, as in one instance, filled by Teachers not possessing the legal qualifications. What may be the state of the School-houses which are vacant I cannot say, but those in actual use are perhaps the poorest in the whole County. One in particular is so low that a person of ordinary stature cannot stand upright in it; and when it is added that its other dimensions are quite in keeping with its height, it will

be readily conceded that such a building is scarcely suitable for a Public School. I took the responsibility of recommending the Trustees to withhold their consent to its continuance beyond the Term, and until a new house of proper dimensions shall be erected. The School in charge of the Female Teacher I have seen but once, and have little favourable to report of it yet; two of the others would be better were other things equal to the Teachers, and the remainder are about as good as I ever expect to see them. The Trustees are anxious to do their duty, and are sufficiently alive to the importance of education. Would the people but do things as well, the Schools would soon improve.

BLISSFIELD.—The Schools of this Parish are as follows:—

- 1 conducted by a 2nd Class Male Teacher.
- 1 " 3rd " " "
- 1 " 3rd Class Female Teacher.

The first of these Teachers, with some good qualities, lacks sufficient nerve and energy to ply successfully the task of public instruction; yet his scholars make some progress, and the people are generally satisfied. Some existing differences of opinion regarding this School, will, I trust, soon be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. The School-houses of this Parish are none of them large, but to the credit of the people be it said, they are all well finished and comfortable. There are some vacancies, which I trust will not long be so.

NORTHESK.—There are six schools in operation in this Parish, viz:—

- 2 conducted by 1st Class Male Teachers.
- 2 " 3rd " " "
- 2 " 3rd " Female Teacher.

Of the first two, one has succeeded very well, and I very much regret, and the District has reason also to regret, that the Teacher has resigned his charge; the other, from perhaps several causes, has not yet come up to the mark. Of the second two, one has of late been improving a little, and the house has been repaired; the other is, I am afraid hopelessly inferior. The two last are conducted by Teachers who are faithfully, and to the utmost of their abilities, discharging their duties. One of them is in a lately erected house and district, and the progress of the scholars is exceedingly gratifying. In the other district, I hope the people will soon see it to be alike their duty and their interest to erect a new house to replace the present shattered and ugly structure. The Trustees are zealous in the discharge of their duties, and at all times ready to co-operate with me in any scheme for the public utility.

NEWCASTLE.—This Parish numbers the following Schools, viz:—

- 1 Superior School.
- 1 conducted by a 1st Class Male Teacher.
- 2 " 2nd " " "
- 2 " 3rd " " "
- 4 " 1st " " "
- 3 " 3rd " " "

Considerable success has attended the opening of a public school property, and even this one has through time and neglect become so much decayed that the public might bear the loss of it with a great deal of equanimity. The others are either the private property of the Teachers, or rented, and are all too small and otherwise unsuitable. The only really good one is that in the Temperance Hall. As a natural consequence no great success attends the labours of these Teachers, and they are not, with one exception, what the educational wants of such a Town as Chatham require. The fact is there are too many Schools in the Town, and the people will consult their own and their children's interests by diminishing their number, by erecting buildings of suitable dimensions, furnished with proper apparatus, under Teachers liberally and punctually paid. How these changes are to be effected I am not prepared to say, but effected they must be, in some way or other, before the Schools reach the standard of excellence which it is so desirable they should attain.

The School conducted by the First Class Teacher has but lately been opened, though under very favourable circumstances, and we may reasonably look for a corresponding degree of success.

Of the two Second Class Schools, one is very numerously attended, and is conducted with much zeal, if not with distinguished ability; the other, not long opened, and visited under circumstances by no means favourable, is perhaps in an inferior condition, and no way equal to the two Third Class ones, which, in some respects, and especially in penmanship, are superior to Schools of far higher pretensions.

The four First Class Female Schools are all of them susceptible of improvement; and such, I am happy to say, is taking place in at least one of them. One only of the three Third Class Female Schools has attained mediocrity; the others are decidedly inferior, and the people by continuing such Teachers among them, are suffering the legitimate consequences of their shortsighted policy.

The School-houses of this Parish are, with about three exceptions, comfortable and suitable buildings. The Trustees pay regular visits to their Schools, and one or more of them generally accompany me in mine.

ALNWICK.—This Parish had at my last visit only three Schools in operation, two taught by men, and one by a female. Of the former, one is French: and from want of books, and perhaps not less from want of energy and skill on the part of the Teacher, has not succeeded well; the other which is in a new district, and has been but lately opened, already affords reasonable prospect of success. That conducted by the Female Teacher, I have never seen to advantage, and may possibly be in a better state than I can of my own knowledge affirm of it. There are several vacancies, which the people are using their best endeavours to have filled up.

GLoucester.

SAUMAREZ.—In this Parish there is in operation only one School, taught by a French Master and attended by pupils the majority of whom is

French. The house is good and comfortable; and at my last visit, the School, having changed its Teacher, was both as to attendance and management, in a somewhat better state than formerly.

INXERMAN.—There are two schools in this Parish at the present time; one English and one partly English, and partly French both conducted by Male Teachers of the Third and Second Classes respectively. The former has in every way disappointed my expectations. Defects formerly noticed and pointed out, are still unremedied. The children are naturally as talented as any I have ever met with; and it is pitiful to see them taught to prefer, as by the mismanagement of this School they must needs be taught to prefer, dirt, and confusion to cleanliness and order. The other School is better every way.

SHIPPONAN.—In this Parish there are two Schools; one of which is wholly French, the other almost entirely so, and both conducted by French Teachers. Neither has yet attained any degree of success, but one of them has within it the germs of improvement.

CARAQUET.—At my last visit there were four French Schools in this Parish, conducted by Male Teachers of the Third Class. One of these School-houses was built within the year, and though not large, is very neat, clean, and comfortable. The defects of these Schools are the defects of almost all the French Schools in the Northern District; too much time is spent in mere reading, which after all, may be more a matter of necessity than of choice, from the unduly multiplied number of classes, caused by want of uniformity in text-books. Few or none of the children in these Schools are studying their native tongue grammatically, few know any thing of geography, and their acquaintance is far too slight with even the vulgar elements of writing and arithmetic; though to their credit be it said, some improvement has lately taken place in the last named branches. It is seriously contemplated to erect before long an English School of a superior character in this Parish, with a view of giving an English education to the French population.

NEW BANDON.—In this Parish are the following Schools:—1 conducted by a Male Teacher, lately promoted to a 2nd Class.

4 conducted by a 3rd Class Male Teachers.

4 " 3rd Class Female Teachers.

The first of these Schools is on the whole pretty well conducted, though there are deficiencies which should have disappeared since the master's return from the Training School. Three, two taught by men and one by a female, were crowded within the distance of some five miles, and were so hopelessly poor, that I took the responsibility of advising the Trustees to discontinue them, and throw the three districts into two. This suggestion the Trustees at once saw the propriety of and acted on it; and it is to be hoped that the people by mutual forbearance will give, one is but poorly attended, and another perhaps is superfluous; three others are properly located, and, all things considered, not ill-conducted, though one of them lacks energy on the part of the master. One of these houses, always small, and now old and decayed, is shortly to be replaced by a building which will be both ornamental and useful.

BATHURST.—The Schools of this Parish at my last visit were as follows:—

3 conducted by 3rd Class Male Teachers.

1 " a 2nd Class Female Teacher.

4 " 3rd Class Female Teachers.

Of the first three, one has been only a short time in charge of its present Teacher, who is making a fair beginning. The other two, whether as regards the houses with their appurtenances, or the Teachers with their qualifications, are sad evidences of how much the people have yet to learn in matter of their children's education. One of these has been closed, never, I trust, to be re-opened in the same house or by the same Teacher; the other has lately been put in charge of a man who will bring things into better shape. Of the six Schools taught by females, two only; (and those of the third class) are tolerably well conducted. Several vacancies still exist; that in the Village of Bathurst, where there is a new and excellent School-house, will soon I trust be provided with a well qualified Teacher. There are no less than seven School-houses in this Parish very ill-adapted for tuition purposes, and should be repaired, where repairs will answer the end, or replaced by new and more commodious buildings.

BRESFORD.—There are three Schools in this Parish in charge of Masters of the Third Class, one of whom was lately absent attending the Training School. That in the Dunlop Settlement is affording gratifying tokens of improvement; the third is still inferior. Besides these, there are five Schools taught by females of the Third Class. Only one of these is English, the others French or nearly so. The English School, though not numerously attended, is pretty well conducted; only one of the others is in an average state.

RESTIGOUCHE.

This Country, with all the energy and intelligence of its inhabitants, and notwithstanding the advances it has of late years made in almost every branch of practicable industry, has never yet put forth an earnest and hearty effort to elevate the character and condition of the Common School. Time was when the people could not build good School-houses and maintain good Teachers and now they don't, though improved circumstances have

given them power. Campbellton is happy in the possession of its Superior School, and so is and will be Dalhousie while its Grammar School is conducted by its present excellent Teacher; but when I have said this, and made an honorable exception in favour of three or four of its common Schools, I have said all I can say favourably of the state of education in this otherwise pattern Country. Its Schools have not kept pace with its other improvements. It has the credit of having the best roads in the Province; then let it smooth a little the way to learning.

During the Term there have been altogether only fifteen Schools in operation in this County, distributed among the different Parishes as follows:—

ADDINGTON.—In this Parish the Superior School at Campbellton is the only School at present in operation. A new house is in contemplation for this institution, and an extensive and valuable addition is just about to be made to its Library. It is still in charge of its able Teacher Mr. Crocket. Two districts, with the only really good public School-houses in the County, have been vacant for a considerable time; but efforts are being made to have them filled up.

DALHOUSIE.—This Parish has six Schools, three of which are taught by men, and three by females, all of the Third Class. Of the former, one would be better, were the Teacher more favourably circumstanced as regards the house and other appliances; the two others are every way inferior. One of the Female Schools was conducted by a well educated Teacher, but is discontinued. Another was inferior, and from its situation could not well be otherwise. It too has been discontinued, and but little loss would accrue to the district were the third to follow its example.

COLBORNE.—There are three Schools in this Parish, one of which is on Heron Island and is by no means what it should be, considering the liberal allowance made to it from the public chest. Along with the Trustees I have done what I could to induce the people to replace the present decayed and comfortless house by a new one; but I have nothing better to record than good intentions. The others are inferior, and show no signs of improvement.

DURHAM.—This Parish has five Schools conducted by Male Teachers of the Third Class. Two of these Schools continue to give pretty general satisfaction; the others, from various causes, are not so prosperous.

JOHN BENNET,
Inspector of Northern District.

News Department.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

"Canada" arrived at Halifax is meagre and unimportant. It is announced that the Prince of Wales was to leave England for America in a few days after the sailing of the "Canada." We subjoin all the items of any interest in the telegram:—

In the House of Commons Horsemen attacked the foreign policy of the Government, and denounced the designs of Napoleon.

Lord John Russell defended the Ministry, and asserted they had not been unmindful of the honor of their country or the peace of Europe.

Important question as to maintenance of neutralized districts of Savoy had arisen, and he believed before long the Great Powers would be in a position to take the point into consideration.

Taylor & Peers in Staffordshire trade, London, suspended owing to failure of American remittances. Liabilities believed small.

Chief Cashier Pullinger of Union Bank of London is a defaulter, it is believed to a considerable amount.

Napoleon and Empress will visit Savoy this summer.

Chalons Camp already being formed double size of last years.

Bourse closed 70.05. Market dull.

Rumors strengthened that Congress would soon assemble to arrange the Franco-Swiss question.

The French Journals claim almost unanimous vote in all communes of Nice in favor of annexation.

Insurrection quelled and tranquility restored in Messina, but insurgents still reported in force in the mountains; troops are unable to dislodge them for want of artillery.

Papal Government sent a dispatch to the European Powers, not only protesting against recognition of annexation of Legation to Piedmont, but hoping they will co-operate to put an end to this iniquitous spoliation.

The Pope has appointed Count Merode of Belgium his Minister of War.

General Benedick was appointed by the Civil and Military Government of Hungary vice Archduke Albert. He is commissioned to carry out sundry reforms, and happy effects are predicted. Spanish Ministerial changes expected.

It is supposed Concha will enter into new Cabinet.

General Ortega was shot 18th, thought clemency will be extended to his accomplices.

The ice is breaking up at Petersburg, but is firm at Cro: stadt.

Calcutta telegram of April 1st reports the excitement in Indigo district as subsiding.

No serious disturbances feared.

Bombay mails of March 28th are on board the Canada.

According to advices from Sicily, the revolutionary movement is increasing in the country, which is full of armed men. The Royal Intendant, Cozzate, has made common cause with the revolutionists. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments are being despatched from Naples to Sicily. Artillery and other troops have been sent to the cùide! of Messina.

The packet from Naples brings an official report affirming that tranquility reigns at Palermo. The report says nothing of Messina.

According to letters received, the insurrection of Messina broke out on Sunday. The popular movement commenced by shots being fired in the Strada Ferdinandanda, piece of furniture were thrown from the windows upon the troops. The firing of musketry and several cannon were heard during the night. The Governor threatened to abandon the city should resistance continue to be offered. The troops made themselves masters of all the positions in the town, and part of the insurgents withdrew into the country.

A popular demonstration has taken place at Aversa in favor of Victor Emanuel, in consequence of which the town has been declared in a state of siege. Arrest have been made at Naples.

A Geneva deputation, representing all parties, presented, at Geneva, 13th inst., Sir Robert Peel with a testimonial, consisting of a cup and a rifle. The most cordial expressions were exchanged. Sir R. Peel promised the support of England for the preservation of the independence and the neutrality of Switzerland. The deputation expressed their thanks to the English ministry and Parliaments.

Prince of Wales expected to sail for Canada in about a week. Capt. John Vine Hall, late of General Screw Ship Company has been chosen Commander of the Great Eastern. Mr. Otway, Ex-Minister of Mexico appointed Consul General of Milan.

MARKETS.—Broadstuffs firm. Generally closed with an advancing tendency. Provisions quiet. Consols 94 1/4 for money, 94 1/2 a 95 for amount. Money market slightly easier.—Manchester advices favorable.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived, 14th, Minnehaha, Clyde. Sailed, 13th, Argentus, Londonderry, 20, Kelvin; 14th, Margaret Galway.

(From Papers by the Mail.)

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to return to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, from Germany, and at the close of the week, according to present arrangements, his Royal Highness will take his departure for Canada.

The Army and Navy Gazette states that the state of health of major-general Sir John Inglis will compel him to resign his divisional command at Bangalore, and return home.

The ~~news~~ reason to believe that too late explosion in Spain, which produced such barren results, and was readily crushed out had much first to infer. Ortega is about at Toronto by Court martial and the opinion seems to be that he will be shot. His wife and children has implored the Queen for mercy, who assured them that she was disposed to clemency, but that she must abide by the advice of her Ministers. Ortega himself states that general officers and politicians of rank were mixed up in the conspiracy, and prepared to act when certain contingencies arrived that never took place. The Government, it seems, to be understood, has connived at the escape of Count Montemolin and his brother, and although it is whispered that the Countess of Montijo, the mother of the Empress of the French has also been compromised, yet weighty State reasons exist why the profs of such complicity should be allowed to disappear.

The voting at Nice respecting the annexation question has surprised most people. According to the statement in the *Monteur*, 6810 persons voted for the measure, and only eleven against it. The recent debate in the Sardinian Parliament shows that the annexation has found sturdy denouncers—amongst them Garibaldi, Manzi, and others; but the fact is accomplished, and they felt that it was useless to struggle against it. In this affair of Savoy and Nice, Cavour is seen to little advantage. He was evidently playing a double part throughout, and that the juggle is over, his character for straightforwardness is gone.

THE AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—Mrs. Livingstone, the wife of Dr. Livingstone, our celebrated traveller, has just arrived from the Cape, per Mr. Duncan Dunbar's ship *Vittoria*. At the railway station the name of Dr. Livingstone on the luggage having caught the eye of the bystanders, she and her able attendant were soon surrounded by a crowd eager again to see the great geographer. Upon being informed however that he was still in the centre of Africa, they warmly inquired the state of his health, and shook hands with her. Mrs. Livingstone having proceeded from the Cape on a visit about 800 miles into the interior to her father the renowned missionary Moffat returned to the Cape, upon his journey north to see Moselkatse, where he hoped to hear of his son-in-law. The missionaries from the London society had already proceeded onward to Sakelets and the Makololo. Mrs. Livingstone has brought with her an interesting addition to her family in the person of a little daughter born in Africa; and has come with the hope of proceeding with the steamer about to be sent by the Government to the Zambesi, and of at length re-joining her heroic husband.

PRINCE ALFRED AND SUNDAY RACES.—*The Star of the East*, a paper published at Athens, speaks in high praise of a beautiful letter written by Queen Victoria to Amelia, Queen of Greece, to thank her for the kindness she exhibited to Prince Alfred on his recent visit. The celebration of the Olympic Games (revived in December last) happened to be under way at the very moment when the Prince reached Athens. Hearing of this unexpected arrival, the Committee of Management deferred the horse-race in the hippodrome from Monday until the succeeding Sunday, so that he might grace it with his presence. "But the son of the Queen of England answered positively and emphatically that he would not be present at the race on the holy day of the Lord," and the Committee postponed it anew until the next Tuesday, when it took place." One of the Athenian papers mentions this circumstance under the heading of 'A fine but useless lesson,' and adds that with singular disregard for the wholesome instruction they might have drawn from Prince Alfred's reply, the Committee appointed the foot race for a succeeding Sunday!—*Toronto Echo*.

The Prince of Wales, on his visit to North America, in addition to his suite of nine gentlemen of honour, will be attended by one of the Queen's Secretaries of State, in consideration of the part he is likely to be called on to take in public affairs. We believe that her Majesty's choice for this post of honour and trust has fallen upon the Duke of Newcastle.—*Court Journal*.

Among the business which will come before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords during the present Session is the claim of Mr. Scrope, of Danby, Yorkshire, to the Earldom of Wiltshire. This is a very remarkable claim from the circumstances of the earldom having been in abeyance for four centuries and a half. If successful, Mr. Scrope will be the Premier Earl.

PRINCE ALFRED.—*The United Service Gazette* says that Prince Alfred is being brought up in the service precisely the same as if he were the son of a private gentleman. "He messes with the midshipmen, keeps his regular watch, dines occasionally in the ward-room, and takes his turn to dine with the captain. He is treated by his messmates as, in all respects, one of themselves—is called to order by the carter, and runs the same risk of being made the subject of a practical joke as any other young gentleman—himself however, being generally pretty forward in the business of playing mischief. Upon one question that of smoking, the young prince is sternly denied the privilege indulged in by other officers. That growing weakness of the age, most mischievous in its consequences, particularly when carried to excess, is prohibited so far as Prince Alfred is concerned, and upon one occasion, we believe his royal highness had his leave stopped."

In the United States District Court at Norfolk, on Friday, the Captain and mate of the British schr. Alice Rogers were tried for attempting to sell free negroes. The jury were unable to agree. The vessel has been forfeited, and the cargo released to the owners.

NEW STEAMER TOBIQUE.—This new boat was recently built near Bangor, and is to run from Fredericton to Woodstock, Tobique and Grand Falls. She is 148 feet in length, and 23 feet beam, and draws 20 inches of water; has a large cabin and good dining saloon with a nicely finished and furnished ladies' saloon. We understand she is owned three quarters by Mr. W. H. Smith of Bangor and Capt. J. L. Smith of Oldtown, and the remaining quarter by Benjamin Beveridge, Esq., of Tobique, and is commanded by Capt. John T. Allen of Woodstock. Mr. Allen is a very gentlemanly and obliging person, and we have no doubt will be a favourite with the travelling and business public.—*Id.*

SUICIDE.—One of the most lamentable events which ever took place, occurred on Thursday last. Wm. Keiver, Esq., committed suicide by hanging himself in his carriage house. He was one of the most extensive and well-to-do farmers in Cumberland, universally esteemed for the correctness of his deportment, in all respects, and a truly christian man. This most melancholy occurrence has thrown a widow and five young children, as also a very large connection, into the deepest grief and affliction, who certainly have the sympathy of the surrounding county.

An Inquest was held by J. W. Delany, Esq., when it appeared that the deceased had been of a melancholy cast of mind for some few weeks past, owing as it appeared from the testimony, to his having a few months ago sold a portion of his farm, for about £1500 and of which he was to give possession on the 1st of May. Lately, he was desirous of getting the land back again, which the purchaser refused to give up. The matter seemed to work up on his mind and affected him until his reason became dethroned. The Jury in accordance with the charge of the magistrate, returned a verdict that deceased was laboring under temporary insanity.—*Cor. to Sockville Borderer*.

It will be well for all our readers to remember that the Cars now leave St. John and Sussex a 7 and 5 o'clock, instead of 8 and 4 as previously. The Supreme Court will meet in this City on Tuesday next.

The News speaking of our present facilities for traveling says:—

The Gulf Steamers are about resuming their trips for the season. The Lady of the Lake will leave Quebec for Miramichi and Pictou on the 12th, and make a trip once a fortnight between the three places, during the summer. The Steamer Arabin is advertised to leave Shediac for Quebec, touching at the intermediate ports, on the 12th, and will also make regular trips after that. These steamers last year, were gratified to state, made good time and did an excellent freight business; and, we have no doubt, that as soon as the railroad is opened to Shediac from this City, there will be a great deal of travelling to Canada, hence, and from Halifax—for during the summer months this will afford a most healthful excursion, and as the sea in the Gulf is generally calm in summer, there need be none of the usual apprehension of sea sickness.

A new daily line of four horse stages has been started to run between Miramichi and Shediac, stopping at Richibucto en the way—the whole distance is 110 miles, and is accomplished in twelve hours. The roads nearly a perfect level all the way through, and it is said to be one of the most delightful rides in the world in summer time. The passengers from the North will be in time to take the cars at Shediac for St. John, (suppose the road to be already done)—the time between these two places by rail will be 5 hours—so that we may by this means of transit, be able to make the journey from here to Miramichi in 17 hours. From two and a half to three days has been the usual time. These new lines will serve as so many feeders to the Railroad; and as they will materially assist the revenue, the Legislature should look encouragingly upon such enterprises.

By a little management and calculation other feeders may also be established for the railroad. For example, there is a large district of country on the Kingston side of the river Kennebecasis, having a population of about 3,000, three-fourths of whom, no doubt, in the summer season travel to town and back again by Grand-Isle Point, and on the river in small boats. Now all this business might be turned on the Railroad, if a small steamer were to ply regularly between the nine mile station and Clifton—the distance across is from three to five miles. The Government might take the responsibility of offering a small subsidy to be given only in case the speculation would not pay—try it for one season; this would be a guarantee that the owner should not lose anything. We believe that a boat placed upon this route would pay her own expenses and leave a good profit. Many persons from town would make an excursion in that direction, for the sake of variety, as the scenery on the Kennebecasis is very fine.

The St. John River Steamers have been overhauled this season.

The Windsor and the Digby routes are open, and the Emperor is making good time between St. John and these places. We understand that travelling is beginning in good earnest upon the Windsor route.

FIRE.—On Monday morning about 9 o'clock there was another fire in the Brewery and Distillery of Carl Regan, Ick-street. The fire it is alleged, was caused by the bursting of some gas pipes. Large worms were partially destroyed, a great quantity of high proof liquor was allowed to run off in order to prevent its catching fire, and seven tubs full of liquor in the various stages of preparation were wasted, or so damaged as to be rendered worthless. The injury to the building was trivial. The total loss is said to be over £50, covered by insurance to the extent of 500. There had been no fire on the premises for some time.—Freeman.

MORE FIRES.—Thursday forenoon the firemen were called out, but it proved only a needless alarm, occasioned by the falling of a stove pipe in a room in Pine's Brick Building, which filled the place with smoke, and when the windows were opened gave the building the appearance of being on fire.

In the afternoon about half-past five the bells again rung, fire having been discovered in a barn adjoining a house in George's street, off Union street. The barn was completely destroyed, and had it not been for the great supply of water some of the houses in the vicinity must have shared the same fate. How fire could originate in such a place seems a mystery.

MORE COAL DISCOVERIES.—It would appear from discoveries being made from time to time that immense beds of oil coal, or chists, abound in this province in various parts, in fact that we have been living or working upon oil, without having known anything about it until up to a very recent date. Large seams of this coal, resembling the Albertite, have lately been brought to light, lying directly upon the line of Railroad between Hampton and Sussex Vale; and the names of some of our enterprising citizens have been mentioned to us, in connection with the discovery whose intentions are to work the mines, so soon as they find themselves in a position to do so. If this coal could be used for heating or cooking, or other ordinary coal purposes, it would be almost equal to iron, or gold to the country; but if it is only fit to be converted into oil, whether for lighting or lubricating purposes, it is not, we consider, such a wonderful treasure after all.—News.

The Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country, will be attended by nine gentlemen of honor and one of the Queen's Secretaries of State who will probably be the Duke of Newcastle.

IMPROVEMENT.—We are glad to notice that one of the old wooden buildings on King Street is being torn down. During the summer a fine brick building will be erected in its place by John Fisher, Esq. We hope to see similar changes on our principal business streets before the expiration of the year.—Globe.

ORNAMENTAL.—We are pleased to notice that the owners of the houses at the head of Jeffrey's Hill are putting out young trees on the side walk. It shows excellent taste on their part, and is a good omen for the future beauty of our city. We trust the example thus set will be imitated in other streets.—Id.

AN INSURANCE SWINDLE.—The Great Western Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, whose agents are scattered thickly over Canada, must now be added to the catalogue of swindlers. The scoundrel was managed, having reaped a rich harvest of premiums, have closed the door, and the crowd of confiding people who fancied themselves "insured," suddenly find that they must pay their money over again to more reputable concerns.—Hamilton, C. W., Times.

AMOUNT RAISED.—The Courier says that since the £35 were sent to the Woodstock sufferers by fire, from this City, further sums have been forwarded—

On 26th, per steamer Tobique,
14 brls. Flour, 1 cask Molasses, } 41 10 0
12 brls. Corn Meal, 1 box Tea, }
costing in all,
Balance Cash forwarded this day to }
the Mayor of Woodstock, } 26 10 0
Making altogether £103. More would have
been sent had it not been for sufferers from fire
in Smyth street in this City requiring aid, for
whom £31 more were collected. The Committee
of Management were John W. Cudlip and C. H.
Fairweather, Esqrs.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—The woods in many places in King's County are on fire, the smoke of which, on the line of Railroad, is almost suffocating; unless there is rain soon there is an apprehension of the destruction of much valuable property contiguous to these fires.—News.

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.—The Toronto Globe announces an attempt now being made, to bring about a direct interchange of commodities between Upper Canada and Nova Scotia. A firm in Toronto has cleared a vessel for Halifax with a cargo of flour, butter, peas and wheat, and the same vessel on her return voyage, will take a cargo of West India produce to Toronto. According to the Globe this is the first vessel with a cargo that ever cleared at Toronto direct for any of the ports of the Lower Provinces.

On 1st May, Mr. Kelly proposes to commence running a Daily Stage between Chatham and Shediac the same to leave at 8 o'clock in the morning to the public, as they will be spared the discomfort of night-travelling, so much complained of, and which militated materially against the mail stage proprietors. We have no official announcement of the fact, but understand a mail will be despatched very morning from the Chatham Post Office to Shediac.—Gleaner.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About three years ago, the Messrs. Magee, of this city, commenced the erection of mills at Granville, N. S., (on the Annapolis River,) and continued to add one improvement to another until at the present season they had in two large buildings, a saw mill, planing machine, gait mill, &c, all of the best description, and perfect models in their way. The engine and machinery were said to be of the most beautiful and carefully finished ever made in St. John. The whole cost over £5,000. On the morning of Saturday last, (April 28th,) about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises, and in a very short time both buildings, with all the machinery, were completely destroyed, only the chimneys and boilers remaining. So intense was the fire that the wharf adjoining was burned almost to the water's edge. Fortunately the granary stood at some distance from the mills, and the wind veering soon after the fire broke out, this, with its contents—a thousand bags of flour, and about three thousand bushels of grain, were by great exertions saved, although the pitch on the flat roof was melted and streamed down the sides of the building.—There was only £1,500 insurance, so that the loss incurred by the Messrs. Magee is heavy.—Freeman.

It is said that William Moor, committed for trial on a charge of robbing the schooner Harvest Home, effected his escape by jumping from the upper part of the steps that lead to the gaol as the policeman was taking him in. By this means he got a good start, and the police failed to recapture him.—Freeman.

THE MAYORATY.—Tuesday last was the day appointed by Law for election of Mayor for the ensuing year, but there being no opposition THOMAS McAVITY, Esquire was re-elected by acclamation.

In the afternoon, a meeting of the Common Council was held, when Mr. George Stockford was re-appointed High Constable.

After the Council adjourned, the members repaired to the residence of His Worship, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared, and was partaken by a number of other gentlemen, including several of the heads of departments and other prominent Citizens.

In the evening the old Artillery Company

(Prince of Wales, No. 1.) under command of Captain Durant, turned out and fired a salute of 19 guns in honor of the occasion.—Nbk.

SMALL-POX IN THE ALMS HOUSE.—Within a few weeks there have been upwards of 37 cases of Small Pox in the Alms House, and the disease appears to be spreading. Most of them have been sent down to the Island. There were no less than twelve cases in the Alms House before the Board of Health knew any thing about it, and then the fact only came out by accident.

LATEST FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The R. M. S. Osprey, Capt. Guilford, arrived at this Port on Monday morning last from St. John's, via Sydney. We regret to learn that the Seal Fishery has this season proved anything but successful.—The result is expected to be a smaller fare than that of last year, which was considerably below an average one. Trade has been very dull in Newfoundland this season up to latest dates, and as the seal fishermen's exertions have not been crowned with success, improvement is not expected for some time at least. The Legislature has been officially notified of the intended visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to North America, with an assurance that the Royal call will be extended to the most ancient Colony of the Crown of England. Both branches received the intimation with apparent delight and unfeigned loyalty. Preparations on an extensive scale to receive the Royal visitor were immediately ordered to be made. Intimation has been received in St. John's of the return of P. N. Gishourne, Esq., from England with a staff of Engineers and mineralogists, for the purpose of instituting research into the hidden resources of Newfoundland. The firing of fog guns at Fort Amherst in foggy weather has been ordered to be discontinued after the 1st of May. The attention of the Legislature has been called to the fact, and it is probable that some other arrangement will be made for the purpose of facilitating navigation.—Halifax Journal.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OTTAWA.—The works are progressing admirably. The noise and scattering of rocks, in the blasting operations, going on from morn till night, in the centre of the city; it may be said east and west—would, under other circumstances, be considered dangerous and disagreeable. More care in loading the blasts has lessened the danger, and it requires a little stretch of imagination, under the circumstances to make music of the noise. The men employed are orderly and industrious, considering their number and circumstances. The contractors certainly exhibit energy, capacity, and go-a-headativeness. The first Ohio freestone, to be used in the Departmental Buildings, arrived by the Prescott and Ottawa Railway, on Tuesday.—Ottawa Union.

The Brantford (Canada) Courier informs its readers that a General Council of the Six Nations Indians has been held, at which it was decided to give his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a grand reception. The reception will be a grand affair, and will be continued without any visible improvement. We look for a change for the better, however, as soon as returns from the new diggings can be obtained.

LATE AMERICAN ITEMS.

The Charleston Convention is still in session, but no choice of a candidate had been made up to Wednesday night. There had been a "halt" in the Convention. The delegates from Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Arkansas, and portions of the delegates from various other Southern States had been withdrawn, and commenced sitting elsewhere. Fifty-five ballots had been taken. Douglass was at the head of the list with 151 votes; but he is yet a long way from being nominated. His friends, however, promise to stand by him to the last.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LAWRENCE.—LAWRENCE, Mass., April 30.—A fatal accident occurred on the site of the ill-fated Pemberton Mill, about 8 1-2 o'clock this morning. Mr. James A. Hearn, a laborer employed in re-building the mill, was instantly killed by a derrick falling upon him, caused by the breaking of an insufficient guy while hoisting a large foundation stone. Mr. Hearn's head was crushed. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and two young children. He had a daughter killed at the time of the great catastrophe.

GREAT FIRE IN TRINIDAD.—SERIOUS REDUCTION OF THE SUGAR CROP.—NEW YORK, April 30.—Advice by the Star of the West state that a fire occurred on the 19th of March in the valley of Trinidad, extending along the valley. All the standing cane on the sugar estates for eighteen miles was swept down. Loss estimated at a million and a half. It is estimated it will reduce the production of sugar on the island over eight thousand hogsheads.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT WARREN, OHIO.—CLEVELAND, May 1.—A fire at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, yesterday, consumed most of the business part of the town. The particulars are not known. Loss heavy.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—SIX PERSONS KILLED.—COLUMBUS, Ga. May 1.—The steamer Calhoun exploded her boiler on the river yesterday, killing six negro deck hands, mortally wounding acting Captain Crawford, seriously injured two passengers, and Hugh Atkins, Engineer.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Governor Cumming has informed the President that Utah is in a condition bordering on anarchy, and some action is therefore necessary on the part of the government to relieve the Territory from present and impending evils. He alludes to bands of desperadoes, whose conduct renders the tenure of life and property uncertain, and requests that either judges will be sent out in place of those who have deserted Utah, or that probate courts be authorized to exercise powers claimed by them and granted by legislative assemblies, or that some other means of safety be adopted. He requests that five hundred soldiers be retained there, as the withdrawal of the entire army would be injudicious and unjust. Governor Cumming states that the population of Utah is from 52,000 to 63,000, though estimated larger by the Mormons.

Senator Davis will, next Monday, re-open the debate of his slavery declaratory resolutions. From the stoppage of public business for two weeks, the session of Congress will be doubtless prolonged till the 1st of July.

The regular Democratic Convention at Charleston has balloted for a candidate for President fifty-seven times without effecting a choice. Forty five ballots were taken yesterday, with varying success for all the candidates except Mr. Douglas, whose vote stood at about 150 through the whole series. Mr. Guthrie reached 65 1/2 votes on the last ballot, and he seems to be the rising man. Hunter and Lane both fell off in the last ballots, and the name of Mr. Johnson was withdrawn by the Tennessee delegation. One vote having been cast for Mr. Breckinridge, it was announced that he was not a candidate. Virginia delegates were permitted to vote separately, whereupon one vote was given for Mr. Douglas, and he also received one vote from North Carolina. Efforts were made to induce the Convention to adjourn to meet in Baltimore at a future day, but they did not meet with favour.

The seceders are awaiting the action of the regulars. They have adopted the platform reported by the majority of the Platform Committee, and refused to abandon the name of the party, it being proposed to adopt the name of the Constitutional Democracy.—Boston Journal of Thursday.

OREGON.—Two arrivals bring Oregon advices to the 12th, and British Columbia to the 11th. The Charter election in Portland on the 2nd resulted in the election of an Opposition Mayor and Treasures, and the balance democratic.

There are conflicting accounts concerning the Similkameen gold mines, and the general impression is unfavorable to the mines being of much value.

The British Columbia mining news were unusually encouraging. The gold receipts at Victoria averaged \$100,000 monthly. Extensive new diggings of coarse gold were reported on the Upper outnumber the whites in the mines.

Copper was stated to exist in large quantities on Vancouver's Island.

MEXICO.—According to the latest advices, Miramon still holds the city of Mexico, and the line of cities in the centre of the republic, running from Orizaba to Guadalajara, but nothing more. It is understood, that if Miramon's steamer had not been taken by the U. S. vessels, he would not have been able to enter Vera Cruz. Out of 3000 men, he only brought back 1700 to the City, his greatest loss being from desertion. In the last resort, the English squadron would have interfered for the protection of Vera Cruz, on account of the vast quantity of British property in store there.

At Mazatlan, the fate of the McLane treaty in the United States Senate was the subject of anxiety. The people generally were in favour of striking out the eighth section. General Vega was attempting to offset British claims by showing an extensive system of smuggling on the part of British traders, with the connivance of the commanders of the British ships of war.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER A. T. LACY.—THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.—Memphis Tenn., April 27, 1860.—The steamboat A. T. Lacy, Capt. Taylor, from St. Louis for New Orleans was burnt last night at the foot of Island No. 16. Her passengers and officers were saved, with the exception of seven children and six of the crew who are known to be lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former was valued at \$60,000, and insured for \$40,100, the latter was valued at \$120,000, and is insured. The books and papers were lost.

FROM CALIFORNIA—OVERLAND.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 30.—The pony express, from San Francisco evening of the 20th has arrived, inside of ten days, bringing 285 letters and 5 private telegrams.

Steamer John J. Stephens sailed on the 20th for Panama, with 400 passengers, 18,000 letters, and \$1,382,000 in specie, of which \$1,237,000 is for New York.

The overland mail left on the same day with 7000 letters.

Trade was very dull, with few fluctuations. The roads were rendered impassible by the rains in the early part of the month. Inland freights had advances to exorbitant rates, and consequently there was no demand for goods. At the close matters were improving and the roads getting better.

The first pony express reached Carson Valley on the 12th. The news was telegraphed at

ashed in San Francisco in nine days from ocean to ocean.

Unbounded enthusiasm was manifested by the Californians at the success of the pony express. It was delayed by pack trains at Washoe, snow, &c., out reached San Francisco on the morning of the 14th.

Butler county has voted a loan of \$200,000 towards a Railroad from Maryland to Oroville.

The Governor has voted a bill to open nine roads over the Sierra Nevada, and the veto was sustained.

John C. Bell, a member of the Legislature from El Dorado, had died of the wounds received from A. Stone.

The State Senate has passed the trans-Atlantic telegraph bill, giving bonuses, as previously stated.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Thomas Appleford, of Sussex, to Miss Sarah Malory, of Upham.

At the Centenary Church, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. W. Wilson, Henrietta, third daughter of G. W. Clearey, Esq., to Mr. Robert S. Clinch.

On Thursday morning 26th inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray D. D., Rector, E. G. Hamilton, Esq., of New York, to Katharine Jane, fourth daughter of I. L. Bedell, Esq., of this city.

DIED

On Saturday, the 25th ult., after a short but severe illness, in the 66th year of her age, Maria, wife of Mr. James Redfern, a native of Horton, N. S. Her end was peace.

N. B.—Other papers will please copy. At Keswick, York County, on the 1st April, 1860, after an illness of six days, Mrs. Elizabeth Dibble, aged 77 years, her end was peace.

At Brunswick, Q. C., on the 20th inst., in hope of eternal life, Marian wife of Mr. John Kingston, and daughter of Mr. Alexander Kennedy, aged 28 years.

At Studholm, on the 23rd April, Eliza A. aged 25 years, wife of Mr. G. Y. Parlee, and daughter of Mr. John Foster.

On the 3d inst., William Jardine, only son of Samuel Parks, aged 4 years.

On Wednesday, 2d inst. Wm. McCutchin, aged 14 years.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Galbraith Holmes in the 62d year of his age, upwards of forty years of age, died in the family of the late Chief Justice.

On Monday, of this week, in the 81st year of his age, died in the family of the late Chief Justice, the eighth son of Mary and John Porter, aged 11 years.

At Sackville, on Wednesday, 18th ult., in the 44th year of her age, Margaret, the beloved wife of Alexander Wright, Esq. She was enabled to bear the long illness with exemplary patience and resignation in the Divine Will, by faith in her blessed Redeemer.

At the City Hospital, St. John, N. B. of Sr. all Pox, on the 24th of February last, Mr. Donald McMillan, ship-carpenter, formerly of P. E. Island.

At Melbourne, Australia, of Typhus Fever, in January last, after a few days illness, Arthur Henry Capel, Esq., Attorney, in the 23rd year of his age. The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of Dr. Capel, Point Pleasant, North River, of Prince Ed. Island.

At Lot 18, a few days since, after a short illness, of inflammation, George Owen, Esq., aged 68 years brother of the late Postmaster General of P. E. Island.

Suddenly, on the 15th inst., at Studholm, at the residence of her daughter, Hannah, beloved wife of Luke Harrison, of Sussex Vale, in the 73d year of her age.

Of Pulmonary Consumption, on Tuesday 24th ult., at his residence in Fredericton, in the hope of a resurrection unto life, Mr. Charles Nevers, in the 65th year of his age. He leaves a wife and adopted daughter to mourn their bereavement.

At Lincoln, on the 18th ult., after being afflicted several years with the Palsy, Mr. Samuel Hayward, aged 68 years.

At Arichat, Cape Breton, on the 17th inst., Sarah Campbell, relict of the late Mr. Donald Campbell, and daughter of the late Mr. Henry White, of Fredericton, N. B.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, 20th.—Ship North Atlantic, Graves, John McKay.

Ship S. L. Tilley, Corning, Gloucester, C. McLaughlin, salt.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd.—Sch. Sea Gull, Stackhouse, master, Philadelphia.

Sch. Dr. Craft Hollowell, Me., Eaton & Bovey.

Sch. Harry Smith, Dick, Boston, Eaton & Bovey, bal.

Sch. Mary Jane, Bell, Boston, J. F. Masters general cargo.

THURSDAY, 3d.—Brig Grandee, Covell, New York, J. V. Troop, bal.

Ship 2. Curtis, Chayman, Liverpool, G. Thomas, general cargo.

FRIDAY.—Steamer Admiral, McLear, Eastport, Geo. Thomas, passengers, &c.

Ship Martha, Brewer, Liverpool, Gilbert and Co., general cargo.

Big Minerva, McFarlane, Arr. Jardine & Co. coals Brig. Maria, C. E. Fowler New York, Eaton and Dorey, general cargo.

Sch. Duguay, Winchester, Digby, eggs and fish. Sarah Parker, Annapolis, potatoes and eggs. CLEARED.

May 2d. Ship Blandina Dudley, Atwood, London deals; J. Bradshaw, Journey, Liverpool, timber and deals; bark Rva, Perry, Greenock, do; sch. Re-reiver Re a, Porfo Rico, boards; Arctic, Tucker, Philadelphia, do.

May 4th. Ship Agnes Anderson, Keating, Dublin Cadlip & Sander; St. Mark, Coley, Liverpool, Kirk & Warrall; sch. Newark, Bouchard, Halifax, W. M. McLean.

MEMORANDA. Old at New York, 27th, brig Cecilia, this port. Fell overboard and was drowned from ship Mountaineer, on her voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, on the 21 of Jan. last, Samuel Russell, seaman about 24 years of age, said to belong to New Haven, Conn. Jan 21, was boarded by a Sea over the Stern which stove the wheelhouse and crushed the second mate, James Healey, beneath it, so badly that he lived but about 15 minutes. He called Boston his home, but he was thought to be a native of some of the British Provinces; he was about 27 years old.

Arrived at St. John's, N. F., 26th, Annie Laurie, Till, from New York. Sailed from Boston, 1st, ship Vo'ant for this port. Arrived at Liverpool, 21st, ship Robert Parker, from Savannah; at do. 12th, J. S. Dewolf, New Orleans.

Sailed from Liverpool, 20th, Nictaux, St. John; 18th, Queen, Williams, astport. Loading at Liverpool, for St. John—Mansanto, Peter Maxwell, Henry Cook, Black Eagle, and Si-rocco

SAINT JOHN MARKETS.

Table with columns for FLOUR, Country Market, and various goods like Apples, Beef, Butter, etc. with prices listed.

Subscriber offers for sale his new timber mill house situated on the Straight Shore, Parish of Portland, consisting of a splendid new shop, and two well finished flats in excellent repair.

THE ST. JOHN COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, will hold its next Meeting in the School Room of Messrs. Preece & McInnis, Duke St. on the 12th, May next at 2 o'clock, P. M.

QUEEN'S COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held in Mr. McDonald's School Room, in the Parish of Cambridge, on the first Saturday in October next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Kings County Teachers' Institute will hold its next Meeting in the Temperance Hall, near Upham Church on the first Friday in May at 10 o'clock A. M. feb 27

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Munroe's History of New Brunswick, with Maps; Maps of the World, British America United States, Europe, West Indies, &c., suitable for Schools. W. K. CRAWFORD, 38, King Street.

St. John, Feb. 20th, 1860.

NORTH AMERICAN HOUSE.—No. 7 King Square, St. John, N. B.—E. W. FLAGLOR, PROPRIETOR.

Good stabling is attached, and a trusty and experienced hostler always in attendance. EEL GRASS MATTRASSES.—A Superior Quality of Eel Grass Mattrasses constantly on hand at the Store of Mr. Stewart, Germain Street, opposite S. K. Foster. march 19.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—This School, kept in the basement of the Christian Chapel, Duke Street, is under the management of the Subscribers. The usual English and Mathematical Branches are taught, and every attention given to pupils placed under their care. FREEZE & McINNIS, St. John, February 20th, 1860.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—We offer the following New Year's presents to our Agents, which will be given (or sent if required) to the successful competitors on the first day of January, 1861. The conditions are, the person sending us the greatest number of Annual Subscribers, (three for four months counting one, and three for eight months counting two,) by the 10th day of December next, will receive as a New Year's Present, Dick's complete works (in 2 vols.) worth 20s.

The next highest—a choice of Books to the amount of 15s.

The third highest—Ingram's Mathematical Course worth 10s.

The fourth highest—Worcester's Academic Dictionary worth 7s. 6d.

All persons intending to compete for these should state it in their first letter as we will not keep separate accounts with any other.

UNION HOTEL,

UNION STREET, between Chalmers and Sidney Streets, South Side. THE Proprietor of this Establishment, thankful for favors received during the period he occupied the New Brunswick Hotel, and convinced of the necessity of more and better accommodations for the public, has erected a large and substantial building in Union street, capable of accommodating from seventy to eighty persons. The house is well ventilated—the sleeping rooms are large, and every flat is well supplied with water, and also lighted with gas.

ELIAS S. FLAGLOR. EEL GRASS MATTRASSES.—Persons wishing to purchase Eel Grass Mattrasses of superior quality will find a simple always on hand at the store of Mr. Joseph Lordly, King Street. Sailors Mattrasses, made of the same material, also for sale at reasonable prices. St. John, February 20th, 1860

ACRES FOR SALE.—A lot of good land situated on the Road leading from Petitcodiac to Nutport Ridge, and within four or five miles of the Railroad Station in that vicinity, containing 200 acres covered mostly with good hardwood except about 25 acres in front which were cleared some nine or ten years ago, and are fit for the plough. It is beautifully situated and will make a very admirable spot for cutting wood for Railroad purposes. For further particulars enquire at this office. (3mo) feb 27

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—DR. SKINNER attends especially to the Medical and Surgical treatment of the above diseases, with general practice. St. John, N. B., Feb. 20th, 1860.

REMOVAL.—DR. SKINNER, has removed his Office a few doors North, to Keator's Brick Building, Germain-street, St. John N. B. may 1

OFFICE OF THE U. S. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 47 WALL STREET, New York, March 16, 1863.

TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this Day Declared a Dividend of Twenty-two and a half per cent on the amount of the stock, and an addition of Nineteen and one-tenth per cent on the amount of the stock, being the third triennial division of profits on policies in force to the 4th March, 1859, payable in cash when the sums insured become due.

JOSEPH E. COLLINS, President. N. G. DRUGGIST, Act. arr. JOHN RADIE, Sec'y. JAS. W. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner. GEO. P. CANNAN, M. D., Consulting Physician. New Brunswick Agency, 4 Ritchies Building St. John.

Medical Examiner D. MILLER, M. D. Agent—O. D. WETMORE jan 28

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—On and after the first day of May next, the Mails for Sackville, Bend, Sackville, Shediac, Canham, Amherst, Halifax, &c., &c., will be closed at this office daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, and for the United States, St. Andrews, St. George, &c., &c., every afternoon at 6 o'clock. Newspapers must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the respective Mails. J. HOWE, Post Office, St. John, 25th April, 1860.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after 1st May next, trains will leave St. John and Sussex at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. By order, R. KARDINE, Chairman. Railway Commissioners Office, St. John, 17th April, 1860.

Trains now run between Moncton and Shediac. Leaving Shediac at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leaving Moncton at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. april 19.

CARD.

THE Subscriber wishes to intimate to his many friends and well wishers in the City, vicinity and throughout the Province generally, that he has just returned from LONDON, and is now opening at No. 25 King Street, a choice lot of rare and beautiful DRY GOODS,

selected personally in the various manufacturing districts in Great Britain which he is enabled to offer on the very best terms for cash. ROBERT MOORE, No. 25 King Street, directly opposite Cross Street, St. John N. B. may 6

DAIRY BUTTER.—Just received from the Calleton Co.—24 Firkins Squire's Dairy Butter. For sale by J. W. HAMILTON, No. 4 South-wharf. may 6

MILK PANS & CROCKS.—Can be had at Thos. Clarke's, 42 King Square, Best quality Milk Pans and Crock; also, 1, 1 1/2 and 2 Gallon Stone Jugs, at lowest prices. Daily Expecting per Martha, Laupedo and Gertrude;—Our Spring Stock, comprising the usual variety, which will be sold at lowest rates. THOS. CLARKE, 42 King square. may 6

EXTRA FLOUR & MEAL.—Landing. Extra Flour and Meal from New York. 625 bbls. Extra Flour; 69 1/2, Corn Meal. For sale by J. W. HAMILTON. (may 4)

12 BALES PRIME SALERATUS.—Ex Admiral. For sale by J. D. UNDERHILL may 1

FLOUR.—To arrive per Syren, daily expected:—500 barrels Extra State Flour, good reliable brands: 20 barrels Extra Family Flour for sale by J. D. UNDERHILL. (may 4)

PURE GROUND SPICES.—A few boxes Ground Pepper, Ginger and cloves, warranted pure. For sale by (may 4) J. D. UNDERHILL.

PORTERS BURNING FLUID.—Landing. ex the Abi Albion from Boston.—5 brls Burning Fluid. For sale by J. W. HAMILTON. april 19

EXTRA MESS PORK.—Landing ex the Emma from P. E. Island.—15 brls Extra Mess Pork. For sale by (april 27) J. W. HAMILTON

CRUSHED SUGAR.—5 brls Cuckoo A Crushed Sugar—Landing ex Admiral from Boston. For sale by J. W. HAMILTON. april 27

CARD.—The Subscriber offers his services to the public as Dealer in FLOUR, PROVISIONS, and GROCERIES, At 3 1/2 South Wharf,

being the eastern half of the store formerly occupied by the late H. N. HAMILTON & UNDERHILL. He hopes by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. JACOB D. UNDERHILL. april 13

FLOUR.—Landing ex "Brisk," from New York.—100 bbls. Extra State FLOUR; 50 bbls. CORN MEAL. For sale by J. D. UNDERHILL, 3 1/2 South Wharf. april 13

HATS AND CAPS.—NEW STYLES for 1860.—The subscriber has received per steamer Bohemian, from England, and Eastern City from Boston, a part of his Spring supply of HATS and CAPS. Gentlemen in want of a superior Dress Hat can select from five different styles, of either English, American, or Domestic manufacture. The stock is this City, and prices moderate. It would be useless to enumerate the different qualities and styles, suffice it to say that there are HATS for young men, gay and dashing; HATS for youths, of every fashion; HATS for old men, HATS for children; HATS for Farmers, HATS for Millmen; HATS for Sunshiners, HATS for Rain; HATS, who wears them want complain; HATS for every kind of weather; HATS that are well put together; Its an Established Fact as you can see. That to get a nice Hat you must call on MAUER. A. MAUER, 27 King-street. april 13 opposite Canterbury-st.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Presented at the Annual Meeting, held on Monday, the 6th March, 1860.

The Directors, in again meeting their constituents, have much pleasure in being able to present a very favourable report of the progress of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1859. During that period, 813 new Policies have been issued, for the assurance of £254,698, yielding an annual income of £10,172 19s. 6d., which, added to the previously existing income and interest from investments, gives an annual revenue of £21,023 18s. The sums by death during the past year have been £8,407 18s. 3d., which includes £1,296 3s. 2d. for the sum of £2,000 in 3d., which includes £1,296 3s. 2d. The average expected rate of premium is 10s. 6d. The Premium or Assurance Fund has been very largely increased, notwithstanding the dividend by way of Bonus which has taken place, and now amounts (according to the Auditor's Report) to £207,442 6s. 2d. An accumulation so large as this will not fail to inspire the public with great confidence in the Society. The following figures illustrate the advance of the Society during the past five years, and show that the year 1859 by far exceeds any previous similar period.

Table with columns: No. of Policies, Sums Assured, and Annual Premiums therefrom. Rows for years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859.

The Assurance or Premium Fund has accumulated as follows: In 1855 it amounted to £170,464 6s. 4d. In 1856 " " " 209,110 1s. 7d. In 1857 " " " 258,068 1s. 7d. In 1858 " " " 324,797 13s. 6d. In 1859 " " " 392,441 6s. 2d. Exhibiting an addition, during the year 1859, of £34,616 9s. The Balance Sheet for the past three years; DEED OF SETTLEMENT; Particulars in detail of the usual and more important business, and every information at the Agency, No. 4 Ritchie's Building. O. D. WETMORE, AGENT.

NEW GOODS.

HORNFALL & SHERATON have received by Steamship Canadian, a part of their extensive purchases of Goods suitable for the coming season, which they will dispose of both to Wholesale and Retail buyers at the lowest market prices. Dress Materials in Silks, Striped Crossovers and Plouced, French and English Delaines, Mohairs, Challies, Crossovers; Aprons and Linens; French and Norwich Barages, Hare's Robes; Printed Muslins in great variety; French Kid gloves; fancy Silk and Lisle do.; Parasols in all the new styles; Lace Goods, Haberdashery and Domestic Goods of all kinds. April 19.

PRINTS, SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.

RECEIVED per Steamer Canadian.—PRINTS and BRILLIANTS in all the newest styles; Plain and Fancy SILKS in great variety; Fancy DRESSES in Robes, Flounces, Poppins, &c.; SHAWLS in Tissue Barege, Spun Silk, &c.; Chenille Hair Nets, Fancy Head Dresses, Flowers, Veathers, Corsets, Sewed Collars and Sleeves in Setts; Hosiery, Gloves, Straw Hats, &c., &c. JOHN HASTINGS, april 19. (freeman) 27 Prince Wm. St.

Carpetings, Damasks, &c. HORNFALL & SHERATON have received, per Steamship Canadian, an assortment of the newest patterns of CARPETINGS in Brussels, Tapestry, Velvet, three-ply Carpet, and Rug Superfine with Rugs to match. Also—Stair Carpets, Druggets and Cocoa Matting. A rich variety of New Curtains materials, in Silk and Wool Damasks, Rich Repe and Wool Damasks, Lace and Swiss Curtains, Window Poles and Cornices. Also—Curtains, Cornices, a new article, Buff Green and White Window Hollands, all widths. Fully expected—A variety of New Floor Oil Cloths. The whole of these Goods have been carefully selected and are offered at as low rates as any to be found in the market, of a good quality. April 19.

FROM Halifax per Julia—Pure Cod Liver OIL. P. R. INCHES, may 2 No. 30 Prince Wm-street.

Notes.

A SPRING CAROL.

BY C. MORELY.

Come, up with the sun, and let us away:
The birds a long hour have been all in tune:
I've listened to robin, to blue-bird and jay—
They are all blithely singing as if it were June.

The bright gushing springlet is tuning anew;
And laughs as it dances in music along,
Uniting with rill and with rivulet too,
And vying with birds in a loud morning song.

The breeze in the valley their folds has not
curled;
Away in the mountain top! There let us stay
Till Sol in his glory illumines the world.

See! Far in the valley by hamlet and ville,
A river is winding its course to the sea;
No ripple glides over its surface so still,
No echo is wakened from hill-side or lea.

The pine and the hemlock bedeck the hill side,
The beech and the maple and sumac are there;
The forest is glowing in beauty and pride.
Not gorgeous as Autumn, but equally fair.

But see! Bright Aurora is gilding the East,
The horizon glows in her pale, liquid light;
In the valley below slowly gathers the mist—
Now swiftly retire all the shadows of night.

See! see! The broad hill top is covered with
gold!
The sky reads us o'er with the morn's purple
ray,
The mist from the mountain-side swiftly is
rolled,—
There comes in his glory the bright King of
Day!

Selected.

THE VENTRILOQUIST AND THE BEAR.

On a fine afternoon in autumn, a large crowd,
composed of men, women, and children, were
seen advancing through the principal street of
Hopefield, a small village in England.

This man wore a drab sturttout, large enough
to admit two persons of his dimensions within its
folds; a waistcoat, much too short, boots which
only lacked the sole, and a hat grown gray with
time.

When he had arrived in front of "The Red
Lion," the only tavern in the village, the bear-
leader stopped, and, forming a circle around
him, ordered Bruin to stand up. After brand-
ishing a stick above the head of the animal, he
commenced dancing with him, and throwing
himself into the most ludicrous attitudes, which
Bruin imitated in a style truly picturesque.

A ventriloquist, of joyous mood, who happen-
ed to be at "The Red Lion," beheld, from a
window, this ludicrous scene. Having arrived
that morning at Hopefield, he had already form-
ed a just estimate of the ignorance and credulity
of its inhabitants; and the idea occurred to
him to amuse himself a little at their expense.

He left the window, and joined the crowd of
spectators, and, availing himself of a momentary,

cessation of the shrill fife and noisy tambor-
ine, he approached the showman.

"Your bear can doubtless speak?" said he
with a serious air.
The showman looked at him cunningly, shrug-
ged his shoulders, and answered roughly:
"Speak to him yourself, and you'll soon find
out."

This was just the reply the ventriloquist ex-
pected. He approached Bruin, and assuming a
most comical expression, he said to the bear, in
a shrill tone of voice: "Allow me to compliment
you, Mr. Bruin; you are as graceful as an opera
dancer. What country claims the honor of your
birth?"

A voice which seemed to issue from the griz-
zly jaws of the bear, replied: "The Alps, in
Switzerland."

We will not attempt to describe the amaze-
ment of the crowd; every one was struck more
with fear and astonishment; but the amazement
of the showman would have offered an admirable
subject for the pencil of Hogarth, surrounded by
all those faces, in which consternation was so
strongly depicted. His eyes seemed starting
from their sockets; he stretched wide his tooth-
less mouth, and remained aghast and motionless
as if his feet had taken root where he stood.

The ventriloquist turned towards him and said:
"Your bear speaks very good English, and has
little remains of the Helvetic accent."

Then turning again to Bruin, he observed, in a
kind tone: "You look sad; are you not well?"
"The fogs of England have given me the
spleen," replied the animal.

Here the affrighted crowd began to move off.
"Is it a long time since you belonged to this
master?"
"Quite long enough for me, to be tired of
him."

"Is he not kind to you, Bruin?"
"Oh yes!—as kind as the hammer to the
anvil."

"Will you not seek revenge some day?"
"Assuredly. One of these mornings I will
eat him, like a radish, for my breakfast."

At these words, the crowd, whose curiosity
had urged them, in spite of their fears, gradually
to approach, now suddenly fell back on each
other, and great was the confusion that ensued.
The showman had heard enough, and forcibly
drew the chain of the animal, to enforce his
control, but the wearied bear growled fearfully.

The ventriloquist, perfectly satisfied by the
experiment, returned hurriedly about and hurried
toward the tavern. This augmented still more
the fears of the spectators, and each one took to
his heels, as if the bear was in pursuit of him.

The ventriloquist, having arrived at the inn,
laughed heartily to see the simple villagers fly-
ing in every direction, whilst the imperturbable
Bruin remained seated on his hind legs, seeming
to contemplate, with philosophic unconcern, the
terrors he had excited.

During the evening, the ventriloquist stood at
the door of the tavern, around which many of the
inhabitants had gathered. The theme of con-
versation was, naturally, the adventure of Bruin.
It was commented upon, and exaggerated, ac-
cording to the various degrees of the fear of the
beholders.

The ventriloquist, thinking the joke had been
carried quite far enough, explained how he had
played upon their credulity. They listened to
him, at first, with curiosity; but when he had
finished, the old people shook their heads with
an air of incredulity.

"This is good to tell children," murmured an
old grandmother, "but people of experience are
not to be imposed upon. It is not the first time
that animals have been known to speak, as is re-
lated in the Bible of Balaam and his Ass. Be-
sides, the almanac predicted this event, and an-
nounced that, about the middle of August, three
days earlier or later than this, there would take
place something wonderful in the world."

The ventriloquist insisted, and sought to prove
what he advanced, but his listeners withdrew with
distrust, persuaded that he wished to deceive
them.

We know not who is the writer of the above
incident, but it is said to be true, and is not with-
out a lesson. When an absurd or dangerous
doctrine has been proclaimed publicly, the im-
pressions made by it cannot be wholly removed,
even though retracted by the person who first
uttered it.

Such, too, is the influence of a falsehood, that
its effects cannot be destroyed, even by the one
who spoke it. How careful then should we be

what language we speak, and of the correctness
of the sentiments we utter.

DO IT WELL.

Anything that ought to be done at all, ought
to be well done. A little well done is better
than much indifferently done. Let every word
that is spoken in the school-room be correctly ut-
tered. Let every figure and diagram made upon
the black-board be correctly made. Let all the
movements of classes be orderly. Let explana-
tions be ablaze with light. Let every argument
be aglow with truth. Never putting a question
in the school-room. If you cannot solve a prob-
lem or demonstrate a proposition, or illustrate a
principle, do not make the attempt. Pupils will
never forgive pretensions—they hate shams.

Billy Gray, the rich merchant of Boston, once
reproved a carpenter for not doing his work well.
The carpenter told Billy he knew him when he
was nothing but a drummer. "Well," said Mr.
Gray, "didn't I drum well, eh? Didn't I drum
well?"

WORTH KNOWING.

Whenever an artisan resident in one of the fil-
thy places leaves off strong drink, the usual course
of proceeding is this: He begins to pay his
debts; he purchases decent clothing for himself
and family; he makes his habitation clean, and
provides good furniture; he buys a few books,
takes his family to a place of worship; and if
not content with being clean and decent
among surrounding dirt and wretchedness, he
looks for a better residence in some airy and sa-
lubrious locality, leaving his unimprovable resi-
dence to be occupied by one like his former self,
who prefers drinking, smoking, and gambling, to
the comfort and conveniences of domestic life.

Books.—A learned writer says of books, "They
are masters who instruct us without rods or fe-
sules, without words or anger, without bread or
money. If you approach them, they are not
asleep; if you seek them, they do not hide; if
you blunder, they do not scold; if you are ignor-
ant, they do not laugh at you."

Wife's Department.

One day, when Susan had mislaid some of her
sewing work, she became quite vexed, and began
to fret and scold.

"I can never keep anything. Somebody al-
ways takes my things and loses them," cried Su-
san.

It was no uncommon thing for her to be so fretful,
and her mother was desirous of causing her to
see how ugly such a habit made her appear, that
she might overcome it.

On this day, when Susan commenced her fret-
ting, her mother kindly remarked, "There is one
thing that I think you might keep, if you would
try."

"I should like to keep even one thing," an-
swered Susan.

"Well," then, my dear, keep your temper; if
you will only do that, you will find it more easy
to keep other things.

"Now, if you had employed the time in search-
ing for the missing articles, which you have spent
in fretting, you might have found them before
this time; but you have not even looked for them."

"You have allowed yourself to get in a passion,
which is a very bad way of spending your time,
and you have accused somebody, very unjustly,
of taking away your things, and losing them."

"Keep your temper, my dear, and when you
have mislaid any article, search for it, but do not
fret about it, for it will only make you the more
unhappy."

"You had better keep your temper if you lose
all the things you possess. Getting into a pas-
sion never brings anything to light, except an
ugly looking face."

"Besides, by getting in a passion, you become
guilty of two sins; one of being in a passion, and
the other of accusing somebody of causing it."

"Now, my dear, let me entreat you to keep
your temper. By so doing you will be more hap-
py, and your friends will love you better."

Susan listened very quietly to her mother's
kind remarks, and though of her own foolish ac-
tion, and resolved to try to overcome her bad
habit.

After a brief search for the articles she had
lost, she found them in her work-bag.

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lish the following leading periodicals, viz:
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