The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851.

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The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment. ELIZA AGNEW,
St. John, Dec. 24th, 1850 *Administratrix.*

☞ NOTICE

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

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

Agricultural Implements.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to have manufactured Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Churns, Furnaces, and other implements, all on the most approved principles, which will be equal in material and workmanship, and cheaper than the imported implements. For Sale by
Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

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

6 HDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

19th October, 1850.

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT, 100 bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
3 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c.
Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes; Barrow Wheels,
2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS,
1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask London GLUE, 20 bags Horse NAILS,
1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds,
LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS,
2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
121 bundles SHEET IRON,

A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS;—
Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Ships' Provisions in Bond.

Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—

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

—ALSO—

1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto; 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market. GEO. THOMAS,
Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

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

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—

20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.

Ex Shers. 'Cuba,' and 'Eliza Jane,' from Boston;
10 Bales BATTING; 5 bags FILBERTS,
5 Sacks Jordan ALMONDS,
20 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE.
50 Boxes RAISINS; 25 half do Raisins,
25 Quarter do. do; 25 boxes Layer do.
10 Kegs GRAPES,
10 Half-barrels SALERATUS,
10 Casks Cooking RAISINS,
2 Boxes Castile SOAP,
3 do. LEMONS;
1 Barrel CANARY SEED,
1 do. HEMP SEED,
1 Box Patent Yeast POWDERS,
½ Barrel Ground CASSIA,
12 Mats CASSIA,
20 dozen Corn BROOMS.
3 Agricultural FURNACES,
3 Eagle PLOUGHS; 1 Road SCRAPER,
Patent FLAILS, &c., &c.
Nov. 19, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

Per "Echo" from Boston:

40 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE WICKING, GROUND RICE, SNUFF, &c. &c. &c.
Feb. 4. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Ayrshire Oatmeal.

Just Received:—

10 BRLS. fresh ground Ayrshire OATMEAL, for Sale by
Nov. 12. JARDINE & CO.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.
Also—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.

—ALSO—

500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS
With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct. 15, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 brls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz. BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 caroteel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, Walnuts and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.
With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,
JAMES MACFARLANE.
March 18. *Market Square.*

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO., was this day dissolved, by mutual concent.
JOHN A. MORRISON,
ALEXANDER GILCHRIST.
February 8th, 1851.

☞ The Business of JOHN A. MORRISON & CO. will in future be conducted in the same premises, by the Subscriber, under the same Firm, on his own account.
JOHN A. MORRISON.
St John, 10th Feb. 1851.

DRY GOODS
SELLING OFF!

THE Subscribers having come to the determination of Selling off the whole of their present

VALUABLE STOCK,

will, on and after Monday the 25th inst. commence

A General Sale,

and will continue the same until the whole is disposed of.

The Stock consists of every description of useful

Staple and Fancy Goods,

and as none of it will remain unsold after the 1st May next, the prices at which it will be offered, will be such as will put competition at defiance.—They would particularly call the attention of the *public to the Valuable selection of*

WOOLLENS,

in Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Witney, Canada Lyons Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c. and as they have always had the reputation of having the best selected and largest assortment of such articles in the City, (and this Autumn the Importation was unusually large,) they are now determined that it shall be sold the cheapest.

As every article will be sold at the same general low rate, it will be worth the attention of the Trade, as well as the Retail buyer, to give the Stock an inspection.

N. B.—As this Sale is really what it is represented to be, a clearing out Sale, no credit will be given. GILCHRIST & INCHES.
St. John, Nov. 25, 1850.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

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

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

WOOLLEN YARNS
PELERINES; COMFORTERS;

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

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

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by strict attention and *low prices*, to merit a continuation of past favors.
JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 5. *Corner of King and Germain Street.*

Valuable Building Lots for sale
ON THE
North Market Wharf.

FOR Sale, Two very desirable Building Lots known and distinguished by the numbers 11 and 12—each 30 by 50 Feet—situate on the North Market Wharf, being the same formerly occupied by Messrs. Crookshank & Walker.

Their eligibility as first-rate Business Stands is too well known to require further description.

Inquire at the Counting Room of
JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, 11th Feb., 1851.

Tea and Molasses, in Bond.

150 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, 77 Hhd. Porto Rico MOLASSES (Maguyez Brand.)
JAMES MACFARLANE

TO FARMERS
and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 30th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,
SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*
St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per Ships *Olive* and *John S. DeWolf*, the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cachmeres, French Merinos, and other DRESS MATERIALS.
Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze, and other Fancy CLOAKINGS.
Silk and Cotton VELVETS; RIBBONS,
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,
Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,
Red and White FLANNELS, Kersays,
Bath and Witney BLANKETS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, and Towellings,
Damask TABLE LINEN,
BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
TWEEDS, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Cotton and Linen TICK,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.
Prince William Street, 9th Nov. 1850.

WINTER GOODS.

Received per Ships "Harriott," "Thetis" and "Olive," "Lisbon," "Faside," "Edward" and "Aurora"—

A VARIETY of GOODS, suitable for the coming season, comprising—
Superfine CLOTHS, Doeskins, Kerseys,
PILOTS and BEAVERS; fancy VESTINGS,
STOCK, Braces, Umbrellas, Shirt Collars,
DRESS MATERIALS in every variety,
Long and Square Wool SHAWLS,
Fashionable CLOAKINGS,
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs and Trimmings,
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY, all kinds;
BLONDES, NETTS and LACES,
Lace and Blonde Demi VEILS,
Cambric, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
White and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of every description,
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTING,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES;
Red, Blue, Yellow, Pink and White FLANNELS,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Cradle BLANKETS,
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands,
Damask TABLE LINENS and TOWELS,
Osnaburg, Canvas and Duck,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS—which together with sundry Small Wares, will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.
Nov. 19. W. G. LAWTON.

Fall Importations.

Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—

A LARGE and varied assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials; also, SILKS, SATINS, Persian, French and English Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades,
Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British;
Silk HANDKERTS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES;
Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do.
Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods;
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings;
FUR and CLOTH CAPS;
Gent's HATS, &c.
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas;
Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and Swansdowns;
Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS;
MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Towellings, black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS, Fringes, Worsted and Algerines, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, Oct. 7.

THE AMERICAN
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY,
VINCENNES, INDIANA,

Charter Unlimited: Granted 2d January, 1850

Capital—$50,000!

Stockholders Individually liable

For the Insurance of
HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE,
of every description, against the combined risks of Fire, Water, Accidents, and Disease; also upon Stock driven to Eastern markets, or transported South.

☞ Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death. ☜

DIRECTORS

John G. Bowman, Counsellor;
Ferdinand Ewerwine, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant;
George D. Hay, Merchant;
Hon. Thomas Bishop;
John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;
Alvin W. Tracy, do do do.

JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.
R. Shortleff Whitney, Secretary.
Wm. French, Treasurer; Merch't, and Pres't Vincennes Bch of St. Ind.

CHARLES L. STREET, *Agent.*
St John, N. B., 25th June, 1850.—6m.

Nails, Spikes, Sheet Iron, STOVES, &c.

None on hand—For Sale:—

8 TONS fine Rose and Clasp Head NAILS; 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8-ly, 9dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1¼ to 2½ inch Boat Nails; 1½ ton fine pressed Nails; 1 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Deck SPIKES; 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet IRON; 70 boxes Charcoal TIN; 200 bags assorted numbers SHOT; 150 Cook, Franklin and other STOVES, 30 ANCHORS, 1½ ton SMALL CHAIN.
JOHN KINNEAR.
Jan. 28. Prince Wm Street.

Miscellaneous.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.

BY WM. HOWITT.

Up in the morning as soon as the lark,
Late in the evening, when falleth the dark,
Far in the moorland, or under the tree,
Come the sweet voices of children to me.
I am an old man, my hair it is grey,
But I sit in the sunshine to watch you at play,
And a kindlier current doth run through my vein,
And I bless you, bright creatures! again and again.

I rejoice in your sports—in the warm summer weather,
With hand lock'd in hand, when ye're striving together,
But I see what you see not—the sorrow and strife
Of the years that will come in the contest of life;
For I am an old man—and age looketh on
To the time that will be—from the time that is gone;
But you, blessed creatures! you think not of sorrow;
Your joy is to-day, and ye have no to-morrow.

Aye sport ye, and wrestle, be glad as the sun;
And lie down to rest when your pastime is done;
And your dreams are of sunshine, of blossoms and dew,
And the God of the blessed doth watch over you,
And the angels of heaven are missioned to keep
Unbroken the calm of your sealed sleep;
And an old man's blessing doth on you dwell
The whole day long, and so fare ye well.

A Cargo of Elephants.—We are glad to learn that Mr. S. B. June, whom we formerly announced as having come to Galle in a vessel from America, for a cargo of elephants, has succeeded in obtaining the object of his search. On his arrival at Colombo he was informed that government had elephants for sale; but we happened to meet him one day in search of what was here called "government." With his Yankee go-ahead business notions, he supposed that, if a party had anything for sale, that party ought to know what price to ask for it. Government has elephants for sale, said every person; but nobody, individually or collectively, could be found to fix a price at which they would be sold; so that he declared there was really no government in Ceylon. Failing in this direction, Mr. June, a perfect stranger to the country, and assured by many residents that he could not, in any reasonable time, obtain the number of elephants he required, went into the interior, and, notwithstanding the unusual wetness of the season, succeeded in picking up between 20 and 30 elephants, which are now on their way to Galle, to be shipped on board the American bark *Regatta*, now lying there in waiting for him. We wish Mr. June and his "boys and girls," as he calls them, a quick and safe passage to Yankee land.—*Colombo (Ceylon) Observer, Jan. 3.*

Improvements in Paris.—During the year 1849 and 1850 the number of houses demolished in the different districts of Paris for the sake of improvements, amounts to 328, of which the approaches to the Hotel deVille comprise 88; those to the Louvre 89. The average price paid by the city to the owner was 415 francs for one metre; the total outlay amounted to 28,999,000 francs. The houses thus pulled down had formed about 4,845 abodes or lodgings, occupied, at an average, by three persons each. This amounts, therefore, to an expulsion of 15,000 people from their dwellings. The French press justly alludes to the necessity of providing the people, thus removed from their abodes, with others of an improved character.—*Builder.*

The Right Honorable Sir John Cam Hobhouse is created a peer by the title of Baron Broughton de Gyfford, in the county of Wilts. In consequence of the elevation of Sir John to the peerage, a vacancy is created in the representation of Harwich.

Two hundred and eighty-five young men, many of them used to mining, have just sailed from Christiana, Norway, for San Francisco.

The Duke of Newcastle has resolved not to preserve game on his estate, as heretofore, but to allow tenants the privilege of killing the same.

Four candidates are announced for the Lord Rectorship of the Mareschal College, Aberdeen, viz., the Earls of Eglinton and Carlisle, Lord Ashley, and Alfred Tennyson.

The quantity of eggs imported into the United Kingdom from foreign ports during the year 1850 was 105,791,995.

The last advices from Portugal state that all foreign gold coin, except the English sovereign, is withdrawn from circulation, for a silver currency.

A large number of Hungarian and Polish Refugees had arrived in Liverpool from Turkey, intending to proceed to America

So far the British Government has paid for their board, &c., and have offered eight pounds to every man who will emigrate to America.

The Mayor and Magistrates of Liverpool have also endeavoured to induce them to do so.

A few of the Hungarians have accepted the offer, but the Poles all refuse.

Dr. Bettner recently delivered a lecture in New York, on "Java and the Javanese." The coffee plant, he said, is not a native of Java, but was introduced by the Europeans. The amount exported may be estimated at sixty or eighty millions, the greater part of which goes to Europe in Dutch vessels. The natives of the Island are held in absolute subjection by the Dutch, who govern them through their princes or rajahs; prescribe what crop they shall raise, take the coffee at their own price, and ship them, and even sell them as ly enhances the price of Java coffee in this market. The fable of the upas was explained, a drawing of the tree exhibited, and also some of the green leaves. It originated in the boxing propensities of a Dutch doctor named Foersch, in the latter part of the last century. The milky juice of the tree is poisonous, but very little more so than many other poisonous trees. Some very curious fruits, birds and animals were described.

Important Geographical Discovery.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at London, it was announced that Rev. D. Livingstone, of the London Missionary Society, had discovered another large lake in South Africa, about 200 miles north of Lake Ngami, which he recently made known to the world. The new lake contains several large islands, and is connected with the Ngami by a rapid stream called the Teage. At the date of the last advices, Mr. Livingstone was proceeding northward. If he carries out his plan of exploration some important questions in African geography will be solved.—[Boston Traveller.

The Potato Disease.—A resolve reported by the Committee of Agriculture passed the House of Representatives yesterday, authorising a reward of ten thousand dollars to be paid to any person who will find a sure and practicable remedy for the potato disease, to be tested by a trial of five years. Should the resolve pass the other branch of the Legislature, and be the means of bringing to light a cheap and effectual remedy for the destructive ravages of the disease, the money would be well bestowed.—*Boston Paper.*

Portland and the Provinces.—The trade between Portland and the British Provinces has increased considerably within a few years. The value of the goods imported into this port, from these Provinces, in British vessels alone, during the year 1850, amounted to the sum of $20,451 14. These imports consisted principally of lumber, plaster, wood (886 cords) coal and potatoes. The exports to the Provinces, in the same vessels, during the same time, amounted to the sum of $20,369 67.—These exports consisted principally of flour, corn, molasses, hay, &c.—*Portland Adv.*

British Steamers.—The amount of duty paid by the Cunard line of Steamers at this port for 1850, was $1,322,383,39—more by over $100,000 than they have ever paid before in any one year. In 1847, they paid $1,199,971 78—the largest amount ever paid by them prior to 1850. We shall soon publish the amount paid by each Steamer in 1850, the time of their arrival, &c.—*Boston paper.*

Man was never intended to be idle. Activity is the best guardian of virtue, and the greatest preservative of health.

From the Glasgow Daily Mail, Feb. 20.

Installation of Sheriff Alison as Lord Rector of the Glasgow University.

[*Continued.*]

I look around me in the world, and beholding the infinite diversity of opinion on every branch of serious thought, I am driven to the conclusion that the most interesting and important subject that can occupy the human mind is no exception to the general rule, and that the conclusion to be drawn from the appearance of unanimity in matters of faith in a community is not that all think alike on religion, but that none think at all. Truth, it is true, is one and the same in all ages, but so also is the light of the sun; yet how various are the hues of his beams, when they fall on the floor of an ancient cathedral through the many coloured partitions of its stained windows, in the deep green and the bright orange, the steady blue and the flickering yellow; that is the true image of the origin of diversity of religious opinion in every community where freedom of thought really prevails. The diversity is not in the subject of thought, but in the feelings of those who think: not in the heavens, but on earth (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I cannot but regard the persevering efforts which the Romish Church are making to re-establish their faith and sway in this country as a most serious matter, and not less so in a political and social than in a religious point of view. I approach this subject the more willingly, that the conclusion to which I will arrive is one I trust in which all classes of Christians will now concur. (Cheers.) In the presence of my reverend friends, who are so much better qualified for the task, I will not speak of the theological question. I will allude to it only in a social and political point of view. We have only to consider what Spain and Italy now are, and to reflect on what they once were, to be convinced of the tendency of the Romish faith to degrade the human mind, and ultimately destroy nations the most powerful, and neutralize circumstances the most propitious. We have only to look at the Roman Catholic colonies of South America—extending over realms the most spacious and magnificent that ever were presented by the bounty of Providence to the industry of man, but now sunk in ignorance, immersed in sensuality, distracted by passions, daily declining in numbers, but increasing in suffering—and compare them with the North American States, while the Anglo Saxon race, invigorated by the Protestant faith, are making such rapid strides to social prosperity and political greatness, to be convinced of the opposite effects of the two religions on the future destinies of man. I would not willingly see the faith established in my country which withers and enfeebles the human mind, and that abolished which elevates and expands it. But the great and lasting disgrace of the Romish persuasion has ever been its intolerant and persecuting character. (Hear, hear.) In approaching this subject, I will not remind you of the fires of the fires of the inquisition, fed for centuries with human victims. I will not speak of the crusade against the Albigenses preached in the 13th century by the Pope. I will not speak of the persecution of the Duke of Alva in the low countries, of the fires of Smithfield, or the Massacre of S. Bartholomew. I will not remind you of these distant and terrible events, occurring during ages of general barbarity, and in which even the Papacy may be supposed to have been, to a certain degree, infected by the savage character of the times. I will come down to a later period, the Augustine age of the first of Roman Catholic kingdoms, the age when France was governed by the ability of Louis XIV., aided by the wisdom of Louvois, and his court was adorned by the genius of Corneille and Racine, of Bossuet and Fenelon, of Moliere and Boileau, of Le Brun and Le Notre—I need not tell you that that great monarch, yielding, in an evil hour, to the solicitations of his Romish prelates, at length consented to revoke the edict of Nantes, by which Henry IV., a century before, had established the blessings of religious peace and freedom of conscience in the land. By it, on the lowest computation, and on the admission of M. Capefigue, the whiest Catholic historian of the time, * 250,000 persons, all of the most industrious classes, were banished from France, and property to the amount of 17,000,000 francs of yearly rent, equivalent to at least £1,500,000 of our money, was confiscated to the Crown. The most cruel methods, including torture and the gallows, was everywhere put in force to compel desertion from the faith of their fathers; and, if we may believe the Protestant historians of the period, nearly fifty thousand persons perished during that persecution, of whom numbers expired amidst the frightful tortures of the stake and wheel. (Hear, hear," and applause.) Now observe, gentlemen, how this cruel proceeding is spoken of by the brightest genius of the period—the most powerful champion and greatest ornament of the Roman Catholic Church. "Let us not delay," says Bossuet in his Funeral Orations on M. De Le Tellier, the Chancellor of France, and principal author of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; "Let us not delay to publish this miracle of our days; let us transmit its wonders to future ages. Take up your sacred pens, ye annalists of the church, ready instruments of a prompt writer and a diligent hand; hasten to place Louis on a level with the Constantine and Theodosius of antiquity. Our fathers had not seen as we have done—an inveterate heresy fall all at once; the misled flocks returning in crowds, and our churches too narrow to receive them; their false pastors abandoning them, without even awaiting the order so to do, and happy to have to allege their sentence of banishment as an excuse. Everything calms in so great a movement, the universe astonished to see in an event so new, the mark the most assured as the noblest exercise of authority *(comme le plus bel usage de l' Autorite)* and the merit of the Prince more generally recognised and revered than his authority itself. Touched with such marvels let our hearts overflow at the piety of Louis—let us raise our acclamations to heaven, and say to that new Constantine, that new Theodosius, that new Marcian, that new Charlemagne, that which six hundred and thirty fathers said formerly in the Council of Chalcedone—'You have secured the faith; you have exterminated the heretic—it is the worthy work of your reign; it is its peculiar characteristic. Through you it is that heresy is no more. God alone could have accomplished such a miracle. King of the heavens preserve the king of the earth; such is the prayer of the church, such the prayer of the Bishops!'" (Hear.) Such is the judgment passed by the greatest of Roman Catholic prelates on the greatest act of persecution which has taken place in modern times. But a greater authority than Bossuet has revered the sentence. That God will visit the sins of the Fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation was long ago announced amidst the thunder of Mount Sinai, and observe how clearly that eternal law was manifested in this instance. (Hear, hear.) The Romish faith triumphed by the aid of such violent methods: religious divisions appeared to be abolished; religious unity established; but in its stead there sprung up, as will ever be the case in such instances, the deadly poison of infidelity. The human mind revolted against the claims which had been imposed upon it. The Papacy triumphed; but its triumphs dissolved the bonds of morality, and destroyed the influence of religion in the realm. As a natural consequence, the Revolution ensued an hundred years after, and in its effects overturned that faith which had made such an unchristian use of its powers. The Protestant exiles were deprived of their property; but by the effects of the measure the Romish Church for ever lost its inheritance. By a singular coincidence, but just retribution, the number of emigrants from the dominant and tyrant majority, who were driven into exile by the decrees of the Convention, was as nearly as possible the same as that of the suffering minority who had been banished from France by the ordinances of Louis! (Hear, hear.) Now, what do the Roman Catholics make of these and similar instances of intolerance and persecution? Do they still adhere, or do they not, to the principles then acted upon with such unrelenting severity by the Papal See? Were the Popes who preached these crusades, and promised Paradise as the reward of their cruelties, right or wrong in so doing? If they say they were right, we at once understand that the Papacy is unchanged and unchangeable; its decrees are infallible; it is prepared again, when it gets the power, to light the fires of Smithfield, to array the tortures of the Inquisition. If they say they were wrong in these acts—if they plead that they shared in the barbarous spirit of the age in which they lived, and could not be in advance of its general feeling—(and that is what I would say if I were a Catholic)—then what comes of their plea of infallibility? If the greatest, the most long-continued, and deplorable cruelties recorded in history, have emanated directly from the orders, or been subsequently approved by the ratification of the Papal See, how do we know that they are not equally wrong in matters which they now pursue with zeal not more active, and perseverance not more unshaken? (Great applause.) It is in vain that the Roman Catholics refer to the cruelties of the Protestants in revenge—the rack of Elizabeth—the slow fire which consumed Servetus. I reprobate these horrors as much as they can do; but the Protestants lay no claim to infallibility. They acknowledge their fault, and lament. But this is to be said in extenuation, that retaliation is inevitable when cruelty is once begun on one side. If the enemy begins to fire red hot shot, human nature prompts recourse to the same method in defence. The Catholics began this atrocious system of persecution for heresy; there was no Protestant reaction before the crusade against the Albigenses in 1215, or the burning of John Huss in 1415. I am well aware of the many merits of the Romish religion. I venerate the virtues, I admire the talents of many of its members. I acknowledge with gratitude the inestimable services which, in dark ages, it rendered to the cause of humanity, the refuge it then afforded to knowledge, the bold front which, in adversity, it opposed to oppression. I am not insensible to the heroism it has often inspired in suffering, the zeal it ever displays in the cause of charity. It is its arrogance and persecutions which I object to. In adversity, I recognise in its votaries the influence of the Divine Spirit; in prosperity, I see the mark of Cain on its forehead. (Immense cheering.) What, then, do you say should be done at this crisis? Would you imitate the conduct of the Roman Catholics now that you have got the power, and banish their faith from the realm as they have done yours from France, Spain, and Italy, by the terrors of persecution? No! I would consider their conduct as a beacon to be avoided, not an example to be followed. I would not do evil that good may come of it. Not even to avert the chances of Romish oppression would I deviate from the principles of religious freedom. Pains and penalties are not the way to combat opinion; the battle must be fought with the Church of Rome, but the seat of the conflict should not be the hall of justice, but the human heart. I disdain the aid of legal protection, but I would summon to the cause whatever is great and good and noble in the land—the stores of knowledge, the strength of intellect, the powers of genius. I would meet their prolonged and persevering persecutions in the same spirit as the Duke of York did the decree of the convention, which forbade the giving of quarter to the English and Hanoverian soldiers. He immediately published an order to his army to give quarter to the French prisoners; and this noble act disarmed even the savage ferocity of the convention. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It is usual for persons in this chair to conclude their address with some advice as to the prosecution of their studies by their young friends; and I do not think that I can more fitly occupy my few remaining minutes than in recommending to you, in the most strenuous manner, the vigorous prosecution of the study of ancient and modern languages. I will not yield to my great predecessors in this chair, Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley, and Sir R. Peel, in their most ardent appreciation of the beauties of the classics, and the strongest opinion of their paramount importance as the foundation of every liberal education. But I am desirous to go a step further than they have done, and to show you how it is that the study of foreign languages is of such importance, and what are the practical benefits to

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be derived from a classical education, not upon one only, but every class of society. And these benefits mainly are, that without a knowledge of foreign languages we never can be masters of our own, nor acquire the enlarged circle of ideas requisite for lasting or extensive influence in society. Look around you and you will soon be convinced that, without a competent command of language, either written or oral, it is impossible for any person, be his abilities or position what they may, to acquire any lasting influence in a free and enlightened community. I speak not merely of those destined for the senate, the bar, or the church—the power of public speaking and a thorough command of the English language are obviously indispensable to them, if they would gain the least success in life. It lies at the very threshold of their career. But a utility of a thorough command of language is not confined to those professions in which it is immediately called for: it is felt also in every walk of life as soon as anything like distinction and eminence has been attained. The moment a man in any line rises above his compeers, he finds himself called on to speak or write in public. The soldier, the sailor, the merchant, the manufacturer, the country gentleman, the physician, are all constantly called on, when they rise to eminence, to speak in public. The necessity of this accomplishment is daily more strongly felt as our institutions become more popular, and all citizens of respectability are called on to take a part, more or less important, in public affairs. Superiority of intellect is then the only passport to power, and that superiority cannot be made manifest or retained, unless the means of expression and making it known have been attained. (Hear, hear.) Now, such is the construction of the English language owing to the many different nations who, during the course of eighteen centuries, have taken part in its formation, that a thorough command of our own tongue cannot by possibility be acquired, unless the languages are known from which it has been compounded. A considerable number of our oldest words—nearly all which are to be found in our translation of the Bible—are of German origin; almost all those used in science are derived from Greek; two-thirds of the words at present in daily use are derived from Latin, or French, or Italian, which are only dialects of the tongue in use with the ancient conquerors of the world. It is out of the question to obtain a thorough command of such a language unless the sources are known from which it has been drawn. The want will be experienced before these pages have been written, or five minutes spoken, by a man of the greatest natural abilities. Thence it is that all our greatest orators from this place—Peel, Brougham, and Stanley—have so strenuously recommended classical studies to your attention. They did so because in practical life they had felt their value. And thence also the remarkable fact which has often been observed, that, notwithstanding the popular rising of our institutions by the Reform Bill, there is scarce any man has risen to eminence in either House of Parliament, and certainly none who has been called to take a share in the Government during the last 20 years, except the Duke of Wellington, whose military achievements made him an exception to all rules, who has not received an university education, and been more or less distinguished in early life as a scholar. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But it is not in the command of words merely that the value of classical knowledge and the command of foreign languages is of importance. A far more material benefit is to be found in the enlarging of the circle of our ideas, emancipating us from the thraldom of local influences, and adding to the stock of images which may be made use of to express or add force to our own thoughts. Reading a foreign language is the foreign travelling of the mind: we acquire new ideas at every step. So powerful is this influence, so fatal its want, that I never knew a man well acquainted with foreign languages who was not distinguished by liberality of thought, and a large circle of ideas, and never one whose knowledge was confined to his own tongue, in whom a certain sameness and monotony of ideas were not perceptible. As to eloquence, and the boundless influences which it exercises on society, it is wholly impossible to attain its highest flights without a thorough command of the imagery and images which genius has given birth to in former times.

[Remainder next week.]

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

GREAT ROADS.

Sums recommended by the Committee for Great Roads this Session:

Saint John to Nova Scotia Line,	£900	0	0
Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis,	815	0	0
Saint John to Saint Andrews,	500	0	0
Nerepis to Gagetown,	40	0	0
Dorchester to Shediac,	20	0	0
Shediac to Petitcodiac,	50	0	0
Richibucto to Chatham,	20	0	0
Newcastle to Bathurst,	250	0	0
Bathurst to Beldune,	100	0	0
Beldune to Metis Road,	450	0	0
Fredericton to Woodstock,	900	0	0
Woodstock to Arestook, (out of which a sum not exceeding £200 to be laid out on the road, Moses Hannah's to the River De Chute, and £230 towards building a Sluice Bridge over the Meduxnakiek River,	750	0	0
Arestook to Grand Falls,	100	0	0
Fredericton to Finger Board,	150	0	0
Bellisle to Scribner's,	20	0	0
Fredericton to Newcastle, including a Bridge already contracted for,	1000	0	0
Fredericton to Saint Andrews,	300	0	0
Salisbury to Harvey,	600	0	0
Shediac to Richibucto, including Bridge,	900	0	0
Waweig to Saint Stephens,	30	0	0
Woodstock to Houlton,	40	0	0
Oromocto to Gagetown,	20	0	0
Oak Bay to Red River,	300	0	0
Barker's Landing (Nashwaak) to Richibucto, via Newcastle and Gaspereaux,	500	0	0
From Newcastle to Pitfield's, in Westmoreland, being part of the old line of road laid out between Fredericton and Petitcodiac,	75	0	0
Grand Falls to Canada Line,	550	0	0
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pockemouche, the sum of £20 of which for exploring a road from Tracadie to Bathurst,	300	0	0
Saint John to Quaco,	200	0	0
Hampton to Bellisle,	25	0	0
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	150	0	0
Lower Landing Grand Falls to American Boundary,	30	0	0
Pickard's Line to American Boundary,	25	0	0
Albert to St. John, via Hammond River,	400	0	0
Isaac Derry's to Point Wolfe,	100	0	0
Rolx to Oak Bay,	250	0	0
Tisdale's Farm to Loch Lomond,	100	0	0
	£10,950	0	0

March 25.—The House went into Committee of Supply.

School Teachers' Salaries as recommended by the Committee, were passed: also, pensions to old soldiers and widows.

£100 was voted to Mr. Duval's Schools in St. John £50 to T. McAvity as Superintendent of Emigrants at Partridge Island.

Mr. Ritchie thought it right this should be paid, as he did the work: but the emigrant agent should do the business, which he was well paid for, instead of being all over the country on secret service for the Government.

Mr. Needham wished to move that the sum be paid out of that gentleman's salary. This could not be done.

Mr. Steves said it would be better at once to adopt the principle that men holding great offices should get large salaries for the name, and that men doing the work should get little.

Mr. Johnson said the Fishery report was inaccurate.

Mr. Street defended Mr. Perley, said he should not be arraigned without notice.

Mr. Partelow said this appointment as Emigrant Agent was from home and was most judicious.

Mr. Gray said Mr. Perley should get a fair hearing, he had an office in the Market Square, where he could be found when in St. John, but there was nothing done in it.

Mr. Partelow brought down a message with a note from Mr. Hazen, stating that he found among the files, the missing copy of Judge Botsford's resignation, which he produced.

Mr. Botsford retracted what he had said of the resignation not being sent home; but retracted nothing of what he said regarding the construction put upon it.—A number of sums were entered upon the Supply Book.—*By Tel.*

March 26.—The Revenue Bill has passed the Council.

The house has been all day engaged on the Municipal Bill. Many alterations and amendments were made. The qualification for Councilors was fixed at £150.

Mr. Needham advocated no qualification.

Mr. Barbarie said this would lead to the division of property.

The Speaker said it would never answer.

Messrs. Ritchie, Gray, Needham, Johnson, Fitzgerald, Hatheway, Cutler, and McPhelim, supported £100 qualification—motion lost.

Mr. Johnson proposed a section as an amendment to the seventh, to the effect that vote be by ballot.

Mr. Partelow thought it ought to be introduced in a seperate Bill.

Mr. Ritchie said this was shuffling.

Mr. Partelow indignantly repelled the charge.

A long discussion followed, possessing little interest. Towards the close Mr. English said bribery was general. Several members denied the charge on the part of their constituencies. Among others Messrs. Barbarie, Hayward and McPherson.

Mr. Barbarie in a speech alluding to some remarks made by Mr. Needham about his holding the Secretary's cane, hinted broadly at *cane-ing* Needham.

Mr. Needham replied, that he was willing to *fight* him in any way. There were some words between Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Scoullar—great excitement for a few minutes.

Mr. Hayward retorted on Mr. English, who replied in good style, ridiculing the idea of hon. members affecting to have clean hands in this matter.

The question was then taken upon introducing vote by ballot, and carried. Yeas.—Messrs. Williston, Barbarie, Reid, Scoullar, Craine, Ritchie, Partelow, Chapman, Botsford, Tilley, Rice, Pickard, McPherson, English, Bearsley, Purdy, Ryan, Fitzgerald, Hayward, Gray, Johnson, Needham, Steves, Gilbert, and the Speaker.—25. Nays.—Messrs. Street, Gordon, Stiles, Rankin, Earle, Montgomery, Taylor, McLeod, McPhelim, Robinson, Thompson, and Porter.—12.

Other amendments were made to several sections.—having got through as far as the seventeenth, the house adjourned.

Mr. Ritchie stated to-day that he would not bring on his motion on the state of the Province, as Mr. Wilmot was absent, and he wished all the members to be present.

The committee on the scrutiny between Boyd and Fitzgerald, adjourned till the 3d April, for want of evidence to go on with.

March 28.—The house in supply passed grants recommended by the Committee of Trade.

The motion for a grant to the Mechanics' Institute, Miramichi, caused a long discussion, nearly every member spoke three times,—motion lost.

£100 was given to the Woodstock Institute.

Mr. Ritchie said after the vote on the former, he would not propose the grant for the St. John Institute

Mr. Hannington asserted that the amount recommended by the committee exceeded the revenue by £15,000.

Mr. Wilmot replied, that the estimated amount for appropriation in supply was £65,950—already granted £13,500, and estimated grants for Roads £28,000, balance to be appropriated £24,000.

£85 was granted for improvements at Dark Harbour, Grand Manan.

The Committee reported on Penitentiary Debentures. They cannot recommend the Province undertaking to pay them, but recommended a grant to pay the interest due.

Members amused themselves for some time by making entries on the supply book, and then a lijourned.

The Militia Bill passed with several amendments.

The Governor has this day formally assented to both Railway Facility Bills, the Revenue Bill, the Portland Police Bill, and several other Bills.

SATURDAY, March 29.—The House passed many bills to-day in committee, among which were the bill for the extension of the Telegraph to Woodstock. The Bill to Incorporate the Richibucto Telegraph Company.

Mr. Johnson (who was absent) gave notice that he would oppose this on the third reading, as he had good reasons for objecting to it.

The bill relating to registry, decree, and partition in chancery, sent from the council, was passed. The object of this bill is to reduce expenses of registry.

Mr. Wilmot's Bill to secure the Rights of Married Women passed. It provides that real and personal Property held before Marriage, or received after by legacy or otherwise, if not from the husband, not to be liable for the husband's debts. In case of desertion, the wife to have the right to recover debts.

An amendment by Mr. Ritchie that property acquired by the wife after desertion be her own and not her husband's, was adopted.

Mr. Barbarie's bill for the free transmission of papers and pamphlets by mail, was again brought up. Messrs. Ritchie, Steves, English, Gray and Johnson spoke in favour of it.

Mr. Hannington thought it would be well if persons paying subscriptions in advance got papers free.

Owing to some difficulty regarding papers from the United States, progress was reported. The Bill will pass.

Mr. Hannington moved the house into committee on a bill declaring all grantees to have the right to all Mines and Minerals on their lands, except where Mining leases were granted.

Mr. Thompson supported, as perfectly right.

The Speaker also supported it.

Mr. Gray opposed; the Albert Mines alone will yield about £2000 this year, would they give away a source of revenue promising to be so productive? If they passed this they must give similar exemptions to those holding Mining leases.

Attorney General opposed the Bill, would give parties rights which they never expected, would deprive the Province of revenue, and landholders whose lands were entered upon would claim remuneration.

Mr. Gilbert opposed, if all sources of Revenue were abandoned they must come to direct taxation. Progress reported.

Mr. Steves' Bill regulating light dues on coasters, was read time time.—*Tel. to News Room.*

Monday, March 31.—It was decided to-day that no motion for money grants be put on the Supply Book after Wednesday the 9th of April. The Bill to incorporate the Richibucto Telegraph Company was rejected on the third reading.

The House was in Committee of Supply nearly all day, and many grants were rejected; only seven were passed. Among the number which were passed were the grants to the Light Houses, and a grant of £250 to Isaac Woodward, Esq., for his services for the last two years.—The grant of £2000 for a Wharf at Reed's Point was afterwards discussed and rejected.—The numbers were—In favour of it—Messrs. Speaker, Gray, Ritchie, Wilmot, Robinson, Porter, Thompson, Fitzgerald, Taylor, Hatheway, and Williston—11. Against it—Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Rankin, and Street, and Messrs. Chapman, Read, Gordon, Montgomery, Barbarie, Hannington, Scoullar, Crane, Botsford, Rice, Stiles, Earle, Pickard, English, Johnson, Steves, Gilbert, Purdy, Ryan, and McPhelim,—23. Nothing else of interest transpired.—*Tel. to N. Bruns.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

We entered the Council Chamber rather late to get any of Hon. Mr. Chandler's speech—who was addressing the chair on the Bill relating to the eligibility of officers holding seats in the House of Assembly. Other hon. gentlemen spoke on the bill, severally, at considerable length, and our notes now written out, would occupy something like three or four columns of our Journal, which we regret we must now suppress, in order to make room for the great DEBATE next week: we however, present such a synopsis of the debate on the bill as we presume will afford a satisfactory apology for our brevity under existing circumstances.

Hon. Mr. BROWN objected to the bill, considered it a piece of hasty legislation, and recommended the postponement of the bill.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON was decidedly opposed to the bill, yet was not disposed to throw it out unceremoniously, and would consent to its postponement to the next general session.

Hon. Mr. CONNELL would go for every purifying principle, everything calculated to purge the legislation of the country, would go for abolishing *all* offices, yet would be willing to report progress on the bill, and if there were anything good to be found in the bill it would be best to retain it.

Hon. Col. HATCH was opposed to the bill as such bills were only calculated to create discontent and confusion among a happy and loyal people.

Hon. SOLICITOR GENERAL opposed the bill, and considered such only intended as a mere clap-trap, intending to blind the eyes of the public by trying to persuade them that the purification of the legislature was intended. (We regret we cannot give the honorable Solicitor's speech in full.]

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD spoke favourable of the bill and affirmed that what had affected the House of Assembly, affected the Legislative Council and the country, and considered the postponement of the bill unconstitutional.—The hon. gentleman spoke at considerable length on the bill, and with his usual *energy*.

Hon. Mr. HILL objected to the bill, principally, because it would deprive many hon. members of their seats, by an *ipso facto* order, and also on account of its indefiniteness.

Hon. Mr. CHANDLER combatted some of the arguments adduced by hon. Mr. Hill, and recommended the postponement of the Bill until the next Session.

Hon. Mr. SAUNDERS denied persons holding *minor* situations under government, acted as if under *any undue* influence, spoke of his knowledge of these things, having been connected with the government, spoke against the bill, and would go for throwing it out altogether. The discussion on this bill ended in the Chairman (Hon. Col. Shore) reporting the Bill postponed until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 1, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The Canada, with the English Mail of the 15th March, arrived at Halifax at one o'clock on Thursday morning. She brought 70 passengers,—of those landed at Halifax were Messrs. John Hastings and Son, Duncan, Adams, Gordon, Ferguson, Craig, and Sime, for St. John.

The weather was beautiful and mild for the season, and the spring crops looked very promising.

The Continental News of no interest here.

It is very generally believed there must soon be a dissolution of Parliament and a general Election.

On Tuesday the Ministry sustained another defeat upon a resolution introduced by Lord Duncan, having for its object a reform in the management of the department of woods and forests. The motion was strenuously resisted by the Government, but on a division there appeared for the motion 129, against it 119—so that this, coupled with their previous defeats, and the difficulty of their position with regard to the Papal question, it is thought they cannot hold together till after Easter.

The agitation against Lord John Russell's penal measure, on the part of the Catholics both in England and Ireland continues unabated.

The Protectionists both in the metropolis and the country are making vigorous preparations for a general election. Their principal aim seems to be to secure, if possible, such a majority in the House of Commons, as will impose a four shilling duty upon all foreign Corn and Breadstuffs.

The Cumberland, 70, Captain Seymour, K. C. B., appointed to succeed Earl Dundonald, on the West India and North American station, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, for her destination.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, with the American contributions to the great Exhibition, arrived off Cowes on the 13th March, having made the passage from New-York in 22 days.

Major S. T. Hill, of the second West India Regiment, to be Governor of the Gold Coast in the place of Sir W. Wynniett, deceased.

Lady Franklin will send out another Arctic expedition this season. The Prince Albert will again be fitted out and manned, and will proceed to Prince Regent's Inlet, where the ship will be laid up in such safe and convenient harborage as can be found. The party will then proceed in boats as far as can be reached by open water; they will cross the Isthmus of Boothia, and follow out their search as far to the westward as possible.

Robbing the Foreign Secretary!—At Bow street Police court, London, on Tuesday, two men were convicted for having stolen a *piece of bacon* from the larder, at Lord Palmerston's town residence, No 4, Carlton-gardens.

IRELAND.—Fifty vessels, laden with foreign corn, arrived in four days last week at Cork.

The Limerick chronicle says:—"Messrs. O'Connell, county Kerry, borough representatives, were denounced from the altar, on Sunday, by the Rev. Dr. M'Enerney, for voting against D'Israeli's motion.

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT have humbled to Austria and Prussia, and banished political refugees, refusing at the same time to grant any again an asylum.

ARRIVAL OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—On Tuesday the Sardinian brig Arpia, Capt Bartholetto, arrived in the Mersey with the expected Hungarian refugees. The vessel is direct from Constantinople, and brings 262 passengers. These people are confided to the care of the authorities here, who made arrangements with Mr. Sabell, of the Emigrant's House in Moorfields, to receive them. They will be landed to-day, and taken to their refuge. Though the vessel which brought them over is small, there has been no sickness on board, and they speak in high terms of the treatment they have met with on the voyage, and also of the conduct of the Turkish people during their stay of eighteen months in that country. They consist chiefly of Poles, mixed with Italians, and they are of all grades in rank. They are exceedingly poor, though healthy and in good spirits. An attempt will now be made to further their interests, by opening a subscription in this town, with the object of forwarding them to America. The costumes of the refugees are various, and we believe that they will be found to be a fine set of men. These refugees have appealed to us in distress; they have been unfortunate, but they are brave men, and there can be little doubt that the appeal to the English sympathies will be liberally responded to.—*Liverpool Courier.*

The Official Letters from the Nov-Scotia Railway Delegate now in England, are not yet made public, but the Halifax Sun says—

"We have it on the most reliable authority, and hasten to lay it before our fellow Citizens, the gratifying news that the whole affair of the Railroad has been settled. The mission of the Hon. Mr. Howe has been entirely successful. The British Government have consented to guarantee the whole amount to build the Railroad to Quebec and Montreal, at three and a half per cent. Mr. Howe was in great spirits, nor was it at all apprehended that any change of Ministry contingent upon the unsettled state of parties, would in any way affect the negociations which had been virtually brought to a close. The local Provincial Governments have the power to connect with any branch Railroad to the American Territory."

[Subsequent accounts from Halifax appear to throw a doubt on the validity of the above statement—but that the Ministry propose to "submit the measure to Parliament, on the several Colonies interested in the Railway pledging the whole of their Revenues (over a above the sum required for the Civil List) for payment of the amount so guaranteed"!!! This will never be agreed to by this Province, as the Railway *can* be built upon more accommodating terms.

On Friday His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor gave his assent to the Revenue Bill, which remains in force until the 31st December, 1851; also, to the two Railway Facility Bills, with suspending clauses; and several other Bills which had passed both Houses during the present Session.

On Thursday last, the Legislative Council went into Committee on the Bill to make that body elective. Several admirable speeches were made. The Hon. Messrs. Chandler, Kinnear, and Connell, advocated the Bill; the Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Saunders, Harrison, and Hatch opposed it *in toto*.

On Wednesday last, the gross revenue of the Ferry Steamers was put up at public sale by Mr. Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer, and bid off by Mr. John McSweeny, for £2010, for one year, commencing this day 1st April. Last year the amount realized from the ferry steamers was £1821 10s. 8d.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Paterson gave an excellent lecture last evening, on the properties of *Atmospheric Air*, to a respectable audience. The experiments were successful, pleasing, and well received.

On Monday evening, Mr. Foulis will lecture on "Gas Illumination."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. Foulis, in answer to Dr. Gesner's article on "Asphaltum," in the Halifax *Acadian Recorder*, will be inserted in our next paper.

The number of vessels which arrived at this port last year from other countries was, 1695 vessels, 260,429 tons. At the other ports in the Province, 612 vessels, 103,500 tons—making a total of 2307 vessels.

FREE PORTS.—The port of Hillsborough, Albert County, has been declared a port of entry for foreign trade. The port of Monkton, Westmorland County, known as the Bend, will also soon be opened as a free port.

It is stated that the Canadian Government has resolved to close the Welland Canal against American vessels. This measure is well understood to be retaliatory against the United States Government and the State of New York, in consequence of the former not granting a reciprocity of trade, and the latter shutting out the Canadians from the use of Lake Champlain and Champlain Canal. It will inflict a serious blow on the trade and commerce of the lakes.

The steamship *Asia* sailed from New York on Wednesday last, with over 100 passengers and nearly ONE MILLION dollars in gold and silver, for Liverpool.

Fear are expressed in the New York papers of the loss of the packet ship Ivanhoe, with all on board, which vessel left that port on the 23d of February, for Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, and a wreck, supposed to have been her, was fallen in with on the 26th of that month, off the South Shoal of Nantucket. The ship was insured in Wall-street for $75,000, and the cargo was estimated at $150,000, part insured in New York and part in England.

☞ No Halifax papers received by the mail last evening, the bag containing them having been left behind or gone astray.

☞ The *Admiral* brought a large freight this morning, and left again punctually at 10 o'clock. She laid over at Frankfort last Sabbath on her way West, the Captain not being willing to violate the Sabbath or disturb its quiet in intervening ports. The passengers were liberally provided with their meals gratuitously, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Thomson, of this City, preached to them on board. We are glad to hear all extolling the attention of the officers as well as the conveniences of the Boat.—*Chris. Visitor, Friday.*

The Admiral brought freight to the bulk of about 1800 barrels, consisting of upwards of 450 barrels flour, pork, tallow, &c., 185 bundles chairs, and various other packages; and took on board about 500 barrels bulk of freight for Boston—the whole of which was performed in a space of 4½ hours.

PR. ED. ISLAND.—His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN held his first Levee at the Government House, on Friday, the 14th March, inst., and we never witnessed a Levee so numerously and respectably attended.—*Charlotte-Town Islander, 21st.*

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS.—An arrangement has been effected by which direct sealed bags will be made up for the chief places in Canada. The postage will be the same in each country. A letter not exceeding one-half ounce will be charged 5c. to the lines from any part of the United States, and 5c. to any place in the Province of Canada,—the postage to be prepayed, or not, at the option of the person sending letters. The postage upon newspapers to be prepayed, as heretofore.

DEATH OF VETERAN EDITORS.

Major Noah, well known for many years as a New York Editor, died on Saturday, 22d, aged 66 years, leaving a wife and family. He lived and died a Jew. He had been connected with the press for 40 years.

John S. Skinner, Esq. editor of the "Plough, Loom and Anvil," and formerly editor of the "American Farmer," died at Baltimore on the 21st inst. caused by accidentally falling into a deep cellar at the Post Office, aged 70 years.—He was a large and fine looking man, and was a highly useful one in his day.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, the well known editor of the New-Hampshire Patriot, died in Washington on Saturday, aged 70 years.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—The Executive Committee of this Railway, in the State of Maine, have presented a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for aid to their enterprise by an appropriation of a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in that State. The grounds of the application are that the opening of so important a channel of intercourse with the neighboring Provinces and with Europe, through a portion of the State of Maine, cannot fail to be advantageous to the property of this Commonwealth in lands situated at no great distance from the route of the projected Railway, and that the success of this new line of communication, by promoting the growth and prosperity of the States and Provinces at the East of us, will have a beneficial influence on the prosperity of our metropolis. These considerations, we doubt not, will recommend the application to the favorable attention of the Legislature. The petition has been referred to a special joint committee, and has been ordered to be printed.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

[The petition is signed by John A. Poor, Elijah L. Hamlin, Anson G. Chandler.]

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—Notices have been issued from the General Post-office, that, henceforth, all newspapers to be sent to the colonies or possessions abroad, or to foreign parts, must be put into the Post-office within seven days after that on which they were published.—*Liverpool Standard.*

[Persons receiving papers from England should notify their agents to attend to the above notice, in order to ensure their regular reception].

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUGAR.—The New York Express publishes from the Havana Faro, the following statement of the annual amount of Sugar produced in all the countries of the globe, and of the consumption of each:

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

Spanish Possessions,	lbs. 671,666,800
English do.	300,240,112
French do.	137,333,850
Dutch do.	120,000,000
United States,	200,000,000
Brazil,	240,000,000
Danish and Swedish Possessions,	20,000,000
German and Belgian do.	30,000,000
Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Egypt, Venezuela, Peru and China,	182,300,538
Total,	2,121,740,830

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Countries.	Population.	Average No. of lbs. consumed by each Person.	Total lbs.
Spain and her Possessions,	17,830,172	12	213,962,064
England, Scotland, and Ireland,	29,914,813	21	607,811,703
English Possessions in Am., including the Antilles,	2,371,763	12	28,461,156
Germany,	38,715,600	5	193,578,000
Holland and her possessions,	7,294,313	15	109,414,770
France,	56,000,000	8	448,000,000
Belgium,	4,212,000	9	38,108,100
United States,	20,000,000	18	360,000,000
Mexico & Guatemala,	9,000,000	6	54,000,000
Brazil,	5,000,000	16	80,000,000
Other countries of S. America,	9,273,640	6	55,641,840
Portugal and her possessions,	5,162,000	4	20,648,000
Italy,	22,577,450	2	45,154,918
Switzerland,	2,189,000	2	4,376,018
Denmark and her possessions,	2,232,965	6	13,397,790
Sweden and Norway,	4,304,509	3	12,913,527
Russia,	62,500,000	1½	93,750,000
Turkey and Egypt,	20,000,000	1	20,000,000
China,	277,000,000	5·46	42,362,500
Other countries,	44,166,956	1·32	1,330,218
Total,	707,279,600		2,421,740,830

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Considerable sensation had been created in London by the receipt of intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 8th of January, announcing the commencement of another Kaffir war. The London papers are filled with the details. It appears that on the 24th December, the Kaffirs having by pretence of friendship and submission effectually lulled all suspicion, commenced a furious attack upon a detached body of British troops under Colonel Mackinnon, killing and wounding three officers and sixteen men. On Christmas day they attacked three frontier villages and massacred the inhabitants, to the number of 70 persons. On the 29th of the same month they attacked and drove back a large British force under Colonel Somerset, while he was attempting to open a communication with Sir Harry Smith, the commander in chief, who was then in an advanced position called Fort Cox. From this position Sir Harry Smith, with much difficulty, extricated himself by cutting his way, with 250 men, through the Kaffir bands who sought to intercept him, and he had since issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the Cape to rise in *arms, en masse*, for the defence of the colony. The advanced positions still remained in possession of the troops, and the Governor urged the colonists to march and relieve them before their stock of provisions should become exhausted.—The British government, on receipt of these advices, had ordered reinforcements of men and guns to be despatched to the Cape forthwith.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the bark Hamilton, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, intelligence has been received of a very formidable insurrection of the Caffres against the British government. The dates are to the 4th of February, being forty days later than any preceding accounts. The colonial papers give detailed narrations of the hostilities which have taken place. The following is a summary abridged from the Traveller of yesterday:

The Caffre chiefs generally have rebelled against the English authorities, and it was feared that the Hottentots were also wavering in their loyalty. Accounts of the murder of farmers of the interior, their families and servants, by the rebels, come in from all quarters, and where they were not killed they were driven off pennyless, and their farms and houses plundered and burnt. Sir Harry Smith, the English Governor, was forwarding levies to the scene of war. It was thought that the Governor would soon be at the head of ten thousand men.

The Cape Town Gazette of Feb. 1 says, that on the 23d of January the Caffres, 3000 strong, attacked the colonists and other allies near Fort Hare. They were repulsed with the loss of 100 killed. On the 3d of January, a strong force of Caffres attacked Fort White, but were dispersed with twenty killed. On the 7th, the rebel chief Hermanus, with his horde of Caffres and the Hottentots whom he had seduced or compelled to accompany him, attacked Fort Beaufort. The assault was repulsed, and the chief and his son and a number of his people killed, and his party completely routed.

It is stated in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Read, senior, that all the Mission stations in Kafirland are burned down, except the seminary at Alice and the Chumie station.

Most of the Hottentots who were in the service of the farmers had either joined the rebels, or had formed separate encampments, where they remained neutral,—but subsisting, it was supposed, on the plunder of the deserted farms.—[Boston Courier.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the Ohio at New York, the mails from California to the 17th Feb., and from Havana to the 17th inst., have been received. She brings 150 passengers, $300,000 in gold dust from Chagres, and $25,000 in specie from New Orleans.

The steamship Prometheus, Captain Thomas Miner, from Chagres by way of San Juan de Nicaragua and Havana arrived at N. Y. on Monday, with 325 passengers and $500,000 in gold.

His Majesty the King of Mosquito was staying on board H. B. M. schooner Bermuda, at San Juan de Nicaragua.

THE STATE CAPITAL.—By reference to our correspondent's letter, it will be perceived that the House, on Saturday, disposed of the question of the State Capital by the strong vote of 26 to 8, making Vallejo the future seat of government. Having previously passed the Senate, it only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.—[Alta Cal.

MOUNTAIN OF CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.—The resources of California are not confined to the precious metals alone; there is a vast extent of country, of which nothing is said, that will develope, in time, new avenues of wealth. After crossing the Sierra Nevada, in latitude between forty-one and two, (if memory serves,) the descent to Goose Lake is through a pleasant valley of about ten miles in length, abounding in springs and meadows. About a mile below where the lake is approached from the east, is the first out-crop of slate and quartz, with an auriferous country around.—Near the southern extremity of the lake is a most beautiful ledge of serpentine rock. The strata is horizontal, and the green and grey shading is delicately blended, and the lines almost as perfect as if they had been traced with the artist's pencil.

On Pitch (or Pitt) River, the principal affluent of the Sacramento, which flows through a charming valley, and about five days' journey from Goose Lake, there is a hill of pure carbonate of magnesia, one hundred feet high. Much of it is perfectly white, while some is more or less discoloured with iron, as if a painter had been striving to give effect by a colouring of light and shade. Large masses are easily detached, which, rolling down into the river that washed its base, floated off as light and buoyant as cork, until it became saturated with water. A thousand waggons could be loaded in a very short time, and there is enough to supply the whole world. For three days travel below, the soil seems to be impregnated with it, and the banks of the river are formed of it.—[Pacific News.

FRENCH CALIFORNIANS.—One hundred and eighty passengers have arrived from Havre, at San Francisco, in the Louis, all in good health. Two-thirds of them are members of an organized mining company.

The Gold Bluffs present to the ocean a perpendicular front of from one to four hundred feet in height, and extend a distance of about six miles. The scenery in the region of the Bluffs is really magnificent. The stupendous height of the bluff, the cascades—the water rushing over the top and meeting no impediment until it strikes the beach at the base, two hundred feet or more—form scenes which an artist might study with profit. The Bluffs are broken by three gulches, in which the Pacific Mining Company have located their log houses and tents. The Bluffs appear to be of a sandstone formation and exhibit many traces of iron.

We conversed with several intelligent miners—men who had remained near the bluffs for several months. They say that occasionally they find the gold very abundant, and at other times little or none is visible.

(From the California Courier, Feb. 10.)

EXPENSES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CITY GOVERNMENT.—Some evidences of the monstrous pecuniary injustice done to the people of this City, may be found in the statement which we publish below. It shows a state of things which may well startle the community and cause the inquiry from every man, "are we a bankrupted City, and can we pay the taxes necessary to meet the enormous salaries allowed by law to such office holders?" It is as follows:—

	Amts per Annum
For three Judges of the Superior Court, $7,500 to each,	$22,500
To the Mayor,	10,000
Mayor's Clerk,	5,000
City Attorney,	10,000
Attorney's Clerk,	5,000
City Marshal,	9,000
Marshal's Clerk,	5,000
Comptroller,	8,000
Comptroller's Clerk,	5,000
City Collector,	8,000
Collector's Clerk,	5,000
City Treasurer,	8,000
Treasurer's Clerk,	5,000
Recorder,	9,000
Recorder's Clerk,	5,000
Sixteen Aldermen,	64,000
Council's Clerks (two)	8,000
Assessors (eight)	24,000
City Police (seventy-five)	219,000
Street Commissioner,	8,000
Commissioner's Clerk,	5,000
Five Commissioners,	50,000
Commissioners to examine land titles,	10,000
Engineers of Fire Department,	10,000
Capt. Keys (for what?)	12,000
Superintendent of Public Buildings, and sundry others,	10,000
Resident Physician, City Hospital,	5,000
Assistant Physician,	2,500
Three Surgeons and three Physicians,	7,200
Matron for the Hospital,	1,500
Steward for do.	3,000
Cooks for do.	2,000
12 men as Nurses,	12,000
Other officers, not enumerated,	28,000
Total,	$800,600

This sum does not include the amount paid to the public printer. It must be $40,000 at least—making in all $840,600.

[From the Alta California, Feb. 7.]

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.—This great metropolis of the western seas, built upon more hills than Rome was, and, unlike her, built almost in a "day," contains a population of twenty-three thousand, who, attracted by the sparkling of gold, have come hither from every quarter of the inhabitable globe. From the sunny climes of Spain and Italy, from the fairy lands of Persia and Arabia, from the regions of snow and ice in Norway and Russia, from the corn and vine lands of pleasant France, from the British isles and colonies, from the green South America, from the imperial dominions of the near relative of the sun and moon, and from the golden islands of the Pacific, they have come in myriads to California. In our streets the fair European jostles with the swarthy Kanaka or the darker Hindoo; the pious Mussulman says his daily prayers, as he passes the churches of the Christian; the calculating German drives hard bargains with the volatile Frenchman, and the stiff made Yankee daily deals with the long-tailed Chinaman. Such an *omnium gatherum* of humanity was never before witnessed in the world's history. The golden charm has spoken the "open sesame" to the brazen gates and lofty walls that have heretofore enclosed a nation of millions; and the whole world has sent her representatives in great convention to a little spot that four years ago was known only as a resort for whalers or merchant vessels, who were on the Pacific coast.

No man can accurately calculate the result of this Union; but its effects must be grand and lasting. The southern of Europe will return to the

home; the fur clad northerner
cold land of his childhood; the
will go back to his fairy land
of the sun will enter again
bearded Turk will once more
as it is sounded from the min
phisticated children of the sea
flowery islands. But all will
a knowledge of the English
the American institutions and
the energy and ardor of the
race, and an understanding of
of Him whose precepts will yet
the nations, and make the "
blossom as the rose tree."

The discovery of gold in
more to advance the cause of
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than any other one fact brough
last century.

HORRIBLE MURDERS ON
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One hundred and from Havre, at San good health. Two n organized mining

o the ocean a per- four hundred feet in f about six miles. he Bluffs is really height of the bluff, g over the top and strikes the beach at more—form scenes profit. The Bluffs which the Pacific their log houses and of a sandstone for- of iron, ntelligent miners— e bluffs for several onally they find the her times little or

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NCISCO CITY Gov- the monstrous po- ccple of this City, t which we publish- ngs wh ch may well se the inquiry from ed City, and can we t the enormous sala- ice holders?" It is

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the amount paid to e $40,000 at least—

ia, Feb. 7.]

NCISCO.—This great built upon more hills er, built almost in a f twenty-three thou- arkling of gold, have r of the inhabitable s of Spain and Italy, and Arabia, from the way and Russia, from easant France, from from the green South minions of the near and from the golden ve come in myriads the fair European naka or the darkest says his daily pray- of the Christian; the rd bargains with the ffmade Yankee daily hinaman. Such an ly was never before y. The golden charm " to the brazen gates efore enclosed a na- world has sent her ention to a little spot only as a resort for who were on the

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home; the fur clad northerner will again visit the cold land of his childhood: the light-limbed oriental will go back to his fairy land; the long-tailed child of the sun will enter again his noble wall; the bearded Turk will once more listen to the *muezzim* as it is sounded from the minarets, and the unsophisticated children of the sea will return to their flowery islands. But all will carry back with them a knowledge of the English language, an idea of the American institutions and liberties, a portion of the energy and ardor of the great Anglo Saxon race, and an understanding of the blessed principles of Him whose precepts will yet spread peace among the nations, and make the "wilderness bud and blossom as the rose tree."

The discovery of gold in California has done more to advance the cause of civilization and the spread of enlightened and Christian institutions, than any other one fact brought to light within the last century.

HORRIBLE MURDERS ON THE ISTHMUS.—A letter from Panama, dated March 9th, to Palmer & Co., New York, says.—"I hasten to give you particulars of most horrid murders perpetrated at Dos Hermanos, upon the Chagres river, in which about twelve persons were murdered.

The party were passengers in the last trip of the Empire City. Their bodies were found floating down the stream. It is supposed they were all butchered while asleep, by the four negro boatmen, three of whom have been arrested. Their object seems to have been plunder. The excitement here is very great. Large public meetings have been called; and memorials to the Governor, signed by all the foreign residents, have been sent him.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The news is unimportant. The 31st December, 1850, was observed by the Hawaiians as a day of public thanksgiving. Various local improvements have been completed in Honolulu. There was some excitement regarding the presence of a French ship of war on the coast, some accounts construing it into a blockade so far as Hawaiian vessels are concerned. This however was mere rumor.

SOMETHING NEW IN HONOLULU.—We rejoice that on the opening of a new year, there is something new in Honolulu. We have a new market, new reservoir and acqueduct, new town clock, new stores, new houses, new wharves, new fences, new names to our streets, new people, and new Athenæum; before the year 1851 shall close, we hope to be able to report that many other new and desirable improvements and changes have been made.—*Honolulu Friend, Jan. 9.*

LATER FROM JAMAICA.—By the arrival of the Crescent City, we have files from Jamaica to the 14th March.

On the 13th, the House of Assembly, by a large majority, reduced the salary of the Governor from £7,000 to £5,000. The question of reducing salaries has been the test question between the administration and the opposition, or as the latter are commonly called, the Country party. The latter have triumphed. This is a special rebuke to the present Governor, as the House refused to make the reduction extend beyond his term of office.—The event occurred too recently before the sailing of the steamer, to have become the subject of newspaper speculation, but it is highly probable that a new Governor will be sent to Jamaica in place of Sir Charles Grey.

The Assembly is mainly occupied with the financial distresses of the Island, and the journals are barren of news or interest.—[N. Y. Post.

LATER FROM CUBA.—The Havana journals received by the Crescent City, are to the 16th inst. inclusive.

On the 9th instant, just as a freight train was going out from Cardenas on the Railway to Havana, a loud detonation was heard, which shook the doors and walls of the neighboring houses. It proceeded from the boiler of the locomotive which drew the cars, and which had proceeded about fifty paces from the station. The engine was rent in pieces; Mr. Murphy, the engineer, and Don Juan Sagarminaga, the conductor, were instantly killed, and a black fireman badly burned and maimed. The body of the engineer was scattered about in fragments. The precise cause of the accident is not ascertained. The engine employed is said to have been one of the best.

The *Diario Marina* compares the agricultural and commercial prosperity of Cuba with the less fortunate condition, in these respects, of other countries in the New World, and ascribes the difference to the fact, that "Cuba is an integral part of an ancient and powerful kingdom, able to make herself respected, both by her subjects and by the people of other countries.—[Ib.

HAVANA, March 18.—*Henry Clay in Cuba.*—The Hon. Henry Clay arrived here yesterday in the Georgia. Mr. Clay had not been in the hotel more than an hour when he received an invitation from His Excellency the Captain General to visit him at his Palace.

Mr. Clay is in excellent health, and much pleased to meet with so many of his countrymen in a foreign country. Everybody is anxious to see him and shake hands with him. He remains here until the 2d of April, when he takes passage on the Ohio or New Orleans.—[N. Y. Express.

PORT AU PRINCE, March 5.—Within the last few days, a very deep laid plot has been discovered, which had for its end the dethronement of the Emperor, the overthrow of the present Government, and the establishment of another more mild and Republican in its form.

Mr. Francisque, Chief Justice of the Empire, is implicated in the conspiracy, has been arrested and committed to prison; and if there should appear sufficient proof of his connection with the affair, he will most probably be shot with several others.

There has been a commission appointed to meet the agent of the three commercial powers who held a conference this day with them, but as far as is known with very little effect. His Majesty is very unwilling to give up what he considers to be a part of the empire of Hayti.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

MEXICO.—During the year 1850, 13,336 persons died in the City of Mexico. Of this number 9,619 perished by cholera. Ten were 100, five 101, one 102, and one 115 years of age.

On the 26th of January a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Guerrero. It continued about three seconds, and immediately afterwards a luminous meteor, of immense size, was seen to traverse the heavens, illuminating brilliantly the whole valley. It was observed to fall on a neighboring mountain, and on its coming in contact with the earth a loud explosion ensued.—[N. Y. Herald.

By a late Act of Mexican Congress, three of the orders of priesthood, confidently stated, have been abolished. By another Act, Congress has declared unconstitutional an act of the Legislature of Queretaro, introducing the Jesuits into that State.

THE EMPIRE STATE.—A proposition to divide the State of New York has been started, with the object of creating a new State, to be composed of the City, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, and some other river counties—to be called the State of *Manhattan*. The people of the city and lower counties appear to be the chief advocates of the measure, principally on the ground that they are taxed unjustly for the support of schools and other institutions in the other parts of the State, while they are obliged to pay a large amount for their own institutions beside.

Jenny Lind, it is said, refused to leave New Orleans on the Sabbath day, although her resolution was taken at the risk of losing the proceeds of her promised concerts at Natchez and Memphis. The example is a noble one, and worthy of all imitation. Miss Lind and Barnum cleared $100,000 by their visit to New Orleans.

Death of Rich Men.—During the past six months the three wealthiest citizens of New Orleans have departed this life. Mr. Joseph Fowler died last summer, leaving an estate of more than a million; John McDonough died in October last, leaving an estate variously estimated from three to ten millions; and Cornelius Paulding died on Sunday, leaving an estate of at least a million. Thus the sum of $5,000,000 has, in the space of half a year, passed from the hands of three men, who were all their lives engaged with unceasing toil and self-sacrificing ardor, in the pursuit of what has been, to them, but an idle, unproductive phantom.—[Mobile Register.

Hon. James Morris, the newly appointed Postmaster-General of Canada, is on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating a postal arrangement with the Postmaster-General of the United States.

The *St. Lawrence*, American frigate, after landing her freight for the World's Fair at Southampton, is to take back to the United States the mortal remains of Commodore John Paul Jones, which are resting at Paris. They will be taken home in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, passed a long time since. Commodore Jones (says an American) was the first man who ever raised the "star-spangled banner" in a vessel of war on the ocean, and stands among the first of the naval heroes of the last century.

GIANT COTTON STALK.—The Alabama Journal, Montgomery, says—There has been shown to us a few days since, by Mr. Coxe, one of the delegates from this quarter to the World's Fair in London, a section of an immense Cotton stalk, which he will take with him as a specimen of the plant as it grows in the rich prairie bottoms of Alabama. The plant was twenty feet in height and bore 1000 bulbs. It was grown on the plantation of Mr. P. A. Wray, of this County. Mr. Coxe and brother will leave at an early period for Europe.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.—It is really lamentable to see the vast number of unfortunate creatures that are almost daily cast on our shores, pennyless and without physical energy to earn a day's living. Yesterday, groups of these hapless beings were to be seen congregated about the Park and in Broadway, looking the very picture of despair, misery, disease and want. On enquiry, we ascertained that they had arrived here by the ship Sir Robert Peel, and that they had been, for the most part, tenants of the Marquis of Lansdowne, on his county Kerry estate—ejected without mercy by him, and "shipped" for America in this wholesale way. Among them were grey haired and aged men and women, who had spent the heyday of their life as tillers of their native soil, and are now sent to this country to find a grave.—*N. Y. Herald, 24th.*

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

[*By Telegraph for the Observer.*]

FREDERICTON, April 1st, Half-past Three o'clock, P. M.

It was moved to-day by Mr. Gray, and seconded by Mr. Hatheway, that the Government School Bill be referred to a Select Committee. This motion was supported by the Government Members, and carried 22 to 9.

The Government brought down Despatches from the Colonial Secretary relative to the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad. The Home Government offer to recommend Parliament to advance or guarantee the money, if the Provinces interested in the undertaking will guarantee all their unpledged Revenues to the Home Government until the money shall be paid, and also to impose such taxes as will meet the interest and provide for a sinking fund, to be managed by Imperial Commissioners.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and several local grants were rejected. The usual grants to the Sackville Academy, the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton, and the Madras School in St. John, have just passed.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, polls were opened in the several Wards of the City for the election of Charter Officers. In King's Ward, Mr. Needham, the present Alderman of the Ward, and Councillor Fairweather, appeared at the hustings, as candidates for Alderman; and Henry Chubb, Esq, the present Mayor, and Messrs. T. G. Hatheway, J. A. Harding, and John Hooper, for Councillor.—In Queen's Ward, Alderman Smith, the present incumbent, and John W. Cudlip, appeared as candidates for Alderman; and Messrs. G. V. Nowlin and J. Lordly for Councillor.—In Duke's and Sydney Wards, no opposition to the present Officers.—In Guy's Ward, Carleton, Councillor Littlehale and Mr. Joseph O. Dunham, candidates for Alderman; and Messrs. F. Coster, Jr., and Jas. Thompson, for Councillor.—In Brook's Ward, Alderman Coagle and Councillor Beateay, candidates for Alderman; and Mr. John Mace, and another, for Councillor.

In King's Ward, Mr. Chubb resigned early in the forenoon; and the Poll finally closed about half-past 2 o'clock, by the resignation of Messrs. Fairweather and Hatheway, when the Poll stood as follows: For Alderman—Mr. Needham, 241; Fairweather, 171. For Councillor—Mr. Harding, 225; Hatheway, 101.

Queen's Ward.—The contest closed at about 2 o'clock, by the resignation of Messrs. Cudlip and Lordly, when the votes were as follows: For Aldermen—Mr. Smith, 146; Cudlip, 36. For Councillor—Mr. Nowlin, 142; Lordly, 61.

We had not learned the particulars from Carleton when we went to press.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in March,	£1371	3 4
Withdrawn in do.	651	3 10

Acting Trustee for April.—F. A. WIGGINS, Esq.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. Patrick Fazell, to Miss Martha McNutt, both of this city.

On the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. George Neill, of the Parish of Upham, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. William Henderson, of this City.

DIED.

On Sunday 23d, after a short illness, Johanna, daughter of Mr T. Henderson, aged four months.

On the morning of Friday the 27th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Clarke, relict of the late John Clarke of Carleton, in the 76th year of her age.

On Friday evening last, after a long illness, Mr. Robert McAuley, aged 37 years.

At L'Etang Island, Charlotte County, on the 26th ult., Mr. B. F. Calif, aged 40 years.

At St. George, on the 15th inst., much regretted, Mr. John Stein, aged 51 years.

On the 4th inst., at Moncton, Mrs. Julia, wife of Mr. Thomas Steadman, in the 44th year of her age; also, next day, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Rufus Brown, in her 40th year. Both were members of the Baptist Church in that place, and died happy in the Lord. Their bereaved husbands feel deeply their loss and that of their young families of motherless children.

At the Grand Falls, County of Victoria, on the 13th inst., Mr. William Evans, Teacher of the Grammar School, aged 21 years. He was a native of Sackville, County of Westmoreland, and was much esteemed by his acquaintances.

On the 20th ult., in Boston, Mary, only daughter of Joseph Beyer, Esq., and grand-daughter of A. Beyer, Esq., Professor of Music, of this City.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED

Tuesday—Brigt. Margaret, Holder, Matanzas, 21—J & T. Robinson, molasses.

Thursday—Barque Irvine, Moore, New York, 6—Allison & Scott, ballast.

Friday—Barque William Carson, Vaughan, Savannah, 13—D. & T. Vaughan, pitch pine timber.

Steamer Admiral Wood, Boston, via Eastport, &c.—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Schr. Alabama, Wall, St. George, (Me.) 1—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Saturday—Brig Emerald, Crowell, New York, 7—George A. Lockhart, flour, &c.

Brigt. P. I. Nevins, Boddie, Alexandria, 15—S. Hersey, wheat.

Mary Ann, Patterson, New York, 7—George A. Lockhart, flour.

Schr N. Noyes, Holms, Boston, 2—George Thomas, flour and pork.

Sunday—Brigt. Emily, Fritz, Alexandria, 10—J. V. Troop, wheat and corn.

CLEARED.

March 25th—Brig Albert, Robinson, London, deals, herrings, bread, &c.—N. S. Demill.

26th—Ship Lessnaingow, Gimber, Cork, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co; brig Competitor, Goudy, Cork, deals, &c.—Chas. McLauchlan; schr. Cuba, Cavanagh, Boston, boards—Geo. Eaton.

31st—Brigt. Fashion, Bingay, Barbadoes, boards and shingles.

The ship El Dorado, of 977 tons, owned by D. Gilmore, Esq., in going out of St. Andrews on the 21st inst., got ashore on Indian Point, near the Light House; as the tide receded she listed over, and was so much injured as to be condemned.—The vessel and her cargo of deals were to have been sold yesterday, for the benefit of all concerned.

Barque Palestine, of Windsor (N. S.) Capt. Lennertoff, from Newport, for City Point, with rail road iron, went ashore about 30 miles South of Cape Henry, before daylight on the 17th inst., and bilged—crew saved, and arrived at Norfolk. At last accounts the ship was fast sanding up. She was partially insured in New York.

Brig Margaret, at Providence, from St. John, was 20 miles S. E. of Montauk, at 8 A. M. on the 16th inst., when she encountered the N. E. gale which, at 3 P. M. had increased to such a degree that the vessel laboured very hard, and it was found necessary to throw over the deck load, which was a very large one, consisting of deals and laths; split some sails, stove bulwarks, &c.—[Boston Courier.

The British ship Æolus was sold by the Sheriff at Charleston on the 12th inst., for $25,100. She is said to be one of the finest vessels that ever entered Charleston harbour, is over 900 tons burthen, and can carry 4000 bales cotton.

Arrived at Mayaguez, March 2d, brigt. F., Furnas, St. John—At Savannah, 17th, ship Jenny Lind, Card, Liverpool.—At Wilmington, 19th, brig Masonic, Heckman, Cardiff, via St. Thomas.—At New York, 25th, brigt. Emily Allison, Scott, St. John.—At Boston, 21st, barque May, Ritchie, London; 22d ship Jessica, Hayes, Liverpool; barque Highland Mary, Baker, London, 90 days; schr. Mary, Mahoney, St. John; 23d, barque Peruvian, Mahoney, Newcastle; 25th, schr. Herald, Andrews, St. John—At Providence, 20th, brigt. Margaret, Reed, do.—At Halifax, 24th, schr. Charles, Whipple, do.

(*By Telegraph.*)—Arrived at City Point, March 24th, barque Frederick, Smith, Newport.—At Mobile, 21st, ship Mary Caroline, McGregor, Liverpool.—At New Orleans, 23d, ships John Ahlier, Foy; and Thomas, Smith, from Liverpool.

Cleared at New Orleans, March 19th, ship John Fielden, Strang, for Liverpool.—At Savannah, 21st, barque Oromocto, for do.—At Boston, 26th, barque Mary, Scott, for St. Andrews.

Brigt. Portland, Scott, of this port, sailed from Havana, 13th March, for New York.—At Mayaguez, brig Charlotte, McManu, for this port, to sail about 10th March.

ARRIVALS AT BRITAIN FROM ST. JOHN.—March 6th, Charles McLauchlan, Cain, in the Clyde; 7th, Crescent, Nickerson, at Queenstown; 9th, Perseverance, Garrison, at Liverpool; 10th, Pomona, Crosby, at do.; British Empire, Martyn, at Gravesend; 12th, Zenobia, Anthony, at do.; Energy, Boucher, at Limerick; Indus, Rohan, at Belfast.

Arrived at Liverpool, March 13th, Kingston, Robinson, Savannah.—In the Clyde, 5th, ship Charlotte, Feiveux, Mobile.

Sailed for St. John.—March 4th, Joanna, from Alloa; 5th, Sovereign, from Hull; 6th, Sarah, from Deal; 11th, Glasgow, from the Clyde; 14th, Cluny, from Liverpool; Feb. 28th, Ori, Oliver, from Cork.

Cleared at Liverpool, March 14th, barque John S. DeWolfe, for St. John; and Helena, Boston, for St. John and Adelaide.

Loading at Liverpool, 15th March, barques Titania, and Perseverance, for St. John.—In the Clyde, Sophia, for do.

At Deal, 13th, barques Ant, Williams, and Glasgow, Ritchie, from London, for St. John.—At Pill, 13th, barque Fingalton, for do.

Spoken, 1st Feb., lat. 39 S., lon. 41 25 W., ship Transit of St. John, from Callao, for Cork; March 11th, lat. 50 N., lon. 9 31 W., ship Sir Harry Smith, bound West; in lat. 14 4 S., lon. 31 33, ship Patriarch.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

1st APRIL, 1851.

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

R. WHITESIDE, [Courier.] *Cashier.*

Bank of New-Brunswick,

1st APRIL, 1851.

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

THOS. EDWD. MILLIDGE, [Courier.] *President.*

London Paper Hangings.

Expected to arrive in Three Weeks.

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

JOHN KINNEAR,

1st April. *Prince William Street*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

Market Square, March 29th, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED:

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

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

ROBINSON & THOMPSON, PROPRIETORS.

Tea, Pork, Pitch, Tar, &c.

Landing ex schr. N. Noyes, from Boston:

20 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, 10 half do. Souchong do.

25 barrels Heavy MESS PORK,

20 do. PITCH; 10 do. ROSIN; 50 do. TAR,

50 do. Fine Middlings FLOUR.

GEORGE THOMAS,

St. John, 1st April. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

For Sale or to Let,

And Possession given on 1st May,

THAT pleasantly situated two story HOUSE in St. James' Street, near the residence of Capt. Reed. There are Gas fittings introduced into the front Room, Hall and Kitchen. The house is very comfortable and in good order.—Please enquire of April 1. W. D. FAULKE.

TO LET,

From the First day of May next,

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

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

April 1, 1851. BENJAMIN SMITH.

VICKER'S FILES, &c.

Just received per "Sarah Millidge":

1 CASK Vicker's Mill and other FILES; 1 cask Rim LOCKS;

7 doz. Ballast and Barn SHOVELS.

April 1. W. H. ADAMS.

Muscovado Molasses.

30 HHDS. new crop Muscovado MOLASSES.—For sale by

April 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Blacksmith's Coals.

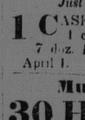
50 CHALDRONS Wallsend Blacksmith's COALS, for Sale.—Apply to

JOHN KINNEAR.

April 1. *Prince Wm. Street.*

TO LET,

From 1st May next,



THE upper Flat of that pleasantly situated HOUSE in Princess Street, at present occupied by Mr. C. Perkins, with the privilege of out-houses, &c., belonging to the subscriber.

March 25, 1851. SAMUEL BUSTIN.

FISHING THREADS.

Just received at the LONDON HOUSE, Market Square,

A LARGE Quantity of FISHING and other THREADS.

March 25, 1851. T. W. DANIEL

AUCTION SALE.

Valuable Properties & Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 9th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at the Sales' Room of the Subscriber—

THE following well-known and valuable PROPERTIES;

The substantial Fire Proof Brick Store, situate in Nelson Street, known as "Kirk's Bonded Warehouse."

Two Dwelling Houses in Duke Street, opposite the Madras School, well calculated for Genteel Residences.

Two valuable Building Lots on the North Market Wharf, each 30 by 50 feet, known as Lots Nos. 11 and 12—formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Crookshank and Walker.

A valuable Building Lot situate and fronting on Waterloo Road, distinguished as Lot No. 21—40 feet front by 80 feet to the rear, adjoining the residence of Samuel J. Scovil, Esq.,

—ALSO—

The Saint John Floating DOCK, situated at Peel's Wharf, Lower Cove, together with the Chains, Ropes and Fastenings attached and belonging to said Dock.

For terms and particulars apply at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR,

St. John, April 1, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

☞ The Sale of the other Properties advertised to take place on the 9th April, instant, is unavoidably postponed to a future period.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

Paper Hangings, Chairs, Oil,

&c. &c. &c.

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

2000 PIECES new PAPER HANGINGS, 500 (Warranted) Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS;

500 pairs improved shape India Rubber Shoes;

25 brls. Sea Elephant OIL;

10 do. Spirits of TURPENTINE;

3 do. SALERATUS;

15 dozen Boston CORN BROOMS;

10 do. do. WATER PAILS;

12 Children's Waggons; 10 boxes Clothes Pins;

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

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

JOHN KINNEAR.

April 1. *Prince William Street.*

To the Inhabitants of Saint John:

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

SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M.

March 25, 1851.

Ladies', Gentlemen's & Children's India Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Just received from Boston:

23 CASES *RUBBER SHOES*, &c., containing Gent's Rubber BOOTS, for Walking or Sporting; and OVER SHOES of the best warranted quality; Ladies, Misses, Boys and Childs' Rubber BOOTS and SHOES, of all qualities and sizes.

March 25. S. K. FOSTER

March 25, 1851.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Cheap and Handsome Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has just received per Steamer from Boston, upwards of *Six Thousand Pieces* of New and Cheap ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell cheaper than the same qualities can be bought for at any other Store in the City.

March 25. S. K. FOSTER.

S. K. FOSTER

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,

Next to Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

NEW BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just received per Ship *Harriott*, from Liverpool, the first of his Spring Supply of Ladies, Misses, and Childs' Boots and Shoes, of the Newest styles and best quality.

March 25. S. K. FOSTER.

FRUIT: FRUIT:

Per "ADMIRAL" last Trip—

12 BOXES ORANGES & LEMONS, in fine order;

5 Cases—containing 300 Boxes prime Eleme FIGS,

10 Boxes do. ditto,

a very superior article.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

March 25, 1851. *Market Square.*

Fishing Thread! Fishing Thread!

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

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, 25th March, 1851.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

HAS JUST RECIEVED:

9 DOZ Square point Iron SHOVELS,

3 do. Cast Steel do.;

4 doz Hay and Manure FORKS,

3 kegs EMERY; Emery and Glass Paper,

Molasses Gates; Spirit Levels and Tubes,

Grain MEASURES; White Door KNOBS;

Mortice and Rim LOCKS;

Japan'd Clothes HOOKS;

Sheet ZINC; Lead PIPE; Sheet LEAD;

Counter SCALES and WEIGHTS;

WOOD SCREWS.

—ON HAND—

Hoole, Stainforth & Co's' Circular and Gang SAWS

CUT NAILS, of every size, domestic manufacture.

With a good assortment of most descriptions of Goods in this line, and which will be Sold as low as at any other establishment in the City.

March 25.

MANILLA ROPE.—2 tons small MANILLA ROPE, just received and for sale by W. H. ADAMS.

March 25.

BURNING FLUID.—Received per *Admiral*, a further supply of the above article.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

March 25.

JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Is now removing to Messrs. WIGGINS & SON's New Brick Building,

Just opposite the Store he is leaving.

March 18, 1851.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

MARCH 15, 1851.

FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

Per Steamship "EUROPA"—Thirteen Days from England.

Great Reduction in Prices.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and American Importers,

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

SHAWLS.

An IMMENSE STOCK of LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS, Newest and most superb styles, in RICH FILLED PAISLEY, FRENCH BROCHE, CASHMERE, MERINO, THIBET, GALA, and ALL WOOL.

NEWEST STYLES in SPRING BONNETS;

New British and French Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;

BRITISH and FRENCH RICHEST SATINS and SILKS, in Watered, Brocade Figures, Stripes, Plaids, and Shot, in all new Colourings, Patterns, and Black;

RICH SILK POPLINS, most fashionable colorings;

DRESS GOODS in all new designs;

DE LAINES, French MERINOS and COBURGS,

ALPACCAS, Orleans Cloths and Lustres;

Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy and Plain;

Gent's French Cambric, and India Silk Pocket Handkerchief's and Cravats.

GENT'S PANTS and VESTS.

PRINTS.

An extensive assortment of BRITISH and FRENCH PRINTS, in 5-4, 4-4, and 7-8 widths, richest, newest, and prettiest styles;

White MUSLINS, in Joconettes, Checks, Cords, Plaids, Figures, Book, Mulls and Tarlatans, also Window MUSLINS;

New Fancy Printed REGATTA SHIRTING;

WHITE SHIRTINGS, in best make;

GINGHAMS of every description;

FLANNELS of every make and quality, in Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury;

A very large stock of GLOVES, in British and French Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cashmere, and Cotton, of all sizes, colours and qualities;

HOSIERY, in Silk, Cotton, Vegonia, Cashmere, Worsted, and Lambs' Wool, of every description;

Black and White LACE VEILS;

Fancy Coloured do. do.;

Reel Thread, Wove Thread, Sexony, and every description of LACES, EDGINGS, FOOTINGS, and NETTS, made in Cotton and Silk, in White Black and Coloured.

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

CASH ONLY, AND NO SECOND PRICE.

☞ *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

HATS and CAPS!

Spring Style of Hats for 1851.

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

BRIM:—From 2 inches to 2 3-16 wide.

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

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

March 18. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

New Hat and Cap Store,

North Side of King Street.

Spring Styles for 1851.

THE Subscribers having fitted up the Store, North side of King Street, formerly occupied by the late H. Porter, Esq, are now prepared to furnish the public with Satin, Moleskin, Fur, Angola, Sombrero, Jerry, Glazed and other HATS; Cloth and Glazed CAPS; Cap Covers, and such other articles as are usually found in a Hat and Cap Store, all of which are of the latest and most fashionable styles.

We are determined to sell for *Cash only*, and consequently will put our Goods at such low rates as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

☞ Parties wishing to see a real dark *Silver Grey Fur Skin*, can have their curiosity gratified by calling at this Establishment, North side of King Street.

☞ We will also still be found at our Old Stand, East side of Market Square.

March 18. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

Board of Finance:

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

Local Referees:

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

Directors' Office, 68, State Street, Boston.

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

W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law,

Poetry.

[From the Watchman and Reflector.]

SWEET MOTHER.

BY MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON.

The wild, south-west Monsoon has risen,
With broad, gray wings of gloom,
While here, from out my dreary prison,
I look, as from a tomb—Alas!
My heart another tomb.

Upon the low-thatched roof, the rain,
With ceaseless patter, falls;
My choicest treasures bear its stain—
Mould gathers on the walls—Would Heaven
'Twere only on the walls!

Sweet Mother! I am here alone,
In sorrow, and in pain;
The sunshine from my heart has flown,
It feels the driving rain—Ah, me!
The chill, and mould, and rain.

Four laggard months have wheeled their round,
Since love upon it smiled;
And everything of earth has frowned
On thy poor, stricken child—sweet friend,
Thy weary, suffering child.

I'd watched my loved one, night and day,
Scarce breathing when he slept;
And as my hopes were swept away,
I'd on his bosom wept—O, God!
How had I prayed and wept!

They bore him from me to the ship,
As bearers bear the dead;
I kissed his speechless, quivering lip,
And left him on his bed—Alas!
It seemed a coffin-bed!

When from my gentle sister's tomb,
In all our grief, we came,
Rememberest thou her vacant room?
Well, his was just the same—that day,
The very, very same.

Then, Mother, little Charley came—
Our beautiful fair boy,
With my own Father's cherished name—
But, O, he brought no joy!—My child
Brought mourning, and no joy.

His little grave I cannot see,
Though weary months have sped
Since pitying lips bent over me,
And whispered. "He is dead!"—Alas!
'Tis dreadful to be dead.

I do not mean for one like me,
—So weary, worn, and weak,—
Death's shadowy paleness seems to be,
Even now, upon my cheek—his seal
On form, and brow, and cheek.

But for a bright-winged bird like him,
To hush his joyous song,
And, prisoned in a coffin dim,
Join death's pale, phantom throng—*My boy*
To join that grizzly throng!

O, Mother, I can scarcely bear
To think of this to-day!
It was so exquisitely fair,
—T'kat little form of clay—my heart
Still lingers by his clay.

And when for one loved far, far more,
Came thickly gathering tears,
My star of faith is cloudod o'er,
I sink beneath my fears—sweet friend,
My heavy weight of fears.

O, should he not return to me,
Drear, drear must be life's night!
And, mother, I can almost see,
Even now the gathering blight—my soul
Faints, stricken by the blight.

O, but to feel thy fond arms twine
Around me, once again!
It almost seems those lips of thine
Might kiss away the pain—might soothe
This dull, cold, heavy pain.

But, gentle Mother, through life's storms,
I may not lean on thee,
Four helpless, cowering little forms
Cling trustingly to me—Poor babes!
To have no guide but me!

With weary foot, and broken wing,
With bleeding heart, and sore,
Thy Dove looks backward, sorrowing,
But seeks the ark no more—thy breast
Seeks never, never more.

Sweet Mother, for the wanderer pray,
That loftier faith be given;
Her broken reeds all swept away,
That she may lean on Heaven—her soul
Grow strong on Christ and Heaven.

All fearfully, all tearfully,
Alone and sorrowing,
My dim eye lifted to the sky,
Fast to the cross I cling—O, Christ!
To thy dear cross I cling.

Maulmain, August 8, 1850.

DR. CAREY'S EARLY STRUGGLES.

Carey was a journeyman shoemaker, in the small hamlet of Hackleton, a few miles from Northampton; and when, as a "consecrated cobbler," (the term of reproach applied to him by Sydney Smith, in sneering at his missionary efforts,) he removed to the neighboring village of Moulton, it was to preach to a small congregation of Baptists, for a salary under £20 a year, and to teach a school besides, that he might eke out a scanty livelihood. To Sydney Smith, as to nine-tenths of the British population at that time, it looked rediculous enough that such a man should not only trouble his own mind, and try for years to trouble the minds of others about the conversion of 420,000,000 of pagans; but that he should actually propose that he himself should be sent out to execute the project. He succeeded at last, however, in obtaining liberty to bring the subject before a small religious community, of which he was a member; and on the 2d of October, 1792, at a meeting of the Babtist Association at Kettering, it was resolved to form a missionary society; but when the sermon was preached and the collection made, it was found to amount to no more than £12 13*s* 6*d*. With such agents as Carey, and collections like this of Kettering to support them, Indian missions appeared a fit quarry for that shaft, which none knew better than our Edinburgh reviewer how to use; and yet, looking somewhat more narrowly at the "consecrated cobbler," there was something about him, even at the beginning, sufficient to disarm ridicule; for if we notice him in his little garden, he will be seen motionless for an hour or more, in the attitude of intense thought; or if we join him in his evening hours, we shall find him reading the Bible, in one or other of four different languages, with which he has already made himself familiar; or if we follow him into his school, we shall discover him with a large leather globe, of his own construction, pointing out to the village urchins the different kingdoms of the earth, saying, "These are Christians, these are Mohammedans, and these are pagans!" his voice stopped by strong emotion as he repeats, and re-repeats the last mournful utterance. Carey sailed to India in 1793. Driven by the jealousy of the East India Company out of an English ship, in which he was about to sail, he took his passage in a Danish vessel, and chose a Danish settlement in India for his residence; yet he lived till from that press which he established at Serampore, there had issued 212,000 copies of the sacred Scriptures, in forty different languages—the vernacular tongues of 330,000,000 of immortal beings, of whom more than 100,000,000 were British subjects, and till he had seen expended upon that noble object, on behalf of which the first small offering at Kettering was presented, no less a sum than £91,500.—*Dr. Hanna.*

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington Republic, in noticing the adjournment of the Supreme Court, says that the rules adopted by the Court at the commencement of the term, have had a very beneficial effect on the despatch of business.—These rules limited the number of counsel to be employed in each cause; permitted no counsel more than two hours for his argument, and compelled each cause upon the calendar to be tried in order, or to lose their place, and be added at the foot of the list. As a result of this reform, of two hundred and fifty cases noticed for trial, one hundred have been disposed of, many of them of great importance, and it is expected at the next term the calendar will be cleared.—*Transcript.*

TO COOK PARSNIPS.

Persons who have never eaten parsnips cooked according to the following mode, have no idea what an excellent dish they are.—Scrape the parsnips, wash and slice them lengthwise; boil in just water enough to cover them when thoroughly done. Then put in a piece of butter, with a little salt and pepper. Beat up an egg with a spoonful of flour, and pour over them, they are then ready to dish up. Parsnips are likewise very good, split once and roasted with pork in the dripping-pan.

ON SOWING GARDEN VEGETABLES.

MR. EDITOR:—It would be impossible to fix the precise date when to sow the different vegetables usually raised in the garden for culinary purposes; as much depends on the state of the ground where seed is deposited. One thing may be relied upon, that the sooner all kinds of seed are sown after the frost is out, the better the seed will come up. If delayed until May, the ground being well pulverized, as it should be, dries down to the seed so speedily, that unless the season is favorable, the seed sometimes rots and shrivels up, after the germ has started. Some persons think that it will not do to sow beets, carrots, &c., till about the first of May, to keep them out of the way of frosts, but such is not the case. I have sown them on the last day of March, and nothing could excel them in thrift or size. In the Spring of 1847, I sowed four different kinds of beets, carrots, &c., the last day of March. The seed before it began to sprout, was frozen in the ground, and after they had "come up," the ground was frozen half an inch in depth, but did not injure the plant in the least. The advantage of sowing parsnips early, in order to have them come up well, I need not labour to show to those who have tried it. To those who have not, let me say, sow as soon as the frost is out; if sown early, they will grow until Fall, and your crop will yield more abundantly.—*Boston Cultivator.*

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The following Resolution were introduced by Honble. Mr. Fairbanks, in the Legislative Council of Nova-Scotia, on the 10th inst.:—

Whereas, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was pleased in his speech at the opening of the present session of the Legislature to refer to the subject of the Asylum for the Insane, in the following terms—"There is another object in respect to which I should feel "that I were acting inconsistently with the "course which I have uniformly followed here "and elsewhere, were I to omit presenting it "to your humane consideration. I mean the "cause of the helpless and destitute Lunatic. "This interesting object cannot, I feel assured, need any advocacy from me, but it would, "as I have said in the neighbouring Colonies, "be deeply gratifying to my feelings, if I "could in any way make myself instrumental "to any, even an initiatory step in connexion "with this good work."

1. *Resolved*, That the House justly appreciating the benevolent feelings of His Excellency and fully concurring with him in the necessity of providing relief for this afflicted class of our fellow subjects, are of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to respond to his recommendation.

2. *Resolved*, That independent of the recommendation of His Excellency, the fact that there are upwards of fifty Lunatic patients in the Poor Asylum, and upon a moderate estimation 300 in the Province, force the subject upon the consideration of the Legislature—besides the reproach that rests on the inhabitants, that with the example before them of the adjoining colonies, the United States, and of all other civilized countries, no efficient steps have yet been taken for the relief and comfort of a class of sufferers who are so entirely dependent upon the Christian feelings and sympathies of their fellow beings.

3. *Resolved*. That the House deem it the imperative duty of the Legislature forthwith to provide an Asylum of sufficient extent and convenient arrangement as will admit of the application of the best means which modern science has discovered for the treatment of those labouring under so distressing a malady.

Lastly. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the House of Assembly, as to the funds necessary for the above object, and upon such measures as may be deemed advisable.—*Novascotian.*

Butter, Cheese, Apples, Onions,

IN STORE.

103 FIRKINS Cumberland BUTTER, 1½ tons Cumberland and Nova-Scotia CHEESE, 30 Barrels Apples and Onions.
For sale, cheap, by
JAMES MACFARLANE,
Feb. 18. Market Square.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMERY.

[*From our own Reporter.*]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FREDERICTON, Tuesday, March 25th, 1851.

The House went into Committee on a bill (introduced by Mr. Williston) providing that all disputes between Government Commissioners and Road Supervisors, and Contractors, may be settled by arbitration. It was argued in favour of the bill that this would afford a readier and less costly mode of settling these disputes than the mode at present in operation. On the other side it was argued by Messrs. English and Earle that the Government would generally be worsted in these arbitrations, as the sympathies of the arbitrators would invariably be with their neighbours the contractors. Mr. Pickard complained of the conduct of Mr. Goodfellow, a Supervisor, in erecting the Restook bridge. He also complained of the same gentleman having been for years the Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Woodstock, when there were men better qualified in York; and ascribed his appointment to the influence of the hon. Mr. Rankin. Mr. Williston, in closing the debate, related two cases of individual hardship that had fallen under his own observation in Northumberland. In one case a man gave a receipt in full, receiving the Supervisor's (Hon. Mr. Davidson) note for four pounds, as the Supervisor was not quite satisfied with the work, which he was to finish *to his satisfaction* the following summer. The contractor had again and again finished his contract, but found it impossible to *satisfy* the Supervisor, and therefore could not get his pay! In the other case (the same Supervisor), a man was advanced on his work, from a store, by the Supervisor's order, a barrel of Indian meal at *thirty shillings*, but the Supervisor not being satisfied with the work, he was sued for the meal, and judgment recorded against him before the same Supervisor, who is a Magistrate, and some oats were seized and sold much below the value, to pay the judgment and costs!—Mr. Earle moved the postponement of the bill for three months, which was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Partelow moved the following Resolution:—

"Whereas this House has too much reason to apprehend that at the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, it will be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make a further reduction on the duties imposed on Foreign Timber and Deals; and whereas the proposed reduction, if adopted, cannot fail most seriously to affect the trade of the British American Colonies with the United Kingdom, inasmuch as the existing rates of duties are only equal to the difference of freight between the British Provinces and Great Britain when compared to the freight between the latter and the Baltic by reason of the increased distance; therefore

"*Resolved unanimously*, That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament on this highly important subject. And further

"*Resolved*, That the Honourable the Legislative Council be requested to join the House in the said Address."

Mr. Hanington moved that the House take up the order of the day, and go into Committee of the whole on Supply. Mr. Earle moved a resolution to the effect that, previous to granting any money for extraordinary services, the sum of £15,000 be appropriated towards paying off the Provincial Debt. This motion was decided to be out of order, as no motion can take precedence to the order for the day, when that order is moved.

The House then went into Committee on Supply, and proceeded to pass the grants recommended by the School Committee. On the grant coming up to Sarah Good for teaching school in Restigouche, Mr. Montgomery objected, as he had heard aspersions against the lady's character. She was defended by Mr. Barberie, who read her petition, from which, and his statements, it appeared that the Trustees had refused to certify for her, alleging as a reason that they had heard *rumours* affecting her character. She had indignantly denied, in general terms, that any ground for aspersion existed, and had challenged, and even implored for investigation, but they refused to yield up the names of her traducers, or inform her of the nature of the charges! Several hon. members expressed their sympathy for a woman thus barbarously treated, and the grant passed without further question.

On the grant coming up to J. M. Beckwith, a female claiming remuneration for having taught school in Lancaster, St. John, it was rejected, as it was proved by Mr. Ritchie that the certificate accompanying her petition was *forged!*

The school grants having been gone through with, a grant of £50 to Thomas McAvity, for his services rendered the Emigrants on Partridge Island, next came up. The grant was not objected to, but Messrs. Ritchie, Needham, and others expressed themselves strongly against the Emigrant Agent receiving £300 a-year sterling, and the House being obliged to pay another person to discharge part of his duties. Mr. Ritchie represented that Mr. Perley was seldom at home, having been employed by the Government inspecting the fisheries in the summer season, and employed on something or another in Fredericton during the winter. The grant to Mr. McAvity passed.

After the Committee of Supply arose, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Needham, was passed:—

"*Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the Auditor General do prepare a full and detailed statement of all charges of Commissions (if any there be) by Deputy Treasurers over the sum of £300 allowed by law as the maximum for any one year. Also, a detailed account of charges of Commissions by Deputy Treasurers contrary to the Laws of this Province. Also a detailed account of all charges, or Commissions, of Deputy Treasurers of every nature and kind whatever, the whole of the above detailed accounts to include all matters of charges, overcharges, commissions and errors, from the year of our Lord 1836 to the year 1850, inclusive, and that His Excellency will cause the said detailed accounts to be laid before this House at as early a day as possible."

Mr. Ritchie moved for an Address to His Excellency that he will cause a legal investigation to be made into the fraud attempted thro' the petition of J. M. Beckwith, for teaching school in the parish of Lancaster, and the forged certificates accompanying it, and to order proceedings to be taken against the offender. Carried. The House then adjourned.

BAZAAR.

IT is proposed to hold a BAZAAR in the Parish of Portland, on or about the last of May. The object of this Bazaar is to defray expenses incurred in providing a Sunday School, and for other repairs and improvements in the Valley Church.

The following Ladies, who form the Committee, solicit the assistance of their friends, and will be ready to receive contributions:—

Mrs. WARD CHIPMAN,	Mrs. BURTIS,
Mrs. HARRISON,	Miss TRAVIS,
Mrs. W. JACK,	Mrs. DOLBY,

March 28, 1851.

OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, &c.—On Hand.—1851.—25 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 200 kegs London White and Color'd PAINTS; 5 bbls. Sea Elephant Oil; 5 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine; 8 do Bright Varnish; 7 casks Lamp Black; 10 tons Newcastle Whiting; 3 tons fresh made Putty 10 casks Charcoal Blacking. JOHN KINNEAR,
January 24. *Prince Wm. stree*

Private Dwelling to Let.

FROM the 1st of May next: that pleasantly situated and genteel Residence, corner of Great George and Pitt streets, comprising ten Rooms, a Kitchen and Out houses; also, a never failing Well of WATER.

This house is new, and well furnished with the Gas Pipes laid through the house, making a very nice residence for a genteel family.
Feb. 14. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

Hogs' Lard, &c.

BY the *Richmond*, just received and for sale:—20 Kegs Hogs' LARD; 50 bundles CHAIRS; 10 cases of India Rubber SHOES.
December 20. JOHN KINNEAR.

HOWARD HOUSE.

Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber has now ready for sale a large lot of OVER COATS, in all shades and textures, together with a good assortment of

WINTER PANTS AND VESTS.

The above Goods having been made in the Establishment, the subscriber has no hesitation in recommending them, and they will be sold at reduced prices for CASH.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

J. MYLES begs leave to call the attention of persons purchasing CLOTHS to his Stock, which consists of Whitney, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, West of England Cloths and Doeskins, in all shades; French, German, Victoria, and Albert CLOTHS, together with a splendid lot of Fancy Doeskins and Tweeds, in all shades and textures.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase Wholesale will be liberally dealt with.
October 22. JAMES MYLES.

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William street,

HAVE RECEIVED PER

Oriental, Thetis, Lisbon, Edward, &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS,

IN WHICH WILL BE FOUND EVERY

NOVELTY

suitable for the present and approaching Season.

These Goods have been purchased under very favorable circumstances, and will be sold

At such Prices

as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

M. & CO.

Have determined upon selling every article at a

Very mall Profit,

FOR CASH ONLY, AND FROM WHICH

No Abatement will be made!

☞ The remainder of their STOCK is expected in a few days, per *Olive, John S. DeWolf, Aurora, &c.*
Oct. 15. MORRISON & CO.

Patent LEATHERS, Moroccos, Curried Goat Skins, &c.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale Cheap:—

10 DOZEN English Curried GOAT SKINS, assorted;
1 Do. Memel Calf, (a superior article);
3 Do. French Patent CALF SKINS;
5 Do. Patent Seal and Roan do;
15 Do. Striped Cape, (Binders);
15 Do. White and Printed Lining Skins;
3 Do. English MOROCCOS, for Women's Shoes. S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 12. Germain-street.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN

HORSES.

CARLTON'S

FOUNDER OINTMENT,

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

CARLTON'S

RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

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

FOR FEMALE AND MALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL,

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

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

☞ Sold by J. G. SHARP, Market Square; and FELLOWS & Co., King Street, St. John; J. COOK Carleton; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.

RHEUMATISM.

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

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

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

CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

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

FOR THE HAIR.

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

☞ CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

CONNELL'S

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

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

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

EAST INDIAN HAIR DYE,

Warranted to colour the Hair a dark Brown or jet Black and not stain the skin.

☞ All the above sold by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John; by COY & SON, Fredericton; MORTON & Co., Halifax; G. SPEAR, Robbinstown; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.

Astonishing Efficacy

OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

Window and Flint Glass, &c.

FOR SALE:—

1300 BOXES Sheet and Crown Window GLASS—from 7x9 and 8x10 up to 14x20; 3000 feet Sheet GLASS, from 20x24 up to 34x46, by the pane or box; 40 crates Plain and Cut TUMBLERS and WINE GLASSES, 15 cases German ditto; 400 doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES. JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 28. Prince Wm. Street.

Paper Hangings, Stationery, &c.

On Hand—For Sale—

3000 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS; 100 reams Writing PAPER; 150 reams Wrapping do.; 250 dozen bottles best INK; 20 dozen TOILET and other LOOKING GLASSES, 10 dozen assorted sizes Looking Glass PLATES. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 25. *Prince Wm. Street.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public, that the HARDWARE business heretofore carried on in the name and style of C. & W. H. ADAMS, will, in future, be conducted by himself, in his own name. W. H. ADAMS,
Dec. 2, 1850.

Vulcan Foundry Castings.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Warehouse, North Market Wharf—

A large assortment of COOKING STOVES, of various sizes and most approved patterns;

—ALSO OF—

FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES, PLOUGHS, &c. &c.

The above Goods are manufactured expressly for this market, are of the best description, and will be sold low. JOHN V. THURGAR.
October 15, 1850.

Horse Nails, Paper, &c.

By the Perseverance, from Liverpool, just arrived,—

40 KEGS 8, 9, and 10dy. best HORSE NAILS;
50 Reams of WRAPPING PAPER:
½ ton WIRE RODS, No. 5 and 6. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
January 14 *Prince Wm. Street*

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, &c.

THE PROPRIETORS have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a REALLY GOOD Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly,
D. PARENT,

REMARKABLE CURE IN CANADA.

The following truly remarkable cure is corroborated by the most respectable authority, and cannot but have the effect of satisfying the most incredulous of the curative properties of this medicine.

South Bolton, (Canada East,) April 13, 1846.

Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: Exposed as we are to the attacks of disease, and so frequently disappointed in proposed remedies, we cannot look upon the efforts of successful practitioners with interest and gratitude. This is true respecting your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I have been severely afflicted for 33 years with a disease about which "doctors disagreed," and their prescriptions were still more diverse. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I commenced using your excellent medicine, at which time I was wholly confined to my bed.—After using it a few months, I now am able to walk about, ride out, and enjoy a comfortable degree of health, which I attribute entirely to the use of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Please accept my assurance of gratitude and regard. JOHN M. NORRIS.

Being personally acquainted with the above statements, I hereby certify that the above are true.

REV. T. M. MERRIMAN.

SARSAPARILLA.—Concerning the value of Sarsaparilla as one of the most efficient remedies for purifying the blood, and eradicating obstinate diseases of the skin, as well as of the liver, we presume there is no difference of opinion either among professional men, or the public generally.—The only difficulty has been, that poor material has been used in the manufacture of the various extracts, and inferior apparatus, by which a great part of the virtue of the root is lost; or the public have been imposed upon by base compounds called Sarsaparilla, and thereby have lost confidence in all. These objections, as appears by the Certificates of gentlemen of high reputation, the Messrs. Sands have removed in their extract. Their apparatus, from its power and adaptation to the purpose, is calculated to extract all the medicinal properties of the root, without that evaporation which causes so much loss of strength, and the mode of putting it up is fitted to keep it in good order.—The letters and certificates of those who have used it would leave no doubt as to its efficacy in our own minds, were we not convinced of it from cases among our own friends, where its use has been attended with the most satisfactory results in obstinate cases of disease of long standing.—[Boston American.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.
LIVER COMPLAINT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:—

BERKSHIRE, VL, Oct. 22, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years; and Mr. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours truly,

WM. GALUSHA.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughont the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.—Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John, N. B. July 30, 1850.

LOOKING GLASS

AND

Picture Frame Manufactory,

Germain Street.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment continue to Manufacture all descriptions of Plain and Fancy PORTRAIT & PICTURE FRAMES, Window Cornices and Poles, plain or carved; Fire Screens, plain or richly ornamented; LOOKING GLASSES of all descriptions, in plain and Gilt Frames, at prices lower than ever before offered in this Province.

ON HAND.—A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, including Cheval, Mantle, Pier, Dressing and Common Glasses, in Gold, Rose Wood, Mahogany and Pine Frames, which *will be sold low for Cash.*

GILDING of all kinds done in the best style on the lowest terms. SIGN PAINTING in plain and gilt letters executed in the neatest manner at prices lower than at any other Establishment in the Province.

☞ Cornices Ornamented and Gilt; Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice. Old Frames re-gilt. Pictures cleaned and varnished. MAPS mounted and varnished in the neatest manner. POTTER & CO.

BONES! BONES!!

BONES will be purchased at the Subscriber' Store, in WATER STREET, at 1s. 6d. per cwt. JARDINE & CO
Feb. 18.