The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1850.

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The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,
POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the premises occupied by the late Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c.,&c

On Hand—CAMBOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths: Side-Hill, Double Mould-Board, Sod D, Improved D. E. and other pattern PLOUGHS Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheel; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.* St. John, October 16th, 1849.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

The regular FALL SUPPLY of this Establishment are now being received per ships "*Lisbon*," "*Snowdon*," and "*Unicorn*," among which will be found—

AN extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Shot and Brocaded Alpacas, Mohair and Lyonese Cloths, Shot Check Lustres, Californias, Kossuth and Venetian Stripes, Shaded and Striped Poplin de Soies, Cashmeres, Chameleons, Coburg and Orleans Cloth, Black and Col'd Plain Shot and Glacie GRO DE NAPS, French and Turc SATINS and PERSIANS.

CLOAKINGS in French Merinos, Plain and Fancy Tweeds, Hungarian and Genoa Cloaks, &c., Woollen and Gala Plaids.

SILK VELVETS, colored and Black;

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;

SHAWLS in Plain, Printed and Embroider'd Cashmere, Check'd and Plaid, Woollen, Squares and Long;

Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; Black and Col'd Silk Neckerchiefs andScarfs. Opera and DeJoinville Ties and Stocks, HOSIERY and GLOVES. LACES, Edgings, Nets, Black and Fancy Demi VEILS, Stays, Umbrellas, &c.;

A large Stock of FURS in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, of Squirrel, Fitch, Mock Ermine, Stone Marten and French Sable;

FLANNELS in Plain Super Welch, Lancashire, BLANKETS, Quilts and Counterpanes; Moreens, Diapers, Dowlas, Towellings, Cotton Swanskins, Linings, Osnaburgs and Ducks;

7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 PRINTS in great variety; Fancy Regattas and Furnitures;

BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS DOESKINS, KERSEYS, Tweeds and Satinetts, Napoleon Cords, Lastings and VESTINGS;

Cotton WARPS, Wadding, Batting, FISHING THREAD, Ribbon VELVETS, Braids, Gimps, and a general stock of Trimmings and Small Wares.

☞ *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.* ☜

October 2. T. W. DANIEL

VICTORIA HOUSE,
October 16th, 1849.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

BRITISH and French SATINS & SILKS, *in newest shades and patterns*,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, newest styles, in French Merinos, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Coburgs, Orleans, and every kind of newest WOOLLEN and WORSTED Materials,

Long and Square SHAWLS, in *Plaid Wool, Fine Cloth, Paisley, Maude, &c.*

CLOAKINGS, in every new style, in Plain and Fancy Fine Cloth, Tweeds, Plaids, &c., with Trimmings to suit, and a few LONDON made FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS.

FURS of every description, in CAPES, BOAS VICTORINES, MUFFS, Gauntlets, &c.

SILK VELVETS in Black and Fancy colors,

TERRY Velvets in all colors, with RIBBONS to match,

British and Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, newest styles,

VELVET SATIN and Silk NECK TIES,

HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description,

Thread and Wove Laces, Edgings and Footings,

ILLUSION NETTS, white and colored, for Ladies Dresses, &c.

Fancy and Plain BOBBINETTS,

Black and colored LACE VEILS of every kind,

Limerick LACE CAPES,

French and British Embroideries, in COLLARS, Chemazetts, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.

Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS,

Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HDKFS., in Plain and Trimmed, with Limerick Lace,

WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.

French and English Garment and FURNITURE PRINTS,

Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,

Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Checks, &c.

PILOT, BEAVER, and BROAD CLOTHS,

VELVET, SATIN, and CACHMERE VESTINGS,

FANCY TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.

Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, STOCKS, &c.

Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,

WHITE FLANNELS in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.

Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS.

MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Dulls, Tickings, &c.

IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.

Damask Table LINENS, Napkins, Towels, &c.

OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c., &c.

White and Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS, and WARPS,

Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.

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

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Oct. 6, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

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

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CARDINALS Victorines, Cuffs, Caps, &c.

Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,

Gro de Naps, SATINS and SATINETTS,

Lambswool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk HOSIERY

BLONDS, Netts, Laces and Edgings,

GLOVES of every description,

SILK, RIBBON VELVETS, all colors.

Gimps, Fringes, Bindings and Braids,

Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties;

A variety of Woollen Square and Long SHAWLS,

GALA PLAIDS and Fancy Cloakings,

Fashionable DRESS MATERIAL, of various kinds,

A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,

Umbrellas, Stocks, Braces and Shirt Collars,

Witney, Bath, and Rose BLANKETS,

Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES,

Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Doeskins,

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Kerseys,

Velvet and Satin VESTINGS;

Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,

Printed Cottons and Furnitures,

White, Red and Yellow FLANNELS,

Green Baizes, Kerseys and SERGES,

QUILTS, Counterpanes, and FRINGES,

Blue and White COTTON WARPS,

Black, Brown and Check'd HOLLANDS,

CARPETING and Floor Cloths.

W. G. LAWTON.

New Winter Goods.

Per *Prince of Wales* from Glasgow, and *Unicorn from* Liverpool,—

A large and choice assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

—consisting of—

PLAIN, Shaded, and Fancy ALPACAS, Plain, Printed, Check'd and Brocaded ORLEANS,

Lyonese, Coburg Cloths, and Corded Lustres,

Striped, Shot, and Checked Mohairs,

Scarlet and Black Orleans and Merinos,

Gala, Tweed and Fancy CLOAKINGS,

Maud, Plaid, and Long SHAWLS, *New styles*,

4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Fancy Handkerchiefs,

Printed Cachmere MUFFLERS,

Neckerchiefs, Cotton Hdkfs., Ginghams,

Twilled Shirting Stripes, Sealette CAPS,

Cotton Reels, &c. &c.

One case FISHING THREADS.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, 2d Nov. 1849.

No. 1, SOUTH WHARF!
HARDWARE, &c.

WALKER TISDALE & SON

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

6 SHEETS LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.;
1 ton SHOT, assorted Nos.;

Pots, Bakepans, Frypans, Griddles, Teakettles, Saucepans and Fish Kettles;

Ox Chains, Horse Traces, Short link Chain;

Cut and Wrought Board Nails, Horse and Ox Nails, Clout and other Nails;

Cut and Wrought Tacks, Spikes and Sheathing Nails;

Cart and Waggon Boxes, Patent Axles, Block Bushes and Rivets;

Heel and Toe Sparrowbills, Heel PLATES. Tip NAILS;

Smiths' BELLOWS, Vices, Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; *Naylor's* CAST STEEL;

Blister, German and Sleigh Shoe Steel;

Vickers' Mill, Cross-cut, Smiths' and other FILES and Rasps;

Hoole, Stanforth & Gray's 5½, 6, 6½ feet Mill SAWS;

Welch & Griffith's 5½ and 6 feet MILL SAWS;

Do. do. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 36 inch warranted Circular SAWS;

Rowland's Philadelphia 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 feet MILL SAWS;

Also, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS by the above makers;

Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks: Cast Steel American SHOVELS;

Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord and Fasteners, Door Springs, Bolts, &c.

Carpenters' Bench and Moulding Planes;

A superior assortment of Locks, Hinges, Latches, Mortice Locks, with Mineral, Glass, China, and Porcelain Knobs;

Chest, Pad, Cupboard, Desk, Till and other Locks in brass and iron.

Hair CLOTH, plain and figured; Curled HAIR; Iron Wire, Copper and Brass WIRE; House Bells, Sleigh Bells, strung or otherwise; Brass Balls for cattle's horns; Gridirons; Italian Irons; Sad Irons, improved make; Iron WEIGHTS and SCALES; Fire Irons; AND IRONS and Fire dogs; COFFIN Furniture, &c. &c.

BRASS GOODS in great variety;

A good assortment of CUTLERY;

HORSE and OX CARDS and Curry Combs;

Thomson's AUGERS, Axes, Zinc;

5000 feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x10 Window GLASS, &c.

December 4.

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

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

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

Hides! Hides!

Per schr. *Alert*, from Boston:—

500 DRY Salted Pernambuco HIDES, (average 32 lbs)—For sale by

March 5 H. G. KINNEAR.

New and Cheap Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has just received a new Supply of very handsome Cheap *ROOM PAPERS*, which are offered for Sale from 4½d. to 9d. a Piece. S. K. FOSTER.

November 6.—Ci.

The Garland.

THE SHADOW OF THE PAST.
(From Tait's Magazine.)

Oh! joy to the spring-tide sun,
For it opens the buds to leaves,
And it makes sweet climbers run
With fragrance o'er the eaves;
And it calls glad birds about,
To sing new songs of praise:—
Oh, joy to the spring, but it cannot bring
The joy of by-gone days.

I think on the Past with a thought
That paineth the bosom sore—
A face, a form, to my mind is brought,
Which my eyes can never see more!
I hear a kind word said
By a tongue that is mute and cold;
I feel the clasp of a hand, now dead
And withered in the mould.

But the thought of a friendship changed
Is worse than a dream of the dead!
And I think of the dear estranged
Till reason, with peace seems fled.
There are hearts that loved me once,
There are hands that once caressed,
That are colder now than the frost on the bough,
That killeth the bird in his nest!

SONNET ON THE COUNTRY.

BY REV. J. D. HULL.

I love the Country:—Cities have their charms
And their advantages; I miss them not;
But bless His goodness who hath cast my lot
Among these hills, and streams, and pleasant farms,
Where, fenced from a disordered world's alarms,
I have ampler space for quiet thought,
And for evolving each sweet lesson taught
By Winter's moody reign, or th' opening germs
Of Spring, as forth with Harmony she strays;
And where I may blythe Summer's breath inhale,
Or mark the many featured clouds that sail
O'er Autumn's gorgeous sky; these win my praise!
These warm my breast with rapture; and recall
My lifted heart to Him who lives and smiles through all!

Miscellaneous.

Character of England by an American.

Last month Mr. Emerson delivered a lecture on England, at the Mercantile Library, New York, to a crowded audience. A year and a half ago he had returned from his second visit to England, and the question now to be answered was, "Why England was England?" On landing at Liverpool every thing struck him as perfect and complete. The highest cultivation met his eye in everything. It seemed the kingdom and chosen home of common sense. The fields and gardens looked so smooth and neat that they seemed to have been finished with the pencil rather than the plough. You rode at three times the speed, with three times the ease, and three times the comfort you do in this country. Over rivers and through ravines, and through tunnels three miles long, you are carried from place to place as if riding on a cannon ball. You are surrounded with every form of convenience and luxury; your material wants are provided for in a style of artistic perfection. When an American first puts his foot upon English ground he seems to have come back to some long-forgotten home; the pictures of his childhood are here in reality. He sees the same ruddy, happy, portly, benignant, grandfatherly Englishmen whose portraits he studied on the tiles in the chimney corner at home. He has got back among his friends, and finds his uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandfathers on the spot to meet him. The porter, the coachman, the guard—every one he sets his eye on—bears the plump, stalworth, upright look of those pictures. England has cause to boast of her choicely cultivated population. The English, as a general rule, weigh more, are better proportioned, more florid, and handsomer, than any other people. You see this in all classes, from the peer to the porter. The dress of the English is emblematic of their character. Every one dresses as he pleases, irrespective of any one else. A man washes, and shaves, and wears his hair in a way to suit himself, and not others. He may put on a coat, or a wig, or a shawl, and wear it, and no one will remark upon it. He has his own way, and does not annoy others. It is customary to speak of England as in its decline; such is not the case. She now contains the essential elements of growth. London will soon fill Middlesex. The British Museum is not yet arranged; its catalogue of books reaches only through the letter A. The National Gallery is too small to hold the pictures. The Nelson Monument is just finished, and the new houses of Parliament are verging to completion, with their Victoria Tower, which is to shoot up four hundred feet into the sky. Every Englishman carried about him an atmosphere of his own, and they hence were said to be a reserved people. You were as if you were not, unless introduced, and even then the man looked coldly enough, though he was thinking all the while how he should serve you best, but when his door was opened you were at home. It was an old opinion that the English did not like foreigners. Nicholas of Russia, the greatest despot in Europe, was some months in England, and was not even hissed. And are not the Pole, and the Negro, ay, and the Hungarian, and the Frenchman, received with open arms when their country drives them out? Ten millions were given freely to Ireland; nor did they ever expel workmen, like the French at the late revolution. Does this show dislike to foreigners? The fabulous St. George was not the true emblem of the national character. He saw it rather in the lawgiver, scholar, poet, mechanic, monarch—Alfred; in later times in Cromwell, and in one not so well known, William of Wykeham, the builder of Windsor Castle, a Bishop of Winchester, a putter down of abuses in his time in his own diocese. He founded a school at Winchester for 70 scholars for ever—he endowed a college at Oxford for 70 fellows for ever—and he established a house in the neighbourhood of Winchester to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it for ever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England he was curious to test this good man's credit, and he knocked at the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and his quantum of bread, though its donor had been dead 700 years!

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Next in importance to lime, amongst inorganic manures, is Marl, a substance almost universally diffused, and available in most places for agricultural operations. Its use has been found very beneficial, when judiciously applied; but it becomes mischievous, when used to too great an extent, or on land which does not require it.

There are several varieties of this substance, such as Shell Marl, which is the most valuable, Chalk Marl, Clay Marl, Slaty Marl, and Sandy Marl. They all contain calcareous and argillaceous earths, in various proportions, mixed with other substances, such as sand, alluvium, and organic matter. Those varieties containing the greatest proportion of calcareous matter are most beneficial. That which is found at the bottom of bogs and marshy pools contains the greatest amount of lime and decomposed organic products; it should, therefore, be used in preference to all others, if easily obtainable. Its use should be confined to light lands, especially where sand prevails. One of the best methods of applying marls is in a state of compost with farmyard manure; but this is not always practicable, because it is usually dug from pits near where it is to be applied, and would, therefore, be rendered expensive by cartage.

It must be borne in mind that even on lands which derive the most benefit from marling, it is absolutely necessary to use organic manures, otherwise great exhausting will be the consequence—for marl does not furnish all that is required by plants; and, as it exerts stimulating powers of an extraordinary kind, the organic matter existing in the soil is very speedily taken up, and must be from time to time renewed. As a general rule, marl will be of use wherever lime would, excepting on clay lands. It should be applied to the surface at the commencement of winter, in order that the frost may act upon and pulverise it; and it is always better to apply less than the land will bear than to give too much. Small applications, occasionally repeated, are usually found most beneficial—when fully marled land, which is thereby improved, continues for many years to exhibit the benefits which it has derived. In old gardens, where the natural soil is sandy, the application of marl once every four or five years would be attended with great advantages.

COLONEL BECKWITH AND THE WALDENSES.—The individual (says Dr. Baird, of New York, in his account of the Present State and Prospects of the Waldenses), who has done most for education, and almost every other good object, in the valleys, is Colonel Beckwith. This excellent man, after losing a leg in the battle of Waterloo, retired from the military service of his country (England) with a handsome pension. Some 20 years ago having heard of the Waldenses, he went to see them, and becoming greatly interested in them, he has passed all his time among them, save a few months in the summer and autumn of each year, which he spends with his mother and sisters in his native land. As he has never married, and has no relatives who are dependent on his bounty, he has it in his power to devote the greater part of his very considerable income to doing good among these poor people. . . . . No man living is so much esteemed by the Waldenses as Colonel Beckwith. His portrait, lithographed at Paris, and neatly framed, is almost the only ornament which one sees in many of their cottages. There he is represented, just as they so often see him—with his wooden leg, his gun on his shoulder, and his dog at his side. Wherever he hobbles he is welcome. He is known by no other name than *le brave Colonel*, and *le pauvre Colonel*. On one of the school-houses in the parish of Jean is an inscription to this effect:—"Whoever passes this way, let him bless the name of Colonel Beckwith." What a beautiful and touching testimony to the worth and beneficence of a humble and unostentatious Christian foreigner, whom the love of Christ and of souls has attracted to those valleys to do good to the poorest of all God's people as a community in any part of Christendom! And what makes their affection for him the more honourable is the fact, that whilst they are Presbyterians, he is an Episcopalian. Both may even be said to be staunch in their principles.

TURKEY.—*The Departure of the Hungarians from Shumla.*—We have received some information concerning the behavior of the Hungarian refugees, when it became known that they must positively leave Shumla for Kutania. When Achmet Effendi, who reached Shumla on the 5th February, began to make preparations for the departure of the fugitives, Kossuth declared to him that he would rather shoot himself than consent to be removed to Asia. To this, the diplomatist, with true Turkish phlegm, replied, that "it was a pity to anticipate that fate from which none can escape, but that man would often follow his inspirations." Kossuth subsequently addressed a brilliant speech to his followers in order to excite them to accompany him, but with little success. Cassimir Bathyany intended to have attempted to escape before Achmet Effendi's arrival, but the Turks, by seizing his horses, defeated his plans; he seemed much moved on hearing that he must proceed with the others to Asia. Dembinsky having pleaded illness, the Turkish commissioner has demanded further instructions from Constantinople.

Messaros and Stein (Ferhad) were much cast down. Maurice Perezel, on the contrary, declaring that he willingly went into exile, as he would never have returned to Hungary, even if permission had been granted him so to do. A strange scene took place between Balogh and his son. The former, as a renegade, was to be removed to Aleppo, while his son, as a Christian, was to proceed to Kutania. The idea of being separated from his son, almost drove the old man mad. He declared that he had been vilely deceived by the Turkish government and throwing his "fez" at the feet of Achmet Effendi, swore that he would rather die than remain a Mussulman. At one o'clock on the 15th, the mournful procession started. Kossuth, who had previously committed his last will to the hands of the Turkish Commissioner, sat buried in his cloak in a corner of his carriage; his wife accompanied him. Bathyany, though the expression of his countenance was sad, sat as proudly as ever in his saddle. The Countess was in a close carriage. The others, to about the number of fifty-eight, followed *pele-mele*.

BRIAN BOROIHME'S HARP.—It is well known that the great monarch Brian Boroihme was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left his son Donah his harp; but Donah having murdered his brother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp, and other regalia of his father. These regalia were kept in the Vatican till Pope Clement sent the harp to Henry VIII., but kept the crown, which was massive gold. Henry gave the harp to the first Earl of Clanricarde, in whose family it remained until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it came by a lady of the De Burgh family into that of M'Mahon of Glenagh, in the county of Clare, after whose death it passed into the possession of Counsellor Macnamara of Limerick. In 1782 it was presented to the Right Hon. William Conyngham, who deposited it in Trinity College Museum, where it now is. It is thirty-two inches high, and of good workmanship; the sounding-board is of oak; the arms of red sally; the extremity of the uppermost arm in part is capped with silver, well wrought and chiselled. It contains a large crystal set in silver, and under it was another stone, now lost.

LORD JEFFREY.—Jeffrey belonged to a generation which has now nearly passed away, and to a circle of notorieties, possessed of high talents and accomplishments, and characterized by marked local peculiarities. The politico-literary society of which he was the most brilliant ornament, was of a kind we are not likely to see again. The Reform Bill and Railways, to say nothing of other influences, have gone far to assimilate Edinburgh society to that which is found south of the Tweed. The Parliament House aristocracy have ceased to give the tone to its manners, literature, and politics. It has gained in liberality, but it has lost in racy individuality of character. The vivacious fancy of Jeffrey, the classical taste and aristocratic bearing of Cranstoun, the crabbed half-affected coarseness and sagacity of Clerk, the unerring legal tact of Moncreiff, the massy genius and unaffected cordiality of Scott, the eccentricity and acuteness of that perfect gentleman of the old school, Millar of Glenlee, the placid temper and subtle intellect of Hume (David Hume's nephew, the Professor of Scotch Law), the caustic shrewdness of Gillies, the ponderous and uncouth intellect of Forsyth, would now be sought for in vain. The quiet humour of Cockburn, the spotless integrity of Murray, and the top-boots of Sir James Gibson-Craig, whose indomitable will kept the Liberal party of Scotland together when most of his colleagues were hopeless—these are almost all that now remain of the Jeffrey era, and even of these lights some are flashing fitfully in the socket. They are passing or have passed away, with the dynasty of Dundas, the Peninsular war, the trial of Queen Caroline, and other controverted topics which filled their minds and excited their passions. They who are old enough to remember, and who have at any time been brought into contact with them, will retain a pleasing impression of their racy and peculiar habits and turn of mind; but a new generation has risen up, "who knew not Joseph," and is fast shouldering the contemporaries of those now historical worthies from the bustling scene of life.—*Spectator.*

VESUVIUS.—For a week we have now enjoyed the most splendid eruption which has taken place for many years. The ashes have been carried as far, we know, as twenty miles, and no doubt much farther. The lava descends in two streams upon Ottajano, where it has destroyed a palace and much land belonging to a nobleman of that name, and another towards Torri del Annunziata, whilst the flames and the immense masses of rock which are ejected, form at night a splendid and terrific spectacle. The roaring of the mountain on Saturday night last was such as to disturb the whole country for miles round, and here in Naples our windows shook with every repetition of it, which was unceasing night and day. Immense crowds, of course, walk over to the other side of the bay to get a nearer view; religious processions are moving about, for the intercession of the Madonna and the saints; and it is said that the Pope is to perform some ceremonial to cause the mountain to stay its ruinous proceedings. I am sorry to add that the accidents to those who went over have been very sad. On Saturday night a young Pole was struck in the leg by a burning stone, which cut through the limb, and he died on the mountain from loss of blood. A young American officer was struck in the arm, which hung suspended by a bit of flesh. On his arrival in Naples he had lost so much blood that an amputation could not take place, and, as no reaction has up to this time taken place, it is not expected that he can live. A gendarme is also reported killed, and two men who had fallen a sacrifice to the eruption were said to have been buried yesterday at Portici. Some anxiety has been felt for an Englishman and his wife who had not returned from a visit to the mountain; and yet the crowds roll on night and day to see this wonderful phenomenon. From the neighbourhood of the mountain all the inhabitants have fled, and the powder from the magazine at Torre has been removed.—[Letter from Naples.

THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT OF KINDNESS IN THE MAD-HOUSES.—A magic change came over the dismal building; and the gloomy, barred, and bolted prison became the cheerful and kindly asylum. The high, dark walls that had shut out the green fields of the earth and the golden light of heaven, sank, till the country round was seen in all its healthful verdure and soothing beauty. The bars dropped from before the narrow windows as if melted by the sunbeams that came streaming in, or swept away by the sweet air that now gushed through them. And, where the bars had frowned, birds in cages sang, and flowers blossomed, till the damp, dark dungeons that once had echoed with the clanking of chains and reeked with the fetid atmosphere, were now cheerful chambers, pleasant with melody and perfume. There was warmth for the winter, and coolness and shade for the summer. There were lightsome places set apart for the tranquil, the sick, and the helpless; and places as lightsome, too, though more secure, for the unruly, the noisy, and the violent. And those who for years had never moved a limb, or had a peaceful thought, were now busy forgetting their delusions in the workshops, and workrooms, the farm and the dairy, the smithy, the printing office, and the playground that gave new life and health to the place. Those who, a little while back, would have been chained in wooden troughs, now made soft bedding for their suffering brethren. Those whose bodies would once have been strapped to the coercion chair, were now busy making easy seats for the feeble and the helpless. Those whose limbs would have been griped fast by the leg-locks, were now hard at work tilling the sweet-smelling earth; while others, whose muscles would have been stiffened with iron belts and braces, fashioned toys and puzzles for the childish.—*The Brothers Maghee's Magic of Kindness.*

CHAS. LAMB'S ADVICE TO B. BARTON TOUCHING HIS HEALTH.—You are too much apprehensive about your complaint. I know many that are always ailing of it, and live on to a good old age. I knew a merry fellow (you partly know him), who, when his medical adviser told him he had drunk away all that part, congratulating himself, now his liver was gone, that he should be the longest liver of the two. The best way in these cases is to keep yourself as ignorant as you can, as ignorant as the world was before Galen, of the entire inner construction of the animal man; not to be conscious of a midriff; to hold kidneys (save of sheep and swine) to be an agreeable fiction; not to know whereabouts the gall grows; to account the circulation of the blood a mere idle whim of Harvey's; to acknowledge no mechanism not visible. For, once fix the seat of your disorder, and your fancies flux into it like so many bad humours. Those medical gentry choose each his favourite part; one takes the lungs—another the aforesaid liver, and refers to that whatever in the animal economy is amiss. Above all, use exercise, learn to smoke, continue to keep a good conscience, and avoid tamperings with hard terms of art—vicenary, schirrosity, and those bugbears by which simple patients are scared into their graves. Believe the general sence of the mercantile world, which holds that desks are not deadly. It is the mind, good B. B., and not the limbs, that taints by long sitting. Think of the patience of tailors—think how long the Lord Chancellor sits—think of the brooding hen.—*Letters, &c., of Bernard Barton.*

ORIGIN OF THE CABINET.—From an early period the kings of England had been assisted by a privy council, to which the law assigned many important functions and duties. During several centuries this body deliberated on the gravest and most delicate affairs; but by degrees its character changed. It became too large for despatch and secresy. The rank of privy councillor was often bestowed as an honorary distinction on persons to whom nothing was confided, and whose opinion was never asked. The sovereign, on the most important occasions, resorted for advice to a small knot of leading ministers. The advantages and disadvantages of this course were early pointed out by Bacon; but it was not till after the Restoration that the interior council began to attract general notice. During many years old fashioned politicians continued to regard the cabinet as an unconstitutional and dangerous board. Nevertheless, it constantly became more and more important. It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity. During some years the word Cabal was popularly used as synonymous with Cabinet. But it happened by a whimsical coincidence that, in 1671, the cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word Cabal—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

A LIBERATED AFRICAN.—The liberated African often rises into a man of property, and £8000 or £10,000 is by no means an uncommon sum for them to possess. On dashing steeds they may be seen galloping round the race-course of an evening. Two in particular, Messrs. Pratt and Isidore, are men of great wealth, and merchants in the colony. Mr. Pratt went in England in May, as his himself observed, to educate his elder children, and appoint an agent. Shortly after his arrival he wrote to express his delight at what he had seen, and at the manner in which he had been treated. He had been taken by a baronet to the House of Lords, of which he was not a little proud. His son told his mother, in a letter, that the pen was an inefficient instrument wherewith to attempt a description, and he greatly regretted that she was not there to witness the wonders of England. An ex-officer of the colony owed Mr. Pratt some money, and astonished at seeing him in England, offered him a bill, accepted, as he said, by a nobleman. "Then," replied Mr. Pratt, "if it is the acceptance of so high a personage, you had better cash it and pay me the money." On his next voyage he sent his carpet-bag on board, directed "W. H. Pratt, Esq., cabin passenger." This was a liberated African, and dragged from his country in all the horrors of a slave-ship.—*Forbes' African Blockade.*

FEMALE TASTE.—A cultivated taste marks a woman of elegance and refinement as decidedly as a knowledge of classical literature does a gentleman; and there is nothing in which female vulgarity is more clearly shown than in want of taste. This is an axiom that I think will not admit of dispute; but it is a question how far taste is natural, and how far it may be acquired. A delicate taste must, to a certain extent, depend upon the organisation of the individual; and it is impossible for any rules to be laid down which will impart taste to persons entirely devoid of it. But this is very seldom the case with women; as it is one of the few points in which women naturally excel men. Men may be, and probably are, superior to women in all that requires profound thought and general knowledge, but in the arrangement of a house, and the introduction of ornamental furniture and articles of bijouterie, there can be no doubt of the innate superiority of woman. Every one must have remarked the difference in the furnishing of a bachelor's house and one where a lady presides; the thousand little elegances of the latter, though nothing in themselves, adding, like cyphers, prodigiously to the value of the solid articles they are appended to.

THEORY OF MARRIAGE.—There was a merry fellow supped with Plato two thousand years ago; and the conversation turned upon love, and the choice of wives. He said, "he had learned from a very early tradition that man was created male and female, with a duplicate set of limbs, and performed his locomotive functions with a rotary movement as a wheel:—that he became in consequence so excessively insolent that Jupiter indignantly split him in two. Since that time each runs through the world in quest of the other half. If the original halves meet they are a very loving couple—otherwise they are subject to a miserable, scolding, peevish, and incongenial matrimony. The search, he said, was rendered difficult for the reason that one man alighted upon a half that did not belong to him—another did necessarily the same—till the whole affair (like an exchange of hats or boas at a ball) was thrown into irretrievable confusion."

PLEASURES OF HOME.—The beneficient ordination of Divine Providence is, that *home* should form our character. The first object of parents should be to make home interesting. It is a bad sign whenever children have to wander from the parental roof for amusement. Provide pleasure for them around their own fireside, and among themselves. The excellent Leigh Richmond pursued this plan, had a museum in his house, and exerted every nerve to interest his little flock. A love of home is one of the greatest safe guards in the world to man. Do you ever see men who delight in their own firesides, lolling about in taverns or saloons? Implant this sentiment early in a child: it is a mighty preservative against vice.—*The Working Man's Friend.*

THE ISTHMUS.—A gentleman of Cincinnati, with his partner, having sent forward to Chagres 300 mules and seven barges, the whole to form a line for the transportation of goods from Chagres to Panama.—The boats are to be used on the Cruces, and are something in the shape of whale boats. We learn that butter and other articles are now being put up in St. Louis in suitable packages for mule carriage. A plan is also in view for conveying meats, poultry, etc., over the Isthmus in packages which have a surface of charcoal composition on them to preserve them pure and sweet.

THE RIVER.—The Ohio is now at just the stage for comfortable navigation—neither too high nor too low. Long may it continue so, as every body that floats upon its bosom or lives upon its shores—whether Boatman, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, is more or less benefited by it, so long as it keeps its present level stationary, to bear away the vast products of this mighty Valley.—[Cin. Gaz.

Madlle. Jenny Lind appeared at Bremen on the 7th ult. Previously she gave two concerts at Gottingen, one of which was for the benefit of the poor of the town. The students got up a procession with torchlights in honor of the celebrated cantatrice, gave a concert at daybreak under the windows of her residence, and afterwards conducted her as far as Nordheim.

HOPE.—A bright and beautiful bird is Hope; it will come to us 'mid the darkness, and sing the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest; and when the lone soul is weary, and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our hearts that grief has been tearing away.

A WIFE WORTH BRAGGING ABOUT.—Two weeks ago the famous Patson Howe, of the *Mississippi Pine Knot*, was in this city. On his return home Mrs. Howe had issued a number of the *Pine Knot*, remarkably racy and piquant, having acted in the capacity of editor, compositor, publisher, pressman, and carrier, with only the assistance of a young daughter and a promising little typo (her son) eight years old. This is a wife worth bragging about.

AWFUL WARNING.—"My son," said an old turbaned Turk, one day, taking his child by the hand, in the streets of Cairo, and pointing out to him, on the opposite side, a Frenchman, just imported, in all the elegance of Parisian costume—"my son! look there! if you ever forget Allah and his prophet, you may come to look like *that!*"

New Cure for Paralysis.—At Berlin, lately, Dr. Welsemeyer is said to have cured the Duchess of Dessau of paralysis, by pouring several buckets full of water on her head.

It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat. It not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. All this is very simple, but it is worth remembering.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 16, 1850.

The English mail of the 6th inst. per steamship *Hibernia*, now out 10 days, may be soon expected. The mails will now leave England weekly.

On Thursday last, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to about thirty Bills, passed during the present session.

The business of the Session is rapidly drawing to a close, and will probably terminate in the course of ten or twelve days.

We again return our thanks to John Simpson, Esq., Queen's Printer, for a copy of an Oration delivered at the *Encœnia*, in King's College, Fredericton, last June, by Dr. Robb, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the College.—Also, for a copy of the "Report on the General Principles to be adopted for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. John, from the Grand Falls to Fredericton,—by Capt. Bent, Royal Engineers, and Mr. Grant, Civil Engineer."—Both of which, like the preceding Reports, &c., recently received from the Queen's Printer, are all very neatly printed, and creditable to his establishment. The total estimated cost of removing and obviating impediments in the River, in order to improve the navigation and render it safe, from the Grand Falls to Fredericton, is stated at £10,705. The Report is highly interesting.

It is stated that twenty-six miles of the Saint Andrews and Woodstock Railway have been contracted for by persons in Portland, (Me.), and that a thousand men from the States are to be put on it forthwith—the above distance to be completed the ensuing fall. One quarter of the pay, it is said, is to be taken in Stock of the Company.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Dr. Falvey's exhibitions in this wonderful science continue to attract and interest large audiences at the Mechanics' Institute. His influence over the minds of those who come under his control on the platform, is indeed astonishing, in making them believe anything, no matter how improbable. Dr. F. will lecture and experiment again this evening, and the entertainment will doubtless be an interesting one.

On Saturday night and Sunday last snow fell to the depth of several inches, and the weather continues unusually cold and backward for the season. The usual April rains are much wanted (none having yet fallen this month) to thaw and clear away the remains of the winter accumulations of snow and ice, considerable quantities of which yet remain in the streets, roads, and grounds in and around the City. The ice in the river yet holds strong, without any immediate sign of breaking up.—At this date last year the steamers were performing their trips to and from Fredericton.

It has become our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, who died this morning at half past seven o'clock.—This lamented gentleman arrived in town about twelve days since from Fredericton, where he had been attending to his Legislative duties.—His health has been declining for some months past, and his symptoms, shortly after his arrival in this city, convinced his medical attendants that his disease must soon terminate fatally.—Mr. Johnston was aware of his rapidly approaching dissolution, and although suffering severely from his disease, he was patient and *resigned*.—In the death of Mr. Johnston, New-Brunswick has to deplore the loss of a man, whom, as a Legislator and a Citizen, it can illy afford to spare, and whose honorable and independent services in the House of Assembly and in the Legislative and Executive Councils, gained for him universal esteem, to which he was justly entitled.—We sincerely sympathise with his bereaved family; and although we know that human sympathy is unavailing in such deep affliction, still it must afford them *some consolation*, that his Country mingles its regrets with the tears they shed for a husband and a parent.—*Courier of Saturday.*

Mr. JOHNSTON'S remains were interred this afternoon, at three o'clock, attended by a large number of friends, relatives, and citizens.

Last Thursday evening, the Rev. Mr. McKay delivered the seventh lecture of the course on the Evidences of Christianity, in the Baptist Chapel, Germain-street. The subject was, *The causes that tend to promote modern Infidelity.* The lecture, like all that preceded it, gave general satisfaction.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. FOULIS delivered a very interesting and instructive Lecture on Monday evening, 8th instant, before a numerous audience, on the *Chemical Transmutation of Matter.*—The following brief abstract of it has been furnished by a friend, and as it contains some ideas that may be new to many of our readers, we willingly give it a place in our columns.

In reviewing the first transmutations of matter as forming and originating the primary and secondary rocks, the lecturer offered some arguments which seemed to accord with both the Huttonian and Wernerian theories of the earth. As this however was dangerous ground for speculation, he wished to be understood as only offering conjectures which derive some plausibility from certain experimental proofs which he would offer at the close of the lecture. He viewed the subject, "*The Transmutation of Matter,*" from three aspects. First: If the elements of matter were the first work of creation, then their action on each other began, and has ever since been in increasing activity, producing all those changes on the earth's surface, the recognition of which is the proper study of the student of geology, who inquired into the causes of these changes, and the influences which they may have exerted in modifying the external structure of our planet. The first action of many of these elements on each other, would produce intense heat, if we may judge from the present known laws of their combination.—combustion was but the act of transmutation, or a change from a simple to a more complex state, and if the union of oxygen with hydrogen, (which forms all the water of the globe,) was brought about in this way, then with other like causes, resulting from such combinations, the nucleus of our planet might be reduced to a molten mass, and adopting this view of the first transmutations of matter, we might the more easily account for the earth's internal heat, and for the evidences which the primary rocks present, of having had an igneous origin. The same cause, the lecturer thought, would bring about the cooling process, for the vapour of water being the result of the union of two gases undergoing transmutation by combustion, the vapour ascending would in the upper regions of the atmosphere part with its heat, and having suffered condensation would descend as rain, and thus by a succession of such condensations, each one carrying away a portion of heat, the surface of the globe would at last be so cooled, as to fit it for the quiescent reception of the great ocean which was thus formed, and this ocean being first in a heated condition would act more powerfully as a solvent of many of the elementary substances, or on their primary combinations and in the subsequent precipitations of which, we might see the evidences of the origin of the sedimentary or stratified rocks, which after a period began to appear above the surface of the waters. In the second place, Mr. Foulis viewed the action of what he termed the *untangible agents*, Light, Heat, and Electricity, acting on tangible matter by a series of progressive transmutations, preparing the surface of the earth with its atmosphere for the abode of organized beings—for vegetable and animal life. He thought that it had been asserted with every evidence of truth, that the vitality of plants was a chemical process entirely dependent on the sun's rays, which was transmitted by vibratory undulations, and these motions produce as many effects on matter, as there were possible combinations of colour, and the result was an *organized structure.*—When a seed was thrown into the ground and within the influence of certain invisible chemical rays which accompany light, (which the lecturer had endeavoured to explain on a former occasion when the subject of *Actinism* was considered,) and which rays penetrate the ground more abundantly in spring. There if heat and moisture be present, a part of the seed is formed into roots, which by this influence absorbs from the soil, water mixed with carbonic acid; this it decomposes, consolidating the carbon into a growing stem, which stem carrying with it to the surface of the ground a portion of the sugar and mucilage that all seeds contain, is there formed into leaves that enables the plant, by the action of light, to decompose the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, transmuting as food the carbon to form its structure, and exhaling the oxygen which this gas contains, back again to the air. Although the food of plants are in a great measure derived from the decomposition of water and carbonic acid, yet other fixed substances are often necessary for their growth and perfection; vegetable analysis prove that many plants absorb from the soil, the alcalies, phosphates, silica, sulphur, and iron. It is obvious therefore that an individual species will thrive best, on that soil which furnishes most easily the requisites necessary for their peculiar nature.

The lecturer adverted to the quantity of heat set free by the various transmutations which effect consolidation, a circumstance that any one might easily convince himself of at this season of the year, by boring a hole in a growing tree and inserting therein a thermometer, when it would be found that plants, like animals, had a tendency to produce a temperature of their own, independent of external circumstances. From a like cause there must also be an enormous quantity of electricity transmitted to the atmosphere, from the points of the leaves of plants. Hence we may perceive the sublimity of creative wisdom, in so fashioning their leaves, and in instituting that important electrical law, by which this powerful agent is transmitted silently and imperceptibly from points.

Mr. Foulis' concluding remarks were applied to the action of *vital force* and *animal organization.* The first in living vegetables acting only on inorganic matter, which they transmuted into organic substances. While all animals, on the contrary, can only subsist on the parts of organisms, and they in both cases, by what is termed the *functions of nutrition*, or that power which enables existence to assimilate to its own forms of life certain matter with which it comes in contact. This phenomena is to be ascribed to a peculiar cause, different in its manifestation from all others which produce motion, or by transmutation any chemical change of condition. It is to be regarded, in fact, as the action of the principle of life—an independent force in the phenomena of being,—yet opposing, like other forces, a resistance which may be regarded as the measure of its power of action. The examination of the effects of this influence, the lecturer trusted, would be a legitimate inquiry, while he was fully convinced that all true philosophy must deny any advance over the fixed limits of natural science, and must regard all considerations touching the immaterial essence of life, as far beyond the grasp of the human intellect, which can only form conceptions of things that are material. All the explanations that the most intelligent mind can attempt, are but descriptions and comparisons of known phenomena with those whose cause are unknown.

Last evening, Samuel F. Thompson, Esq. gave an interesting lecture on Poetry, as compared with Music, Sculpture, and Painting, to a large and respectable audience.

On Friday evening, Mr. McShane will lecture. Subject: *An inquiry into opinion, and the causes which lend influence to it.*

On Monday evening the 22d inst. the Rev. Mr. Wishart will lecture,—Subject, *Lavater and Gall.* This will be the last Lecture of the *season.*

THE SCRUTINIES.—On Saturday last, the objections raised by J. H. Hartt, Esq., to the return of Alderman Needham, for King's Ward, were heard before the Common Council, when the Board decided in favour of the sitting member.

On Wednesday, the scrutiny between Alderman Bond and Mr. Coagle, for Brooks' Ward, occupied the attention of the Council, when it was decided that Mr. Coagle should take his seat, he having a majority of five votes over Alderman Bond.

The Scrutiny between Alderman Smith, of Queen's Ward, and S. K. Foster, Esq., terminated on Saturday last, by the latter gentleman relinquishing the scrutiny, when Alderman Smith was declared duly elected, by a majority of 53 votes.

The new Board were sworn into office at noon, to day.

Major Edward Boyd, of the 29th Regiment, formerly of the Royal Staff Corps, has been allowed to retire from the service upon full pay, on account of his services. He was employed in the Peninsula from March, 1812, to the end of that war in 1814, and served also with the army of occupation throughout the whole period. He received the war medal and four clasps, for Badajoz, Nivelle, Nive and Toulouse. Major Boyd is son of the late Dr. John Boyd, of the Medical Staff. The mark of favor which has now been shewn him, must be gratifying to his friends, many of whom reside in this Province. —*Courier.*

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The election of Office bearers of this Society took place on Monday the 1st instant. The following Gentlemen were elected:

John H. Gray, Esquire, *President;*
H. P. Sturdee, Esquire, *Vice President;*
Mr. J. R. Ruel, *Treasurer;* and
T. E. G. Tisdale, Esquire, *Secretary.*

The Society intend celebrating the anniversary of St. George by dining together at the St. John Hotel, on the 23d inst.

The St. George's Society of Halifax intend celebrating the Anniversary of their Patron Saint by a procession in the morning and dining together on the evening of the 23d instant.

At the annual meeting of the *Orphan Benevolent Society*, held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers for the present year:—

James Gallagher, Esquire, *President,*
Mr. John Doherty, *Vice-President,*
Mr. P. McCourt, *Treasurer,*
Mr. Wm. Cunningham, *Secretary.*

CANADA.—The prospects of a good Spring trade in Canada are unusually cheering. The weather continued mild, and the navigation of the lakes was open.

The Montreal *Herald* says that the city of Montreal has discharged £7000 of its debt during the past year.

We learn from the *Montreal Pilot* that a state of insubordination exists in the counties of Nicolet and Yamaska. Throughout the two counties named, the cry is—"Down with Municipal Councils and Schools—they are taxing machines!"

QUEBEC.—The Quebec Gazette of the 6th inst. contains a statement of the census of that City for 1850, by which it appears that the population amounts to 37,500—of whom 22,375 are French Canadians.

TORONTO, April 5.—Incessant rains, with a rapid thaw of the snow, for two days, have produced a great freshet in all the rivers in this part of the country, carrying away bridges, mill dams, quantities of timber and other property.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A petition signed by 150 able bodied men, has been presented to the authorities, praying that they may have work in order to support their families.

A vessel fully equipped, has been fitted out at Bermuda for the prosecution of the Whale Fishery in the vicinity of those Islands.

FAT CATTLE.—Two fat Oxen were exhibited at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 27th ult., of the following weight:—One fattened by George Beer, sen., 1387 lbs., 4 years old, and one by John Thorne, 1600 lbs.

LADIES' BAZAAR.—The Bazaar held at the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday last, went off with great *eclat.* A great number of our citizens patronized the efforts of the Ladies in the cause of benevolence. The Hall was thronged throughout the day; and in the evening the pleasure was immeasurably enhanced by the sweet strains of the fine Band of the 97th Regt.—*Novascotian.*

WELL DONE SAPPERS!—The non commissioned officers and privates of the 5th company of the Royal Sappers and Miners, which have been stationed six years and ten months in this garrison, have subscribed the very liberal sum of £7 10s. in aid of the funds of the proposed Centenary Hospital. —*Ib.*

A good deal of interest was created among our City Capitalists, on Tuesday, by the sale of the fine property near the Ordnance, known as Apothecaries Hall. Considering the vary general complaints of hard times, and "ruin and decay," the building sold well. Doctor Avery was the purchaser at £5,310. —*Ib.*

The expedition which Mr. Grinnell, of New York, purposes to send in search of the noble and far famed Sir John Franklin, is now nearly completed, and will soon commence its praiseworthy but perilous undertaking.

There has been shipped to California from Boston since January 1, 1849, to March, 1850, according to the Boston Shipping List, 23,700,000 feet Lumber, 14,300,000 Shingles, 5,000,000 Bricks, a large number of house frames, and building material too numerous to mention. Over seven thousand packages of liquor were also shipped to same date.

Mrs. Webster, accompanied by her daughters, had an interview with Gov. Biggs, at the Adams House on Sunday morning. His Excellency received them with great courtesy. How far their hopes of obtaining a pardon for the condemned criminal were encouraged by what passed at the interview, we have not learned.—*Boston Cour., 9th.*

The report of a medical student having seen Professor Webster standing over and cutting up the dead body of Dr. Parkman, and being sworn to secrecy, &c., is (says the *Boston Times*) totally without foundation.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SOCIETY—*For the Encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce, throughout the Province.*—This Society held its regular quarterly meeting at Fredericton, agreeably to the Constitution, on the evening of the 3d instant, and was principally occupied in hearing the Reports of the Special Committees appointed on the 31st January last. The Report on the best mode of accumulating, preserving, and applying the different kinds of manures—on the raising of turnips, mangold wurtzel, carrots and parsnips,—on the different kinds of seeds for general use,—on the best kinds of fatting cattle and hogs—on household and domestic manufactures, and the kind of factories which might be undertaken in New Brunswick, with success; and on the best modes of imparting and disseminating agricultural and other information to the farming and working classes of the Province, were all received and adopted by the Society. These Reports, which reflect great credit on the ability and industry of their authors, and are calculated to be of immense service to the interests of this Province, the Society resolved to publish without delay. Together with the one previously delivered, on the best Cash markets for beef and pork, and the best modes of making the same marketable—in 1000 copies for distribution to the County Agricultural Societies and otherwise.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

At a preceding meeting of the Society, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by James Brown, Esq., seconded by the Hon. J. W. Weldon.

1st. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Society the business of Agriculture in New Brunswick ranks first in the scale of importance, that upon its resources and improvements, the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and all other members of society, materially depend for subsistence and wealth.

Moved by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, and seconded by the Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society the encouraging and extending the manufacturing interests in every part of New Brunswick, will materially tend to introduce and accumulate capital in the Province; will encourage and draw to our shores and retain many classes of useful labourers; will afford additional markets, and otherwise benefit our farmers, and largely contribute to increase the wealth and raise the character of New Brunswick.

Moved by David S. Kerr, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Editor Hill.

Resolved, That as it is highly desirable to encourage and improve the mercantile interests of this Province, by basing them upon a more sure and prosperous footing than now exists, it is the opinion of this Society, that the advancing of Agriculture and Manufactures in New Brunswick, and thereby introducing additional capital, and producing additional commodities of a permanent and profitable description, available to our merchants for the supply of the different markets, will greatly conduce to the attainment of the desired end.

Moved by the Hon. Harris Hatch, seconded by C. L. Hatheway, Esq.

Resolved, That the resources and productions of this Province have been hitherto much neglected, and all classes should unite in a vigorous effort to make those resources and productions more available and profitable.

Moved by the Hon. Edwin Botsford, seconded by D. S. Kerr, Esq.

Resolved, That this Society is highly gratified with Professor Johnston's account of the Agricultural capabilities of this Province, and its resources, generally, and is cheered with the prospect that the Legislature and the people will unite their efforts to make those capabilities and resources available.

Moved by Andrew Barberie, Esq., seconded by James Taylor, Esq.,

Resolved, That this Society rejoices in the cheering results of superiority in the capabilities of New Brunswick, displayed in the Lecture of Professor Johnston, in his comparison of the general average of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Potatoes and Turnips, produced in New Brunswick, with the like average of similar articles, yielded in the Canadas and the most productive portion of the United States.

Moved by Mr. J. A. Beckwith, seconded by D. S. Kerr, Esq.

Resolved, That whilst it appears by Professor Johnston's Report, that this Province on an average possesses capabilities equal and even superior to the Canadas or the States, for producing food, viz: Barley, Oats, Rye, and Potatoes, the price of the most of those articles available for the farmer in the New Brunswick Market is, on an average, double the price in similar Home markets, in the Canadas, or the United States.

Moved by Robert Chestnut, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Watts, Sen.

Resolved, That this Society receives with gladness, the views of Professor Johnston, expressed by him at the St. John Institute, whilst dealing with the objection of our winters, that after the best examination and comparison he could make, he was of opinion that there was nothing in the circumstances of this Province so different from those in prosperous countries, especially the Canadas and the North Eastern States, as to diminish the profits of the New Brunswick Farmer in comparison with those in such other countries.

Moved by James Brown, Esq., seconded by Mr. Editor Hogg.

Resolved, That Oats and Barley, which can be produced in New Brunswick, to an extent unsurpassed by any other part of the world, is calculated to be a great staple commodity for food and profit in this Province, and that the increased production of Oats and Barley, the extensive erection of Oat and Barley Mills, and the more extensive and general use of Oat and Barley meal, for family and other uses, should receive every possible encouragement from the people of this Province.

Moved by James Taylor, Esq., seconded by H. J. Hansard, Esq.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the interests of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce, would be greatly promoted and the utility of this Society much enhanced, by the holding of an annual Show and Fair in some suitable and convenient place in this Province, not of exhibition merely, but for the sale and exchange of every description of the productions of this country.

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We observe that the State of New York has taken an important step towards the advancement of Agricultural science, in the adoption of a Bill to establish a College and Farm, for instruction in the theory and practise of Agriculture. The studies recommended are:

"Scientific and practical agriculture, chemistry and chemical manipulation, mathematics and mechanics, engineering and practical surveying, geology and mineralogy, botany, horticulture and gardening, veterinary art and anatomy, the breeding, rearing and improvement of farm stock, general farm management, history, law and general science, the higher departments of English education, including composition and declamation, and such other branches of knowledge as they may deem proper.

A farm of six hundred acres is to be attached to the College, and cultivated by the scholars, who are to be practically taught laying out farms and gardens, in various modes; the setting out of plants and trees; grafting, budding, pruning, transplanting and rearing of fruit trees; the different manners of fencing grounds, with the relative advantages and cost of each; the various qualities of forest trees, in reference to fencing and building purposes; the best mode of breeding and feeding stock; the comparative advantage of the various breeds; how to discover defects, and the way to remedy or eradicate them; the proper time to sell produce, and how to put it in market; the manner of keeping farm accounts; and, in short, a full course of instruction as to the management of a farm.

The pupils are to be 256 in number—two from each assembly district—and chosen from the candidates offering, by the Board of Supervision for such districts. The requisites for admission to be, that the candidates are 16 years of age, and well versed in the rudiments of an English education. The annual expense to be $100, which will include tuition, board, washing, fuel and lights. The course of instruction to occupy three years, with two vacations annually, at mid-summer and the depth of winter.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Monday Mr. Tibbits rose and asked the Hon. the Attorney General what the intentions of the Government were, with respect to British subjects in the Madawaska settlement, who had occupied their lands for a less period than six years previous to the ratification of the Ashburton Treaty. The Attorney General replied that he had been employed in preparing a Bill on the subject, when he discovered that the Government had already sufficient power to quiet the title of these parties, and that it was the intention of the Government to deal with British subjects on this side of the line, on the same terms as the Americans, under like circumstances, had adopted on the other side. The remainder of the day was occupied in Supply, and several rather warm debates took place, the most interesting of which was on a grant of £150 to explore the country lying between Boiestown, the Grand Falls, and the settlements on the waters of the Restiguouche. The character of this part of the Province is almost entirely unknown. The grant was sustained. A debate also occurred on a resolution to place at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor £500 for the purpose of exploring the coal fields in the Province, with a view to ascertain whether there was an under stratum of coal at the Grand Lake. The Resolution was lost.

On Tuesday, a number of Bills were disposed of. The Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to insolvent and confined debtors, elicited a very interesting debate, during which the Hon. the Attorney General avowed himself in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt. The Bill passed, and the principal amendment is, that a debtor cannot be confined in gaol or on the limits, at the will of the creditor, for a longer period than three months, instead of twelve months, as formerly.

The House of Assembly have *unanimously* granted to Mr. W. G. Lawton the sum of £358 15s. 7d., being the full amount of his claim for supplies furnished for the Alms House establishment at St. John, some time since, and the Grant has since passed the Council by a large majority—8 to 4.

The Legislative Council have passed the new Post Office bill, as sent up from the Assembly, without any amendment. They have also passed a bill to afford relief to the *bona fide* holders of negociable Securities without notice that they were given for a usurious consideration.

THURSDAY, April 11.—After the journals were read this morning, the House went into Committee on the State of the Province. Mr. Wark made a lengthy and (in my opinion) a very able speech.

Mr Brown followed at some length. After which his (Mr Brown's) amendment to Mr. Wark's original resolutions was put. The yeas were three—Mr. Brown, Mr. McLeod and Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Wark's resolution was then put and lost. The yeas were Messrs. Wark, Porter, Dr. Earle, R. D. Wilmot, Connell, Ansley, Ritchie, Botsford, End, Steves and Smith.

Mr. Ritchie then submitted a set of resolutions, of which the first and last passed, the others were negatived.

Dr. Earle moved the following resolution, which was laid on the table:—

Whereas the right of self government in all matters connected with the local affairs of this Province has been conceded to us by Her Most Gracious Majesty, and as the further privilege of Electing the Legislative Council is intended to be granted by Her Majesty's Government to the Colonies in Australia and Southern Africa, as enunciated by Lord John Russell in his Speech in the House of Commons on the 8th day of February last; and whereas Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, from their intelligence, loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country, are justly entitled to the privilege thus generously bestowed by the Imperial Government, upon other Colonies, having a local Legislature—

Therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House the Legislative Council of this Province ought to be elected by the people, under such restrictions as may be most conducive to the public welfare.

Mr. Wark then moved the following resolution, which was also laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Salaries of Public Officers should at all times be subject to such revision by the Legislature as the exigencies of the Province may render necessary, irrespective of the tenure by which such Officers hold their appointments.

The House then adopted and passed a series of resolutions, seven in number, prepared by the Hon. Mr. Partelow, which point out very clearly the real causes of the commercial difficulties under which the Province now labours. Among other measures of relief, these resolutions propose the construction of the Halifax and Quebec railway, and an address to Her Majesty praying efficient aid toward this great national undertaking.

A very lengthy debate took place in the after noon, on a Bill to provide for the inspection of Beef and Pork, put up for exportation in this Province, which bill was negatived on Monday, by a vote of 18 to 12.

FRIDAY, April 12.—Mr. Barbarie introduced a Bill to amend and improve the law for granting Licences for cutting timber in the Province. A lengthy discussion followed, when Hon. Mr. Baillie finally moved that the Bill be postponed for three months—carried.

Mr. Wark's resolution on the subject of salaries was next discussed. The object of the resolution was to test the principle whether we had the right or not, to reduce our salaries, according to the principle of self-government.

The Hon. Attorney General made an excellent speech in favour of retrenchment. He said according to a despatch sent out in 1845, he felt that that House had not the liberty of interfering with the established salaries of the Judges, during their lives; but since reading Lord John Russell's late famous speech, so often quoted, he considered the case to be quite different. If the doctrine enunciated in the speech of Lord John Russell meant that the local Legislature had got the controul in one department, it must have the controul of all.

He felt that by yielding up the controul of their own affairs into the hands of the local Legislatures, was the only means by which England could keep her Colonies; as they (the Colonies) seemed determined not to submit to the dictation of the Colonial Minister in local matters.

[Mr. Wilmot goes on to explain his scheme of reduction of the salaries. He proposes to place the Governor's salary at £1500; the Surveyor General (from £1384) to be reduced to £600, and his office to be a political one. The Hon. Attorney General moved two resolutions, which we subjoin.]

Moved by the Hon. Attorney General—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the amount of Surplus of the Civil List, amounting on the 31st of December last to £12 298 7s. 11d., ought to be transferred into the Provincial Treasury, and made at once available for the general purposes of the Province; and that all annual surpluses hereafter arising, ought to be paid over in a like manner from year to year.

[The above Resolution passed after Speeches from Messrs. Ritchie, Woodward, Hannington, Connell, Fisher, and Thompson.]

The second Resolution was as follows—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that the following reductions should be made in the Salaries now charged upon the Civil List, and that one half of such reductions should take place on the 1st day of January, 1851, and the remainder on the 1st day of January, 1852—viz:

Chief Justice, present salary,	£1096 3 0	
Proposed reduction,	396 3 0	—£700
3 Judges, joint salaries,	2250 0 0	
Proposed reduction,	450 0 0	—1800
Surveyor General, present sal.	1384 12 4	
Proposed reduction,	784 12 4	— 600

Mr. Gilbert moved the following as an amendment to the last resolution.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Committee, the following scale of salaries should be adopted:

Lieutenant Governor, £1,000; Chief Justice, £600; 3 Puisne Judges, £500 each; Provincial Secretary, £400; Surveyor General, £400; Attorney General, £400; Solicitor General, £200; Auditor General, £200; Receiver General, abolished; Master of the Rolls, £500; Quarter Master General, abolished; Clerk of the Pleas, £250; Treasurer, £500; Governor's Private Secretary, £100. The Provincial grant to the College to be abolished.

The above amendment and foregoing resolution stands over for discussion to-morrow.—*M. News.*

SATURDAY, April 13.—Mr. Carman moved the following Resolution, viz:

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the Bond of the Hon. Joseph Cunard and Benjamin Wolhaupter, bearing date the 22d day of July 1844, to be cancelled.

Hon. Mr. Partelow said there were a large number of Government Bonds which were under the consideration of the Executive. He thought the motion made by the Hon. member for Northumberland was rather a summary way of proceeding.—The Bond in question was not entitled to more especial consideration than others. The Government had these matters under consideration and would deal with them in a just and proper manner.

Mr. Carman at considerable length supported the resolution, but it was finally lost.

Mr. J. Earle said as the House seemed to have nothing to do, he would move that the further consideration of the Orange Bill be taken up.

Mr. Barberie said the Bill had already undergone a lengthy discussion. It was late in the Session, and he would therefore move that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.

Hon. Mr. Hannington seconded the motion, which was put, when the following division took place.—For the motion—His Hon. the Speaker, Hon. Mr. Partelow, Hon. Mr. Hannington, Messrs. Porter, End, Brown, Wark, McLeod, Gilbert, Dr. Earle, Carman, Ritchie, Woodward, Street, Jordan, Vail, Landry, Steves, Reed, Montgomery, and Dr. Thompson—21. Nays—Hon. Mr. Fisher, Messrs. Boyd, Connell, Miles, Hayward, Taylor, J. Earle, Ansley, R. D. Wilmot, Wilson, and Hon. Mr. Baillie—11. Absent—Hon. Attorney General, Cranny, Tibbits, Rankin, Barberie, and Smith. Mr. Botsford was Chairman. The Committee then reported, and during the remainder of the afternoon the House was engaged in making entries on the Supply Book, this being the last day for that portion of the business.

Yesterday, Mr. Woodward moved the following Resolutions—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that the public expenditure of the Province should be in accordance with the means and resources of the Province; that an extravagant appropriation of money for public officers is not only injurious, as absorbing capital and lessening the amount that might otherwise be devoted to useful purposes; but leads to extravagant modes of living, sets an example injurious to economical and prudent habits, which ought to characterize the inhabitants of a young colony with limited means and resources; and further

Resolved, That the Salaries now borne on the Civil List of this Province are greater than are warranted by the means and resources, and as an example are injurious to the habits and manners of its people. That the following scale is ample and sufficient for the securing of fit and proper persons to fill the various offices with efficiency and to the satisfaction of the country; and that it is the undoubted right of the Legislature to alter the same from time to time as the exigency of the public service may require, viz:—Lieutenant Governor, £1500—Private Secretary, £150—Chief Justice, £700—Justices of Supreme Court, each, £600—Surveyor General, £500—Auditor General, £350—Receiver General (may be dispensed with)—Attorney General, £600—Solicitor General, £300—Provincial Secretary, £600.—*New-Bruns.*

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed several grants, among which, was a grant of £50 to each of the four Reporters, which was moved by Dr. Wilson, and passed after some debate. We cannot, as one of the Reporters, omit this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Ritchie for defending the Reporters against the indiscriminate, violent, and, we think, unwarranted attacks made upon them by the hon. member for Queen's, Mr. Gilbert.

The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Society, for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce throughout the Province, which, after a short discussion was agreed to. This Society, under the Bill, will be entitled to get £200 from the Provincial Treasury, when its members have subscribed and paid £100 towards its funds.—*Head Quarters.*

We have been requested by the Clerk of the House of Assembly to correct an error in the Journals, through which the name of Mr. Wilmot is put for that of Dr. Wilson, on the division which took place on Mr. Wark's Ryder or amendment to the Post Office Bill. The Attorney General was not in the House at the time, and the name of Dr. Wilson was accidentally omitted.—[Fred. Reporter.

[FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.]

NEW-YORK, April 5.

The steamship *Cherokee* has just arrived from Chagres, after a very quick passage. She brings one month later news from all parts of the Pacific. The news is highly interesting. She left San Francisco on the evening of March 1st. She brought to Panama 242 passengers and $1,342,602 in freight, principally in gold dust, and at least $1,000,000 for passengers. The mail is the largest ever yet brought from California, consisting of 26,000 letters, and a large quantity of newspapers.

The steamer *Tennessee* had arrived at Panama from New York, and sailed for San Francisco. She made the passage from New York to Panama in 57 days. On the night of the 23d March a very destructive fire occurred at Chagres, by which more than half of the old town was burned and a large amount of property lost. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

There was on the 9th of March, about one thousand people waiting at Panama to be taken to California.

A Joint Stock Company had been formed at San Francisco, to which $50,000 has been subscribed, and J. O. Larkin was appointed President. The object of the Company was to build four Pacific steamers of 2,000 tons each.

The past winter has been more severe than usual. All the towns and villages were represented to be looking up.

The following are the salaries appointed for the State officers by the General Assembly:—Governor, $10,000; Secretary of State, $7,000; Comptroller of State, $8,000; Treasurer, $8,000; Attorney General, $7,000; Surveyor General, $7,000; Chief Justice and each Associate Justice, $10,000; each District Attorney, $2,000; State Translator, $3,000; Governor's Private Secretary, $1,000.

A letter states as follows:—"The floating population is gradually drawing off, and digging implements are taken up; all preparing for the mines, whence great stories of marvellous luck are wafted with every breath from the gold regions."

A party of 17 wandered off in search of a new pass, a portion of whom perished in the mountains. Among the number were Mr. Baker, formerly a newspaper publisher in Utica, New York; the only one of the party whose name we could learn.

A letter says—"In real prosperity and progress San Francisco presents a remarkable aspect. With money at 10 a 12½ per cent. a month, there is a large and profitable business done, and no failures whatever have been known. Immigration, even at this early season, begins to pour into our midst in a strongly increasing current. The arrivals for the last month—Jan. 29 to Feb. 27—were, American, 1170, of whom 21 were females; foreign, 1031; of whom 127 were females. The number of vessels arrived I do not recollect, but the aggregate tonnage is 28,712 foreign and American."

THE MINES.—The Pacific News says—"A friend of ours, a resident of this city, recently paid a visit to the Georgetown diggings, situated some ten or twelve miles from Sutter's Mill, (the point of the first discovery of gold,) between the South and Middle Forks of the American River. The snow at that time was several feet deep on the hills, and comparatively few were then at work. Those who were operating had first to remove the snow, then the top dirt and stones frequently to the depth of several feet, before coming to the strata of earth on the bed rock, in which gold is always found most abundant. At Georgetown, the richest ravine in the northern mines is located. It is an immense gulf, running through volcanic hills, and about a mile and a half in length, known by the name of Oregon Canon. Only a portion of half to three quarters of a mile has been found to be very rich; but in this portion, those who occupy the ground have for months been literally shovelling out the gold in coarse grains and pieces varying from a dollar to several pounds. Our friend spent a day or two in the camp, on one of which he saw four men take out eight pounds, working but four hours; another party of four, a pound each. This was of daily occurrence in that locality, and the miners were averaging more than half a pound per day each man who worked. But it was only in this particular canon that such results were obtained. Elsewhere in the neighbourhood one or two ounces was considered a fair day's work. It is known that several hundred thousand dollars have been taken out of 'Oregon Canon' alone since the first of October last."

The same paper adds—"There are now about 120,000 inhabitants in California, mostly male adults; it can well sustain a population of millions; and even in the mineral regions, several hundred thousand men could not occupy the whole ground. Those people in the States who are anxiously looking for the 'bursting of the California bubble,' as they are pleased to call the extraordinary (to them) condition of things here, consequent upon an entire and radical change in the standards of value, will be doomed to much disappointment. But a single failure has ever been known to have occurred in San Francisco, which, in a business population of thousands, and transactions of hundreds of millions, cannot well be paralelled elsewhere."

HAWKINS' BAR, Feb 6.—The roads are becoming good and the miners are at work in good earnest extracting the dust—No, not dust, but *lumps*, from the soil. A company of 100 men are engaged in digging a canal, about half a mile in length through which they intend to turn the river, and then work in its old bed—they will be soon repaid for all their labor; not merely *one ounce per day*, but at the least calculation, *three or four, sure.* A short distance above this place a new bar has been discovered which promises to surprise anything on record; there are but few men at work on it as yet, but they are coming in every day and there is room for hundreds more.

There are several companies forming, and doubtless, the whole bed of this river will be turned before another spring, as the bottom is *literally covered* with the precious stuff, and we are bound to have it out.

STOCKTON, Feb. 15.—The information from the mines generally is quite encouraging. Most of those who leave the mines discouraged, are men of no nerve, perseverance or energy. If they do not succeed in striking a rich place, on the first attempt at digging, they abandon the business in disgust and retire to the towns or cities to loaf or starve.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Feb. 19.—There are now lying along the bank of the river, in front of this city, 28 vessels, viz: 16 barks, 8 brigs and 4 schooners. Many of these vessels this winter have been used for the purpose of storage; others for the accommodation of boarders and lodgers; one or two as hospitals.

There are now in this city, in the process of erection, between 40 and 50 buildings.

ENORMOUS LUMP OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.—We were shown, yesterday, the most remarkable and astonishing specimen of the product of the California mines which has ever been discovered in that auriferous region—it being truly a lump of the precious stuff almost passing belief. This valuable boulder is the largest and richest pattern of the "rocks" yet dug out—it being a mixture of pure gold and quartz, weighing 14 lbs. 7 oz., containing *thirteen pounds of gold*, and is estimated worth *thirty five hundred dollars.* It is nearly egg shaped, 8 1-2 inches in length, and 4 by 5 inches in diameter—the precious metal constituting by far the larger proportion of the enormous mass.

This most beautiful and magnificent specimen is truly a wonderful object; and the gentleman who owns it, Mr. R. H. Perkins, of Augusta, Me., now stopping at the Astor House, states that it was found on the North Fork of the American River, at what was called the Auburn Diggings, on the 20th of January last—it being imbedded in a mass of sand and rocks, from which it was dug by a Dutchman, from whom he purchased it.—[N. Y. Globe.

WEALTH FLOWING INTO NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 6th inst. says,—several millions of value must have arrived from sea yesterday, including probably $2,500,000 in gold from California, by the steamers Cherokee and Empire City. The freight list of the former steamer showed over 1,000,000 dollars in gold, and it was supposed that nearly as much more was brought by the passeng

Rather Venturesome.—The smallest vessel that has left the United States for California, sailed from New Bedford, on the 25th of October last; she is called the *Taccao*, and only twenty-eight tons burthen. On the 7th of January she was spoken, in lat. 44 S., lon. 52 10 W., reported all hands well, and had enjoyed remarkably fine weather thus far.

The severe snow storm which commenced here last evening deposited more snow probably than fell during the whole winter, and was the most severe April snow storm that has occurred for twenty-five years. The trees were loaded this morning with heavy white flakes, and the snow on the ground was several inches deep—though it is melting rapidly.—*New York paper, April 6.*

Two ladies in St. Louis, a Mrs. Hicks, formerly of Connecticut, and a Miss Hawkins, from Toronto, have made shirts for Prince Albert and his son, of the finest linen that cou'd be procured, and the first of which contained 152 217 stitches, and the second 95,154, which they have sent as a present, though the British Minister at Washington. These shirts are said to be very fine specimens of needle work.—*Boston paper.*

BOSTON, April 6.—The family of the late Dr. Parkman, to-day, paid voluntarily, to Littlefield, the $3,000 reward offered by them, soon after Dr. Parkman's disappearance.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Accounts from British Guiana state that the Comoined Court had agreed to accept a loan of £250,000 tendered to the colony by the British Government. £50.000 of this the Court had resolved to re-loan for twenty years to the Georgetown railway, at six per cent. taking a first mortgage on the road for security. This road is at present completed for only one-third of the proposed distance, and is said to be clearing a revenue of $10,000 per annum on a capital of $175.000. The remaining £200,000 of the loan are to be used in promoting immigration.

The weather in Guiana had been showery and favourable for agricultural operations. Produce was rising slowly at the shipping ports, and prices had improved. Sugar was worth $3.75 a $4,25 per 100 pounds.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the Rothschild at this port we have the Buenos Ayres Packet of Feb. 2. The vessel left on the 9th. There were 205 merchant vessels of different nations in port on the 2d. Freights were inactive, and prices of produce and exchange had varied little or none from previous accounts.—*Boston Courier.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Dates have been received here from Rio Janeiro to the 1st of March. The Yellow Fever was prevailing. 8 fires occurred during a few days in different parts of the city, destroying altogether $40.000 worth of property. The city is infested with a desperate band of incendiaries.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—At a meeting held on Thursday last a dividend of four per cent. free of income-tax was declared. A dividend of four per cent. without deduction, requires £582,120, after payment of which there will be a rest of £3.001,314. General satisfaction was expressed at the announcement. As the dividend is higher than that of last year, it must be decided by ballot, to take place on Tuesday, the 26th instant. A vote of thanks to the governor, deputy-governor, and electors, was unanimously voted.—*London paper.*

EDINBURGH, IN THE EYE OF A METROPOLITAN.—The houses of the new town are regular almost to a fault; an elevation for every street previously prepared has been and is religiously adhered to; the mouldings are well profiled, and the whole are of stone. The public buildings are disposed with considerable attention to site; and the streets, moreover, being mostly parallel to or forming right angles one with another, increase the effect of those structures, and throw them into view from constantly varying points. The very uniform colour of the stone used for the house-, the Craigleith, and the extreme, nay, almost fatiguing regularity of the fronts, tend, however, to monotony, and, coupled with the absence of bustle, give an air of solemnity to parts of the New Town in some cases more impressive than pleasing.—*The Builder.*

Seventeen Arabs have just quitted the Chateau of Amboise (France), to return to Africa. They proceeded to Marseilles and from thence to Oran Among these Arabs is an old man, 100 years of age, the uncle of Abd-el-Kader. One of them has been so initiated in French manners and customs, as to be a very accomplished dancer of the polka.

IRELAND.—A letter from Dublin of the 20th March has the following:—

The emigration in progress since the opening of the spring has been very considerable, although by no means equal to that of last year, when the agricultural population seemed to be affected by a complete mania. The chief cause of the decrease at present is the renewed confidence in the potato, now cultivated to as great an extent as at any former period. Besides, there is a manifest improvement in the condition of the rural population in various districts of the south and west, owing to the cheapness and abundance of food, and the increased employment in spring work in all quarters, and there is, therefore, less anxiety among the peasantry to "try their fortune in America.",

Everybody is amazed (says the Clare Journal) at the immense quantities of potatoes which have been for some time past pouring into market. It should be remembered that this abundance is now to be witnessed in Clare, the county which suffered most from wide-spread pauperism and destitution during the last winter. It is now admitted, on all hands, that potatoes are not only abundant but of excellent quality; they are sold at comparatively moderate prices. There is, however, a very active business in emigration at the leading Irish ports north and south, although the people are not going off in such swarms as in previous years.

Respecting the progress of spring work, the accounts from all quarters are exceedingly gratifying, and Kerry, in particular, is described as having made wonderful progress.

The Cork market shows a return for 1849 of the butter sold—341,630 firkins—an increase over the previous year of 14,300.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.—A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Leonard R. Coombes, and Benjamin Beveridge, Esquires to be Justices of the Common Pleas.

A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Leonard R. Coombes, Benjamin Beveridge, Charles A. Hammond, Henry Baird, Wm. Hallett, Richard Randolph Ketchum, Peter C. Amiraux, John Keaton, Vitel Tibideau, Francis Rice, and Leon Bellefeur, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace.

Francis E. Beckwith, Esquire, to be High Sheriff.

William T. Wilmot, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace and of the Common Pleas, and Registrar of Deeds and Wills.

William M. Maclauchlan, Esquire, to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates, and Deputy Treasurer.

Andrew W. Rainsford, Esquire, to be Registrar of Probates and Coroner.

John Emmerson, Esquire, to be a Coroner.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 2d April, 1850.

The following persons to be Supervisors of the several Great Roads undermentioned, for the ensuing year:—

Robert S. Matthew,—Saint John to Hayward's Mills; Belisle to Saint John; Saint John to Quaco.
Silas C. Charters,—Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line.
Thomas T. Smith,—Fredericton to Yorkshire Tavern, Nerepis Road.
George Anderson.—Saint John to Saint Andrews.
Asa Dow and James K. Tupper,—Fredericton to Woodstock.
Alexander Goodfellow.—Fredericton to Newcastle
Gilbert Williams.—Nerepis to Gagetown.
David Crocker,—Richibucto to Chatham; Newcastle to Bathurst; Bathurst to Bellefonte; Bellefonte to Metis Road.
John Welling.—Dorchester to Shediac; Shediac to Petitcodiac.
William Chandler.—Shediac to Richibucto
Nathaniel Hubbard,—Fredericton to Finger Board.
James Fairweather.—Hampton to Belisle
Isaac Gross and John McAlman.—Salisbury to Harvey
George Oulton,—Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.—The Eighth Lecture of this course will be delivered this (*Tuesday*) evening, in the Germain Street Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. John Irvine.

Subject—*The Bible a System of Ethics.*

The Services will commence at half past 7 o'clock

☞ The Mail for England, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, To-morrow (Wednesday,) evening, at 8 o'clock.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Brock Carter, Esquire, 1st Royal Regiment, to Mary Isabella, youngest daughter of Captain John Reed, of this City.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. W. J. Brunswick Marter, to Miss Eliza A. Leonard, a lineal descendant from the late Colonel Leonard, both of this City.

On the 3d inst., by the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, Mr. William Donahoey, Branch Pilot, to Miss Margaret Cormody, both of this City.

At Petersville, (Q. C.,) on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Bartholomew, Mr. Joseph Vincent, of Greenwich, King's County, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Darrangh, of the former place.

At the same place, on the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. George Inch, to Mary Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Woods, all of Petersville.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Wm. Jaffrey, Mr. James Burchill, of Fredericton, to Miss Charlotte M., eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Segee, of Lincoln.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, the Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, M. L. C., aged 60 years. Mr. J. was the fifth son of the late Hugh Johnston, Esquire, and was born at Grimross Neck, Queen's County.

On Friday morning, Mr. Evan Zalmon Wheeler, in the 35th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, of consumption, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, in the 25th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 14th April, at his residence in Sewell-street, James Peters, Esquire, aged 73 years.—Funeral To-morrow, (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock.

On Thursday morning, in the Parish of Portland, Harriet, daughter of Mr. Edward Carr, aged three years and four months.

At the Nashwaak, on the 6th inst., Donald McDonald, aged 105 years. This is the last survivor of those who settled on the Nashwaak, belonging to Her Majesty's 42d Regiment.

At Boston, on the 31 inst., of Typhus Fever, Mr. William Wallace, aged 23 years, lately of this City, leaving a young widow and several relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Cutler, State of Maine, suddenly, Mr. Joseph Henderson, in the 75th year of his age. He was formerly an accredited Baptist Minister, and preached in this Province.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Brig Gleaner, Fuller, Liverpool, 45—John Kinnear, general cargo.
Schr. Ort. Nichols, Halifax, 12—James Clarke, sugar.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Bolyea, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandize.
Thursday—Barque Susan, Marshall, Savannah, 21—T.M. Smith, ballast.
Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland, 24 hours—James Whitney, passengers and merchandize.
Brig Clarence, Armstrong, New York, 10—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.
Friday—Brigt. Juverna, Reed, Trinidad de Cuba, 30—Lawrence & Raymond, molasses and sugar.
Saturday—Barque Palestine, Leonard, Virginia, 9—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.
Brig Charlotte, McMann, Guayama, (P. R.,) 23—Master, molasses.
Schr. Columbine, Tilley, Philadelphia, 8—Allison & Spurr, flour.
Columbine, Crosby, Boston, 3—Garrison & Marsters, naval stores.
Monday—Brig Zenobia, (250) Carey, Liverpool, 40—Geo. Thomas, salt.
This Morning—Brig Charles McLauchlan, Cann, Boston, 8—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

April 11th—Barque Edina, Simpson, Sunderland, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; brigt. Bream, Robinson, Barbados, boards, scantling, &c.—J. & T. Robinson; schr. Echo, McMullin, New York, scantling—J. V. Troop. 12th—Barque Albion, Turner, Galway, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.; brig Albert, Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, deals, boards and pickets—N. S. Demill; schr. Richmond, Pangbourn, Boston, scantling—John Mahoney. 13th—Brig Liddell, Richardson, Belfast, deals—Allison & Spurr; barque Heroine, Meldrum, Penarth Roads, timber and deals—John Robertson; schr. Albert, Elder, New York, plaster and scantling.
15th—Ship Britannia, Simpson, Hull, timber and deals; schr. Herald, Wright, Newburyport, boards and scantling.

Schr. Claimont, Betts, of and from this port, for California, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 19th Feb., in 75 days—all well.

Brigt. Paraguay, Comish, of and from this port, arrived at Rio Janeiro, 27th January, and was to sail on the 30th for Buenos Ayres.

Barque Teal, Gray, of and from this port, for San Francisco, (out five months,) arrived at Valparaiso on the 25th Feb.—all well.

Barque Rory O'More, three months and two days from Quebec, for California, arrived at Valparaiso 14th Feb.

Spoken, Feb. 16th, lat. 29 S., lon. 31 35, barque Frederick, of St. John, from Rio Janeiro, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Arrived at Mobile, March 19th, ship Favorite, Pickance, London.—At New York, ship America, Dunn, Liverpool; schr. Alert, Cassie, St. John; 8th, brigt. British Queen, Brown, do.—At Boston, 8th, schr. Marie Reformisie, Lapointe, do.—At Bristol, 4th, Lexington, do.

Cleared at Mobile, 30th March, ship William Vail, Wishart, Quebec.—At Savannah, April 2d, ship Queen Pomare, Wiseman, Liverpool.

Sailed from New York, April 7th, ship Catherine, Laverty, Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, 9th, barque Colony, Weatherburn, St. John.—At Halifax, 11th, schr. William, Hames, St. John.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately,—

The well finished and commodious HOUSE, and premises, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate in *Elliott Row.*—a healthy and pleasant residence. There is a beautiful garden, a splendid well of water in the yard, a good barn and other out-houses. The premises are every way adapted for a genteel family residence.—Rent very low. For further particulars please apply to Mrs. ANN NOWLAN, on the premises.
St. John, April 16 h, 1850.

TO LET, From 1st May next:

Four commodious Dwelling HOUSES in Sheffield-street, Lower Cove, with Barns, wood houses, out-houses, &c attached.—Possession given immediately, if required. Enquire at the Office of C. W. STOCKTON, Esquire, or to
April 16. 1850.—4w. WM. HUGHSON.

Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Coals, &c.

By the "*Gleaner,*" from Liverpool—

100 BOXES I C Charcoal TIN,
30 do. D C do.
20 boxes I X do.
10 boxes I X X do.
72 bundles No. 22, SHEET IRON,
58 bundles " 24, ditto,
40 bundles " 26, ditto,
15 chaldrons Liverpool HOUSE COAL,
100 bags assorted sizes CUT NAILS,
25 [illegible] TOBACCO PIPES,
[illegible] HAMS,
40 kegs MUSTARD and GINGER,
15 boxes Poland STARCH.

—ALSO—

Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bath Brick, Sulphur, Pearl Sago, Servants' Friend, Queen's Blue, Cream of Tartar, Sweet Oil, and Common Corks.—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 16. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Starch, Mustard and Ginger.

Ex Brig 'Gleaner,' from Liverpool:—

50 BOXES London STARCH;
50 kegs MUSTARD;
25 kegs Ground GINGER.—For Sale by
April 16. H. G. KINNEAR.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I am prepared to pay off COUNTY DEBT DEBENTURE, No. 2, and ALMS HOUSE DEBENTURE, No. 26,—and that Interest on the same will cease on the 1st day of May next. I. L. BEDELL,
April 1st, 1850. *County Treasurer.*

At a Common Council of the City of Saint John, held on 4th April, 1850:

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

[*Extract from the Minutes.*]
GEORGE WHEELER,
Common Clerk.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

THE Deputy Post Master General is desirous of effecting some better arrangement for the conveyance of Her Majesty's MAILS, during the Summer season, between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, by the *River route*, if the same can be done at a reasonable expense.

Tenders are invited, therefore, specifying the rate, per season, at which the above Mails can be conveyed six times weekly each way.

The Deputy Post Master General will be prepared to make his arrangements to suit, as much as possible, the arrangements of the Contractor, for the Steamboat; but it is to be understood that the service must be performed *uniformly*, at the appointed hours every morning,—or every evening,—or every morning and evening, as the arrangement may be; and should the Contract Boat be unable to run, from any accident, or from any other cause, the Contractor will be expected to forward the Mails by the Land route.

Any further information which may be desired can be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to the Deputy Post Master General.

—ALSO—

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of Her Majesty's MAILS, once per week each way, during the Summer season, between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, via the *Nerepis Road*, on such days of the week and at such hours, as the Deputy Post Master General may from time to time direct.

Tenders for the above services will be received at this Office until SATURDAY the 27th instant, at noon, after which time none can be noticed. If both services are tendered for by the same party, the amounts must be stated separately.

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood, that persons tendering for the above services will have no claim whatever upon the Legislature, for any, the smallest remuneration, over and above the amount named in the Tender.

J HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Saint John, 16th April, 1850.

[St. John and Fredericton papers.]

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by the Assistant Commissary General, at St. John, New Brunswick, until THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following Commissariat Supplies, viz:—

FLOUR.

400 Barrels of United States scratched superfine or Canada fine Wheat Flour,—to be delivered at the Queen's Magazine, St. John, N. B., as follows:—200 barrels on or before the 31st May next, and the remaining 200 barrels on or before the 31st August following. Each barrel to contain 196lbs. nett, to be free from grit, or any bad taste, fresh and sweet, and warranted to keep good for *nine* months from the day of delivery.

COALS.

450 Chaldrons, viz.:—395 chaldrons at Saint John, 40 at Saint Andrews, and 15 at Partridge Island; the 15 chaldrons at Partridge Island to be delivered previously to the 31st May; the 40 at Saint Andrews, and 195 at Saint John, before the 31st August next,—and the remaining 200 chaldrons at St. John, by the 31st October following.—The Coals to be of the best quality of Newcastle, Liverpool, or Sydney screened, and to be delivered and piled in the Queen's Fuel Yards at St. John, Partridge Island, and St. Andrews.

All further particulars, &c. concerning the terms and conditions of the Contracts, and the penalties annexed to each, will be furnished on application at the Commissariat Office, as also Blank Forms of Tender—as manuscript will not be received.

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

Commissariat Office, St. John, N. B.
April 16th, 1850.

To Arrive.

Per ship '*Olive,*' from Liverpool—

8 CASKS PAINTS, containing Kegs White Lead; Black, Green, Red, Blue, Yellow and Stone Colour Paints, Tins patent Dried and Thumb Blue.

Per *Lisbon*, from London—

5 casks, containing: White Lead, Black, Green, and Yellow PAINTS;
4 casks Boiled and Raw OIL;
5 tons OAKUM; 2 bundles Pump LEATHER;

—IN STORE—

50 barrels Riggers TAR; 25 do. *PITCH;*
40 do. *VINEGAR,* (Mathews);
120 do. Superfine FLOUR; 30 tubs BUTTER.

—IN BOND—

100 barrels NAVY and PILOT BREAD;
10 do Extra Clear PORK;
15 do Prime PORK; 20 do *MESS BEEF;*
40 do *FLOUR.* GEO. THOMAS,
April 16. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

St. John, 6th April, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will take place on TUESDAY the seventh day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year.

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, *President.*

Bank of New-Brunswick,

St. John, 2d April, 1850.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 31st March, 1850, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 30th instant.

By order of the Board,
R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

Bank of New-Brunswick,

St. John, 2d April, 1850.

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 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS LEAVITT, *President.*

New Prints and Bonnets.

Just received and for Sale:

6 CASES Fancy and Mourning Cotton printed CALICOES;
1 case Florence BONNETS;
2 cases Embossed Queen ditto.
JOHN KINNEAR.
April 9. *Prince Wm. Street*

Field and Garden Seeds.

Daily expected per *Ann* and *Sophia* from the Clyde;

A LARGE Supply of Field and GARDEN SEEDS of every variety, and warranted fresh and of best quality.—For sale by
April 9. JARDINE & CO.

Pilot and Navy Bread.

On hand—*of domestic manufacture*—

PILOT and NAVY BREAD of best quality. For sale by
April 9. JARDINE & CO.

To Arrive per CUBA:

33 BRLS. MESS BEEF, } In Bond for
25 do. Prime PORK, } Ship Stores;
2 Casks Sugar Cured HAMS.

Landing per 'Echo'—
50 barrels Riggers' TAR; 25 do. PITCH.
GEORGE THOMAS,
April 9. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

SHIP GILDING,

OF all descriptions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, at a great reduction from former prices, at the Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory, Germain Street.

Figure Heads painted and gilt, Stern and Bow Boards lettered, in carved gilt, and plain letters, &c. &c. &c POTTER & CO.

Sales by Auction.

DRY GOODS SALE

CONTINUED.

The Subscribers will Continue their Sale of Valuable DRY GOODS,

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) 17th day of April, commencing at 10 o'clock, without reserve, will be offered—

RICH SATINS and Fancy NECK TIES,
Do. Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
Black and White CRAPES; OIL SILK,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PADDING,
Watered and Damask MOREENS, FURNITURES,
STAIR CARPETING, UMBRELLAS,
A general assortment of Youths, Ladies, and Gents. GLOVES,
Ladies' SHAWLS, SCARFS, and HKFS.,
Brown HOLLANDS, Irish LINEN, and DIAPER,
Linen Damask *TABLE CLOTH,*
Marseilles *QUILTS,* Counterpanes, and Sheets,
MUSLINS, Habit Shirts, Rich LACES,
Linen THREAD, BATTING, STATIONERY,
Writing DESKS, and WORK BOXES, and other Goods.

April 16. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

GOODS by Auction,

WITHOUT LIMIT.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) and THURSDAY, (instead of Monday and Tuesday, as previously advertised) each day beginning at 11 o'clock:

250 PIECES New PRINTED CALICOES;
300 yards fine and superfine Wool CARPETS;
1 piece of Brussels ditto;
15 pieces CLOTH;
3 cases new and handsome BONNETS;
100 dozen assorted LOCKS;
50 gross HEEL and TOE PLATES;
50 dozen assorted LOOKING GLASSES;
20 crates TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, &c.;
40 gross *SIDE COMBS;*
ALSO:—20 barrels SUGAR;
5 hhds. TREACLE, Sugar House Molasses;
50 brls. and half-brls. Ship and Pilot BREAD;
20 do. Sugar and Soda BISCUIT;
10 do. *BLACKING;*
10 do. TURPENTINE and VARNISH;
50 kegs Col'd PAINTS;
4 brls. LARD OIL;
8 tierces RICE.

☞ Printed Catalogues for each day's Sale will be prepared. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 16. *Prince Wm Street*

STARCH,

Mustard, Ginger, Barley, &c.

AT AUCTION.

Just landed, per "*Gleaner,*" from Liverpool, and will be sold on *MONDAY NEXT,* 22d instant, at 11 o'clock in the morning:

50 BOXES best London blue STARCH,
50 kegs fresh fine MUSTARD,
25 kegs fresh ground GINGER.

Also.—immediately afterwards:—
10 brls. Pot BARLEY; 15 brls. OATMEAL,
20 brls. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
2 tierces, 5 barrels and 20 boxes and kegs SALERATUS,
20 boxes best domestic Mould CANDLES,
100 barrels Richmond NAVY BREAD,
25 ditto ditto No. 1, PILOT ditto,
50 bags NAVY BREAD,
50 packages Sugar, Soda, and Water BISCUIT,
20 boxes best American Premium STARCH,
20 dozen Painted PAILS,
20 boxes Cuba CIGARS,
5 bags Race GINGER,
100 bags TABLE ROCK SALT,
10 bags Castana NUTS and FILBERTS,
100 bags WHITING, 5 casks Washing SODA,
5 casks Green Copperas, 1 hhd. Lamp Black,
10 kegs Dried CURRANTS,
50 reams Letter PAPER.
April 16. H. G. KINNEAR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

Ladies' Shoe Store,

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

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

As the large balance of ROOM PAPERS now on hand in the Corner Store cannot be removed without very great inconvenience, the whole will be offered for Sale during this Month, *AT ONE HALF THE FORMER PRICES*—all persons who wish to paper their Houses at a very Cheap rate, will now have a good opportunity to do so.
February 5, 1850. S. K. FOSTER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 2s. Sterling,

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE;

OR How to Live and What to Live for; with ample rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; together with Instructions for securing Perfect Health, Longevity, and that sterling state of Happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is a vast deal of good sense in this little volume. The rules relating to the important operation of eating are admirable. The moral rules are as good as the physical, and the writer is well entitled to be heard."—*Lancet Advt.*

"The work before us is written in a plain manly style, and the information which it contains is connected with all matters relating to health and diet, is of an extremely valuable and useful kind."—*Sunday Times.*

"A little book abounding in sound, sensible, and practical advice for the management of health from infancy to old age. The writer's instructions are eminently judicious. This is a manual which every household should possess, and which young and old will read with profit."—*Critic.*

"Here we have sure and practical rules laid down for adoption, which, if followed accurately, will tend to the comfort, if not to the longevity of life. As a manual for general use, it is so prepared as to avoid everything that is obnoxious, whilst treating upon topics requisite to be considered"—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

"The design of this essay is extremely laudable, it being intended to promote a most useful and important study—the study of diet and morals—which is at present too much neglected. There are scattered through the work several useful and important observations."—*Weekly Times.*

Sold by Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co., St. John, N. B.; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.—Price 2s. sterling. 2d April, 1850.—6w.

TO RENT,

From first May next,—

ONE double OFFICE in Brick Building, North side Market Square.—Apply to J. & H. FOTHERBY.
March 5, 1850.

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next,

STORE No. 2, St. Stephen's Buildings, *King's Square.*—Apply to JOSEPH STEPHENSON,
April 5. *Queen's Square.*

Redfern's "Pill for Grumblers":

A POLITICAL POEM,

May be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. Chubb & Co., McMillan, Nelson and O'Brien

SELLING AT

REDUCED PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY,

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

J. & J. HEGAN

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

Scotch Oatmeal, Barley, &c, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

6 BARRELS Ayrshire OATMEAL,
15 brls. "fine seconds" and "seconds"
SCOTCH BARLEY.
2 Caroteels CURRANTS, new
5 Brls. Lexia RAISINS, do.
1 Case Turkey FIGS, do.
2 Brls. and 1 box Cheshire and Chedder CHEESE,
1 Case Jordan ALMONDS, shelled,
1 Do. Windsor SOAP, Brown,
1 Cask Blue VITRIOL.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 19. *Market Square.*

SALT!

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

Heavy Navy Canvas, & Sail Twine.

THE Subscriber offers at very low prices, an Invoice of Heavy Navy Canvas, of very excellent quality; 1 package Bi-bread Sail Twine.

—ALSO—

3 cases of first quality LINEN THREAD, assorted Nos.; 1 bale Blue Flannels and Serges.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 5. *North Mkt. Wharf.*

BRUNSWICK

SHOE STORE,

Cheap Corner, Germain Street.

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

☞ Please observe that the above were made to our order, by one of the first Establishments in England, and are a part of the same Stock which proved so well sewed to our customers last FALL. Women's Leather SLIPPERS at 1s. 9d. per pair. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
February 5th, 1850.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

SAINT JOHN, 19th October, 1849.

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

QUEBEC,
THREE RIVERS,
SHERBROOKE, and
STANSTEAD,
G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Flewwelling & Reading,

No. 10, King-street.

Have on hand from London:—

25 HHDS. *Martell's* Dark and PALE BRANDY; 15 do. GENEVA;
2 do. Wine VINEGAR;
3 tierces Loaf SUGAR;
40 kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
5 cwt. do. STARCH;
40 doz. PICKLES—assorted;
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES;
2 cases CASSIA; 2 bls NUTMEGS;
1 sack CLOVES.

In Store, per late arrivals:—
80 chests Congo TEA, English Importation;
10 do. Souchong do., very superior;
46 hhds. MOLASSES;
4 hhds. and 10 qr. casks Port & Sherry WINE
5 hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
30 bags Java COFFEE; 15 do. PEPPER;
7 cases CURRANTS; 10 brls. Cider Vinegar;
50 boxes TOBACCO.

Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Salt, Castor Oil, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Black Lead, Lampblack, Lamp Oil, &c., &c.—For Sale at lowest market rates.
November 6.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per "*Lisbon,*" from London, and "*Snowdon*" from Liverpool, part of their *FALL STOCK,* consisting of:

PILOT, Beaver, and BROAD CLOTHS;
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and CASSIMERES;
Superfine Double Mill'd Drab KERSEYS;
FLANNELS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, and Serges;
4, 5-8, and 5-4 Fancy Printed COTTONS;
Black and Coloured Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Courges, Orleans, Mohairs, Ginghams, &c.;
Gros de Naps, SATINS, and SATINETTS;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and NETTS;
FUFS in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Victorines, Cuffs, &c., &c.;
Silk Ribbon VELVETS in all colours;
Gimps, Fringes, Fancy Worsted Braids, and Cloths TRIMMINGS Oct ber 24

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 20s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

Paper Hangings, Wooden Ware, &c.

Received and for Sale—

3000 PIECES assorted PAPER HANGINGS, handsome patterns.
ALSO—12 children's Willow Waggons,
Nests of TUBS and KEELERS,
Butter Scoops and Stamps,
CYLINDER and DASH CHURNS,
PICTURE and SAW FRAMES,
CLOTHES and Market BASKETS,
Brooms, Brushes, Bed Cords, Door Mats, Willow Chairs, Clothes Pins and Piggins; 6 boxes French SOAP. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 2. *Prince Wm.-street.*

Window Glass.

Ex Barque '*Princess,*' from Liverpool—

150 BOXES best SHEET WINDOW GLASS, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 12x16. This article is uncommonly thick, straight, and clear of specks.—Builders will find it to their advantage to call. For Sale by
March 19. H. G. KINNEAR.

HARDWARE!

4th DECEMBER, 1849.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per *Olive,* from Liverpool, a further supply in their line, amongst which are—

SHOT, SHEET LEAD, HORSE and OX NAILS, Japan'd COAL SCOOPS, Iron SPARROW-BILLS, Hook and Eye, and PLATE HINGES, WHIP THONGS, Wove WIRE, Coffin Mounting, Glass Paper, Mortice LOCKS, with white furniture, Coach Wrenches, Brass Cabin Hooks, Locks, Butt Hinges, Rack Pulleys and Roller Ends, and a variety of Small Wares, which, with their stock on hand, will be sold as low as at any other Establishment in the City.

HATS! HATS!!

Spring Style for 1850.

THE Subscribers having received the Fashionable Spring Blocks, are now busily engaged in making up Fashionable Satin, Moleskin, and Angola HATS, which they are prepared to dispose of at *very low rates.* On hand, and constantly making up, Cloth CAPS, of the most Fashionable styles. HATS and CAPS made to order at short notice. Old Hats repaired.

Cash and the highest prices paid for Chipp FURS. C. D. EVERETT & SON
March 26.

Molasses.

Now landing, and for sale by the subscribers, bond, or duty paid, at lowest rates—

59 CASKS bright Cardenas MOLASSES—new crop.

On Consignment—76 sides Heavy Sole LEATHER.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
April 2. *No. 10, King-street.*

Matches.

Per '*Delta,*' from Philadelphia, the Subscriber has received a few Cases comprising—

50 GROSS in Wood Boxes,
100 do. in two descriptions of Papers, and 100 gross in Cards.—For Sale by
April 2. H. G. KINNEAR.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

23d February, 1850.

THE Subscribers beg to say they are opening a splendid STOCK of new

Fancy Silks and Satins.

ALSO, a large and varied assortment of Ladies new

DRESS MATERIALS,

New Styles in Long and Square SHAWLS
BROAD CLOTHS in every shade and quality
BEAVER, PILOT, and PETERSHAMS;
Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Canada Cloth
A splendid assortment of *VELVETS* and *SATIN VESTINGS;*
HOSIERY and GLOVES, in variety; which will be Sold at reduced prices for *CASH ONLY!*
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

VICTORIA BOOK STORE AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

King Street, St. John, N. B.

V. H. NELSON

OFFERS for sale at the above Establishment an extensive assortment of School BOOKS and STATIONERY;
Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books;
A large collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Works;
Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers;
Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils;
Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape;
Parchment, Inks, and Ink Powders, Slates;
Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books;
Picture Frames;
Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials;
Fulton's and Knight's Pronouncing Dictionaries.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The latest and best editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces.
Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books;
Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies;
Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c;
Maps of the British Provinces in North America;
Plans of the City and Harbour;
Fancy Bibles and Testaments, Catholic Prayer Books, &c. &c. Feb. 19.

To the Friends and Correspondents

OF THE LATE

Mr

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

A Law to regulate Auctioneers, Tavern Keepers, Pedlars, Cartmen, Coachmen, and Porters, in the City of Saint John, and to provide for the Granting of Licenses to certain Traders, and other persons, in the said City.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

XIII. *And be it Ordained*, That no person whosoever shall hawk, carry about, and offer for sale in any street, lane, alley, square, wharf, or on enclosed ground, within the City of Saint John, nor enter into any shop, house, or outhouse, within the said City, to offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, (provisions only excepted,) without License first had and obtained from the Mayor of the said City for the time being.

XIV. *And be it Ordained*, That the Mayor of the said City for the time being, shall have power to grant Licenses from time to time, under the Common Seal of the said City, to such persons as he shall think fit, (being Freemen of the said City) to License them, and every of them, to act as Hawkers and Pedlars within the said City, and that it shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said City for the time being, to ask, demand, and receive for every such License by him to be granted as aforesaid, the sum of Twenty Pounds, which said sum shall be for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, and that each and every License so granted shall continue and be in force for any time agreed upon, not exceeding one year from the granting thereof, and no longer. Provided always, nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to grant License to any Mechanic, being a Freeman and Inhabitant of the City, to hawk and offer for sale any article or articles, the produce of his own labour, for the sum of Ten Shillings.

XV. *And be it Ordained*, That no person whosoever, without having such License as aforesaid in force, shall at any time act as a Hawker or Pedlar, or hawk or carry about and offer for sale within the said City of Saint John, the liberties or precincts thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise, (except provisions as aforesaid,) under the penalty of Forty Shillings for every time such person shall offend or act contrary hereto in any respect.

CARTMEN AND CARTAGE.

XVI. *And be it Ordained*, That distinct and separate Licenses shall be granted annually by the Mayor for the time being for all Carts and for all Drays within the said City, and that no person shall receive a License who is not a Freeman of and resident in the said City.

XVII. *And be it Ordained*, That if any person shall drive any Cart, Dray or Sled, or other carriage for the transportation of any goods, wares or merchandise, wood or other articles or things whatsoever within the said City, for hire or wages, without being duly Licensed as aforesaid, every such person shall forfeit and pay for each and every load carried or transported, the sum of Ten Shillings, and if any person who hath been Licensed, and shall by the Mayor be deprived of his License, shall drive any cart or dray for hire or wages as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

XVIII. *And be it Ordained*, That every License to be granted as aforesaid, to any Cartman or Drayman, shall specify the number which the Cart or Dray so Licensed is to bear, and every Cartman or Drayman shall immediately cause the number of his License and the initials of his Christian and Surname to be fairly and distinctly painted with white paint on a black ground on the outside of the shaft, two feet forward of the axle, on each side of his cart or dray, and shall continue the same there painted under the penalty of Ten Shillings for every default.

XIX. *And be it Ordained*, That every Cartman shall have his cart properly fitted with a good and sufficient box, capable of containing at least twenty-four bushels, for the purpose of carting vegetables, salt, coals, or other articles required to be conveyed in a box, and shall also cause the number of his License to be fairly painted on each side of the said box, in like manner as is herein provided for carts and drays, and every cartman who shall be deficient of such a box when called on to carry articles required to be conveyed therein, shall, for each default, forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings.

XX. *And be it Ordained*, That every cart hereafter to be employed in the carrying of any goods, wares, merchandize, wood, or other articles, shall be two feet eight inches wide between the two foremost stakes or stanchions, and two feet ten inches between the two hindmost stakes or stanchions, and no more, and all the said stakes or stanchions shall be three feet nine inches high from the floor of the cart, and no higher, and every Cartman who shall, for the purpose aforesaid, use any cart of any other dimensions, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings.

XXI. *And be it Ordained*, That no Cartman, Drayman, or driver of any cart, dray, or sled, shall feed his horse or horses, animal or animals, at any of the public stands for carts or drays, or on any part of the public streets of the said City, except in and by a bag fastened to such animal, under the penalty of Five Shillings for each offence, to be paid by the owner or owners, or driver of the said cart, dray or sled.

XXII. *And be it Ordained*, That no Cartman, Drayman, or driver of any cart, dray or sled, shall discharge or unload from his cart, dray or sled, any load of Wood, Coals, or other articles or things with unnecessary force and violence, or any such Wood in any other way than along the length of the street where the same may be discharged, under the penalty of Ten Shillings for every offence.

XXIII. *And be it Ordained*, That there shall be two Public Stands for Carts in the Market Square, in King's and Queen's Wards, on the south side of the Market House, one fronting the North, the other the South, as near to the gutters or water-courses on each side as conveniently may be, and that the carts numbered from one to twenty inclusive shall have their stands fronting the North, and those from twenty-one to forty inclusive, their stands fronting the South, and any others which may be Licensed shall have their stands in such situation as the Mayor may direct; and that all carts when standing unemployed in the said Market Square, shall be drawn up and arranged in a regular manner on their respective stands, under the direction of the officer herein after mentioned, under the penalty of Five Shillings for each and every offence.

XXIV. *And be it Ordained*, That the Public Stands for Drays shall be on the North side of the said Market House, and at such other places as may be appointed by the said Mayor; that the drays numbered from one to eight inclusive, shall have their stands on the North side of the Market House, and the remainder at such places as may be appointed by the said Mayor and set forth in the License to be granted therefor, and that the said Draymen, when unemployed, shall immediately repair to their respective stands, there to be drawn up in an orderly and convenient manner, under the direction of the officer herein after mentioned; and all Cartmen and Draymen driving sleds, are to keep their sleds on the same stands respectively, as herein before appointed for carts and drays, under the penalty of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

XXV. *And be it Ordained*, That for the purpose of regulating the prices of Cartage to be taken by Cartmen, Draymen, Hand-cartmen and Public Porters, within that part of the City of Saint John lying to the Eastward of the Harbour, the same shall be divided into five Districts, as follows, viz:—

First District, to comprise all that part of the City between the South line of Pond Street and North line of Duke Street, which lies to the Westward of the East line of Mill Street, Dock Street, and that part of Prince William Street between the North line of the Brick Building formerly belonging to William Tyng Peters, (Northward of the Market Square, and the North line of Duke Street, and including King Street, to the Westward of the West line of Germain Street.

Second district, to comprise all that part of the City between the North line of Union Street and South line of Saint James' Street, which lies without or beyond the first District, to the Westward of the East line of Charlotte Street.

Third District, to comprise all that part of the City which lies without or beyond the said second District, to the Westward of the East line of Sidney Street.

Fourth District, to comprise all that part of the City lying without or beyond the said third District, to the Westward of the East line of Carmarthen Street.

Fifth District, to comprise all that part of the City lying without and beyond the said fourth District.

XXVI. *And be it Ordained*, That the rates or prices of Cartage for loading, carrying and unloading, (and housing in certain cases,) of goods, wares, merchandize, wood, and other articles, from the Market Slip, in King's and Queen's Wards, or from any other place within the limits of the said first District, to any other place within the said five several Districts, shall be as follows, that is to say:

TABLE OF RATES OF CARTAGE.

	First District.		Second District.		Third District.		Fourth District.		Fifth District.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1. For a load of Wood, containing a quarter of a Cord, - - - - - -	0	7½	0	9	0	10½	1	0	1	1½
2. For a load of Coals, containing half a Chaldron, - - - - -	1	3	1	4½	1	6	1	7½	1	9
3. For a load containing 15 bushels of Grain, Salt, Potatoes, or any other articles measured at loading or unloading, except Coals, -	0	10½	1	0	1	1½	1	3	1	4½
4. For a pipe of Wine, Gin or Brandy, and housing within the door of the first floor, -	3	0	3	1½	3	3	3	4½	3	6
5. For a puncheon of Rum, or a tierce of Sugar, from 7 to 10 cwt., and housing, -	1	6	1	7½	1	9	1	10½	2	0
6. For a puncheon of Molasses, a hhd. of Sugar of 10 cwt. or upwards, or a hhd. of Tobacco, and housing, - - - -	2	0	2	1½	2	3	2	4½	2	6
7. For a hhd. or puncheon of Cider, or a load of Dried Fish of 15 cwt., or a common load of household goods, and storing, -	1	3	1	4½	1	6	1	7½	1	9
8. For a load of Shingles, Hoop Poles, Staves, Heading, Treenails, Smoked Fish in boxes, Salmon in kids, Dry Goods, or two half hhds. of Lime, or a hhd. or crate of Earthenware, or 2 tierces of Earthenware, a hhd. of dried Fish, or 2 tierces Coffee, or quantity in bags, not exceeding 12 cwt., or a load containing 6 bls. Flour, or 3 bls. Sugar, Fish Beef, Pork, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine or Cider, or half a ton of Iron, or the same quantity of Cordage in coils, not exceeding 4 cwt., or a load of any other articles not herein mentioned, -	0	9	0	10½	1	0	1	1½	1	3
9. For a 63 gallon cask of Wine, Rum, Gin, Brandy, Molasses or Porter, or for a load of Sand, Gravel or Stones, or a load of 4 barrels of any Spirituous Liquor or Molasses, -	1	0	1	1½	1	3	1	4½	1	6
10. For Cables and Cordage in coils above 4 cwt., or if to coil, per ton, or for Hay, loose, per ton, - - - - - - - -	5	0	5	3	5	6	5	9	6	0
11. For Hay, screwed, per ton, - -	2	6	2	8	2	10	3	0	3	2
12. For Bricks, per thousand, - -	4	0	4	3	4	6	4	9	5	0
13. For Lumber, per thousand feet, -	3	0	3	3	3	6	3	9	4	0
14. For the cartage of any article or articles, not exceeding half a load, - - - -	0	6	0	7½	0	9	0	10½	1	0

XXVII. *And be it Ordained*, That for the cartage or carriage of any of the before mentioned articles from one place to another within the same District, the rates or prices of cartage shall be the same as are hereinbefore provided for the first District above mentioned, and for the cartage or carriage of any of the said articles from any one District to another District next adjoining, the rates or prices of cartage shall be the same as are herein before provided for the second District; and for the cartage or carriage of any of the said articles from any one District to another not next adjoining, the rates or prices shall be the same as are herein before provided for the third, fourth and fifth Districts respectively, that is to say,—if one District intervenes, the rates or prices for the third; if two, the rates or prices for the fourth: and if three, the rates or prices for the fifth.

XXVIII. *And be it Ordained*, That if any Cartman or Drayman shall ask, demand, receive, take or exact any greater rate or rates, price or prices, than are above mentioned and limited, for loading, carrying and unloading, (and housing in certain cases, as before expressed,) any goods, wares, merchandize, wood or other articles as aforesaid, he shall, on conviction thereof, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, be by the said Mayor suspended from being a Cartman or Drayman immediately after such conviction, (if before the said Mayor,) or otherwise, immediately after a Certificate of such conviction shall be transmitted to the said Mayor; and such Cartman or Drayman shall also forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings. And further, if any Cartman or Drayman shall ask or demand from any person any greater rate or price for the transportation of any article or articles herein before mentioned, than is above provided and allowed therefor, he shall not be entitled to recover any compensation for such service.

XXIX. *And be it Ordained*, That if any Cartman or Drayman shall neglect or refuse to cart, or be employed with his horse and cart, or dray, for any person when called on, (unless he be then actually otherwise employed,) such Cartman or Drayman shall, for every such offence, be liable to the penalty of Ten Shillings.

XXX. *And be it Ordained*, That whenever the horse and cart or dray of any Cartman or Drayman shall be drawn up at their respective stands in the Market Square, or at any other stand for carts or drays, every such Cartman or Drayman shall be deemed and taken to be unemployed.

XXXI. *And be it Ordained*, That no dray shall be turned round on, or be placed across either of the Wharves on the North or South sides of the Market Slip, in King's and Queen's Wards, except at the Western extremities thereof, under the penalty of Ten Shillings for each and every offence.

XXXII. *And be it Ordained*, That if any Cartman or Drayman shall overload his cart or dray, or shall treat his horse or horses with cruelty, he shall forfeit and pay, for each and every offence, the sum of Twenty Shillings.

XXXIII. *And be it Ordained*, That no Cartman or Drayman shall drive, or permit his horse or horses in any cart or dray, or in any sled or sleigh, to go faster than a moderate trot in any of the streets, highways, or public squares within this City, or shall go otherwise than on a walk, on the Wharves on either side of the Market Slip, or in turning the corner of any street in King's or Queen's Ward, or in crossing any part of the Market Square in King's or Queen's Ward, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings for each and every offence.

XXXIV. *And be it Ordained*, That if any person not duly Licensed as is hereby provided for, shall drive any cart, dray, sled or other carriage, having any letters or figures painted or placed thereon, similar to those required by this Law to be painted on the carts or drays of the Licensed Cartmen or Draymen, or shall use or occupy with a cart, dray, sled, or other carriage any part of either of the Public Stands for carts or drays within this City, such person shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings.

XXXV. *And be it Ordained*, That some fit and proper person shall be annually appointed by the Mayor of the said City as Superintendant of carts and drays, whose duty it shall be to see that the carts and drays, when unemployed, are drawn up in regular order on their respective stands, as directed in and by this Ordinance, and also that the other provisions of this Law relating to carts and drays are duly observed, and such Superintendant shall report to the Mayor every violation thereof which may come to his knowledge, under the penalty of Ten Shillings for every neglect and default.

XXXVI. *And be it Ordained*, That all and every the before mentioned regulations for carts and drays shall be construed to extend to sleds, when in use, in like manner as to carts and drays.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, April 7.

There was a variety of business transacted. The principal things we notice. Mr. Ritchie called upon Mr. Partelow to bring forward his statement respecting the *Savings' Bank* deficiency, amounting to £2590. Mr. Partelow promised obedience in a few days. He said the times were hard, and it was hard to distress persons still in arrears.

Mr. Gilbert was glad that something was to be done with regard to the mysterious affairs of the Savings' Bank. The hon. Provincial Secretary said that distress prevailed, and that delinquents had to be indulged. Too much of this indulgence existed. In former times a man would be hanged for a shilling; but now any person can embezzle £3000 with impunity; and instead of being hanged, or brought to account, he must be nursed.

A number of motions were moved in Supply: but very little money was granted. A motion to remunerate Dr. Bayard for services at Sheldrake Island, also another for Dr. Ruddick in certain fever cases, were rejected.

The Attorney General moved that a sum of money be placed at the disposal of the Government, to conduct an exploration of the coal strata in this Province. Also rejected.

The House goes into the "State of the Province" on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

The principal business done in the House to-day was the consideration of a few Bills. In each case some discussion was called forth, but that was principally among the law members of the House. On motion of Hon. L. A. Wilmot the House went into Committee on a Bill to incorporate the N. B. Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce. This Bill provides that when the Society makes up a certain sum by subscription, it will receive double that amount from the Province. The House has been very thin to-day, many of the Members being on Committees.

Mr. Brown said there were two very important debates which had been put off from day to day. The Session, he hoped, was fast drawing to a close and he would like to see those debates disposed of. The debates were the Orange Bill and the State of the Province.

Hon. L. A. Wilmot said if no other would move in the State of the Province he would do so himself. He would name Monday for taking up the subject.

Mr. End said the House seemed to have nothing to do, yet there was a large amount of business to be disposed of; he was for going into the State of the Province at once. After some further observations it was resolved that the House go into Committee on the State of the Province, to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journals. A Bill to alter and amend the law relating to the establishment of an Alms House and public Infirmary for the City and County of St. John, passed a second reading; also a Bill to prevent the destruction of moose in the Province.

Mr. Woodward by leave, brought in a Bill to repeal the law by giving a bounty for the destruction of bears and wolves. The House went into Committee on a Bill to allow and amend the law relating to the administration of justice. A hot discussion here arose, and several of the law members attacked each other rather severely. The debate became quite personal and some members charged others with making 'bunkum' speeches. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex "*Catherine*," from London:

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

For Sale by
Dec. 25. JARDINE & CO.

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 regilt. Pictures cleaned and varnished. MAPS mounted and varnished in the neatest manner. POTTER & CO.

HARDWARE, &c.
C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per late arrivals, an assortment in the above line, which, with Goods on hand, will be sold as low as any in the market—Amongst which are

A GOOD assortment of LOCKS, LATCHES and HINGES, containing a few *American Mortice Locks* and PEARL WHITE PORCELAIN KNOBS, with SILVER PLATED Furniture.

Mineral and Glass KNOBS;

Carpenters' Patent Hall Door Rim Locks, with night keys;

GRIDDLES, Bake Ovens, Pans, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.

Wood STOVES, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Sleigh Bells, (white and yellow.)

Horse and Ox NAILS, Borax, Rasps and Files, TRACES, Ox Chains;

Cattle Ties, Halter and Dog CHAINS, Sad and Tailors' IRONS;

Cart and Waggon BOXES, Curry Combs, Wool and Horse Cards;

Scales and WEIGHTS; *American Cast Steel Shovels and Forks*; Grain Shovels, Socket do. *Sanderson's* Axe Steel;

Hoole & Co's' SAWS and MILL FILES; Vickers' FILES; CUTLERY;

Plough Moulds and Plating, Heel Plates, Tip Nails, Sparrowbills, Cut and Wrought Nails, Brads and Tacks, Block Bushes and Rivets, Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, Anvils and VICES, Steel Yards, Plate and Dish Covers, Tea TRAYS, Hearth Brushes, School Slates, Improved Japaned Coal and Hat Hooks, Cesspools, Improved Door SPRINGS, Carpet Hammers, Hand Bells, Coach WRENCHES, Joiners' BENCH HOOKS, Flush Chest Handles, Tinn'd Copper Tea Kettle Bottoms, Toy Sad Irons and Stands; Japanned Jacket LAMPS; Blind Fastenings, &c.

Daily expected, per Olive—
SHEET LEAD, SHOT, HINGES, BRASS GOODS, COAL SCOOPS, &c.
November 20.

PORK.

EX schooner *Covenant* from Boston on Consignment—5 barrels extra heavy Mess PORK; 15 do. Mess ditto; 5 do Rump do.—For sale by
Feb. 19. H. G. KINNEAR.

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 Keal, 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 they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from 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

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.

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 cure in 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.

☞ 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.

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