The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 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*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. RITCHIE to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

October 16th, 1849.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

Fresh Ground Corn Meal.

100 BAGS very superior quality CORN MEAL, ground for family use—for sale by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Dec. 18. *North Mill Wharf.*

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.—6i.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,
OCTOBER, 1849.

The subscriber has received per Brigantine *Portland*, from Boston, and schr. *London*, from New-York:—

A LARGE assortment of COOKING STOVES, of various kinds and sizes: superior Rotary Cooking Stoves; Open-front Parlor Stoves; Cylinder Stoves, and a few Drawing Room Grate Stoves.

Also—a large selection of American HARDWARE, consisting of Mortice, Rim, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, LATCHES, &c.; Rosewood, Argalls, and Glass Knobs; Rules of all kinds; Auger Screw Bitts, Screws, Axle Pullies, Glass Paper, Counter Scales, Fire Kindling, Looking Glasses, Glass Curtain Pins, Glass Lamps for burning Fluid, &c. &c.

Ex Lisbon, from London—
3 rolls SHEET LEAD, 2½ to 3 lb.
2 casks SHOT, assorted,
1 cask LEAD PIPE, 1¼ to 1½ inches.

Ex Unicorn, from Liverpool—
2 casks Tacks, Rivets, Cut & Wrought Broad Cut Tacks, &c.
1 package Shoe Thread,
1 bundle Iron Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Metal WEIGHTS,
2 crates COAL SCUTTLES,
1 cask Screws, Bolts, Cornice Slides, &c.
1 cask Block Tin Dish Covers; Tea Kettles, with and without Stands, Coffee and Tea Pots, Japanned Candlesticks, Foot-tubs, &c.
1 cask Hair Seating, Hair Sieves, Twine, assorted kinds; Brushes, Japn'd Tea-trays, &c.
1 cask Gridirons, Italian Irons, Box Irons, Coffee-mills, Sauce-pans, stock & plate Locks,
1 cask Mortice, Rim, Closet, Dead Till, Chest, and Cupboard Locks; Drop, French, and night Latches; Carpenter's Patent Hall-door Locks; Patent Latch Keys,
8 casks BRASS GOODS, of various kinds—Hinges, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, copper bell Wire, Wire Cloth, Britannia metal and German Silver Spoons, Bronzed Fenders, Percussion Caps, Steel Knitting Pins, Copper Coal Scuttles, Slop Pails, Coffin Mounting, and Skates,
1 cask CUTLERY, consisting of Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carving, Pen, Jack, and Pocket Knives; Butcher & Sheath Knives; Putty Knives; Files, Rasps, &c.
8 bundles SHOVELS.

☞ The above lot of Goods, together with the assortment formerly on hand, comprises one of the largest Stocks of Hardware in this City, and will be sold low for *Cash* or approved payment.

T. R. GORDON.

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 Bells for cattle's horns; Gridirons; Italian Irons; Sad Irons, improved make; Iron WEIGHTS and SCALES; Fire Irons; AND IRONS and Fire clogs; 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.

Window Glass, Nails, Tin, &c.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

7000 FEET 8x10 to 12x16 English Sheet GLASS,
25 Kegs 7, 8, 9 and 10 Horse NAILS,
10 do. 1¼ to 2½ inch BOAT NAILS,
20 do. 6 and 7 inch *SPIKES*,
20 boxes IC. Charcoal TIN,
20 do. DC. ditto do.
20 do. IX. ditto do.
18 bundles No. 22 *SHEET IRON*,
18 do. No. 24 do. do.

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

November 27.

Sugar, Oil, Stoves, &c.

By the Dolphin, from Boston:—

15 HHDS. Bright SUGARS,
10 brls. best Sea Elephant OIL,
2 cases Metallic India Rubber SHOES,
11 Box STOVES,
31 bundles warranted CHAIRS.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 6, 1849. *Prince Wm street*

TOBACCO.

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

36 BOXES TOBACCO—8s., assorted brands;
Daily expected per Dolphin—
19 cases Bright SUGAR,
20 do prime MOLASSES.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Nov. 6 *No. 10, King street.*

The Garland.

THE CHILD AND THE DEW DROPS.

"Oh! father, dear father, why pass they away,
The dew-drops that sparkle at dawn of the day,
That glitter'd like stars in the light of the moon.
Oh! why are the dew-drops dissolving so soon?

Does the sun in his wrath chase their brightness away,
As though nothing that's lovely might live for a day?
The moonlight had faded, the flowers still remain,
But the dew-drops had shrunk in their petals again;
Oh! father, dear father, why pass they away,
The dew-drops that sparkled at dawn of the day?"

"My child," said the father, "look up to the skies,
Behold that bright rainbow—those beautiful dyes;
There—there are the dew-drops in glory re-set,
'Mid the jewels of heaven they are glittering yet.

Then are we not taught by each beautiful ray,
To mourn not earth's fair things, though passing away;
For though youth of its beauty and brightness be riven,
All that withers on earth blooms more sweetly in heaven.
Look up," said the father, "look up to the skies,
Hope sits on the wings of those beautiful dyes."

Alas! for the father—how little knew he,
That the words he had spoken prophetic would be,
That the beautiful cherub—the star of his day,
Was even then like the dew-drops, dissolving away;
Oh, sad was the father, when low in the skies,
The rainbow again spread his beautiful dyes,
And then he remembered the maxims he'd given,
And thought of his child and the dew-drops in heaven.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Annual Exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, September 13, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—One of the first lessons a European has to learn after he has landed on the shores of this new world, is to dispossess his mind of all those associations, rich and rare, with which the history of past ages has connected the names of remarkable places. In passing through New England it was my fortune to stop at towns and villages called by names long familiar to my ears—the sounds of which seemed to say "in a few hours or minutes you will arrive again at your own home and hearth."

But in travelling from Albany to this place, I have met with people fresh from Troy—I have come through Utica and Rome—and from the lips of children have heard of other mighty cities which our earliest European lessons clothe in the hoar of remote antiquity, and illumine with the glory of immortal deeds. In the desire thus to connect your new towns with the recollection of famous actions, I would read an adoration of the actions themselves, and secret aspirations after similar renown.

In the old world I have just left, there exists an ancient Syracuse, rich in all those bounties of heaven, which especially favour the husbandman—a genial and sunny clime—clear, blue skies, balmy air, and never failing dews—a soil fertile in oil and wine, and abundant in corn, almost beyond belief.

Thousands of years ago, when no Saxon or Celtic foot, not even that of the roving Northmen, had yet trodden the American shores, this ancient Syracuse was the capital of a kingdom of six millions of souls; and though it had so many mouths of its own to fill, the produce of its teeming soil left still a large surplus for exportation. An energetic people, comparatively free—unbroken in spirit by frequent wars, by foreign conquerors, and by the degradation and oppression which afterwards beset their domestic hearths—availed themselves to the utmost of the bounties of nature, and by patient industry made their country the "*horreum Romanorum*," and in the language of Livy, "*populo Romano, pace ac bello fidissimum annonæ subsidium.*" Now cast down and degraded, the successors—scarcely to be called the sons of the same people—languish in comparative indolence; and though the bounties of nature are ever fresh and new as in its palmiest days, there are few countries in which agriculture and the arts of life are in a more debased condition than in modern Sicily.

But time, which has wrought this melancholy change, has caused others more cheering to happen too. It may be, that amid the ruins of old Syracuse its ancient fires may still live, on some future day to be lighted up anew, and more successfully, into a steady and enduring flame, which the foot of despotism shall never again be able to trample out. But however this be, it is gratifying to me to see—as it must be to you—that in a new country, peopled by a new race, a younger Syracuse has sprung up, emulous of the worth and glory of the ancient—nourished by free institutions—carried forward by the untiring energy of the Teutonic blood—above all, emulous of the agricultural renown of the Syracuse of distant times, and by the application of more mind and knowledge, to a less exuberant soil in a less favoured clime, bent on creating a new granary of the nations, an unfailing western store house to a great and growing people.

It is a happy omen to me, coming among you for the first time, that I should meet to discourse with you upon scientific agriculture, in a city which recalls the vast fertility of the plains and slopes of Sicily—may the modern name, like the ancient, descend to after times, associated with ideas of rich cultivation and prolific fields of corn!

It is not without anxiety, as you will suppose, that I appear for the first time before a large transatlantic audience. But though you are American born, gentlemen, your faces are familiar to me.—They tell me you have Scotch and English hearts, and I believe I may throw myself confidently on your kind indulgence.

I cannot presume to address you on the general importance of agriculture; its fundamental connection with the welfare and power of every state; the estimation in which it has been held in all ages and among every cultivated people; the natural proneness of man to till the soil; the pleasure with which the most talented men, and the highest in station, have always looked forward to the time when leaving business and profession and the cares of office to younger men, the small farm should alone employ their quiet leisure; nor upon the greater attention and respect which this art and its cultivators everywhere demand, and are everywhere receiving. These topics are familiar to you, and you are too rich in native talent to require a stranger to address you on generalities like these.

Nor does my very recent arrival in the United States, entitle me as yet to speak from my own observation upon the existing condition of agriculture on this side the Atlantic. I have selected, therefore, as the subject of my present address, the existing condition of agriculture in Europe.

There are two very different ways in which I might bring this subject before you. I might illustrate in the abstract, the amount of practical and scientific knowledge which Europe possesses in regard to each of the departments of rural economy, which its climate enables it to prosecute. Taking the methods of the best practical men, and adding to these the knowledge of those most skilful in theory, I might present to you a picture, every detail of which was true, but the effect of which, as a whole, would be to convey to you a most exaggerated idea of the actual condition of the art—even in Great Britain, where both in theory and practice it is supposed to be best understood, and most skilfully carried into operation. Or I might take you from country to country, and show you as we passed hastily along, the character of its rural population, the excellencies or defects of its cultural practices, the condition of its arable soils, the qualities and treatment of its cattle, and generally what is doing by governments and people in each country for the improvement of the rural arts. I should thus set before you a series of pictures, true, not only in detail, but in their general effects upon your minds, though not partaking of those broad and comprehensive views, which a sketch of European Agriculture, as one whole, would be expected to present.

I propose, to some extent, to follow both methods. After a brief outline of the state of practical agriculture in the leading countries of Europe, derived chiefly from my own observations, I shall endeavor to give you an idea of the position in which agriculture as an art now stands—of what is doing to advance it—and especially of the aids which science is now lending to the practical economics of rural life.

SWEDEN.—Commencing in the north of Europe with the Scandanavian peninsula, I would remark that in Sweden,—especially since the accession of the late king, Carl Johan, better known by the name of Bernadotte—much attention has been paid to agriculture. The improvement and increase of the flocks of sheep for the growth of wool, the introduction of better breeds of stock, of newer implements, and of an improved rotation of crops—have successively received much attention; but of late years the great force of the people has been expended on the drainage of the lakes and marshes with which the country is so plentifully studded over. The agricultural societies of the provinces, in conjunction with the Academy of Agriculture in Stockholm, have devoted much pains to what may be called the arterial drainage of their several districts; and though the more refined method of improvement, known in Great Britain by the name of *thorough drainage*, has not as yet been any where introduced, it is only just to the energy of Sweden to say that no European people, in proportion to its natural resources, has done more during the last twenty years in the reclamation of improvable land from the dominion of overflowing water.

Further advances are also secured by the translation, especially from the English, of the best works on scientific agriculture, under the auspices of the Academy of Agriculture, and by the establishment of agricultural schools and model farms, one of which each Province is expected in a few years to possess. Thus in Sweden, as in all other countries, the period of improvement by mechanical means—the nature and economical application of which latter means, books and schools will have taught, when the time for more generally applying them shall have come.

RUSSIA.—In Russia, agriculture as a whole is in a very imperfect condition. Here and there, especially in the neighborhood of large towns like Moscow and St. Petersburgh, laboriously and skilfully cultivated fields may be seen, while herds of improved Swiss and short horned cattle are carefully raised on the domains of the rich nobility.—The Emperor also, who knows well the importance of this art to the strength and prosperity of his dominions, sets an example to his subjects by the efforts he makes to introduce a better system of culture among the serfs on the Imperial estates, by the establishment of schools for the instruction of farmers in art and experimental science, and by the maintenance of model farms upon the appanages of the crown. But Russia, nevertheless, is half a wilderness. Millions of acres of perpetual forest cover rich soils which there are no hands to till. The value of an estate is measured not by the number of acres it contains, but by the number of souls which live upon, cultivate, and are sold along with it. As in the first clearings of a North American wilderness, where land is comparatively worthless, the soil is cropped till it is exhausted, and then new land is subjected to the plow and exhausted in its turn. In no country of the world, with the exception of Northern America, is there so vast a field for the useful emigration of agricultural settlers, as in the mighty Empire of Russia. But language and religion, and political institutions, oppose barriers which the Saxon, and I may say the Teutonic races generally, feel themselves unable to overcome.

GERMANY.—In order to obtain a correct opinion of the agriculture of a country, a man must not only view the country with his own eyes, but his eyes must be taught both what to look for, and how to look for it. The reports of travellers who are unskilled in rural matters—the educational institutions of the country itself—and even its agricultural statistics, are all unsafe guides where a really correct appreciation is desired of its true position in reference to this important branch of social economy. This observation is illustrated by the actual condition of the several branches of rural economy when compared with the state of agricultural instruction, and with the attention that has been paid to statistics in the different kingdoms of Germany and France.

SAXONY.—In Saxony, a country greatly favored by nature in the character of its soils, the chief attention of the great landholders and of the government, has been long directed to the improvement of the breed of sheep, from which the celebrated Saxon wool is obtained. This state exhibits generally a very different appearance from the neighboring country of Bavaria. In passing from the latter kingdom to the former, you "seem to pass," says Mr. Royer, "from the desert into the land of promise." "Two-thirds of the rich proprietors in Saxony," he observes, "cultivate their own properties, and have established an order, neatness, and method, which, though far from agricultural perfection, you seek for in vain in France."

WURTEMBERG.—In the kingdom of Wurtemberg, where the instruction at the agricultural school of Hohenheim and elsewhere, is better organized, and at this moment more famed, than in any other part of Germany, and where in fact, the art of culture as a whole is the farthest advanced, the general cultivation is described by Mr. Royer as being melancholy, and, at a distance from the capital, very different from what the eulogies of authors had led him to suppose.

BAVARIA.—In Bavaria we find an imposing array of institutions and means of instruction specially provided for the rural community, which are fitted to impress the superficial observer with a high idea of its agricultural condition. As in Wurtemberg, there is a central school of agriculture. There are also Chairs of Rural Economy in the Universities, and more than twenty Chairs of Agriculture in the Seminaries and polytechnic schools of the provinces, besides a general Agricultural Society, counting more than 8,000 members. These facts convey the impression of much zeal on the part of the government; much interest in agriculture on the part of the people; and an advanced state of the art of culture in the kingdom generally. But the miserable aspect of Bavarian agriculture would lead one to suppose that all these means of encouragement are very inefficacious." (Royer.)

The schools are badly organized or conducted. The great land owners are indifferent on the subject, while the miserably defective condition of the roads and other means of internal communication indicate, that even the government which has organized all the formal apparatus we have mentioned, is not itself alive to the most fundamental element of agricultural progress.

PRUSSIA can not boast either of its practical agriculture, or of its system of agricultural instruction. It is a proof of how very little has in past ages been done in the way of teaching the rural population the principles of the art of culture, that Prussia should so long have derived an undeserved celebrity from the existence of a private agricultural school at Moeglin, established in 1806, and conducted till his death in 1819, by the distinguished Von Thaer. After his death, the school he had founded was made a Royal Academy, and is still in existence. It contains at present only twenty pupils; and even in Von Thaer's time it never contained more than thirty four. In the much praised primary schools of Prussia, a little instruction in gardening is the only teaching which bears an immediate relation to the future occupations of the rural population.

In the nature of its soils, which are sandy, light enough to be blown by the winds, and apparently almost sterile, Prussia has much to contend with. This is especially the case in its most ancient and central Duchies. Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces are naturally richer, and are also more advanced and better cultivated. Besides, until the revolution of the past year, the burdens of servitudes upon land, of a feudal kind—and of which in the New World you have no examples, except a few of a milder form in the seignories of Lower Canada—were so onerous and so unequally distributed, as greatly to retard the development of its agricultural capabilities. The state of the roads and other means of communication also, as in Bavaria, and the scarcity of large towns, have concurred with other causes, in retaining the agriculture of Prussia in a very backward condition.

(To be continued.)

MR. COBDEN AT SHEFFIELD.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in the Music-hall, to receive Mr. Cobden, the member for the West Riding. The spacious room, which will accommodate about 2000, was most densely crowded, and hundreds went away, unable to obtain admission. The Honourable Gentleman was surrounded by the most distinguished and influential Liberals of the town and neighbourhood. Before Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting, resolutions in favour of financial reform, and an extension of the franchise, were passed. Mr. Cobden, in the course of his observations on the movements of the Protectionists, said,—There is a gentleman in the room here, who showed me, just before I came in, a curiosity in the ante-room. He has brought with him a penny loaf which was made in 1801. (Laughter, and cries of "Show it." The loaf was handed to Mr. Cobden by Mr. Banks, of Wentworth, along with a penny loaf of the present day, which was about four times the size of the former.) Now, this is a loaf made in January, 1801. The weight is 2½ ounces; and the quartern loaf of 3½ pounds sold at that time for 1s. 10½d. This curious specimen of protected bread is brought from Wentworth, by a gentleman, to-day. The free trade penny loaf, which was bought to-day, was made in January, 1850, just forty-nine years after the other. Its weight is 8½ ounces, and the quartern loaf of 3½ pounds is now sold at 5d. It's 5d. against 1s. 10½d. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, if you can go back to that size of a loaf for a penny—if you can restore the times when a penny loaf was sold of that size—(laughter)—why then you will place the landed interest in this country in the most happy possible condition. They will be quite satisfied then. But I think I may say that I have the unanimous vote of this assembly in favour of the bigger loaf. (Cheers.) The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state that their aim should be to compel the Government to retrace its steps, at least to the expense which was found sufficient in 1835. He did not believe any financial reform to be worth a snap of the fingers without a reform by which the people of this country may have a more thorough control over their representatives, and they must not talk of an extension of the suffrage, unless they had a fair distribution when it was extended. He had no doubt that, in the course of the session, when the people saw the small chance there was of effecting any thing like a thorough reform, or an effectual reduction of the expenditure, they would arouse themselves, first by qualifying themselves as voters for the county, and then by joining in associations for the effectual reform of the House of Commons, by the vote of the House of Commons itself. He had no doubt they should see a great movement in this country to effect these changes, which he considered highly necessary for the prosperity, security, happiness, and well-being of the people. On Wednesday morning a public breakfast was given to Mr. Cobden, in the dining hall of the Cutlers' Company. There were about 200 ladies and gentlemen present.

CHINA.

From "The Pilot Gazette," in "China Mail."

THE COURT.—The Emperor remarks of his old minister Pwan she-gan, that he entered office in the reign of Keening, or more than fifty years ago, and he is therefore the oldest statesman alive. In Kea-king's time he was made president of one of the boards, and Taouk wang appointed him minister of the cabinet and privy counsellor, and promoted him to various other offices, in all of which he gave satisfaction. Though now eighty years of age, he is still vigorous and in good spirits, which affords great joy to the Emperor, who has conferred upon the grandson of his favourite the honour of a graduate of the second degree, without making it incumbent on him to pass the usual examination. Pwan-she-gan is neither a Metternich nor a Guizot, but a quiet old man with a silver beard, which he frequently strokes whilst giving assent to or echoing the sentiments of his masters. His decease, happen when it may, will probably produce a radical change in the ministry, for with the exception of Keying, (Ko-lao being still absent in Szechuen,) there is not another working man amongst the number.

Everything remains quiet at the capital. The old Emperor, though tottering on the brink of the grave, increases in popularity. If a subject's occasionally get a sight of him when he proceeds to the pleasure palaces outside of the city. But in other parts of the empire disturbances are of frequent occurrence, not, however, on account of popular movements, but because the robbers have grown so daring as in several districts to put the whole power of government at defiance. The misery in Ho-nan and Hoopeh in consequence of the inundations is extreme, and pillage and plunder are of daily occurrence.

Taouk wang is an early riser. Having walked through several departments of his palace—a building resembling a small city in extent—he entered a mansion known by the name of Improvement of Heart, changed his dress, took breakfast, and called together his ministers for the transaction of business. The following day he paid his respects to the Empress Dowager, by going in front of the harem and inquiring after her welfare. He subsequently appointed one of his brothers to proceed to the Temple of Fire and other places, a second to go to the Temple of the God of the Winds, and a third to the fane of the God of Clouds, to burn incense.—(Such are the idolatrous rites in which the august functionaries engage.)

AGAINST THE SLAUGHTER OF BULLOCKS.—Yih, Prefect of Canton, issues the following clear command:—

Bullocks are animals which in heaven are represented in the stars (Taurus) and on earth are useful. As they injure none, prohibitory regulations were long ago enacted against killing and skinning of this industrious creature.

Since I have held the office of Prefect, I have sought out the benevolent hearted, and therefore thus speak of kindness to dumb animals.

Considering that our Government never without sufficient cause puts any one to death, how dare the lower classes clandestinely to slaughter (these animals, although it is strictly forbidden?—the more so because, for stuffing your mouths and filling your bellies, you have fat sheep and portly pigs; and when you give a feast for the entertainment of your guests, there are the delicacies of the sea and the bicetus of the land, which you reject and will not eat, but wish to injure this hard-working, industrious servant of agriculture. This conduct is unaccountable.

Wherefore I issue a severe prohibition, in which I address myself to the military and people for their information. If after this any without fear open shops for the sale of beef, or establishments for the slaughter of bullocks, I allow the local officers to inform me of such, that they may be instantly seized and punished according to law. A special edict.

FILIAL PIETY.—It has become quite fashionable to ask for loans to repair ancestral tombs. In a late number of the *Gazette* we find another Mantchoo applicant asking for ten years' pay, which he proposes to refund in twenty annual instalments. As his request proceeded from motives of filial piety, it was granted.

CHINA.—Gutzlaff, the indefatigable Missionary to China, who has just returned from that country, on a visit to Europe, lately stated in London the important intelligence, that the Celestial Empire is now open to all travellers, the Emperor having removed the old prohibition. He recommended to some European travellers to proceed over this stupendous Himalayan chain in Thibet, investigating the plateaux of that unknown country, and thence descending to the tributaries and sources of the Yang-tze-kiang, to follow the course of that immense river to the sea. This noble tour, through a vast and unknown territory, would, he felt confident (and he lamented his own want of strength to make it) be productive of the greatest and most important discoveries in geography, as well as in other branches of science.

NOVEL EXPORTATION.—The skill and enterprise of English artificers have frequently been called into operation for the service of foreign countries—instance the completion of a suspension bridge for the Emperor of Russia, a short time since, and an iron lighthouse for Bermuda—to say nothing of habitations for settlers in New Zealand, and latterly in California. A still greater novelty in exportation has just been completed by Messrs. Winsland and Holland, the eminent builders of Duke street, Bloomsbury. This consists of an entire church, capable of accommodating 360 persons, which is intended to be erected on the rock of St. Helena, for the accommodation of the English residents in that island. The edifice is in the early English style of architecture, from the design of Mr. Benjamin Ferry. It is composed of stone, all of which has been hewn into form on Messrs. Hollands premises; this portion of the material is already on its way to St. Helena, in the bark Glentanne. The roof and other woodwork of the building, the ironwork, paving slates, &c., are all completed, and will be shipped on board the Juliana in a few days. The dimensions are as follows:—The body of the church is 75 feet long by 30 feet wide, the chancel 25 feet by 18 feet, the vestry 10 feet by 10 feet, and a monument room of the same size. The design includes a belfry and a porch. The pulpit is of carved stone, and the seats of stained pine.—[London paper.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW GREEK CHURCH.—On Monday week the first building erected in London, or, indeed, in England, in connection with the Greek Church, was consecrated with unusual ceremony. The edifice, which has recently been erected, is situated in London Wall, opposite to All Hallow Church, and is designed for the accommodation of the families of the Greek merchants resident in London, numbering between 200 and 300 persons, almost all of whom were present at yesterday's ceremony. The officiating priest was the Rev. M. Morphinos, who delivered an animated sermon in modern Greek. He remarked, that the day selected was the day on which they were called upon by their Church to commemorate the birth of the Saviour of the world. The Greek Church had not adopted the new style, so that it was twelve days later in its observance of Christmas-Day than any other Church. The edifice has been erected at a cost of nearly £10,000. On the front there is an inscription in the Greek language, which sets forth that the Church was erected in the reign of Queen Victoria, in the midst of the great British nation, to the honour of God the Saviour, and in veneration of the custom of their fathers. It is intended that there shall be one service every Sunday, commencing at eleven o'clock.—*London paper.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Last among the characteristics of woman is that sweet motherly love with which nature has gifted her; it is almost independent of cold reason, and wholly removed from a selfish hope of reward. Not because it is lovely does the mother love her child, but because it is a living part of herself—the child of her heart, a fraction of her own nature. In every uncorrupted nation of the earth this feeling is the same. Climate, which changes everything else, changes not that. It is only the most corrupting forms of society which have power gradually to make luxurious vice sweeter than the tender cares and toils of maternal love. In Greenland, where the climate affords no nourishment for infants, the mother nourishes her child up to the third or fourth year of his life. She endures from him all the nascent indications of the rude and domineering spirit of manhood, with indulgent, all-forgiving patience. The negress is armed with more than manly strength when her child is attacked by savages. We read with astonished admiration the examples of her matchless courage and contempt of danger. But if death robs that tender mother, whom we are pleased to call a savage, of her best comfort—the charms and care of her existence—where is the heart that can conceive her sorrow? The feeling which it breathes is beyond all expression.—*Montgomery.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRESENT AGE.—The present may well be called the thinking age. To study, plan, alter, improve, invent and develope, seems to be the prevailing passion of all classes. As a country we seem fairly and rapidly rising to greatness. The grand secret of progression is Education, and the attention which the people begin to pay to it shows, that they have at last been aroused to its importance. In the neighbouring Republic the sovereigns have long been aware of the necessity of fostering and encouraging general education. The most liberal grants are made, and in that country teachers receive a good compensation for their arduous labors, and in fact every means is taken hold of for the promotion of that which is the surest safeguard of true freedom, good order and universal prosperity. Mighty are the changes the intellectualists is destined to accomplish in our world. Science will be made to unfold her exhaustless treasures, and art will be compelled to yield to ever restless inquiry a thousand means of happiness and improvement.—*Niagara Mail.*

Education does not mean going to school in your boyhood, or college in your youth; but it means the power to take your mind and make it the instrument of conveying knowledge and good impressions to other minds, as well as being yourself made happy.

The new mayor of Drogheda has given £50 to be distributed among the poor, instead of spending it on a civic dinner.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 19, 1850.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—A petition was last week circulated in this City for signatures, to be presented to the Legislature, praying that an Act may pass during the present session, for the Registering of persons qualified to vote at elections for Members of the House of Assembly. Such an amendment to our Election Law is much required, —it would remedy many evils existing under the present Law, and prevent loss of time in questioning and swearing of voters at the polls, as none would then be allowed to vote whose names were not found entered in the Books as duly qualified electors. This system has been in successful operation in the United Kingdom ever since the passage of the Reform Bill.--We trust that the measure may become the law of the land during the present session of the Legislature, and be in operation at the next General Election.

There is a Bill now before the United States Senate for allowing reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States —Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not included in the Bill.

SHEPODY COAL.—The Gas Company is now making an experiment with a quantity of Shepody Coal, recently brought to market, which, though light in weight, is stated to contain a large quantity of gas. Should the experiment prove favorable, the coal will, of course, be in demand, and become a valuable article of export from that portion of the Province, and be a source of general advantage.

The rains and sunny days of the last fortnight, have broken up the sleighing in and about the City, and wheel carriages are now in requisition. The roads in some parts of the country are also, we learn, in bad condition for travelling. It has rained almost incessantly since 11 o'clock last night to the present hour, 4 P. M., and still continues.

MISSING STEAMER.—The steamer *Falcon*, which left Halifax, on the 23d January, for St. John's, Newfoundland, had not arrived there on 3d instant, and has not been heard of at any other place.—*By Telegraph to News Room this morning.*

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.—The Anniversary meetings of the Saint John, Portland, and Carleton Branches of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, for the New Brunswick District, were commenced in the Wesleyan Churches in the above places on Sunday last, when appropriate Sermons were preached by the Rev. Messrs Crosscombe, Temple, Knight, Henniger, and Daniel.—The Anniversary meetings of the Society will terminate on Thursday evening next. Last evening, the annual meeting was held in Carleton; this evening, the meeting is to be held in Germain-street Church; to morrow evening, in the Centenary Church; and on Thursday evening, in Portland Church.

A Public Tea Meeting is to be held in the Lecture Room of the Centenary Church, on Friday evening.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt, by Mail, yesterday, from Miramichi, of a pamphlet, containing the Annual Report of the Northumberland Agricultural Society for 1849 -50. We will probably make some extracts from it in a future number

We have commenced publishing, on our first page, Professor Johnston's late lecture at Syracuse, New York, giving a sketch of the state of Agriculture in Europe. It will occupy a portion of two or three more papers, and will, we think, be found very interesting

The Rev. Mr. Casewell has given notice of a lecture on HISTORY, to be delivered by him this evening, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute—being, it is understood, the first of a course on Historical subjects.

Mr. BENNISON, it will be seen by advertisement, will repeat the Concert of his Juvenile Singing Class, to-morrow evening, at St. Stephen's Hall. We trust he may have a full house.

FOG BELL.—We are happy to learn from the *Chronicle*, that the Machine for ringing a Fog Bell, so as to give timely warning to vessels approaching rocks or shoals, by Mr. Thomas Robson, of Sackville, Westmoreland County, has been favorably received by the Nova Scotia Light House Commissioners, as well as the Legislature of that Province, and that it is now under the consideration of the Commissioners for this Province.—We hope that an invention calculated to lessen the dangers of our foggy shores will meet with the attention it deserves. It has also, we hear, been laid before the Governor of Newfoundland, and well received by him, as also in the United States.—The inventor assures us that all he requires to insure its full success, is a fair trial. We trust our Legislature will suitably encourage this very important invention.

NEW GAS LIGHT.—Dr. Gesner, of Nova Scotia, who is now in New York, has, it is stated, succeeded in obtaining a new and brilliant Gas Light from bitumen, or asphaltum, (mineral pitch,) which article is said to be inexhaustible in Trinidad and other West India Islands. Dr. G. has made several highly successful experiments with it in New York, in the presence of numbers of persons, and has obtained a patent right for the discovery in the United States. It is said to be much cheaper, and possesses other important advantages over gas produced from coal or other substances.

The steamers *Admiral* and *Maid of Erin* are advertised to resume their trips between this City, and Eastport and Boston, on Thursday the 28th instant, on which day the Maid of Erin is to leave for Eastport, to meet the Admiral. The latter steamer is to leave Boston on the 26 h, for Eastport, via Portland and Bangor.

PROTECTION.—We are pleased to learn that the Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Fishermen, are bestirring themselves to get protection for their respective interests. There was a large meeting we understand last Saturday and Thursday evenings, of these classes, wherein with great unanimity resolutions were passed to petition for protective dutive that would prevent the Province from being inundated with English and Foreign merchandize, while our own people cannot get sufficient employment. We wish them all success.—*Chronicle.*

The brig Osceola, Baker, from New York, arrived at Chagres 26th ult. with tools and materials for the Panama Rail Road Company, sufficient to keep in employ 700 men.

The Prayer of Jesus for the Oneness of his People; being the Substance of Discourses delivered in St. Stephen's Hall, in the City of St. John, by the Rev. JOHN THOMSON, A. M., *Minister of the Free Church of Scotland.*—A Pamphlet bearing this title has been issued from our press during the present week, and is for Sale at the Book Stores. The subject is one which must commend itself to all right-thinking persons, and is ably handled by the talented author. We may therefore anticipate an extensive demand for the work.—*Courier.*

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of the above pamphlet.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Information having lately been obtained by the Police authorities that a number of petty thefts had been committed about the City, more particularly about the stores on the wharves, and on board the steamboats which are laid up at present, a number of small articles of brass, copper, and iron having been taken from Mr. Whitney's boats, a clue was got to the parties, and warrants issued for their apprehension. On Tuesday morning last five boys and one girl were taken up on the charge, and afterwards examined before the Stipendiary Magistrate, but it appears that a boy named Felix McQuade, is still at large, who is supposed to be the leader of this gang of young thieves. The names of those taken were John McEver, Frederick Dorman, Charles Downey, Thomas Rostage, Patrick Linachan, and Sarah Downey,—the two latter have been discharged, the other four have been committed for further examination. A great many of the stolen articles were found on the premises of Miles McCullough, Lower Cove, whose name has already been before the public in rather a bad light, and who made his escape to the States, it is supposed, while his premises were being searched, as also on the premises of Patrick Joice, York-Point, who is now in custody, and who will be tried as the receiver of stolen goods.

We think the Province is well rid of such a character as McCullough, who has thus voluntarily expatriated himself, and saved the Attorney General some trouble in bringing him to justice, it being evident that he is much more to blame than the boys, who he encouraging them in their nefarious practices, which, no doubt, he were, if persisted in, to lead them to the gaol, if not worse, before they would be much older.—*Ib.*

THE IMPORTS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The value of imports into this Province the past year, as shewn by the Custom House returns, on which duties were paid, amounted to £530 884; the duties on which reached the sum of £57,922. The value of imports in 1848, amounted to £477,882, and the duties to £53,216. The amount collected at this port last year reached the large sum of £51,325, and the balance of over £16,000 at the other ports.

Among the articles imported on which duty was paid, were 62,961 barrels Flour, 17,713 lbs Leather, 3960 lbs Apples, 113,377 lbs. Soap, 26,666 lbs. Butter, 14,292 lbs. Cheese, 315,240 lbs. Tobacco, 100,845 lbs. Coffee, 447,147 lbs. Tea, 415,043 gallons Molasses, 20,662 cwts. Sugar. In the articles of Wine and Spirits a large decrease has taken place as compared with the previous year. The proceeds of seizures made at this port, mostly Spirits, amounted during the past year to £2275; one half of which sum goes to the seizing officers, and the other half to the Province.—*New-Brunswicker.*

ST. JOHN SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. Reynolds, the enterprising projector of this undertaking, has every prospect of being enabled to commence and carry through his plan for putting a Bridge over the Falls. About one half the stock (£10,000) has already been taken up, and a petition has been forwarded to the Legislature, praying that the Province will aid the work, either by a grant of money, or by taking stock on the same terms and conditions as the other stockholders. We trust Mr. Reynolds will meet with that encouragement at the hands of the Legislature which the importance of the undertaking demands.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT LITTLE RIVER, ANTIGONISHE.—The dwelling house of Mr. Thos. Gorman, of Little River, was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 31st ult.; and melancholy to relate his four eldest children perished in the flames.—The youngest child (the only one remaining) was carried through the burning mass by its mother, who has been so badly burned that but faint hopes of her recovery are entertained.—*Novascotian.*

THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.—We regret to learn that the health of the Lord Bishop has manifested no improvement during the past week. It is hoped, by the Divine blessing, that the present genial weather and his excellent constitution, notwithstanding his advanced age, will again restore him to his accustomed vigour and great usefulness in the Church.—*Halifax Church Times.*

SUPREME COURT, HILARY TERM, 13 VICTORIA.—Samuel H. Gilbert, Esquire, one of the Attorneys of this Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister.

Daniel Ferguson, Edward B. Chandler, Jun., A. B., and Edwin J. Jacob, A. M., having produced the requisite certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn, and enrolled Attorneys of this honorable Court.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, February 12.—On motion of Mr. R D. Wilmot, the House went into a Committee of the whole, on a Bill to place the South Bay Canal under the control of the Commissioners of Highways.

The Hon. Mr. Rankin pointed out the South Bay Boom Company as the parties most interested, and therefore most likely to see that no obstructions were suffered to remain in the canal.

After some further discussion the Bill was reported as agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

A Bill to authorise the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Saint Mary's Church, Richibucto, to sell certain lands, and invest the proceeds in other lands, was committed and agreed to.

After a number of Petitions had been presented, and other matter disposed of, the House went into a Committee of the whole, in further consideration of the Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

Mr. End opened the debate in a Speech of some length, and concluded by moving an amendment to the 6th paragraph of the Address, which had been passed over on the previous day. This amendment omitted any expression of hope that the fears entertained, as to the effect of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, would be found groundless, and expressed in direct terms the opinion of the House, that foreigners should not be admitted to the privileges of British registry, unless on reciprocal terms.

The Hon. the Attorney General explained his views, with respect to the construction which they must put upon the 5th section of the recent Navigation Act, contending that for the purposes of that Act, all colonies deemed and taken to be neighboring colonies could unite together, and by an address to Her Majesty procure the power of erecting themselves into one colony for the purposes of this act.

Mr. Ritchie doubted whether the honorable and learned Attorney General was right in his views, with respect to the Imperial Act. His opinion was that the scope of that act was to enlarge the privileges of foreigners, while the construction which the hon. and learned Attorney General put upon the act would go to restrict them more than ever. It had been shewn yesterday that foreign vessels could, under the old law, take in a cargo at St. John and discharge it at Halifax, load at Halifax and go down to the West Indies, and so on, but if the learned Attorney General's views were correct, they could, under the new act, prevent the Americans from having this privilege, by addressing Her Majesty to declare the North American Colonies one colony, for the purpose of preventing the trade in foreign bottoms. He (Mr. R.) might be wrong, but he did think that this had been the intention of the Imperial Legislature when passing the clause referred to.

After a good deal of discussion, Mr. End's amendment was carried without a division.

The following is the original paragraph in the Address of the Assembly, to which Mr. End proposed an amendment:

"Having ourselves participated in the fears alluded to by Your Excellency as to the effect of the recent important change in the Navigation Laws of the Mother Country on the Trade of this Province, we hope, with Your Excellency, that those fears may prove groundless; but although we are ready to compete with any country in the building of Ships, and although we admit that the removal of restrictions on the cargoes of British Ships in Foreign Ports, may create an increased demand for our vessels, yet we should find a much greater stimulus to this important branch of our Provincial industry, of the liberality of the Imperial Government, in the admission of Foreign built vessels to British Registry, were reciprocated by those Foreign Countries to whom such advantages have been conceded."

The amendment, which was carried, is as follows:

"The important alterations which the Navigation Laws of the Mother Country have recently undergone, have excited very general apprehensions as to their effect on the trade of New-Brunswick. We must admit that we greatly participate in these apprehensions, and should rejoice if our experience of the past and our knowledge of the true interests of this Colony, would permit us to sympathise in the hope expressed by Your Excellency, that those fears may prove groundless. It may be expected that increased trade may be the result of the removal of restrictions on the cargoes of British Ships in Foreign Ports, but we would strenuously urge that the Imperial Government, in justice to the Colonies, should insist that the admission of Foreign vessels to the advantages of British registry should in all cases be contingent on the fullest and most unequivocal reciprocity."

The paragraphs relating to the Canadian Boundary Line then came up for discussion.

Mr. End expressed his entire dissatisfaction with the position in which that matter stood. God made the land, man made the line, and why should the act of man mar the work of God. There could be no reasonable argument shewn why New Brunswick had not been put in possession of her undoubted right long ago.

Mr. Brown followed on the same side, tracing the history of the Nova Scotia Boundary Line from 1759 to 1763, and from that time up to the present. If any portion of the territory in dispute was to be given up to the Canadians, he, for one, would be prepared to break up the bargain about the £14,500 guaranteed to Her Majesty for the payment of the Civil List.—Mr. Brown concluded by a very lively description of the superiority of the soil in that part of the country.

Mr. Connell followed, complaining in strong terms of the injustice done to the County of Carleton by the protracted delay which had occurred in settling this dispute.

Mr Fisher vindicated the Government in a speech of some length, and demonstrated that the House could not attach any blame to the Executive of this Province for the delay which had taken place, adding, that strong as the language used by hon. members, in discussing this subject, had been, he might say that it was no stronger than the language used by the Executive Council in their representations to the Home Government.

Mr. Tibbits spoke at considerable length of the injustice to lumberers as well as settlers, which arose from leaving this an open question, and blamed the Surveyor General of this Province as the cause of the Canadian interference, adding, that if that gentleman had not refused to grant lands on that territory when applied for, they would have heard nothing of the Canadian claim.—*Head Quarters Reports.*

On Tuesday the House was employed for several hours in the discussion of certain resolutions and amendments introduced, in lieu of the paragraph introduced by the Government relating to the repeal of the Navigation Laws. Mr. End submitted no less than three Resolutions, condemnatory of the policy of the Home Government, and amended himself in rapid succession, in order to produce something yet more applicable to the subject. It was finally agreed that the clause should stand open till Wednesday, when Mr. End brought in a new paragraph which passed without a division. The House then proceeded with the Reply, and little discussion took place till they arrived at the *Initiation* paragraph, which brought up a host of opinions on either side, the anti-Initiationists being no doubt, like the Protectionists, the stronger party. It was however finally agreed that the consideration of this subject should be postponed for an abstract discussion, and the paragraph in the reply, which is perfectly non-committal, was passed.

On Wednesday a pretty long discussion took place on the subject of Public printing, and the Reports of the Debates; and at the suggestion of the hon. Mr. Partelow, a Select Committee of five was appointed to take the latter subject under consideration, and report thereon. Yesterday the above Committee reported to the effect that three Reporters, two for the House of Assembly, and one for the Council, be employed at a remuneration of £60 each; and that five hundred copies of these reports —to be taken by tender—be published tri-weekly, 500 copies of the Journals of the House being curtailed, in order to defray the expense. The House after transacting a good deal of routine business, afterwards proceeded with the "Reply" to Government House, and on their return adjourned. The Legislative Council also delivered their Response to the Speech at the same time and place, and shortly after adjourned for the day.—*Fred. Reporter, Friday.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.—A Bill to incorporate the Shediac Grindstone Manufactory and Mining Company, passed a third reading. It was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Council for approval.

Mr. Ritchie presented a petition from the Rev. Robert Irvine and others connected with the Presbyterian Church in the City of St. John, praying a restoration of the Legislative grant which was withdrawn from the Seminary in connexion with that Church.

In presenting the Petition, Mr. Ritchie bore strong testimony to the efficiency and respectability of the School for which the grant was asked. He (Mr. R.) had visited the School several times, and he could say that the manner in which the Institution was conducted was highly creditable to the Teachers and Pupils.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Wilmot the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on consideration of the Bill to provide for the better extinguishing of fires in the City of St. John.

Mr. Wilmot felt happy to say that the fire organization of St. John was in a very efficient state. It was equal to any in the Provinces or the United States, nay, perhaps as perfect as any in the world. The different fire companies were well organized, and they invariably evinced promptitude and activity, not to be excelled, whenever occasion required their services. His (Mr. W's) object in bringing in the Bill was, to give the Firemen more local control and to prevent undue interference in cases of Fire. Bill passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.—Mr. Brown moved a resolution (which was adopted) that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of this Province.

Mr. Street presented a Petition from the justices of the peace for the County of Northumberland, praying the House to pass an act to authorise them to levy taxes to pay off the County debt; also a petition from the Directors and others, connected with the New Castle and Douglas Town Mechanics' Institute, praying for aid to enable them to purchase books and apparatus for the use of the Institution, and to incorporate their society. After some debate the petition was received.

Hon. Mr. Partelow moved a resolution that the house go into a Committee of the whole on Thursday next, for the purpose of granting supplies for the public service.

Mr. J. Earle presented three petitions, each praying the house to reject any steps that may be taken to establish the system of supporting the Parish Schools by taxation.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie the house went into a Committee of the whole, to consider the Bill to amend and improve the proceedings and practice of the City Court of St. John.

Mr. R. explained some of the clauses of the new Bill, which he considered an improvement. He wished to have the Bill simplified, so that its meaning may be clearly understood. At the time the New Charter was passed, the practice of the City Court was much simplified, which was found to work tolerably well. Yet he (Mr. R.) knew that many injurious consequences attend the present proceedings of the City Court. His object in bringing in the present Bill, was to render that practice more simple, and to make it applicable to the good of all.—Mr. R. also explained his reason for altering another clause in the Bill now in force. He did not consider it right that a lawyer, in conducting a case, should act as evidence in the same case. Yet such was the practice for some time, even in the higher Courts of the Province. He (Mr. R.) wished to do away with such a course. It would often be difficult for a Jury to distinguish between what a Barrister said when pleading and what he said when sworn as evidence in the case then being tried. After some amendment the Bill passed a second reading and was ordered to be engrossed.—[The Bill passed its third reading on Saturday, and was sent to the Council for concurrence.—This Bill, we learn, was prepared by George Wheeler, Esq., Common Clerk, and is intended to effect some very desirable reform in the City Court.]

Mr. Ritchie moved a resolution that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, praying that the Commissioners of Bankrupt Courts throughout the Province be required to send in returns of all the Bankrupt cases that have come before them, with the particulars therewith connected.

The Bill to incorporate the Carleton Mechanics' Ship Builders and Navigation Company passed a second reading and was ordered to be engrossed. Several other smaller Bills passed a second reading.

Mr. Brown moved that on Friday the 22nd inst., the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on ways and means to raise a Revenue in this Province.

Hon. L. A. Wilmot presented several petitions, numerously signed, praying the House to pass an Act to amend and improve the Law relating to Parish Schools in this Province; also, to pass a Law for the support of Schools by taxation.

[The only grand move, for grand and noble I must call it, made in the House to-day, was the last series of Petitions presented by the Hon. L. A. Wilmot. The people are beginning to see that the only way to elevate the Educational Standard of their Country is by taxation; for never will that fundamental basis of a Country's greatness and moral character, popular Education, be extensively diffused in this Province until the taxation system be adopted.]—*Mr. McPherson's reports in Morning News.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.—The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on consideration of the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the local government of Towns and Parishes in this Province.

On the Bill being read, Honorable Attorney General moved that as many hon. members were engaged, the Committee report progress, and that further consideration of the Bill be made the order of the day for Monday. He (Hon. Attorney General) would then go fully into the Bill and explain its clauses in detail.

Hon. Mr. Hannington by leave brought in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the maintenance of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.—Read a first time.

Hon. Attorney General moved that an humble Address be prepared and sent to Her Majesty on the subject of the Navigation Laws, and that the Honable. the Legislative Council be requested to concur in the Address.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot presented a Petition from the Magistrates and other inhabitants of the City and County of St. John, praying the House to pass an act to amend the Law relating to the Alms House. Mr. W. asked for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill for that purpose. He (Mr. Wilmot) also presented a Petition from Mr. H. Gilbert and 323 others, praying for aid to establish a School for the education of deaf and dumb Children in the City of St. John.

The Bill to continue an Act entitled an Act for the punishment of persons guilty of trespass in the City of St. John, passed a second reading; also a Bill to authorise special Partnerships in this Province. On the latter Bill being read, Mr. Ritchie said he was always opposed to the passing of such a Bill, because he did not think it would work well. He thought it would operate to the injury of the Mechanic and working partner, when a failure occurred in ship-building and many other speculations. He therefore moved a resolution that the consideration of this Bill be postponed till this day three months.

Hon. Attorney General thought his learned friend did not understand the real nature of the Bill. The objections which he (Mr. R.) pointed out might arise in any other partnership concern now in existence. He (Attorney General) thought such a law would apply to this Province as well as to the United States, and there it was found to work admirably. Under such a system many persons would invest capital as special partners who would not do so as general partners.

Mr. Woodward, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. R. D. Wilmot supported the Bill.

The House then divided on Mr Ritchie's resolution, yeas 14, nays 17. The Bill passed a second reading.—Mr. Ritchie gave notice that he would divide the House on the 3d reading of the Bill.

A lengthy discussion then followed on Reporting and Printing the Debates, at the close of which Mr Ritchie asked the Speaker how the question stood?—His Honor replied, "Just as it commenced."—*Ibid, in New-Brunswicker this morning.*

[FROM THE JOURNALS.]

FEB. 14.—Mr. Steves, by leave, presented a Petition from Edward Stevens, J. E. Upham, and eighty-one others, inhabitants of the County of Albert and King's County, praying that the Road leading from Hopewell to Saint John, through Harvey, Hammond River, and Loch Lomond Settlements, may be established as one of the Great Roads of the Province.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.—[A Bill to this effect was subsequently brought in and read a first time.]

Mr. Woodwark moved for leave to bring in a Bill to admit articles, the growth, production or manufacture of the United States of America, into this Province free of Duty, upon condition that articles, the growth, production or manufacture of this Province, are admitted into the United States free of Duty.—Leave granted.—The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Woodward moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize limited Partnerships in this Province.—Leave granted.—The said Bill being brought in was read a first time.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from James Kirk, President of the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, John Duncan, President of the Globe Assurance Company, Henry P. Sturdee, Agent for Lloyds, Thomas Leavitt, Agent for Liverpool and New York Underwriters, Thomas Reed, Harbour Master, Robert Rankin and Company, and eighty six others, Merchants, Ship-Owners, Branch Pilots, and inhabitants of Saint John, setting forth the great necessity that exists for establishing a Harbour of Refuge in the Bay of Fundy, and praying Legislative aid towards accomplishing that highly desirable object.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Trade to report thereon.

Mr. Ritchie, by leave, presented a Petition from William Parks and Son, Leveret H. Deveber and Son, Allison and Spurr, Robert Rankin and Company, N. S. Demill, W. G. Lawton, Jardine and Company, William O. Smith, John V. Thurgar, and one hundred and three others, Merchants and Traders of the City of Saint John, praying that in the framing of a Revenue Bill this present year, the rate of Duties, as in former years, of four per cent. and one per cent. may be imposed on British Merchandize, whereby the Trade may be preserved and a larger amount of Revenue raised.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas and James Philps, of the City of Saint John, praying Legislative encouragement towards establishing a Mill for the manufacture of Paper; and that the machinery imported for that purpose may be exempt from Duty.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

The Hon. Mr. Partelow, also by leave, presented a Petition from William K. Reynolds, of the City of Saint John, recommended by Edward Allison, William Livingstone, John V. Thurgar, James White, Joseph Fairweather, and one hundred and eighteen others, Merchants, Traders, and other inhabitants, setting forth, that under the Act of Incorporation of last Session, he had agreed to erect a substantial Bridge across the Falls, at the entrance of the River Saint John, near Split Rock, in the Parish of Portland, at a cost of Twenty thousand pounds; and that Stock to the amount of Ten thousand pounds has been already subscribed; and praying Legislative aid to encourage such a highly useful work.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received and referred to a Select Committee to report thereon; and further *Ordered*, That the Honorable Mr. Partelow, Mr. End, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Thomson, and the Honorable Mr. Rankin, do compose the said Committee.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—The *Herald* publishes another Address from the Annexationist Association of this city, to the people of Canada. The Association deny the right of the Colonial Secretary to offer by anticipation the decision of the British Government on a question that is not constitutionally before them, and a further desire to point out the danger that may hereafter arise, if the principle be once admitted, that the Queen's name and authority can be introduced to suppress the lawful discussion of any political question in the colony. They do not regard the expression of Earl Grey's opinion as conveying the decision of the British nation.

The Association reiterate that they seek the attainment of their object only with the free and willing consent of Great Britain; that they will never urge the subject by any other than calm appeals to the reason and intelligence of their fellow-subjects —first, in Canada, afterwards, in England, and that they have no sympathy with any that hold other sentiments than these.—*Telegraphed to Quebec Gaz.*

WEATHER IN CANADA.—The weather during the year 1850, thus far, surprises every body. It has been more like March in England than January in Canada. We have had but few cold days—hardly one in which it was necessary for comfort that a walker about town should don his overcoat. Jack frost has dealt too mildly with us for curler's vocations, and as for snow, we have not had enough to call out a single sleigh.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

FROM JAMAICA.—By the arrival of the Empire City we have copious files of Kingston papers to the 31st of January.

Complaint continues to be made, and loudly, of the little progress effected in the business of legislation. The extreme shortness of the daily session is particularized, as one principal cause of the enormous length to which the session proper is extended. The House meets, it appears, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and it is found impossible to prevent members from going to their dinners at 5; leaving only two hours daily for the transaction of business. Various remedies are proposed; among them the payment of members, at the rate of five dollars per day—but pay to be earned only by those who are present at prayers, and remain until adjournment; and the session to be limited to thirty days.

We do not see that anything of moment has yet been accomplished by honorable members.

The necessity of some change in the industrial arrangements of the island seems to command a large share of attention. The culture of cotton especially is much urged, and experiments upon it are announced as in progress. The culture of various esculents is also recommended--such as arrow-root, &c.; also, of ginger, honey, &c., &c.

We observe by an extract from the Barbados Agricultural Reporter, that danger is apprehended from the growing practice of using acetate of lead and sulphuric acid in the making of sugar. Deleterious compounds are formed, which it is difficult to separate entirely from the sugar. The Kingston Journal says that the practice is beginning to be adopted by the Jamaica planters. Perhaps our importers and refiners will have to look into this matter.

A lecture on "Jamaica and the United States," was read before the Colonial Library Society on the 17th of January, and is published at large in a subsequent number of the Journal, whose editor comments upon it at great length and with warm approbation. The lecturer's object seems to have been chiefly to stir up a spirit of enterprise among the islanders, to which end he expatiated in contrast of the activity, prosperity and progress of the Republic with the stagnation and troubles of the colony—tracing the difference almost exclusively to the aptitude and willingness of the Republicans for work, no matter of what nature, and to the indolence and want of energy prevailing among the colonists.

No little excitement of the quid nunc order was caused in Kingston about the close of January, by the discovery of small portions of quicksilver in digging for the foundations of a new market. The discovery was supposed to indicate a mine of the precious metal, but some of the "oldest inhabitants" remembered that this spot was formerly occupied by a Government wharf, where cargoes captured during the war were deposited until sold; that among these cargoes were quantities of quicksilver; and that leakage accounted for the particles found in digging.

The operation of the free navigation law was already becoming apparent; a Russian vessel had arrived from Bremen, and a Norwegian vessel from Norway.

The British brig of war Sappho, on shore at Salt Cay, near Belize, had been got off, and sailed for Port Royal.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—*Senate.*—Mr. Clay said that he was always willing to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He thought it was the duty of every man in the United States to desist from interference pending the recovery of fugitive slaves. This was a cause of complaint both north and south. He instanced the case of Massachusetts sending an agent to Charleston as a case of interference.

Mr. Davis vindicated Massachusetts.

Mr. Clay proceeded, and gave a history of the Missouri compromise. He said he was not its author. Mr. Benton, of Missouri, originated it. He preferred now to legislate on slavery on both sides of the line, which was better for the North and South than interdicting slavery on one side and remaining passive with regard to the other. He would not vote for the introduction of slavery where none existed now. He eloquently rehearsed the progress and enlargement of the country; her glorious military success, and eulogised General Taylor; but placed General Scott, in Mexico, above all generals, ancient or modern. The South had no cause to complain, for the North had made many concessions on the Bank and Protective Tariff, which were acceptable to the South. The North had quietly allowed the administration of several slave States; none seriously contemplated a dissolution of the Union. The South would gain nothing. War and dissolution were identical and inevitable. If peaceable at first, war would follow in 60 days after the dismemberment of the Republic. After which the new arrangement would begin with three confederacies—that of the North, another of the South, and the third in the valley of the Mississippi. His life upon it, such would be the result. Afterwards, perhaps, there would be a confederacy of the States of New England. For the Union he would stand and die, in defying all assaults made upon it. No power could sever the marriage of the States. Like man and wife, they should exercise forbearance in forgiving mutual faults. To break loose would lead to wars and trouble beyond precedent—aye, to wars of extermination. Some chieftain would arise and run the career of Napoleon, cut the Gordian knot and extinguish the liberties of the people. He implored and adjured them, by all they held dear in this world, by all the love they had for liberty, by all the veneration they had for their ancestors, by all the respect they had for their posterity, by the gratitude they owed to Him, who bestowed the countless blessings on all, by all the duties owed to mankind, and to themselves, and to one another, to solemnly pause as on the edge of a precipice, before taking the disastrous leap into the yawning abyss, never, never to return. God preserve the Union. If dissolution came, he should not survive the heart-rending struggle.—Breathless silence prevailed, occasionally interrupted by applause, suppressed by the President. Mr. Clay spoke two hours, and when he had finished the Senate adjourned.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington, says:—

"I can positively state from the most reliable information, that the Southern men, or a majority of them, are willing to admit California, on her own terms, provided that, in the same act, territorial governments are established, without any restriction of slavery. This will settle the whole question and forever, as far as territories are concerned. But this scheme they make their *sine qua non*. Without this measure they will do nothing else. To be sure they are willing to enter into any compromise; but no compromise has yet been suggested that can carry. Mr. Clay's scheme will get praise, but few votes. The above plan is a compromise that the North can agree to without detriment or concession. If that should be assented to, there will be nothing else necessary than to pass a bill respecting the surrender of fugitives from labor; and a bill preventing the introduction of slaves into this district for sale.

If the North give up the Wilmot Proviso, we shall have peace; if not, discord will reign, and reign forever.

I can state in the most positive manner that more than forty-five Southern men have resolved that no appropriation bills shall pass the House, (except for Revenue Collection and Census,) until the territorial question be settled. If there must be a collision, they say, the army and navy shall not be used against the South."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President will to-morrow transmit to Congress the California State Constitution, and fiery speeches are expected.

Mr. Case and Mr. Webster both spoke in the Senate on Monday, upon a petition with regard to the dissolution of the Union.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.—We believe that there can be no doubt that this question is to be settled at Washington and not in London, but we do not think that much confidence is to be placed in statements that have found their way into print that a treaty has been already negotiated. There can be little doubt, however, after the expression of opinion with regard to differences with foreign nations in the President's Message, and the remarks of Mr. Lawrence in England, as to harmony and union between the two Governments in protecting mutually the rights of other nations, that the matter will be brought to a favorable termination.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

NEW YORK, Feb 9.—Seven more bodies have been recovered to-day from the ruins of the explosion, making 68; of whom 54 were identified. The exhumation will be completed to-morrow from appearances. From the position of the fallen ruins it would appear that the mass of the boiler, when it fell, lodged in the centre of the building, while portions were blown to the extreme ends. It is supposed that 12 more bodies still remain among the ruins. A committee are now engaged examining the boiler.

The Coroner's Jury on the circumstances attending the explosion, have returned a verdict to the effect that Taylor & Co. were the direct cause of the explosion.

Five thousand dollars have been subscribed for the sufferers by the late explosion in Hague street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The steamship Empire City left this afternoon for Chagres, with 400 passengers.

The Ohio steamer left for the same place on the following day, with 247 passengers.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York last week, from Chagres, with $308,898 in gold dust.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The original manuscript copy of Washington's Farewell Address was sold at auction this evening. It was started at $500, and was knocked down at $2300, to the Rev. Dr. Boardman, who purchased it for a gentleman at a distance.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The steam-ship Alabama, at this port, from Chagres, brings 93 passengers and $350,000 in California gold dust.

The New Orleans papers announce that a crevasse had occurred seven miles below Algiers, but it was not considered dangerous. The cholera made its appearance at Washington, La., and in four days nine of the white inhabitants had died from the disease.

ANOTHER AWFUL EXPLOSION.—The officers of the steamer Old Hickory, arrived this morning, report that the steamer St. Joseph, hence for St. Louis, burst her boilers on Wednesday morning last, when at Choctaw Island, killing, it is supposed, about twenty persons. After the explosion, the St. Joseph took fire and was destroyed.—*N. O. Picayune, 26th.*

QUICK PASSAGE.—The quickest passage on record to this port from Glasgow, Scotland, was recently made by the new ship Eudocia, Captain Bannerman, which arrived here in thirty days. Capt. B. first brought out the Zetland, previously to her being purchased by her present owner and commander, Capt. Brown. These vessels, with the St. Clair and the Themis, were built in New-Brunswick, and are models of beauty, within and without, being fitted up with great elegance. They are lying in the third Municipality.—[New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 30.

At a recent election in Wisconsin, the question of free suffrage was voted upon, and decided in the affirmative; the vote showing 4,090 for, 3,603 against it. This establishes the right of every male citizen, of whatever colour, over the age of twenty-one years, to vote at all elections in the State.—*Louisville Courier.*

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—*A Smash.*—Ten freight cars on the Providence Rail Road, were literally smashed to pieces yesterday morning, in consequence of being thrown off the track, by the breaking of a wheel of one of the cars. Fortunately no person was injured.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER RHODE ISLAND.—The steamboat Rhode Island, formerly of the New York and Stonington line, was lost at sea on the voyage from New York to San Francisco. Nine of the crew and three of the passengers escaped in a boat, and were taken on board of the schooner Mary Wise, (of Thomaston) Capt. Crockett, from New York for St. Johns, P. R., from which they were transferred to the whaling bark Richmond, which arrived at this port yesterday morning. The remaining passengers and crew, thirty-two in number, were left on board the boat, which was in a sinking condition, and it is to be feared that they were lost, although they had one boat, and were cutting away the upper deck to make a raft when last seen. Three men were drowned in attempting to reach the boat, one of them was supposed to be Mr. Shewster, who had placed his wife in the boat, and failed to secure his own safety in it When the men arrived on board the schooner there was a brig in sight about four miles to the leeward It is possible that they may have seen the wreck, or that the crew of the steamboat may have reached her on the raft which they were making. The steamer left New York on 25th January.—*Providence Journal.*

CALIFORNIA.

The election for Governor of California, Representatives in Congress, Members of the first State Legislature, and other officers, took place in December, under authority of the Constitution ratified by the people of California on the 13th November last.—Peter H. Burnett, Esq., was elected Governor, and John McDougal, Lieut. Governor; John C. Fremont and Wm. Gwinn, Senators to U S. Congress: Geo. W. Wright and Edward Gilbert, Representatives in Congress, &c. The latter officers have arrived at New York in the Empire City, on their way to Washington.

GOVERNOR BURNETT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly:

I have been chosen by a majority of my fellow-citizens of the State of California to be her first Executive. For this proof of their partiality and confidence I shall ever retain a most grateful sense. To be chosen Chief Magistrate of California, at this period of her history, when the eyes of the whole world are turned towards her, is a high and distinguished honor, and I shall do all in my power to merit this distinction, by an ardent, sincere and energetic discharge of the weighty and responsible duties incident to the position I occupy.

Nature, in her kindness and beneficence, has distinguished California by great and decided natural advantages; and these great nat

with the most ardent desire to do my duty towards our new and rising State, I pledge you my most cordial co-operation in your efforts to promote the business of California and the Union. For the principles that will govern me in my administration of the executive department of the State, I beg leave to refer you to my forthcoming message.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the kindness and courtesy you have shown me, and hope that your labors may redound to your own honor and the happiness of your constituents.

The *Pacific News* remarks:—

The adoption of a civil and criminal code of law for California, presents itself to the view of the Executive, as being among the first and most pressing of the duties now imposed upon the Legislature, and with a readiness to meet any proper responsibility, which the people will doubtless fully appreciate, he makes upon this all-important subject, an urgent and very definite recommendation. He advises that the basis of the legal system of the State, be laid by the adoption of:

1.—The definition of crimes and misdemeanors contained in the Common Law of England.
2.—The English Law of Evidence.
3.—The English Commercial Law.
4.—The Civil Code of the State of Louisiana.
5.—The Louisiana Code of Practice.

In regard to the great question of raising a revenue for State purposes, the Governor advises that resort should at once be had to a general system of direct taxation, both upon persons and upon property, in place of any attempt to negotiate a loan.

[FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—We are informed that her Majesty will not open the next session of Parliament in person. We have reason to believe that her Majesty's absence on that occasion will be owing to the near approach of an event which will probably add another member to the royal family. This may be expected about the middle of April next.

Russian Loan.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. have received subscriptions for a new Russian loan, to the amount of £5,500,000 sterling, in a four and a half per cent. stock, at the price of 93, the interest payable half yearly (January and July,) in London. The whole to be redeemed in 50 years, by an annual sinking fund of £110,000, or at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the capital, the first re-payment to take place on Jan. 1, 1852. The loan, it should be understood, is for the purpose of meeting the expenses for completing the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow.—Upwards of twenty millions sterling were speedily subscribed for, and the stock commanded at once, 4¾ to 3 7-8 premium.

Agricultural Produce.—The continued decline in the value of agricultural produce must be attributed wholly to the apprehension felt respecting the future working of free trade. With an average crop of wheat, a large yield of spring corn, and only a partial failure in potatoes, such as was the case last season—our markets will not be able to stand such arrivals as the surplus growth of the rest of the world will furnish, now that no duty exists on imports. We are, therefore, clearly of opinion that, should the seasons prove auspicious, prices of all kinds of grain will be lower during the summer than they have yet been.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

The Loss of seven Fishing Vessels from Hull.—On the 21st Jan. a meeting was held to consider the best way of relieving the necessities of thirteen widows, and 25 fatherless children of fishermen who had left Hull, in Christmas week in seven vessels, the whole of which it was feared had been lost, with all hands. It appeared that these vessels contained 37 men and boys, and the owners attributed their loss to the driving of the Lemon and Our light from the sand of that name, during a gale on the night of the 27th Dec. which misled the vessels to their ruin; and there was no survivor left.—*English paper.*

A CALIFORNIAN VENTURE.—A Liverpool merchant who purchased £5,000 worth of American flour at 22s. per brl., sent the whole out to California from this port, where it realized an excellent venture. The barrels sold at 80s. each, and he cleared £10,000 by the transaction.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The concession signed by Louis Napoleon and the Minister of the Interior, M. Dufaure, granting to Messrs. J. Brett, Toche, & Co., the right to establish an electric telegraph line between France and England, by a submarine communication across the Channel, arrived in town on Monday. The company propose to accomplish an instant communication between the two countries. The patentee guarantees that this telegraph shall, by the aid of a single wire and of two persons only (the one stationed in France and the other in England,) be capable of printing, in clear Roman type (on paper,) 100 messages of fifteen words each, including addresses and signatures, all ready in one hundred consecutive minutes.—*London Atlas.*

Jenny Lind coming to America.—The European Times announces an agreement between Jenny Lind and Mr. Barnum, for a professional visit of the former to the United States.

Lord Brougham recently visited the President of the French Republic, in Paris.

Baron Brunow has intimated to the British Government that every step will be taken by the Russian Government to second the measures taken by the Admiralty, for the discovery of the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

Advices from Shaumla have reached us down to the 17th of December. Kossuth was suffering in health. The Turkish population behaved to the emigrants with the greatest kindness; but the obvious good-will of the Porte was cramped by the fear of Russia, and distrust of British support in resisting it. It was reported that an attempt had been discovered to assassinate the late president governor. Letters of the 24 of December from Constantinople, state that Ahmed Effendi was about to start from Shaumla to see Kossuth depart for his new destination. He was then to proceed to Bucharest to replace Fuad Effendi.

It is announced that Madame Kossuth has joined her husband, having escaped from Hungary in the disguise of a mendicant.

The British Consul at Varna has discovered a diabolical attempt, instigated by the Austrian Government, to murder Kossuth.

The latest advices from Turkey report the sudden death of Bem, the Hungarian Patriot.

A Turkish Custom.—The Sublime Porte has retained the old custom of proportioning the size of its letters to the rank of the person addressed. One of ordinary size is sent to a private individual, one a little larger to a civil officer, and one still larger to a military one. The recent despatch under the Sultan's own hand to the Emperor of Austria, is said by the Vienna papers to have been more than two feet across, while one to the Czar would have made a comfortable door for a Russian cabin.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

☞ The Mail for England closes To-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at eight o'clock.

DR SHAW ON CONSUMPTION.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, or that fell destroyer of the human race, Consumption. What a vast amount of suffering might be saved the human family, if they would but avail themselves in season of the remedies which Nature has provided for her children, and which Science has reduced to such a form as to be within the reach of all. Far be it from us to tamper with those who are suffering with this painful disease. In offering you a remedy, we do not ask you to rely upon the representation of those who might be actuated by selfish and pecuniary motives, but we give you the deliberate testimony of some of the most respectable physicians, that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has established for itself a reputation that cannot be assailed. Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C., writes, under date of May 1, 1846, as follows:

"I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma, and Chronic Cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in those cases of great nervous mobility, and irritability, to which phthisical patients are subject. I have no doubt it is the best form in which the effects of Prussic acid may be had as a sedative on the constitution without danger of the patient. Every one knows the reputation of the Turpentine and Balsam constituents in protracted coughs. The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is ingenious and judicious.

"Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor takes a distinguishing between curious humbugs and nostrums and those medicines which have proved salutary, and, in many well attested cases, curative."

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

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, Sussex Vale, (K. C.) on Monday the 15th instant, by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Rector, Mr. William Henry Venning, to Miss Adeline Georgianna Potter, both of this City.

In St. Malachy's Church, on the 7th inst., by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Benjamin Harris, to Miss Margaret Murphy, both of this City.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. R. Cooney, A. M., Mr. William Barnes, of the Parish of Upham, to Miss Elizabeth McLean, eldest daughter of Capt. Allan McLean, of this City.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. John Fox, to Miss Jane Fox, both of this City.

On the 10th ult., at Greenwich, (K. C.) by the Rev. Joseph Bartholomew, Mr. John Grant Mackenzie, to Catherine, fifth daughter of Mr. Moses Brundage, all of that Parish.

On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. Thomas Allingham, of the Parish of Gagetown, (Q. C.) to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. George Francis, of Greenwich.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, 13th inst., after a long and painful illness, Charlotte, wife of D. J. McLaughlin, Esquire, aged 37 years, leaving a large family and circle of friends to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother and friend. Her end was peace.—Her remains will be interred from her late residence, Charlotte-street, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

On Monday night, after an illness of twenty-four hours, Henrietta Georgianna, aged four years and two months, youngest daughter of Mr. John Berryman, of this City.—Funeral from her father's residence, Princess-street, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Friday, the 15th inst., Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. John McNamara, aged four years and ten months.

In the Parish of Lancaster, on Wednesday last, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Jesse Quinton, aged 62 years.

At Maugerville, on the 31st ult., Rosetta Ferrar, youngest child of the Rev. J. M. Stirling.

At his residence, Commercial Road, London, on the 19th ult., Captain Francis Leadbeater, aged 47 years, formerly of this Port.

At Liverpool, on the 14th ult., John Beverley, aged three years and six months, son of Capt. Robert Grant, of the ship *Belmont*, of St. John.

At sea, Dec. 26th, of Cholera, Capt. Maxwell, of the ship Transit, of this port.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Friday—Brig Indus, Richan, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 1—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
Schr. Charles, Whipple, Halifax, 14—G. & J. Salter, sugar, molasses, &c.
Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.—Left ship Olive Branch, for this port—to sail on the 16th inst.
Saturday—Barque Ashley, O'Hara, New York, 4—S. Wiggins & Son, assorted cargo.
Sunday—Schr. Covenant, Brannen, Boston, 4—Furnis, molasses, &c.
Monday—Ship Olive Branch, Drake, Boston, 46 hours—George Thomas, hay.
Barque Edward, Hughes, Digby—master, timber.
Schr. Moro, Sawyer, Portland, 6—C. Cross, hay.

CLEARED.

Feb. 15th—Brig Nancy, Powers, Cork, deals—Allison & Spurr; Caledonia, Rose, Calais, (Me.) molasses, (part of inward cargo)—N. S. Demill.

Brigt. Emily, Colville, hence at Matanzas, 16th Jan.; Curlew, Moore, at do., 23th—The former would commence loading for this port on the 31st—Brigt. Bream, Joslin, hence, arrived at Barbados, Dec. 25th, and at Cienfuegos, Jan. 12th, to load for this port.

The brig Minerva, of and from Halifax, was totally lost near Sandy Hook during the night of the 10th instant, and four passengers lost—names unknown.

Arrived at New Orleans, Jan. 30th, ship Peruvian, Robinson, Jamaica.—At Yarmouth, N. S., 4th inst., Sarah, Cook, New York.

Arrived at New Orleans, Feb. 1st, ship Transit, Russell, (late Maxwell) Liverpool, 3d, ship Essex, Norton, London.—At New York, 13th, brigt. Sarah, Johnson, Providence.—At Buenos Ayres, Dec. 3d, barque Mahtoree, Cowan, St. John. [The Brigt. Myrtle——, hence, for Buenos Ayres, had not arrived on the 11th—she sailed 14 day before the Mahtoree.]

Cleared at New Orleans, Jan. 29th, barque John S. DeWolfe, Roberts, Liverpool.—At Portland, Feb. 11th, schr. Cairo, Hitchings, and Moro, Sawyer, St. John.—At Halifax, 8th, brigt. Portland, Scott, St. Jago de Cuba.

Cleared at Philadelphia, Feb. 13th, schr. Columbine, Tilley, St. John.—At Boston, 12th, bark Amelia, Cann, London.

Spoken, Jan. 11th, lat. 44, lon. —, brigt. Arabia, Vroom, from St. John for California, out 36 days. [This report must be incorrect, as she must have been further south.]

CONCERT.

MR. BENNISON'S JUVENILE *SINGING CLASS* will give a repetition of Monday Evening's CONCERT to Sabbath School Scholars and Teachers, *To-Morrow Evening*, Wednesday, 20th February, at *ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.*

Admission, 3d.

☞ Performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

February 19.

TEA SOIREE.

A TEA MEETING will be held in the basement of the Centenary Chapel, on *Friday Evening*, the 22d inst. at 7 o'clock.—This meeting is to be held for the benefit of the Trust Fund of the Germain Street Wesleyan Methodist Church. Several Ministers and Lay Gentlemen will address the Meeting.

Tickets can be obtained at the Stores of Mr. Robert Hannah, Mr. George Taylor, Mr. A. Gilmour, King Street, and Lockhart & Co., Prince William Street, and at the Office of Messrs. Eaton & Ray.

By order of the Chairman.

Feb. 15. E. E. LOCKHART, *Sec'y.*

To the Public.

THE Church and Lots in Lower Cove, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Stavely's congregation, are offered for Sale.—The House is 55 by 37 feet, exclusive of the Session House: both are in excellent order.

There are two Lots, 50x200 feet, forming a block of 100x200 feet, to which an undisputed title, free of all encumbrance, will be given.—Terms, one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid upon perfecting the deeds; the balance in Five and Ten Years, in two equal payments, with Interest, by Bond and Mortgage.

N. B.—Should the above not be disposed of before the first of March, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

JAMES AGNEW,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Committee.

February 19.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street, 19th Feb., 1850.

850 BOXES English and German Window GLASS, 6x8 to 30x38;
100 boxes American, 8x10 to 10x12;
70 crates TUMBLERS, Decanters, and Wine GLASSES, &c. &c.;
3 crates Black TEAPOTS;
350 assorted Boston CHAIRS;
100 assorted Cook and other STOVES;
100 kegs 1½ to 10 inch Deck SPIKES;
50 kegs assorted best Wrought NAILS;
75 kegs 1½ to 5 inch stout do.
20 kegs 1½ to 3 inch Boat do.
10 kegs assorted Horse do.
60 bags assorted Cut do.
20 kegs small CHAIN, for Rigging, &c.;
5 CHAIN CABLES;
20 assorted size AXENORS; 5 tons Spelter;
50 kegs assorted size SHOT;
190 narrow Axes; 150 reams Wrapping Paper;
50 dozen assorted Looking GLASSES;
25 barrels Warren's BLACKING and INK;
450 yards Scotch Wool CARPET.

—ALSO—

10 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
12 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL;
10 barrels Spirits of Turpentine;
3 barrels Copal VARNISH;
15 tierces RICE; 20 brls. Pot BARLEY;
5 barrels Oatmeal; 40 half brls. extra Flour;
25 kegs best Hogs Lard; 20 boxes Chocolate;
3 boxes CLOVES—with sundry other articles too various to enumerate.

Pemberton COALS,

IN STORE—20 Chaldrons Pure Pemberton House COALS GEO. THOMAS,
Feb. 12. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

FRUIT, &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston;

4 BAGS FILBERTS, WALNUTS, and PECAN NUTS,
5 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
50 drums "Eleme" FIGS,
10 kegs Bent's CRACKERS,
10 dozen Large BROOMS.

Feb. 19. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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.

To LET,

From the 1st of May next.—

THAT well known and pleasantly situated HOUSE in Princess-street, opposite the property of Mr. Cudlip. It is well adapted for two families. There is likewise a good SHOP.—For particulars apply to SAMUEL BUSTIN.

February 19th, 1850.

Estate Agency.

THE Subscriber acknowledges the support which this Agency has received during the time which has elapsed since its opening, and begs to offer the following desirable premises

TO LET.

THAT desirable Residence in Carleton, formerly owned by George Wheeler, Esq., with the grounds attached—comprising every convenience for a family.

A handsome *Cottage* near the residence of the Hon. R. L. Hazen, containing 12 Rooms thoroughly finished, with every requisite, and with BARNS and good YARD.

The *Dwelling House* in Dorchester Street, at present occupied by Dr. Paddock, containing 10 Rooms with all conveniences, large YARD and spacious STABLING.

Victoria Cottage, Pitt-street, 14 Rooms, with good out-buildings, a very desirable residence.

A capital Dwelling HOUSE near St. George's Chapel, undergoing thorough repair.

Four new and well finished Dwelling HOUSES in Pitt-street, the whole fitted up in the most approved modern style, with spacious out-buildings—the site is one of the best in town.

An Elegant *Cottage* in Queen Street, near Mr Wheeler's residence, combining every requirement, with good *Yards* and *Barns*, the whole in most complete order.

A small *Cottage* in Frost Street, Jeffrey's Hill.

A SHOP and *Dwelling* in St. James Street—a good Business Stand.

Two small HOUSES in Orange Street, suitable for four families.

—ALSO—

Several HOUSES and Apartments in the City and Portland, varying in Rent, from $15 to $50 per annum.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A Large and well finished Dwelling HOUSE in Union Street, near the residence of Jas. White, Esq., valued at £500, will be Sold or Exchanged for Property or Mortgages in King's or Westmoreland County.

FOR SALE.

A good Dwelling HOUSE, corner of Sydney and Britain Streets, lets for £30 per annum.

A good Dwelling and spacious SHOP, with an excellent BAKERY—the whole forming a splendid Business Stand, in Sydney Street, lets for £35.

A Three Story Dwelling HOUSE in Britain Street, will be Sold, at a great Bargain.

A large Dwelling HOUSE in Portland, near Mr. John Owens residence, fitted up in complete order for two families, rents for £40 per annum.

A capital Dwelling House in Duke-street, on a Freehold Lot, in good repair, lets for £35 per annum.

The above will be sold on liberal terms, and the payments made easy.

About Twenty FARMS, within 25 miles of the City, varying from 60 to 300 acres, with and without improvements.

ALSO.—Several small FARMS to let on the River St. John.—Apply to

CHARLES L. STREET,
House and Estate Agent,
Marine, Fire and Life Insurance Agency, Prince William Street, St. John.

February 19, 1850.

CORN.

Per ECHO, from New-York:

400 BUSHELS Round Yellow CORN, for sale by the Subscribers—whole and ground. JARDINE & CO.

Feb. 12, 1850.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that all Accounts due me if not paid or satisfactorily arranged on or before the 10th inst., will after that date be handed over to my ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTION.

Feb. 5. JAMES HOWARD.

Nails and Cloths.

Per Harriott, from Liverpool:

HORSE NAILS, assorted sizes,
BOARD NAILS, do.
BOAT NAILS, do.
One Bale CLOTHS.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

January 8th, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

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.

Heavy Navy Canvas, & Sail Twine.

THE Subscriber offers at very low prices, an Invoice of Heavy Navy Canvas, of very excellent quality; 1 package 3-thread 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.*

Stearine CANDLES, and FIGS.

LANDING FOR THE SUBSCRIBER,

Ex the schr. "Abi Albon," from Boston:

12 BOXES, each 30 lbs. Stearine CANDLES, 12s to the lb.—a very superior article—and imported expressly for family use, the size being most convenient.

—ALSO—

200 small drums FRESH FIGS—a very fine article. JOHN V. THURGAR,
Jan. 1st, 1850. *North Mkt. Wharf.*

Sales by Auction.

Notice to Ship-builders.

Floating DOCK for sale

BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of February, instant, will be sold at the Sales Room of the Subscriber—

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

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

Feb. 12. JOHN V. THURGAR.

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;
Douay Bibles and Testaments, Catholic Prayer Books, &c. &c. Feb. 19.

BRUNSWICK SHOE STORE,

Cheap Corner, Germain Street.

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

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

Women's Leather SLIPPERS at 1s. 9d. per pair. PAULKE & 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.*

☞ Conveyancing, &c. ☜

THE present depression of commercial interests and the diminution of profit in every industrial pursuit in this Province, require mutual concession and accommodation among all classes and avocations. Reason and expediency alike suggest a prudent adaptation in all things to the state of the times. The undersigned, therefore, hereby notifies, that he will execute every description of CONVEYANCING business, and prepare and advise on *all kinds of legal documents and writings*, required in the various transactions of life, on such *reduced* and *reasonable* terms, as shall be suitable to the existing state of affairs, and at the same time consistent with legal accuracy and fidelity.—[OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, *Prince Wm. Street.*

G. BLATCH,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
Notary Public and Conveyancer, &c.

St. John, Sept. 11th, 1849.

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 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

Flewwelling & Reading,

No. 10, King-street.

Have on hand from London:—

23 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 brls. NUTMEGS;
1 sack CLOVES.

In Store, per late arrivals:—

80 chests Congo TEA, English Importation;
10 do. Souchong do., very superior;
16 hhds. MOLASSES;
1 hhds. and 10 qr. casks Port & Shery 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.

BRANDY, Geneva, Groceries, &c. &c.

Now landing ex ship "*Lisbon*," from London:

55 HHDS. *Martell's* and *Hennessy's* best BRANDY,
1 hhd. Fine Old Pale BRANDY,
18 hhds. best Pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
20 barrels Byass' Bottled PORTER,
54 chests Fine CONGO TEA,
5 hhds Boiled Linseed OIL,
100 kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
1 cwt. PUTTY, 10 brls. WHITING,
10 packages Blue Vitriol, Washing Soda, Glue, and BLACK LEAD,
20 dozen SHAD TWINE,
20 kegs Coleman's best SF MUSTARD,
10 boxes best blue STARCH, 1 case INDIGO,
50 dozen PLAYING CARDS,
40 dozen Japan INK,
100 kegs "Hall & Son's" Gunpowder, assorted,
100 bags SHOT, 20 bags CORKS,
5 brls. "Day & Martin's" BLACKING,
2 cases CURRANTS,
10 bags PEPPER, 2 chests CASSIA,
5 packages NUTMEGS, Almonds, and White GINGER,
2 cases Liquorice, 1 case CONFECTIONARY.

For Sale low while landing, by

Oct. 9 WILLIAM E. MOORE.

Seal Oil and Pimento.

Per Charles from Halifax:

6 CASKS Straw and Pale SEAL OIL;
3 Bags PIMENTO.

Jan. 15. JAMES MACFARLANE.

TO LET,

And possession given first of May next:

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

February 5. JAMES KEATOR.

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next,

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

February 5. *Queen's Square.*

TO LET,

THE PREMISES now occupied by Mr. P. Comerford, Reed's Point.

THOMAS REED.

February 5.

STORE to Let.

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

TO LET,

A FLAT in the Subscriber's HOUSE, corner of Horsfield and Charlotte Streets, containing Two Parlours with Franklins, a Kitchen, and Four Bed Rooms. The Gas and Company's Water are in the Premises. The whole House has just undergone a thorough repair. Possession given immediately—apply on the Premises, or to

DAVID PATERSON,

February 5. *Shoe Store, King street.*

TO RENT,

And possession given 1st May next—

Four new wooden HOUSES situated Corner of Great George & Pitt-streets, furnished in plain neat style, embracing all the modern improvements, and particularly adapted for small genteel families, each House contains eleven rooms with suitable pantries, good frost-proof Cellars, small yards, and comfortable out-houses.—For particulars please apply to GARRETT & SKILLEN,

Feb. 12. *Corner of King and Cross-streets.*

Stores to Let

FROM THE 1ST DAY OF MAY NEXT—

FRONT STORE on Water-street, in the Subscribers' iron covered Building.

A SHOP and ROOMS in the Alley leading from Ward-street, at present occupied by D. Keltie.

A SAIL LOFT in the same building, 20 by 80 feet.

A SHOP in Water-street, next to John Bowes'.—Apply to [Feb. 5] JARDINE & CO.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of May next:

Two FLATS of that pleasantly situated and well finished HOUSE in Brussells Street, formerly occupied by the late Mr. MARK VARLEY.—There are attached to the premises Barns, Coach House, and other out-buildings. The Company's Water is also led into the House.—The premises are every way adapted for the residence of a genteel family. Apply to THOMAS BERWICK,

Jan. 29, 1850. *On the premises.*

TO LET,

From the 1st of May next:

That commodious HOUSE in St. James' Street, near the corner of Sydney street, owned and occupied by the subscriber. The House is two Stories and a basement, and contains a number of well finished rooms, a good kitchen, with the Company's Water led in the Cellar, a large Yard or Garden, Wood House, and many other conveniences, suitable for a large family.—Apply to

SAMUEL HORNER,

January 29th, 1850. *On the premises.*

TO LET,

THREE very desirable Dwelling HOUSES, situate in very eligible situations, with Stables, Gardens, and every convenience.—Apply at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE.

April 10, 1849.—[Courier.]

Raisins, Grapes, &c.

Landing ex *Olive Branch*, from Boston:

10 KEGS GRAPES; 60 boxes and 100 half boxes Bunch RAISINS;
5 boxes Composition CANDLES.

For Sale by JARDINE & CO.

January 29th, 1850.

Sugars, Teas, &c. &c.

On Sale by the Subscriber:—

10 HHDS. Very Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
5 chests Old Souchong TEA;
15 chests best quality CONGO;

For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR,

Jan. 29. *North Market Wharf.*

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, Casimeres, Chameleons, Coburg and Orleans Cloth, Black and Col'd Plain Shot and Glacie GRO DE NAPS, French and Pure 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 Casimere, Check'd and Plaid, Woollen, Squares and Long;
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; Black and Col'd Silk Neckerchiefs and Scarfs, Opera and DeJonville 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, Galloway, Swanskin and Donnetts;
KERSEYS and SERGES;
BLANKETS, Quilts and Counterpanes; Moreens, Diapers, Dowlas, Towelings, Cotton Swanskins, Linnens, 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.

Sugar and Molasses.

Landing per *Three Sisters*, from Boston:

10 HHDS. Bright SUGAR,
20 do. do. MOLASSES.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, 8th March, 1848.

RESOLVED, That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in each County where Newspapers are published.

CHARLES P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, 7th April, 1849.

WHEREAS the number of applications to this House, from School Teachers, for Grants of Money, have been from year to year increasing; and whereas it is desirable that such information should be furnished as would enable this House to arrive at just and equitable conclusions; therefore

Resolved, That this House will in future sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be Licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHARLES P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

Fredericton, Dec. 12, 1849.

LOOKING GLASS AND Picture Frame Manufactory,

Germain Street.

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

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

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

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

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.

November 27.

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 Shaft Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c., &c.

On Hand—CABOOSES; 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 Wheels; 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.

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, Japann'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 Pullies 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.

CHEAP HARDWARE.

T. R. GORDON

OFFERS his Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY

Poetry, &c.

SONG.

I'M READY, LAD, TO MARRY NOO.

TUNE,—"*I'm ov'r young to marry yet.*"

Chorus.

I'm ready, lad, I'm ready lad,
I'm ready, lad, to marry noo;
You're welcome, lad, whene'er ye like,
To tak' me frae my mammy noo

Noo I can knit, and I can spin,
An' I can bake, an' I can brew:
In troth it wudna be a sin
To tak' me frae my mammy noo.

Chorus.

As maids grow auld the lads grow cauld,
A wither'd lily wha wad pu'?
I winna wait, like Aunty Kate,
Till ilka beau has ceased to woo.

Chorus.

My aunty says, "Ne'er marry, Bell,
An' that's a friend's advice to you."
But noo she fain wad wed herscl',
If Johnny Murray says what's true.

Chorus.

O dinna think, tho' I'm sae free,
That I wad ever prove untrue,
Your bride, dear Tam, if e'er I be,
Till death, I vow, I'll stick to you.

Lanmbrigh, Jan. 10th, 1850. *Chorus.*

A YANKEE WEDDING.—A few days ago there arrived in Boston a couple from Rhode Island, who came to get joined, quietly, in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were fairly domiciled the would be bridegroom, who was a rough but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee, sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered his summons. "Say, lan'lord," interposed the stranger, pointing to his modest Dulcinea in the corner of the parlour, "this is my young woman. Now, we've cum all the way from Rhode Island, and want to be spliced. Send for a minister, will ye? Want it done up, right straight off." The landlord smiled and went out, and half-an-hour afterwards a licensed minister made his appearance, and the obliging host, with one or two waggish friends, were called in to witness the "scene." "Naow, Mr. Stiggins," said the Yankee, "den it up brown and yer money's ready;" and forthwith the reverend gentleman commenced by directing the parties to join hands. The Yankee stood up to his blushing lady-love, seized her by the hand, and was as much pleased as a racoon might be supposed to be with two tails. "You promise, Mr. A——," said the parson, "to take this woman ——" "Yaas," said the Yankee, at once. "To be your lawful and wedded wife?" "Yaas, yaas." "That you will love and honour her in all things?" "Yaas." "That you will cling to her, and her only, as long as you both shall live?" "Yaas, 'indeed, nothin' else!" continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner; but here the reverend gentleman halted, much to the surprise of all present, and more especially to the annoyance and discomfiture of the intended bridegroom. "Yaas, yaas, I said," added the Yankee. "One moment, my friend," responded the minister, slowly, for it occurred to him that the Law of Massachusetts does not admit of this performance without the observance of a "publishment," &c., for a certain length of time. "Wot'n thunder's the matter, mister? Don't stop—put 'er thru. Nothin's split, eh? Ain't sick, mister, be ye?" "Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts." "Can't Wot'n natur's the reason? I like *her*, she likes *me*; wot's t'hender?" "You haven't been published, Sir, I think?" "Haint a goin' to be-mother! 'At's wat we cum 'ere for. On the sly; go on, go on, old feller." "I really, Sir——" said the parson. "Railly! wal, go ahead. 'Taint fair, you see; 'taint, I swaow; you've married *me*, and haint tuched *her*. Go on—doan't stop 'ere! 'At aint jes the thing, naow, by grashus, 'taint?" "I will consult——" "No you wont, no you don't; consult nothin', ner nobody, till this 'ere business is concluded, naow mind, I tell ye!" said Jonathan resolutely; and in an instant he had turned the key in and out of the lock, amid the titterings of the witnesses, who were nearly choked with merriment. "Naow, say, mister, as we were;" continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again, "go on, right straight from ware you left off. You can't cum non o' this half-way business with this child; so put her thru, and no dodging. I'll all be right, 'gosh!" The parson reflected a moment, and concluded to risk it—continued, "You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?" "Yaas" said the Yankee, as the lady bowed. "That you will love, honour, and *obey*——?" "Them's um!" said Jonathan, as the lady bowed again. "And that you will cling to him so long as you both shall live?" "*That's* the talk!" said John; and the lady said "Yes!" again, "Then in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife." "Hoorah!" shouted Jonathan, leaping nearly to the ceiling with joy. "And what God has joined together let no man put asunder." "Hoorah!" continued Jonathan. "Wo's the price? Haow much? Speak it out; don't be afeared. You did jes like a *book*, old feller! 'Ere's a V.—never mind the change. Send for a hack, landlord! Give us yer bill! I've got her! Hail, Columby! Happy land!" roared the poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy; and ten minutes afterwards, he was on his way to Providence depot, with his *wife*, the happiest man out of gaol. We heard the details of the above scene from an eye-witness of the ceremony, and we could not avoid putting it down as "one of the weddings."—*New York Journ.*

The London *Times* was established on the 1st of January 1788, but bore the number 941, having previously appeared as the *Universal Register*. The *Public Ledger* dates from 1759, the *Morning Chronicle* from 1769, the *Morning Post* from 1772, the *Morning Herald* from 1784, and the *Morning Advertiser* from 1795.

Ten members of the Society of Friends lately died, whose united ages amounted to 800 years, their average ages being 80 years. The eldest was 93 and the youngest 73.

What is the largest capital a man can invest in business, and which shall ensure him the greatest amount of interest?—Civility.

A GOOD WIFE.—That young lady will make a good wife who does not apologise when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues her task until her work is finished.—*Uncle Sam.*

If a girl has pretty teeth she laughs often, if she's got a pretty foot she'll wear a short dress, and if she's got a neat hand she's fond of a game of whist; and if the reverse, she dislikes all *these small affairs.*

A green one, who had crossed the Atlantic, told a story of a storm, when the rain poured down in such torrents that the ocean rose six inches. "There's no mistake," said he, "because the captain kept a mark on the side of the vessel."

A breaking wave is the only thing in nature which is most beautiful in the moment of dissolution.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

A beau dressed out resembles the cinnamon tree; the bark is of greater value than the body.

COMPLIMENT TO AN ARTIST.

Poor Nicholas had a clamorous wife,
Who filled his house with noise and strife,
And was the torment of his life,
As it appears.
A painter took this lady's face;
Such skill he show'd in every trace,
Her husband pass'd with quicken'd pace,
And stopp'd his ears.

Sugar! Sugar!

Landing this day, Tuesday, 8th January, ex the schr. *Charles*, from Halifax:—

12 HHDS. very Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
8th January, 1850. *North Mkt. Wharf*

FALL GOODS!

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

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William-street.

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

FALL TRADE,

which have been carefully selected in the best

English and Scotch Markets,

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

DRESS GOODS.

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

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

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

CLOAK MATERIALS.

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

FANCY GOODS.

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

FUR DEPARTMENT,

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

FURNISHING GOODS.

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

DOMESTIC GOODS.

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

Gentlemen's Department.

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

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

October 2.

Winter Importations--1849.

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;
5-8, 9-8, and 5 4 Fancy Printed COTTONS;
Black and Coloured Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Coburgs, Orleans, Mohairs, Glacis, &c.;
Gro 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 other TRIMMINGS October 2.

Ladies' Shoe Store,

GERMAIN-STREET.

New Boots and Shoes!

Just received per Charlotte from Liverpool:

AN Extensive and beautiful variety of Ladies' Gents', Girls' and Children's Cloth Boots;
Ladies' and Misses' Black and Bronze French Kid SLIPPERS;
Ladies' and Misses' White and Black Satin do.
Do. Pramella, patent and embroidered do.
Do. Black Satin DRESS BOOTS;
Do. Fancy Carpet Slippers, several varieties.
Do. Black and Drab Snow Boots;
A large assortment of Children's Shoes of the best sort;
A full assortment of Women's and Girls' Cheap SHOES.
Also.—An Elegant assortment of INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of every style, quality and price. S. K. FOSTER.
November 27.

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,

Lines and Twines.

Just received, ex "*Olive*," Olive, Master, from Liverpool—

200 DOZEN 9, 12, 15, and 18 thread ST. PETERS & COD LINES,
20 dozen SALE TWINE; 30 do. SSOUDEN;
100 dozen Herring TWINE,
40 dozen Mullet TWINE,
50 dozen Gilding Twine, a new and beautiful article; 550 do. Salmon, Shad, and Seine Twines,
1 bale Shoe Thread and Shop Twine,—which will be Sold low while landing, by
Dec. 4. W. TISDALE & SON.

Molasses, Onions, and Saleratus.

On Consignment per schr. *Pandora*, Whelpley Master, from Boston—

25 HHDS. Muscovado MOLASSES;
15 barrels Silver skin ONIONS;
82 packages Saleratus, consisting of Casks, Barrels, half barrels, kegs and boxes *Edward Chamberlin's* superior Manufacture: for sale by
Dec. 11. H. G. KINNEAR.

Wines, Brandies, Teas, &c.

The Subscriber has just received his Fall supply of GOODS, comprising—

PORT, Sherry, and Madeira WINES, Pale and Dark Cognac BRANDIES, Prime Scotch Malt WHISKY, Old Jamaica RUM, London Brown STOUT, quarts and pints; First Quality CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints; London Souchong, Congou, and Twanky TEAS; for Sale by [Nov. 6] JOHN V. THURGAR.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO Medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to use *internally* as drops to be taken and yet perform such wonders when applied *externally* as a wash, or bath, by friction.

A YORK SHILLING (12 cents) is all you have to risk to try it; and as that sum can be no object to the proprietor, it is hoped that such a price can be no obstacle to any family, and will never prevent its trial.

It is not intended to put this great healing remedy into the hands of druggists, who have so many useless things of their own to recommend, but look for it always with country merchants, or in towns, in fancy or dry goods stores, or in temperance groceries.

THE PRICE, *from twelve to fifty cents*, per bottle, according to the size, will enable *all* to use it. If you doubt, begin with a 12 cent bottle, and that will remove your doubts, and make you buy and use and recommend it to your friends more than a hundred certificates would. Who will fail to try it then, and save life and suffering for a *York Shilling?*

This "PAIN KILLER," may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Cholera Morbus, Distressing Dysentery, Pain in the Side and Stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises, Cholera Infantum, *Bronchitis*, Healing Sores on Man or Beast, Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey *in a few hours*, Chilblains and Frosted Feet, Spasms, Prevent a Blister from Burns, Broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, Hurts, Scratches, or Torn Flesh, Bites or Stings.

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of "Mrs. Brown's Pain Killer," but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit; and the *one* stinting bottle will do more than a thousand *unknown* names to convince the user.

LONGLEY'S GREAT WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA.

1. For Colds and feverish feelings and preventing fevers.
2. For Asthma, Liver Complaint, and Bilious affections.
3. For Diarrhœa, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite.
4. For Costiveness in females and males, and nervous complains.
5. For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. The great points are, it is not bad to take, never gives pain, and never leaves one costive.

☞ *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint cured, and all Western and Southern Fevers prevented*, in every case, by the use of Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea, warranted to cure the most severe cases of the above complaints. Loss of appetite, bilious affections and indigestion, are permanently cured by its use. The great points are, it is not bad to take; it does not leave the bowels costive, and never gives pain in its operations. This Panacea will remove all the bad bile from the stomach and give tone to the system, and keeps off all attacks of malignant fever. If the stomach is in a healthy state, and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exhalations from the body, there can be no attack of fever. This office the Panacea will positively perform, and we recommend all to try this article if they wish to ensure health during the year. As a family medicine, it is unparalelled for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the blood, and kidney and scrofula complaints.

CONNELL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR—THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

PRONOUNCED SO BY ALL WHO HAVE EVER USED IT.

White Swellings, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore Feet, and all Scrofulous Sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; Affections of the Lungs, Ague in the Face, Breast, Tic Doloureaux, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflammatory Diseases, such as Sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Biles, &c.—will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by fire, instantly allaying the suffering almost immediately upon its application. If any disbelieve the statements, we would earnestly invite them to call and examine the numerous unsolicited certificates of remarkable cures wrought by this salve. It has for months past been sold upon the following liberal terms, to wit: if the user was not perfectly satisfied, and even delighted with its effects, and, furthermore, if it did not fully answer our recommendations, their money was returned immediately at their request. On these terms this absolute healall is now sold; and we simply ask if the public can demand anything more reasonable? Kept parent, keep it constantly on hand; in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it; but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed.

Caution.—No Pain-Extractor can be genuine unless you find the signature of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper of each box. Beware of the counterfeit.

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

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

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

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

COMSTOCK & CO'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Chronic Rhumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Tetter, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Liver Affections, Mercurial and Syphilis Diseases, Biles from an Impure Habit of the Body, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swelling of the Bones, and all diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, Exposure and Imprudence in Life, Excessive use of Mercury, &c.

This Sarsaparilla is warranted positively as good as any other, (that can be made at one dollar) at just half the price of those so much advertised, and as strong, viz.: 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50. Remember to ask for Comstock's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of headache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.

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

Kolmstock's Vermifuge, for Worms in Children, is the most extraordinary remedy ever used.

HAYS' Liniment for the Piles.

Comstock's HERVE' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir, for Rheumatism, &c.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, for Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are indications of approaching deafness.

All the above for sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, Saint John, N. B.

NEW FRUIT, &c.

Landing per *Cuba* and *Jane Alison*:

150 WHOLE, Half, and Qr. Boxes Raisins; 10 kegs Cooking do.
23 boxes TOBACCO,—choice brands.

Just received from Sackville:

130 firkins PRIME BUTTER;
10 brls. Pot BARLEY; 10 barrels OATMEAL.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
December 4.

Aromatic Tobacco.

Ex Schr. Albert from New York—

32 BOXES (15 lbs. each.) Saml. Myers & Co's Superior Aromatic TOBACCO.—For sale by
Jan. 29. H. G. KINNEAR

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

Lowell, Mass., April 2d, 1841.

I have a child six years of age, who has been troubled with worms for some time past, and I have endeavoured to obtain a specific, but have found nothing that could be relied upon, until *Fahnestock's Vermifuge* was recommended to me by a friend. I procured a bottle, and gave it according to directions, and in less than three hours my child passed seventeen large worms. I subsequently gave it two other doses, and it passed in all about one hundred worms. I also gave one tea-spoonful of it to a child three years old, and to my surprise it brought away more than a hundred fine worms, in less than two hours from the time I administered it. AMASA WOODWARD,
Moody Street.

☞ A Supply of the above valuable Medicine constantly on hand, and for Sale by the subscribers whole sale and retail.

THOMAS WALKER & SON
St. John, June 5, 1849.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY **Holloway's Ointment.**

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spitsby, 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.

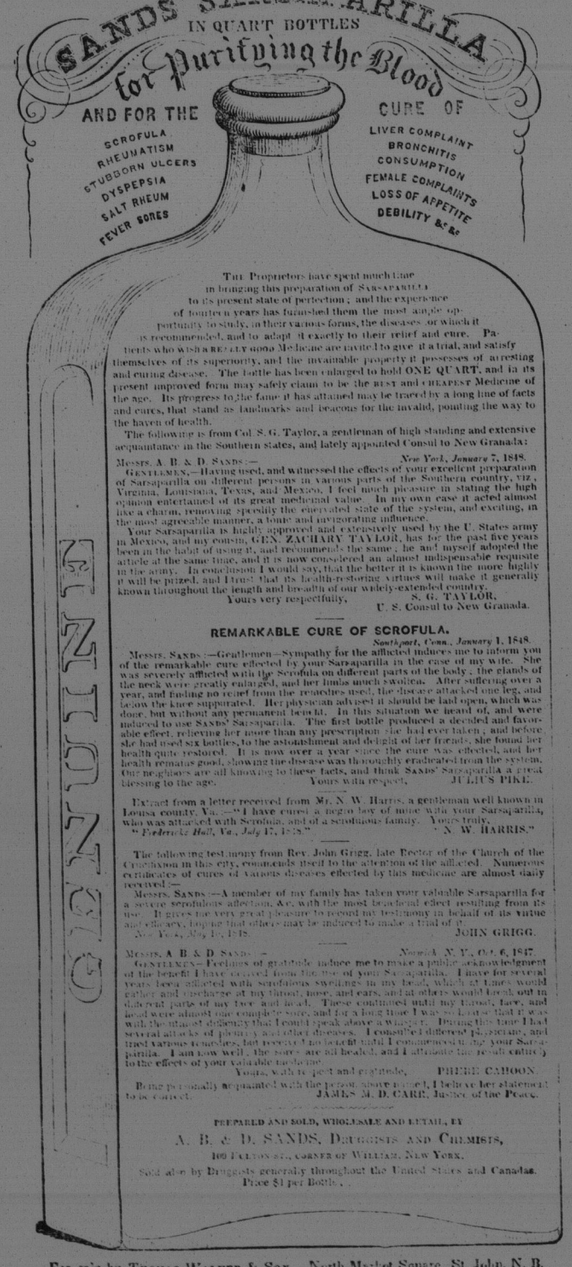
Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred 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 curein a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

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

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

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

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



THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the BEST and CHEAPEST Medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health.

The following is from Col. S. G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance in the Southern states, and lately appointed Consul to New Granada:

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:— *New York, January 7, 1848.*

GENTLEMEN,—Having used, and witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz., Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a lone and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. States army in Mexico, and my cousin, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now placed on our tables as an indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely-extended country.

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Granada.

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA.

Southport, Conn., January 1, 1848.

MESSRS. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year, and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use SANDS' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken; and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think SANDS' Sarsaparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect, JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. Harris, a gentleman well known in Louisa county, Va.:—"I have cured a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was afflicted with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family. Yours truly,
"*Fredericks Hall, Va., July 17, 1848.*" "N. W. HARRIS."

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received:—

MESSRS. SANDS:—A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c., with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

New York, May 16, 1848. JOHN GRIGG.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:— *Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847.*

GENTLEMEN—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would rather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These continued until my throat, face, and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so deaf that I was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well, the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effects of your valuable medicine. Yours, with respect and gratitude, PIERE CAHOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct. JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

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August 3, 1849.

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FLUID

Extract of Valerian,

For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

From Parker Cleaveland, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, Mineralogy, Geology and Natural Philosophy, Brunswick College, Maine.
Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

MESSRS. EDW. BRINLEY & Co.

I HAVE not till the present time found leisure to devote any attention to the "Fluid Extract of Valerian," a bottle of which you were kind enough to send me a few weeks since. I have now sufficiently tested it, to satisfy me, that it contains the active medicinal principle of Valerian, in a *purer*, more simple and concentrated state, than *any other* preparation of this root, with which I am acquainted. From the great success which has attended its use, I think the public may rely upon it as a very *valuable* medicine in all Nervous Affections, Headache, Sleeplessness, &c. Permit me to add that it is important that the manufacturer should *continue* to prepare the Extract with the same care as heretofore. With much respect, yours, &c. P. C. CLEAVLAND, M. D.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1849.

DAVID PARKER, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 2d, has been received, and I hasten to reply. We have used only one bottle of your "Pure Fluid Extract of Valerian." In one case of a mild form of Delirium Tremens in which we used it, the agitation and trembling were calmed by one hundred drop dose of it.

I hope to be able to say something in favor of the Valerian before long; it is an elegant preparation.

Yours very truly,
GEO. CHANDLER, M. D.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the method of making the Pure Fluid Preparation of Valerian, as put up by the United Society of Shakers, at Enfield. It possesses the properties of the Valerian highly concentrated, and may be used in all cases where the medicine is proper, and all may rely on its being genuine. It is the kind we use and recommend.

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B. N. STILES, N. D., do. do.

March 17, 1843.

The above invaluable Preparation is signally efficacious in all Nervous and Hysteric Affections, Sleeplessness, and Sick Headache, producing quiet and tranquil sleep, and leaving no unpleasant sensations after its use.—the inevitable result of Opiates, Camphor, and the many articles usually administered.

☞ S. L. TILLEY, King-Street, Sole Agent for St. John, N. B. February 13, 1849.

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