

knowledge and practice of which the society is highly calculated to promote, and by making fresh appeals to the audience to sustain this useful project.

The Lecturers for the season have been Jas. Caie, Esq., J. M. Johnson, Jan. Esq., Mr John Martin, the Rev. John McCurdy, the Rev. William Henderson, the Rev. J. Macbean, and Samuel Thomson, Esq. Several of the Lecturers occupied two nights with their respective subjects, and Mr. Johnson, to redeem a promise, came in several times, when other Lecturers were not forthcoming. In all there have been sixteen night's entertainment. Where every Lecturer so ably sustained his subject, and contributed to the deep and unflagging interest of the audience (as the commander of brave troops in preparing his official despatch would say) it would be invidious to make distinctions. Mr. Caie and Mr. Johnson's first Lectures were introductory, eulogizing Mechanics' Institutes. Mr. Martin's was on the Importance of Knowledge. Mr. McCurdy's, occupying two nights, and illustrated by a variety of experiments and diagrams, was on Gravitation. Mr. Henderson's, which also occupied two nights, in which he had frequent recourse to the Black Board, was the Progress of Society. Mr. Macbean's, in which a variety of plates and drawings were used, was Astronomy—this likewise occupied two nights. Mr. Johnson gave one on Pneumatics, with experiments, and another on Phrenology. Mr. Caie one on Agriculture, and Mr. Thomson's was on the Importance of Health, with rules for its attainment and preservation. From first to last the Lectures were well sustained by numerous and attentive audiences; frequently giving expressions to their feelings by bursts of applause. The Ladies have most nobly bestowed their patronage, stormy weather and bad streets presenting no obstacle where they were sure of a rich intellectual treat.

Too much praise cannot be given to the President for the urbane and efficient manner in which he presided, and to the other officers for their punctual attendance and the desire they manifested to make all comfortable and delighted. It has occurred to me that the public-spirited President, in all his varied undertakings has never appeared to better advantage, than in giving the full weight of his influence to encourage useful knowledge in the community.

This winter the good seed has been sown, already has it sprung up with health and vigor. During the recess, this plant of promise, will be warmed, watered and cared for, and in the coming winter will yield the first fruits of a rich harvest.

The announcement last Thursday evening, that by next winter the Institute will be furnished with an extensive philosophical apparatus, was hailed by all with delight. If without any apparatus except what has been invented and hurriedly prepared on the spot, the Society has made such a good beginning, what may we expect when the materials for operation are more ample, and when the little prejudices and indifference in a portion of the community shall have melted away?

A venerable patriarch, bowed down with the weight of more than fourscore years, on the river St. John, last autumn informed me, that when the second shipload of Emigrants from the States, arrived in the river to settle in Sheffield and Mangerville, the first colony, instead of going on board to welcome them on shore to a comfortable repast in their log cabins, eagerly flocked to the Schooner, clamouring for bread, so destitute were they of food. Now, however, the whole river, from Saint John to Maine is studded with cottages and farm houses—the forests are cut down, rich crops and prosperity reward the industrious settlers, and the few remaining pioneers see the claim of settlers complete, reaching even to their parent land. The projectors of this Institute commenced amid a destitution of many helps and advantages enjoyed in older countries; but who knows but a link may be formed that will unite some of our lovers of science to the noble minds of our fatherland? Who knows but some of them may become corresponding or honorary members of scientific and literary Institutions in the European world, which indeed has, above all other countries, the means of developing intellectual power, but which has not a monopoly of native-born genius? Let them try. Lofty aspirations lead to eminence. Let not the difficulties of our infant state discourage us. If we win the race, our honour will be the greater, for the odds are against us.

But after all, the best channel into which to pour their ambition, will be, the diffusion of knowledge bearing upon Commerce, Agriculture, Mechanical Arts, Domestic Manufactures, and the development of the resources of the country—such knowledge as will increase our wealth, and enable us to retain it among ourselves, and to show us how to use it for good; and at once raise the standard of our worldly possessions, our morality and our usefulness.

More titles and honors are useless: the practical man is the man.  
AN INHABITANT OF CHATHAM.  
April 19, 1847.

THE SEASON.—The weather still continues cold and unseasonable, and travelling on the river with horses and weigias continues very excellent. We are sorry to learn that the cattle are suffering from the want of fodder—and we have heard that some have died. Hears are entertained that there is not a

sufficiency of potatoes and oats for seed in the county, and high prices are being given for such as are offered for sale.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL!

We received our papers this morning, and hurriedly glean from them some extracts, which embrace all the news of importance they contain.

Provincial Legislature.—We copy below the following summary from the Reporter of Friday.

On Monday Mr Brown brought up a Resolution to discharge the select committee appointed recently to address her Majesty's Government on the subject of Emigration; which was sustained without a division.

Hon Mr Hazen offered three new rules, to be added to those already in being for the regulation of the house. The first was, that in future, after the 14th day from the commencement of the session no bills of a private nature be entertained by the house. The second—that all persons bringing in social or private bills, be compelled to pay to the clerk of the house £10, which sum should be by him transferred to the fund for contingencies;—and the last that all addresses forwarded to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be first written in a book kept for that purpose. Upon these several propositions the different sides joined issue, and the best humoured debate produced in the session followed. Mr Fisher led the opposition, and was in turn opposed by Mr Ritchie, his honor the Speaker, and Mr Wilmot; while Messrs End, Baillie, Partelow, Boisford, McLeod, and Vail, took the same side with Mr Fisher. The former insisted on the great saving which would be effected in the time of the Executive, by curtailing the time for receiving local bills; and the latter insisted upon the injury the country would sustain—particularly the remote parts—by such an arrangement. The debate was prolonged about half an hour; and the new rules were one by one rejected.

A Bill, providing for the erection of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum has been passed. It continues the former Commissioners—approves of the selection of the site at Carleton, and authorises the purchase of the land from the City. The size of the building is somewhat reduced from the original plan—the whole cost being limited to about £15,000.

Removal of the Seat of Government.—On Tuesday, notices were given by the Hon. Mr. Boisford in the Legislative Council, and by Mr Ritchie in the House of Assembly that at the next session they should bring under the consideration of the Legislature the question of the removal of the Seat of Government from Fredericton to St. John.

Later from Vera Cruz.—The United States Journals put us in possession of the following late and highly important news from the above named place:

Surrender of the City and Castle of Vera Cruz to the Americans.—The U. S. Steamer Princeton arrived at Pensacola on the 4th inst. from Vera Cruz, with the highly important intelligence that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa and the City of Vera Cruz had surrendered unconditionally, to the United States. The following is a synopsis of the details of the bombardment:—

On the 18th, at night, a heavy fire was opened upon the city from the trenches, and on the 22d it was summoned by General Scott to surrender, but the summons was refused. On the morning of the 24th, the navy opened her batteries, consisting of three long 32 pounders, three 68 pounders, Paixhan guns, at a distance of about 700 yards. On the 25th, another battery of four 24-pounders, and three mortars opened. The Naval batteries were so successfully managed and worked, that a breach was opened in the walls of the city. On the 26th, the city and Castle of Vera Cruz surrendered! Four thousand Mexicans laid down their arms, and were set at liberty on their parole of honor, after which they departed for their homes. The loss of the Mexicans had not been fully ascertained, but was known to have been immense. The Mexican force was composed of 3000 regulars, and about the same number of irregulars. Five Generals, sixty superior officers, and two hundred and seventy company officers, were among the prisoners. The American loss in killed and wounded was only sixty five. Among the killed was Captain Vinton, [brother of Rev. A. H. Vinton of Boston,] of the 2d Artillery.

The U. S. Commissioners for concluding a treaty of capitulation were brigadier Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow of the volunteers, and Col. Totten of the Engineer corps.

The Naval operations were under the superintendence of Com. Peery, Com. Connor having been relieved from the command. Col. Harney with his dragoons charged San La Vasa outside the city and defeated him. The Castle was short of provisions when it surrendered.

Newfoundland.—Captain Fraser, of the schooner Jane Spott, which vessel arrived at Halifax from this Island, reports that the Sealers are returning to port with full cargoes—some of them only 12 days out.

Pr. Ed. Island.—The Legislature of this Island has passed an Act prohibiting the exportation of Potatoes.

European News.—The arrival of the packet ship Washington Irving, at Boston, puts us in possession of European dates to the 20th March, three days later than were received by the Chester at St. John. We copy below some extracts.

A fire damp explosion took place in a large coal mine at Barnsley, by which seventy three individuals were instantly destroyed! Forty two of the bodies were interred in one grave, in rows, six abreast and seven deep.

Twenty four large steamships are now building on the banks of the Clyde, one of them is the 'Simoom' war ship of 800 horse power.

The scarcity in France continues appalling, but although the distress is very great, it is probable but few will die of starvation. The best informed persons anticipate, for at least six weeks to come, increased difficulties, and an augmentation of the price of bread.

Ireland.—The accounts from Ireland continue to be gloomy, though food was arriving in the ports in great abundance. All classes were emigrating, and in some districts no attention was paid to the spring sowing. The Cork Examiner says—

From the melancholy accounts we receive, day after day, from gentlemen of undoubted accuracy and intelligence, of the general neglect of this propitious season for cultivation of the land—of the extensive tracts of country that are still untouched by the plough, spade or harrow—of the stupid apathy and sullen despair that seems to hang like a dark cloud over the minds of all classes—landlords, middlemen and farmers—we are reluctantly compelled to believe that the present season of calamity is out the precursor of one more terrible more appalling, more destructive to human life.

In the midst of the appalling scenes of destitution and death, food is pouring into Ireland from all parts of the world, yet without seeming to arrest in the least degree the rapid strides of famine.—The Cork Reporter says that in three consecutive days, no less than 45 vessels arrived in that harbour laden with grain. The markets are well supplied with Indian corn, which has generally declined in price, as well as all other kinds of bread stuffs.

All the accounts agree that the distress in Ireland, and suffering of the people are unmitigated, and surpass all that imagination can picture.

Emigration.—The decided refusal of the Government to sanction any project of Emigration at the expense of the state, has induced many of the landed proprietors to undertake the work out of their own resources. From all the outports there are accounts of continued preparations on a most extensive scale. The Cork Examiner says, 'Such is the drain of the population from the south west of Ireland caused by emigration, that the remote but beautiful little bay of Berehaven, the first port on the Atlantic, is becoming for the first time, a point of departure for America.'

In Portugal the civil war continued. Saldanha still remained in his encampment, about five leagues distant from Oporto. Four English vessels freighted with wine, have been captured as they left Oporto, by the blockading squadron, and have been carried away as prizes to Lisbon.

The Times, of Tuesday, contained an account, dated Oporto, Feb. 21, of the loss of the Oriental and Peninsular Company's steam ship Tiber. She left Lisbon on the 25th, and when entering Oporto, in a fog, unfortunately ran on the rocks.—In lowering the boats, they were all staved, and as the vessel speedily became a wreck, all on board would have perished but for the admirable behaviour of the country-people, who put off in boats and saved all the crew and passengers, except an old Spanish General, who was washed off the deck.

The startling intelligence that the Spanish troops had absolutely entered Portugal was received in Lisbon on the 27th. It however, soon after transpired that such was not the case, although some 5,000 troops had halted on the frontiers.

The Oporto, a large war steamer belonging to the Junta, had been totally lost on the bar of Oporto, and all the crew, consisting of eighteen persons, lost.

Immediately it was reported at Lisbon that the Spanish army were on the frontier. Sir W. Parker sent the Superb to cruise off Vigo. The Thetis and America were also sent to cruise off Oporto, to prevent any interference on the part of the Spanish Government.

Egypt.—A letter, dated Cairo, February 18th gives the following:—It is generally understood that the abolition of the slave trade, and also of slavery, in this country will take place within two months from the present, and at the same time throughout the Pacha's dominions. The rich Turkey are in a great ferment about it. We understand also, the abolition of the tribute paid by the Pacha to the Sultan has been applied for by the former, as the latter had sent him orders to send a body of troops to garrison Mecca, Medina, and other vicinities, and he expects this favor in return.

Important Undertaking.—It is stated in letters from Vienna that England, France and Austria have concluded a treaty with the Porte for piercing the isthmus of Suez. By virtue of this treaty Austria is to undertake the works on the coast, and in the port of Alexandria, the regulating the course of the Nile to be at the expense of Egypt.—France to undertake the roads through the desert; England to restore the port of Suez, and to construct the basins and all other necessary establishments. It is said that M. Negrelli, and several other engineers under his orders, will set out for Egypt next month. On the other hand, the whole affair is represented as a private

undertaking, which will be warmly supported by the government.

The Grand Ducal Theatre at Carlsruhe, was destroyed by fire on the first of March. There was a large audience when the fire broke out, and a dreadful scene ensued. Many were trampled to death, in seeking to effect their escape. The number of the dead and missing amount to upwards of seventy, among whom were many persons of distinction.

There has been a destructive inundation in Hungary, the waters have risen higher than since 1809.

There have been serious riots in different part of Switzerland, to prevent the exportation of corn. At Sexto Calendo, two persons were killed, and several severely wounded by the military.

Rise and Fall of Anti-Christ,

BY THE REV. ROBERT FLEMING,

(First published in London, January 1, 1701.) This Work, which contains a valuable exposition of many important prophecies, has been lately republished in this Province, and is now offered for sale, price Two Shillings and sixpence.

Mr THOS. SPRATT is agent for the sale of the above work in Miramichi. Chatham, April 19, 1847.

Horse Traveller.

This beautiful black ENTIRE HORSE, sired by the celebrated horse Cannon Ball, and is 17 hands high, will stand for the season at the following places—on Tuesday and Friday of each week at Chatham, at White's stables. He will also visit Nelson, Newcastle, and Douglastown, of which notice will be given.

FARE, Twenty shillings,—five shillings in hand, and the remainder in three months. JAMES OAR.

Napan, April 19, 1847.

Bridge Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the subscriber, and marked 'Tender for the South West Bridge,' will be received at the office of Messrs STREET & DAVIDSON, Solicitors, Newcastle, Miramichi, until TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of the Piers, Abutments, Fenders, Ice Breakers, and Approaches of a Bridge across the South West, at Swim's Ferry. A plan and specification of the work may be seen at the office of Messrs Street & Davidson, or at the house of the subscriber.

The Tenders must be accompanied by a letter signed by two persons of respectability, proffering to become bound, with the parties tendering, for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest tender will be received, if approved of. Payments will be made in cash, on the completion and approval of the work.

A GOODFELLOW, Commissioneer. Miramichi, 17th April, 1847.

Notice.

Whereas much loss of property, trouble and expense, have for a number of years past been borne by the undersigned, as well as others, in consequence of Surveys of Lumber made at Boistown, the Forks, Indian town, &c., &c. by persons whose greed to engross the whole of the surveying will not permit them to remain in the tideway.—Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons calling themselves surveyors of Lumber, that the subscribers will not deem themselves liable for the survey of any Logs or Timber, made prior to their arrival at the usual or agreed place of delivery with the Lumbermen, and shall not hold themselves accountable for such surveys without their knowledge or consent, even should the party bringing them to Market have allowed an interference.

GILMOUR, RANKIN & Co. ROWLAND CROCKER. Miramichi, 19th April, 1847.

CARD.

Messrs Gilmour Rankin & Co, beg to return their sincere thanks to the CHATHAM FIRE COMPANY particularly, and to the inhabitants of Chatham generally, who were in attendance at the Fire on the night of Saturday last, for their exertions in preventing the extension of its ravages to the store on the wharf, as well as to the range of buildings to the Eastward. Miramichi, 19th April, 1847.

Entire Horse "Briton."

That splendid GREY HORSE formerly owned by Mr Justus Adams, and at present owned by the subscriber, will be kept by him during the present season, and will be travelled through the county, stopping at the following places, viz.: Newcastle, Douglastown, Chatham, Napan, Nelson, South West, and North Esk. The public would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of obtaining a good breed of horses. Terms—each mare during the season, 25s., 5s. of which to be paid in hand to the groom, and the balance on the 1st of August next.

HENRY COPP, Senior. North Esk, 19th April, 1847.

CARD.

MRS SWANSON, Straw Bonnet Maker, begs to intimate that she has removed to the house lately owned by Mr David Johnstone, third door below the store formerly occupied by Mr Hamilton. Chatham, April 12, 1847.