

vision the Articles of Association now presented for your assent have also passed. As to the commencement of operations, your Directors beg to state, that if certain data in their possession prove well founded, as they believe them to be the opening of the navigation will witness the breaking of ground on the portion of the route to Metis, and the departing summer find the Telegraph working thus far; with the sanguine hope, on the part of your Directors, that by the fall the entire line of communication will be complete to Halifax. Your Directors congratulate the Association upon the increasing favor with which the Electric Telegraph is now regarded in this colony, as its advantages become more generally known; from which they are warranted in anticipating for the undertaking in hand— which in importance is second to none in the noble dependency which furnishes its designation—more than an average share of prosperity."

OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE ROADS &c.—Copies of the following Circular have been sent by the Secretary of the Province, by instructions from the Lieut. Governor of the Province, to the various Supervisors of roads. As many causes of complaint exist in this quarter, we publish the circular for the information of all parties concerned. We sincerely trust the proper officers will see that the highly judicious, and long called-for instructions of His Excellency, are duly attended to.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FREDERICTON, 20th April, 1847. SIR—Representations having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that H. M. Mails have frequently been detained during the past Winter, owing to snow drifts, caused by fences having been placed on the Roads, their proper width being thereby lessened; and it has also been observed that, in some places, Cordwood, Logs, Ship Timber, and other descriptions of Lumber have been put on the Roads and allowed to remain there, obstructing the Highway; your attention is called to the subject, and I am to instruct you to cause the fences to be removed in all instances to the regulated distance as established by Law. And the Ditches are to be cleared out with a sufficient slope; and the grades to be so constructed as to allow the water to run off, and not lodge, as at present, in the Ditches, to the great injury of the Roads. All stones and other materials are to be removed to a sufficient distance, to prevent them from again falling in; and the Road and Ditches are to be cleared from Windfalls and Rubbish, and Cord Wood and Lumber of all kinds to be removed.

I am also directed to state to you, that as the Roads have been constructed at great expense, for the public accommodation, you will be held responsible for any neglect of these instructions I have the honor to be, Sir, your most Obedient Servant. JOHN S. SAUNDERS

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Journals of the last day's sitting of the Legislature puts us in possession of some intelligence of importance. We perceive by it, that the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature amounted to £1,273 12 1, to which is to be added £502 11 3, for Postages, making altogether the handsome sum of £1,874 16 9. The Committee, in submitting the subject to the House, reported—

"By reference to the Journals of last session it will be observed that the contingent expenses of this House have been reduced £361 2 5: Your committee are of opinion that further reduction may be made, by discontinuing the importation of Stationary, as this can always be purchased on reduced terms in the province, and the descriptions required for each service obtained in a much more satisfactory manner. Your committee are also of opinion that two efficient Engrossing Clerks will be sufficient in future."

The same Journal puts us in possession of the report of the Finance Committee, from which we take the following extracts:—

Table with DEBTS and ASSETS sections. DEBTS: Warrants on the Treasury not called for £7,800 0 0; Appropriations for which Warrants have not been issued 4,052 10 0; Amount of Savings' B. Deposits 28,508 15 5; Debentures for Burnt dis. Loan 15,372 0 0; Balance of Province Loan 66,000 0 0. ASSETS: Bonds for Burnt district Loans £6,360 0 0; Water Company's Bond 5000 0 0; Cash in Bank of N. Brunswick 33,021 2 8; Cash in hands of the Treasurer 677 1 8; Balances at Out Days 7,173 14 0.

Table with Bonds and Cash in hands of At. General 7000 0 0; Balance on acct of J. Campbell 900 0 0; Total £60,731 18 4.

Balance due by the Province, £61,001 7 1 On the 17th day of February last, the committee made an estimate of the Revenue of the current year, setting the charges of Emigrants, Light Houses, and Marine Hospital, against the incomes of the same respectively, and reckoning the amount arising from all other sources at £113,500.

Table with The sums granted in Supply, with the exception of those for Light House, Emigrant, and Marine Hospital services, are: Ordinary Services £13,636 0 0; Extraordinary Services 27,107 0 0; Roads and Bridges 38,200 0 0; Packets and Couriers 1,025 0 0; Postages and Contingencies of both Houses, including repairs and improvements in the Province Hall 2,713 0 0; Amount payable by previously existing Laws 35,120 0 0; Estimated Revenue of the current year 113,500 0 0; Exceeding the estimate £4,323 0 0.

REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE.—The last Royal Gazette contains a statement of the Revenue for the quarter ending 31st March last, which is as follows:—

Table with Ordinary Revenue £3,792 16 7; Export Lumber Duty 1,272 3 7; Light House Duties 247 11 7; S. and Disabled Seamen's do 71 9 6; From the Customs 3,228 6 5; Loan Fund 412 18 0; Incidental Revenue 1,833 12 5; Total £10,858 18 1.

There is an increase over last year's quarter of £615 9 9.

THE BISHOP'S CIRCULAR.—The last Royal Gazette contains the following Circular from the Bishop of Fredericton, addressed to the Clergy of the Church of England in his Diocese:

Fredericton, April 27. Rev and Dear Brethren, You are most of you, probably, aware, that in obedience to the commands of Her Majesty the Queen, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury prepared a form of Prayer, which was used in all Churches in England on the 24th of March last, being the day appointed for a Public and General Fast. Now, though it has pleased Almighty God, of His infinite and undeserved mercy, to exempt us from those heavy calamities under which our brethren are at this time suffering, yet Christian charity requires "that whatsoever any part of the world, yea any one of all our brethren elsewhere doth either suffer or fear, the same we should account as our own burden." It has been very properly suggested to me, that the three days immediately before Ascension-Day, commonly called Rogation-Days, for the solemn observance of which order is taken, and four Homilies provided by our own Church, would be most suitable occasions for solemn prayer and supplication to Almighty God for His gracious removal of these heavy calamities from our afflicted brethren, and for humble petitions that He would be pleased to spare us the infliction of these frightful miseries.

I would suggest to you, therefore, the propriety of calling the attention of your Parishioners, on Sunday the 9th of May, to the duty of fasting and supplication at this time. In some Parishes, probably, all the days might be observed; in others, where the population is very scattered, at least Wednesday the 12th of May might be set apart: there can be none in which some notice might not be taken of a calamity so appalling, and united prayer and supplication offered up.

I request that where any of these days is observed, you will read (in addition to the ordinary Prayers) either the whole of the Service usually read on Ash-Wednesday, or at the least, the Penitential Psalm, and the prayers which follow, in that Service. The proper Psalm appointed by the Archbishop, viz: Ps. xxxii. xxxix. lxxxvi.—the proper Lessons: 1 Kings, viii. 22 to 41, and Matthew vi. to verse 22; with the Epistle, Joel ii. 12 to 18; and the Gospel, Luke xiii. 1 to 10; seem equally suitable in our own case. The prayers in time of Death and Famine, in the Prayer Book, with smallest alteration, are also appropriate.

I earnestly recommend these suggestions to your pious zeal, and commending you all to the blessing of God who heareth and answereth prayer. I am, Reverend and Dear Brethren, Your faithful friend and brother. JOHN FREDERICTON.

HALIFAX.—The Times closes a long and very interesting account of the celebration of St. Georges Day in the above

named city, with the following remarks on the fitfulness of the weather, which tended materially to mar the beauty of the procession:—

The Saint had not been propitious. First he raised upon his children raw and cold, secondly he tantalized them with a blink of sunshine, and thirdly all favour disappearing from his countenance, he snowed upon them fiercely, and was not content until fall six inches of snow at the close of the day covered the ground.

THE SEASON.—The weather still continues cold, the wind prevailing from the Northward and Eastward. During the last three days the ice in our river has manifested symptoms of rapid decay, and we should judge from its appearance opposite our office this morning, that it would be a very hazardous undertaking for any person to attempt to cross to the opposite shore; we are therefore in hopes that in the course of three or four days, we shall have the gratification of seeing the river clear of ice.

Such of our neighbours as have hay, oats, and potatoes to spare, would realise good prices for them if brought early into the market.

The accounts North and South represent the roads to be in a most wretched condition. Portions of them are bare, while on other parts there is still a large body of snow. The mails consequently are delayed beyond their usual hour of arrival, and it is a matter of astonishment to us that the Couriers manage to get on as well as they do—it must require great exertions on their part, for which the community feel much indebted.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette. PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT. Daniel Hanington, Esq., has been appointed to act as Sub-Collector of Customs at the Port of Shediac, in the County of Westmorland. By His Excellency's Command, JOHN S. SAUNDERS, Secretary's Office, 20th April, 1847.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. Coal Tar a cure for the Potato Blight.—By the following letters, addressed to the editor of the Cornwall Gazette, it appears that Gas Tar is capable of correcting the tendency to disease in the tuber, when applied to it prior to its being planted. We copy them from a pamphlet by Dr. C. Carlyon, and published by Whittaker and Co., London. It is worthy a trial, and we hope some of our Agricultural friends will be induced to do so.

"Mylor Vicarage, Nov. 16, 1846. Sir,—I beg to make the following communication on the Potato Blight.

"An antidote against this blight appears to have been accidentally discovered by J. Bath, of Flushing. Some coal tar having fallen upon some potatoes in a pail on board a vessel at Flushing, the captain gave them to his next door neighbour, whose wife pared and dressed most of them; leaving only eight. These eight potatoes, John Bath planted in his garden, with design to ascertain the effect of coal tar, in the same bed with others, and with dressing from his heap. These eight potatoes carried their green tops to the last, notwithstanding that several of the stalks were broken down and trodden by children running over them, while all the other sets were cut off by the blight. Hence it would appear that coal tar has the effect of imparting such strength to the plants as to enable it to resist the attack of atmospheric influence. Although much has been written and many opinions have been assigned as to the cause of the general failure of the potato crop, I am rather disposed to think that what Cornish people call a blight, or what may be termed atmospheric influence, is the real cause. For, tubers set in the earth, some in February, in March, April, May, and some in June; in my own garden, I perceived to be all cut off at the same time. Possibly coal tar water may have the effect of invigorating the plant sufficiently to resist blight, should it occur the third year.

"I am, Sir, yours truly, E. HOBLYN."

Mylor Vicarage, Feb. 9, 1847. Sir,—I am happy to have it in my power to send you further particulars respecting the effect of the gas or coal tar. I have inquired of John Bath, of Flushing, as to the quantity of tar about the potatoes when he had them given him; he stated that most of the potatoes were spotted only with the coal tar; that the eight tubers which he planted in his garden with it. When I viewed the plants, I observed the stems to look healthy and very strong, and the leaves to likewise,

while the whole of the crop planted in the same bed withered.

John Bath states, that he used the potatoes, the produce of the eight tubers, and found them dress like a ball of flour. The skin was particularly thick, and the colour brown, with a fine flavour.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe, that John Bath is a poor man and infirm, with a wife and family of small children, and should there be any premium to be given on such an occasion or subject, he is a deserving of it.

"I am, Sir, your humble servant, E. HOBLYN."

YESTERDAY'S MAIL

The Southern mail due yesterday at noon did not reach us until that hour to-day. We have hastily looked over the papers that have come to hand, but do not discover any thing of special interest in them. We give below a few extracts.

St. John Courier, May 1.

The Season, we regret to say has continued extremely unpropitious for the labours of the farmer. In many parts of the province the cattle are suffering, and in many cases are even said to have died from the want of fodder, and as the weather is still extremely cold, the prospect is cheerless in the extreme. Last year, at this time, a great part of the planting was completed, while this year, the farmers have as yet but little if any seed in the ground.

The Steamer Fredericton started this morning for Head Quarters, being the first trip on the St. John this season, and it is doubted whether she will yet reach Fredericton, for some days, owing to the ice in the river. Last year the steamer commenced their trips between the two cities on the 7th of April.

The Fredericton Reporter of yesterday says—the practicability of our erecting a May pole on its surface to-morrow. It moved a short distance on Tuesday; but the great cold since then, has bound it fast again. Last night we had a fall of Snow, about two inches in depth; and to-day the bright April sun exhibits a strong contrast with the Wintry prospect around us. In different parts of the adjacent Country, the Cattle are dying, or in a state of starvation, from want of fodder.

CANADA.—The official Gazettee announces the meeting of the Provincial Parliament on the 2nd of June. The Herald expresses its belief that the Judicial and Ministerial vacancies will be filled up in a very short time, and that the appointments will give satisfaction to all true conservatives.—The freshet in the rivers was subsiding slowly.

New York, April 18. Later from the Seat of War.—Another Battle!—Advices from Brazos to the 2nd instant have been received at New Orleans, and furnish reports of further successful operations of Gen. Taylor against the Mexicans.

It is reported that Gen. Taylor, with his forces, instead of having returned unsuccessful from his pursuit of Urrea, as rumoured, had succeeded in overtaking the Mexican army at Tula. He attacked them vigorously, and met with an obstinate resistance. The battle lasted for seven hours, when the Mexicans, having sustained great loss, gave way, and left the field to the Americans.

One report states that among the prisoners taken by the Americans in this action, are both the Mexican Generals Urrea and Canales.

Notice. The Druggist Business

Hitherto conducted by WM FORBES, in Chatham, will, from this date, be carried on by the subscribers, under the Firm of K. B. & W. FORBES, in the same premises. Expected, first open water, a large assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. KENNETH B. FORBES, WILLIAM FORBES. Chatham, 1st May, 1847.

Caution.

This is to caution all persons against purchasing Two Promissory Notes, drawn by MICHAEL O'BRIEN in favor of WILLIAM ERB, Esquire, of Twenty Five Pounds each, dated 23rd November, 1840, which Notes have been paid, and a receipt for the payment given, but the party has refused to give them up. MICHAEL O'BRIEN. Bathurst, April 30, 1847.

Sheriff's Sale.

On TUESDAY, 20th July next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, p. m., will be sold at Public Auction:— All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand, of JOHN BUOY, in and to that House and LAND situate in the Town of Chatham, opposite the Commercial Building; and also all other the Real Estate situate in this county, the same being seized upon by me to satisfy Executions issued out of the Supreme Court against the said John Buoy. J. M. JOHNSON, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Northumberland, 18th January, 1847.

Newly-invented Trusses.

An assortment of newly-invented TRUSSES, for sale by WM FORBES.