

ing articles, in addition to those for which rewards have been previously offered. Timothy and Clover seed, Carrot, Beet, and Turnip seed, Indian Corn, White and Windsor Beans. They have also very considerably enlarged their premiums for Live Stock and Horses.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—On the 18th instant, Mr Ritchie rose in the House and said, that he held in his hand a resolution, which he was about to move, and which he had laid on the table the previous evening for the information of members. As this Resolution referred only to the preliminary steps which should be taken before the question of the removal of the seat of Government from Fredericton to Saint John should be discussed, he was not aware that it would meet with much opposition. The resolution was as follows:—

Whereas several petitions have been presented to this house, praying that the seat of Government may be removed from Fredericton to the City of Saint John; and whereas it is highly desirable to ascertain the probable expense which such proposed change would occasion; therefore

Resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to appoint two or more commissioners to enquire into and make an estimate, during the recess, of the probable expense which would be incurred in accomplishing this object, and report their proceedings to His Excellency for the information of the Legislature at its next meeting.

The Fredericton papers report that this gentleman spoke upwards of an hour on the subject, in which he displayed considerable tact and ability. The Headquarters of Wednesday, has the following brief sketch of this speech, as well as the action of the House in the matter.

On Monday morning, immediately after the bill to incorporate the city of Fredericton had passed its third reading, and was ordered to be sent to the Council for concurrence, Mr. Ritchie moved a resolution exactly the same as the one which he moved on Saturday afternoon, a copy of which appears in our report of the day's proceedings, and in doing so delivered a speech of great length, in which every possible argument was brought to bear in favour of removing the seat of Government from this province to St. John. The defects of Government house, the state of the other public buildings, and the expense of keeping them in repair, the rent of the Auditor and Receiver General's offices, the bad effects which the presence of officials had on the institution of King's College; in short, every possible and impossible circumstance, which did or might be supposed to militate against Fredericton, was brought broadly forward and commented upon, without either ceremony or circumlocution. This speech, which, together with the rest of the debate, will appear in our next number, exhibited talent and industry worthy of a much better cause, and we may now fairly presume that everything which can be said against Fredericton, has been said, to induce the Representatives of the people, to adopt the views of the member from Saint John, who has rendered himself so conspicuous by his bold attempt, and still more conspicuous by his significant and signal defeat. The hon. mover in this matter did not content himself with merely finding fault with Fredericton, but in proportion as this city and its inhabitants became, "small by degrees and beautifully less," as seen through the medium of his inverted political telescope, so in proportion did the goodly proportions of Saint John swell and expand, in the imagination of the orator, until one would have almost thought that London was but a circumstance when compared with the commercial emporium of this province, and the new parliament building somewhat inferior to the custom house in St. John. The parties owning that building were certainly under many obligations to the hon. member from the city, for if ever a good building had justice done to its merit, the Custom House in St. John is the one.

Mr. Ritchie spoke for upwards of an hour, and was followed by Mr. Street, who looked very close y after the argumentative portions of Mr. Ritchie's speech, and concluded by proposing the following amendment.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the removal of the Seat of Government from Fredericton to the City of St. John, must be attended with a very heavy expense, without being productive of any benefit to the general interests of the Province, it is inexpedient to pass any Resolution, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the probable expenses thereof.

The debate was then continued until a late hour in the afternoon, and conducted throughout with the most perfect good humour. There was hardly a harsh expression, escaped any hon. member during the whole debate, and when the final question was taken on Mr. Street's amendment, there appeared:—

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Rankin, Hon. Mr. Baillie, Messrs. Boyd, Brown, Craney, Carman Street,

Tibbits, L. A. Willmot, Fisher, Taylor, Hayward, Miles, Gilbert, Connell, Partelow, Montgomery, Smith, Wark, Porter, End, McLeod, Read, and Thompson

Nays—Messrs. Barberie, Steves, Hannington, Landry, Ritchie, Botsford, Vail, R. D. Willmot Woodward, and Jordan.

ASSAULT.—Two lads, of the ages of 16, and 17, named John Hunter, and Frederick McGraw, were brought up yesterday before John T. Williston and Wm. Letson, Esquires, for assaulting J. H. Tayte, one of our Apprentices, on St. Patrick's night. The first named was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 30 shillings, but not being able to raise the needful, was committed to the County Jail. The other lad was acquitted, but was severely admonished by their Worship to keep out of bad company. A warrant is out for the apprehension of Michael Laundre, also implicated in the assault. A few such examples would have a most salutary effect in putting a stop to the complaints which are too frequently made of the shameful proceedings of a band of worthies who infest the streets at night.

One day last week an individual took summary proceedings against one of those scoundrels, whom he saw setting a dog on a little boy, on whom the animal inflicted several severe bites. He made him writhe and shout under a severe, but just chastisement.

Procrastination is the Thief of Time.

Delay is dangerous—neglect that cold, and cough a few weeks, and the hope of recovery will be lost to you for ever. Let not any pecuniary consideration deter you from trying to save your life and health while there is a chance. Consumption is annually sweeping off thousands to the tomb: no disease has baffled the skill of physicians like it; no physician, perhaps, has ever done more for this large class of suffering humanity, than Dr. Wistar. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure; therefore, before your lungs become ulcerated, and so diseased that no human means can save you from an early grave, try in season, try at once, a medicine which has been of such infinite value to thousands—obtain a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, take it, get another if necessary persevere in using it until you have removed the disease entirely, which if neglected will terminate your life. Be not deceived by quacks, with their imitations and counterfeits; buy none but the genuine and original, which is signed I BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by K. B. and W. Forbes Chatham.

Deaths.

At the residence of his sons at Keuchibogac, on Monday, the 20th inst., CHARLES LITTLE, a native of Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in the 60th year of his age.

On Saturday, 11th March, after a long illness, JANE BRICES, youngest daughter of Wm. McRae, aged nine months.

Marriages.

At Williamsburgh, L. I. on the evening of the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Janes, Dr. JOHN WITHERELL, of the British Province of New Brunswick, to Miss CLARA ANN second daughter of Mr. John W. Lewis, of New York City.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

From the papers that have come to hand, we have made the following selections, which embrace all the news of consequence they contain.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Gisborne Superintendent of the British North American Electric Telegraph at Quebec, concluded a Lecture at the Mechanics' Institute at St. John with the following remarks:—

That the British North American Company had already expended £5500 in Canada, and would readily complete the line to Campbelltown, on receiving encouragement from the New Brunswick Legislature to enable them to construct it through their province; that Nova Scotia had determined to build their portion of the line from the Province chest; but would not connect with Quebec as one Company until they could see their way made clear through New Brunswick; that New Brunswick had granted £2500 towards the main route, but insisted on a deviation that costs more than the actual money granted, and even then bound that money down to be untouched until the completion of the line, and made it comparatively useless. Mr. Gisborne now begged the people of Saint John to use their influence with their friends in the Legislature to assist the undertaking by granting a sum towards the direct route, a they would now have

a line from St John, built by another Company.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—Mr. Clifford, the Attorney General of the United States, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to accompany Mr. Sevier—with equal powers—on his mission to Mexico. He left Washington in the evening boat on Saturday, taking the treaty with him. Mr. Walsh goes with him as Secretary, and Mr. Sevier is to follow on Tuesday or Wednesday.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On this subject the St. John Courier has the following paragraph:—

Colonial Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws.—The import duties which have been hitherto levied under the British Possessions' Act on goods imported into several of the Colonies having been repealed, the Lords of the Treasury have concurred in the suggestion of the Commissioners, that, for performance of the various functions which will still remain to be executed by officers irrespective of the collection of the above-named import duties, and notwithstanding their repeal, an officer with due authority from the Commissioners shall be stationed in each colony, with the designation of Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and that it shall be the duty of this officer to attend to the due observance of all provisions of the Imperial laws relating to the intercourses of shipping; to the returns of vessels entering inwards and outwards, whether British or foreign; and to the issue of any requisite certificates of clearance and of origin of produce, or otherwise, in order to the admission of goods either into the United Kingdom, or to other British possessions.

SMALL POX.—A case of this disease has been discovered by the authorities in St. John.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—We are indebted to the St. John Courier for the following summary of Legislative news:—

The Committee on Post office affairs have made a first report to the house. They recommend a continuance of the grants of last year for post communications with an increase in the amounts in some instances. On the subject of the management of the Post Office in the Province, the Committee state that they are not prepared to submit any project until information is received of the nature of the measure prepared by his Lordship the Governor General.

A bill relating to the copyright of English books has passed the House. This bill is intended to sanction the importation of reprints from the United States on the payment of a duty of 20 per cent. for the benefit of the English author or publisher. A similar bill was passed last year, but was disallowed on account of some technical defects.

The bill for the re-establishment of Boards of Health in the Province has passed. The Governor may by proclamation establish a Board in any County where necessary and in there only—such board not to expend any money without first obtaining the assent of the Governor.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor we are happy to say is now convalescent, but so very weak that it has been deemed imprudent and dangerous for him to attempt returning to Fredericton. In consequence, both branches of the Legislature have been directed to wait upon His Excellency in this City, to receive his assent to the Revenue Bill, and other bills, which are now ready.

Sir Edmund Head was to leave England with the steamer of the 11th instant, and it is understood that arrangements have been made for his proceeding to Boston, and then coming here by the steamer 'Admiral.' If the Mail steamer should have a fair passage from England, Sir Edmund will probably be here on Wednesday next.

The House have granted £800 in aid of the Leper Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island.

A letter in the Loyalist from the Editor, reports that on the 21st, Mr. Carman's Criminal Bills were taken up in the Council, and postponed until the next session, upon the following grounds:—first, that the Council consider it proper that the Crown Lawyers shall assume the responsibility in Bills of this nature, and one of the offices (the highest) is now vacant; secondly, because the Solicitor General did not wish to assume the responsibility alone, and because he would wish to see the five bills condensed into two; and thirdly, because it is too late in the session for the necessary attention to be paid to the subject.

NOVASCOTIA.—The House of Assembly of this Colony have adopted a Resolution to fix a uniform rate of Postage at 3rd. prepaid, and 6d. unpaid.

Electric Telegraph.—A Bill founded on the very excellent Report published in our last, passed in the assembly on Wednesday. The Bill empowers the Government to lay down a Line of Telegraph from Halifax to our Northern Frontier, along the main Fort road at a cost of £2800, the control of which is

to be in the hands of the Government. His Excellency, however, is left free to enter into arrangements with the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, or private companies to extend the line, or connect it with any other line passing through Quebec or St. John, to Canada West, or the United States. We expect to be within speaking distance of friends in New York, before the year is out.—Halifax Sun, March 24.

Canadian Tariff.—The Table of Customs duties proposed by the Canadian Ministry is entirely protective; the duties are evidently not so much devised for Revenue as for Protecting the promotion of Home Manufacturers from A to Z in every class, appears to be the object aimed at. Raw Material is taxed one per cent ad-valorem, except in the case of Colonial products. The valuation of the duties is from one to twenty per cent ad-valorem, but in some few instances the impost is taken by weight, measure, or number; and in others both elements are combined. The great object of the Canadian Legislature, and a meritorious one it is, appears to be the fostering of native industry.

Proclamation.—In addition to the official matter we copy in another column, the Gazette of yesterday also contains a Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, proclaiming that inasmuch as the Act to Repeal Duties of Customs (passed in 1847) had received the assent of Her Majesty, it should come into effect on the 31st of March, instant.

The Gazette also publishes the proceedings of the Court at Buckingham Palace confirming the said act; and the titles of 13 other acts which have been left to their operation.—Halifax Morning Courier, March 23.

Later from Mexico.—Letters at St. Louis from Taos mention an outbreak there, upon the attempt of the Sheriff to arrest an Indian concerned in the former rebellion. Forty of the inhabitants were captured and two killed. The town was burned.

Fight between American Train and Guerillas.

Louisville, March 14.

We have received New Orleans papers to the 17th inst. They bring information that there had been several arrivals from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to 3d March. The advices from Mexico are important. We learn that the train which left Vera Cruz, under the command of Col. Briscoe, for Oribaza, had been met and attacked by a large body of guerillas, at least four hundred men. After sustaining the attack for some time, an express was despatched to Vera Cruz to inform Gen. Twigg of the condition of the command, and to solicit aid. Upon the arrival of the express Gen. Twigg immediately despatched three Companies of Cavalry on this service.

This force advanced on the road to Oribaza as far as San Diego, but not coming up with Briscoe they returned, supposing he had been enabled to sustain himself and push on to Oribaza.

A later arrival states that Capt. Briscoe had a desperate fight with the guerillas at a place called Matagorda. The guerillas, however, could not withstand the impetuous courage of our soldiers and were totally routed.

Their loss was considerable; on our side we lost Lieut. Henderson and four of the Georgia Volunteers killed.

A strong body of cavalry and infantry was detached by Gen. Twigg on the 21st ult. from Vera Cruz to clear the roads entirely of the pillaging bodies of guerillas which infested them.

The Free American of the 2nd March states that an express had just arrived from the City of Mexico with the important intelligence that an armistice of two months had been agreed upon between Gen. Butler and the Mexican Commissioners.

Massacre at the Society Islands.—Capt. Ricardi and crew, of a small French Schooner, have been massacred by the natives of 'Barclay de Tully,' one of the Pommou, Islands, a dependency of Queen Pommou. A French war-steamer visited the islands and brought away 20 natives. They were tried by the authorities at Tahiti.—Ten had been acquitted, four sentenced to forced labor for life, and six condemned to death.—Of the latter six, three were reprieved until their cause should be pleaded before the King of France. The remaining three under sentence of death, were conveyed in a war-steamer to their native island, there to be executed. They were accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, English missionary. On trial it appears that all were implicated in the massacre. They acknowledge the deed, but plead in extenuation that formerly Capt. Ricardi had fired upon some of their canoes and killed some of their people. This Ricardi has been for a long time notorious for his hostility to the natives. He was connected with the famous 'dog' affair at Tahiti, and was the prime instigator of the bloody affair at Heahine in the spring of 1846, when the French burnt the town, and lost more than 100 of their men, while only a few of the natives were killed. Ricardi's death appears a most remarkable instance of retributive justice executed by those toward whom he manifested such bitter hostility.

COUNTY KENT.—We understand that the Total Abstinence Society in this County propose having a Soiree in Richibouctou tomorrow evening.