

addition to this, Mr Torney has, at his own expense, marked the distances on the Poles from Quebec to Woodstock, showing alike a disposition to do justice to the company who employed him, and the public who are expected to support the line. We wish the undertaking every success, and shall look anxiously for the first communication from Quebec.

The Weather and the Crops.—The weather for the last eight or ten days has been clear and pleasant, giving our farmers an opportunity of securing the hay crop, which will this year be more than an average. The Potato blight, we are sorry to say, is still on the increase, and bids fair to become general throughout the County. We also hear mention made of the weevil in the wheat in several parts of the County. Other crops—particularly oats—promise well.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

Capture of Ten Deserters.—On the night of the 4th inst., it was discovered that no fewer than ten private soldiers belonging to the 97th Regiment, stationed in this Garrison were absent from the Barracks without leave, and it was immediately suspected that the absentees had deserted in a body, and measures were adopted to intercept and capture them before they could have time to reach the frontier. In pursuance of this determination a party of soldiers, commanded by Lieut. Wood, left this Garrison in pursuit of the fugitives, while a similar party from the garrison of St. Andrews, under the command of Lieut. Biggs, were dispatched to intercept them on their route should the Fredericton party fail in overtaking them. It appears that the party from this garrison procured such information as enabled them to drive the deserters down upon the St. Andrews party, who captured nine of them at once, and in about an hour afterwards the tenth was secured. The whole were then brought back to Fredericton on Saturday evening last, and lodged in safe keeping until Monday afternoon, when they were brought up before James Taylor, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County, and the manner of their desertion, and capture enquired into by evidence under oath. The misguided men were then recommended to the military authorities, and will doubtless be tried by Court martial.

Convention of Fishermen.—A convention of delegates from the fishing towns of New England, is proposed to be held at some convenient place for the purpose of laying the subject of British encroachments on American fisheries before the American Government. Well done, Brother Jonathan, but the boot happens to be on the other leg.—*Fredericton Head Quarters, Aug. 13.*

Canada.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

Resolutions to be proposed by the Hon. Mr Hincks, when the House goes into committee of the whole to consider the expediency of amending the Currency Act, 4 and 5 Vic. c. 93.

Mr Hincks moves to resolve, as the opinion of this Committee:

1. That it is expedient to extend the provisions of the fourth, fifth and seventh sections of the Currency Act 4 and 5 Vic. c. 93, to silver and gold coins of the United States of America, coined since the commencement of the year 1841, and before the first day of July in the present year 1851, so that the said silver coins shall pass current at the same rates as those coined before the end of the year 1850, and the said gold coins at the same rates as those coined before the end of the said year, and after the first of July, 1834.

2. That it is expedient to empower the Governor of this Province to extend the provisions of the fourth and fifth sections of the said act to any gold and silver coins of the United States of America, coined after the said 1st day of July, 1851, in like manner and on like conditions as he may now extend the provisions of the sixth, seventh and eighth sections of the said Act to the gold and silver coins of certain nations, coined after the periods therein mentioned.

3. That it is expedient to pass an Act amending the said Currency Act, in the manner mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions.

4. That it is desirable to adopt a currency for this Province which might hereafter be advantageously made in common to British America, as being simple and convenient in itself, and well adapted to facilitate our commercial intercourse with other parts of this continent; and that it is therefore expedient to adopt a decimal currency, on which the unit of account shall be a dollar, or five shillings currency, to be divided decimally into smaller denominations.

5. That it is expedient that such coins, being multiples or divisions of the said unit of account, as Her Majesty shall see fit to direct to be struck for the purpose, should, by such names and rates as her Majesty shall assign to them respectively, pass current in this Province, provided the intrinsic value of such coins, when of gold, shall bear the same proportion to that of the British sovereigns as the sums for which they are respectively to pass current shall bear to £1 4s 4d currency; and that the intrinsic value of such coins, when of silver or copper, shall bear the same proportion to their nominal value which the intrinsic value of British silver or copper coins respectively bear to their nominal value, and that the amount to which such silver and copper coins shall be a legal tender in any one payment limited.

6. That it is expedient that the cost of obtaining and importing a sufficient quantity of such coin as aforesaid be defrayed out of the

Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province.

7. That it is expedient that the value of the silver dollar of the United States and of certain other nations be fixed at five shillings currency, and that the other coins now lawfully current in this Province should remain so current, at rates in the new currency equivalent in value to those at which they now pass respectively.

8. That it is expedient to embody the substance of the four next preceding resolutions in an act of the Parliament of this Province, but with a provision that such Act shall not come into effect until it shall have been approved by Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, and such approval proclaimed in this Province.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Toronto Globe says there is no doubt that Dr. Rolph, Mr Hincks, and Mr Cameron have come to an understanding, and that on Mr Lafontaine's retirement, Messrs. Rolph and Cameron are to come into the Government, and bring the ultra reform party of Upper Canada to their support.

The following, according to the Brockville Statesman, is the programme of the new Ministry:

- President—Hon. Joseph Bourrett.
- Attorney General East—Hon. A. N. Morin.
- Attorney General West—Hon. W. B. Richards.
- Provincial Secretary—Hon. James Leslie.
- Inspector General—Hon. F. Hincks.
- Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. J. S. Macdonald.
- Rec: General—Hon. E. P. Tache.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

- Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—H. H. Killaly.
- Solicitor General East—L. T. Drummond.
- Solicitor General West—John Wilson.

The Toronto Correspondent of the Montreal Herald says: It is whispered in some direction that the Ministry are not very desirous to get rid of the House, in consequence of their expectation of receiving some favorable news from Washington on the subject of reciprocity.

We are sorry to notice by the Bytown Gazette that Catholics and Protestants are organizedly opposed to each other. The Gazette contains an account of a great Protestant demonstration at Pembroke, at which some strong and not very conciliatory expressions were used. The chairman contrasted the external marks of the respectability of his party with the unwashed and unshod mob of ruffians, who, armed with guns, scythes, and pitch forks, had committed certain outrages upon unarmed people, &c. We fear that this is a declaration of war offensive and defensive, and as such very much to be regretted.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The weather for the last few days has caused a considerable improvement in the appearance of the Grain Crops, they are a little backward, but generally speaking, look very well; we regret that we are obliged to add, that several fields of potatoes in the vicinity of New Carlisle, exhibit symptoms of the rot, same as of late years. The currant bushes and poplar trees, appear also as if blighted. Our fishermen complain much for want of bait, mackerel being scarce along shore, owing to the numerous Yankee fishermen dragging off the shoals of fish into deep water. Some time ago we counted seventy-one American schooners inside the Bay Chaleur, all busily engaged fishing—whilst permitted to act thus, our shore fishery must suffer.

Cod Oil is in demand, and obtains higher prices than we have known for some years past.

The Gaspé Company have shipped off to Europe and the United States, a considerable quantity of Birds Eye and Curled Maple. We hope the consignment may turn out satisfactory, as many places in this district abound with that description of timber.—*Gaspé Gazette.*

West Indies.

Later from Jamaica.—The Cholera still prevails throughout the Island committing sad ravages—especially at Hanover, Lucia, Elgin Town, and Savannah la-Mar. At the last mentioned place the deaths on the 15th inst. were five, and on the 16th, seven, but during the previous week the daily average was from 30 to 36. The total number on the 17th was 269.

The Epidemic was raging fearfully in the agricultural districts, playing sad havoc on many estates. It has again broken out at Morgan's Bridge, and has been very bad at Fort William, Roaring River, New Galway and Petersfield; in the latter district particularly it is still in great violence.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, dated 10th July, 1851:

The grave diggers are again at work; three deaths at Elgin Town on Saturday, from cholera; the disease is also at Lance's Bay, and Fort Hog quarter. There are four deaths at each place within a day or two. The accounts from Westmoreland are truly frightful.

The latest dates from Savannah la-Mar states that the disease there was happily on the decline.

Great complaint is made of the intense heat. The Falmouth Post says:

During the last week the heat has been dreadfully oppressive in the town of Falmouth. We understand that there is no want of rain in the country districts, and that the present crop will amount to 7,000 hog-heads of sugar, which is a little more than

one half of what it used to be, in the most unremunerating year of slavery.—*New York Evening Express.*

Patent Artificial Slate,

AND
Unchangeable Metallic Paints;
PROOF AGAINST FIRE AND WATER!

Manufactured by the Patentee in Colchester, Nova Scotia.

The Artificial Slate is the Product of a Mixture of Mineral Substances known to be the best non-conductors of heat as well as the most indestructible; the chemical affinity of which converts the surfaces of materials covered, into a Coating of Actual Slate—proof against Fire and Water. Thus are the laws of nature made to accomplish results as surprising as they are useful, by rendering wooden fabrics as durable as brick or stone, and less impervious to moisture, and consequently preventing decay and destruction from corroding influences hitherto supposed unattainable.

The principal ingredients are Allumina, Silicia and the Oxides of Iron. The adhesive quality of the latter not only binds and attracts the particles together, but the substance covered also. The longer exposed to the weather the more powerful the attraction, and consequently the harder the slate. As various shades of color are obtained, Brick buildings may be made impervious to moisture, and the fashionable colours of either *Freestone or Granite*. The oil must be evaporated by the action of the weather before it is fire proof, which will take from nine to twelve months.

The Metallic Paints, Purple and Red, are offered as *weather and water proof solely*. Their base being Iron, secures them from galvanic action so fatal to lead and other paints on Iron work—and their chemical combination makes it impossible that any change should take place from atmospheric influence or the action of salt water and sulphuretted hydrogen, so prevalent in sea ports and tidal harbors. They surpass all paints yet discovered in *Cheapness and Durability*, which renders them pre-eminently adapted to the covering of all kinds of iron work, such as Shipping, Mills, Bridges, Steam Machinery, Railway Cars, and Iron Railing. The Metallic Paints have been analysed by Professor Hays, of Boston. The following is an extract from his Certificate:

"As a permanent pigment, this mineral must rank with the most INDESTRUCTIBLE and UNCHANGEABLE bases. For covering Metallic Ware its composition shows that it is eminently fitted.

A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

Directions.—ARTIFICIAL SLATE, mix the powder with pure boiled linseed oil and a little spirits of Turpentine, to the consistency of very thick Paint, and apply with a common brush, being careful to keep the mixture well stirred while putting it on. One pound will cover ten square feet with two coats.

If shingles have been on for years, it will be necessary to sweep off the moss and lint with a stiff broom; two or three coats of this material will make a perfect slate roof, proof against fire and water.

The Metallic Paints are mixed and put up like an ordinary Paint.

JOHN ROSS, Patentee.

CERTIFICATES.

St. John, June 24, 1850.

J. W. M. Irish, Agent.
Dear Sir.—We have much pleasure in saying, agreeably to your request, and we hope it will assist you in bringing the "Patent Metallic Iron Paint" favorably under the notice of shipowners generally, that we have had several new vessels painted with the purple, and found it all that it is represented by the Patentee's printed circular. One of our vessels was painted with it in October last; she went from here to Liverpool, from Liverpool to Mobile, and in April last we saw her in the latter port looking more like having come out of the painter's hands than having performed the voyages just mentioned.

Yours, &c.,

Wm. & R. WRIGHT,

Shipbuilders and Owners.

St. John, N. B., June, 26, 1850.

John Ross, Esq., Patentee of the Purple Metallic Iron Paint,

Sir,—I have just painted a New Ship with your Purple Metallic Iron Paint, and I have much pleasure in stating that I never painted a ship with so small a quantity of Paint and Oil, and look so well. From its adhesive qualities and the manner it covers the wood, I have no doubt but it will be more durable and much cheaper than any other paint used for such purposes, and would recommend it to the public generally.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT G. MORGAN.

St. John, N. B., July 20, 1850.

John Ross, Esq.,

Sir,—I have lately Painted a new brig with your Metallic Iron Paint, and have pleasure in stating that I never painted a vessel to look so well at so small a cost, and am fully persuaded it is the best article in use for ship or iron work, and would recommend it to the public generally. It only wants to be tried to prove its cheapness and durability.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN KIRK.

St. John, N. B., July 23, 1850.

John Ross, Esq.,

Sir,—I have used your Patent Metallic Paint, and find it has given perfect satisfac-

tion. I think it is a superior article for any work exposed to the action of salt water, as it stands and wears well in any climate, I do highly recommend for ship work iron covered buildings, &c.

The Artificial Slate Paint, if it was more generally used we should have less fires in our city than we have had. It also preserves the shingles from rot—the cheapness of your Paints is highly in their favor if nothing else.

G. F. THOMPSON, Painter.

John Ross, Esq.,

Sir,—We have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior qualities of the Metallic Paint. We tried it on the steamer Maid of Erin, in March, and since on our new ship the Lady Blaney. We consider it cheaper and more durable than any other paint we have ever used.

W. PARKS & SON,

THOMAS PARKS,

Owners "Maid of Erin."

Messrs. JOHNSON & MACKIE are the Agents for the Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, Kent and Restigouche. Chatham, June 23, 1851.

Industrial Exhibition

AT THE

St. John Mechanics' Institute.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is requested that all persons who design to contribute to this "Exhibition of our Domestic Manufactures," on the 9th September next, will transmit to me, by the 20th August instant, a List specifying the name and description of each specimen of workmanship or invention they may desire to exhibit. The Building will be completed, and ready for the reception of any Articles on MONDAY, the 1st September next, and will be kept open during the week for that purpose, after which nothing can be received, as it is intended to publish a full Catalogue of everything sent for exhibition, with the names of the Contributors, &c.

J. R. RUEL, Sec'y to Exhibition.

St. John, August 2, 1851.

Thirty Shillings Only!

FARE REDUCED



BETWEEN

Fredericton and Miramichi.

The Subscribers will run a *Day Stage* as above—leaving Chatham on THURSDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Fredericton on the following day; and leaving Fredericton on TUESDAY, at the same hour, and arrive in Miramichi on Wednesday. Fare—£1 10.

The MAIL STAGE will leave Chatham on MONDAY Morning as usual, at 9 o'clock, and Fredericton on FRIDAY Morning at 11 o'clock. Fare—£2.

W. M. KELLY,

ROBERT ORR,

Chatham, 1st August, 1851.

Dyeing, Fulling & Dressing.

NELSON, MIRAMICHI.

The Subscriber would inform the Public of Miramichi that his Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing Establishment will be in operation about the middle of August; and persons who wish to avail themselves of the advantages which his Establishment will afford, will please attend to the following Rules:

Cloth to be Milled and Dressed should not be less than a yard in width, and well wove besides, and the Wool for the above mentioned Cloth should be very particularly sorted out so as to have it all of the one kind, and in no case sheared and pulled wool to be put in the same cloth, if intended for the Fulling Mill. If Cotton and Wool, it should be wove Mole-skin Twill, as it is much the best way to be done.

PRICES:

For Fulling only,	4d.
Fulling and half Dressing,	6
Do. and full Dressing,	8
Dyeing and Fulling Black, Dark	
Brown, Olive Brown and Olive	
Green,	8
Dyeing the above colors and half	
Dressing,	10
Dyeing and full Dressing,	1s. 0
Dyeing and Dressing Bottle and	
Invisible Green,	1 8
Dyeing Brown, women's wear,	4
Dying and Dressing do.,	6
Dying Green do.,	6
Dying Green do. and Dressing,	8
Dressing only,	2 4
Dyeing Scarlet, per lb.,	2 6

JOHN FLETT.

The Gentlemen as before mentioned will also act as Agents to receive and forward Cloth.

Nelson, Miramichi, July 4, 1851.

The following Gentlemen will act as Agents, who will forward and return wool: Mr William Park, Douglastown; Mr Patrick Watt, Newcastle; Mr William Muirhead, Chatham.