

The colony of Newfoundland having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 6th June, 1864, is now placed on the same footing in respect to commercial interests with the United States as to the other British North American provinces. The commission which the treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coasts of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors, to complete which there is need of further appropriations for the service of another season.

CANADA.

A Correspondent wishes us to state, for the information of the mercantile community, that a discount of Five per cent is now charged in Quebec on New Brunswick Notes.

The Quebec Gazette of the 28th December, contains the following communication on the subject of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.—This matter appears to be creating considerable interest in Lower Canada, the inhabitants of which Province begin to see the impropriety of depending on ports in the United States as their outlet during the winter season, which would be cut off should any difficulty occur between the two governments. It is somewhat strange that this common-sense view of the case has not occurred to the Canadian people long since, more particularly, when the subject was so forcibly brought under their notice by the Hon. Joseph Howe, in his speeches in Quebec and Montreal and his admirable letters to the Colonial Secretary.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILWAY.

"The warlike tone so lately assumed by the Press of Great Britain and the United States, has, more forcibly than ever, impressed upon some of our leading citizens and merchants the absolute necessity of a powerful effort being made to secure, as soon as possible, the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway; and the recent arrival in this city of the Canada and New Brunswick Boundary Commissioners, Lieut. Colonel Robinson, R. E., and the Hon. A. E. Botsford—both advocates for this line of Railway—has contributed not a little to strengthen this feeling. The entertainment given by Mr Reekie on the opening of the first section of the Grand Trunk Railway leading from the opposite shore in a direct line to the Atlantic, through colonial territory, afforded an opportune occasion to hear Mr Botsford express his feelings upon this important subject; and it was gratifying to hear such favorable sentiments, in favor of the undertaking, fall from the lips of a New Brunswick gentleman of position and influence. No doubt can be entertained that he expressed the feelings also of the majority of the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Since then, a gleam of hope has pierced the public mind, and the spirit of our merchants has been awakened to the importance of the speedy completion of a continuous line of Railway from Port Sarria to our own natural winter seaports, Halifax and St. John. Why should we expend our public money and private resources in the construction of great Colonial Works—Canals and Railways—and yet leave them so incomplete that from the want of a winter outlet, a large proportion of our trade passes through the United States, by which we contribute to the strength and prosperity of, already a too powerful neighbour, and expend some hundred thousand pound annually in transport through her territory, all of which might be sent through our own lines in less time and at less cost, whilst contributing materially to the revenue of the Grand Trunk and other Colonial Railways? And in case of a rupture at any time between England and the United States, are we to permit ourselves to be excluded for six months in winter from all communication with the Mother Country, and our commercial intercourse stopped? A slight reflection will convince even the most sceptical, that should such a deplorable event ever occur, the effect of a sudden cessation of our trade and commerce upon the revenue and prosperity of this Colony would be so great, as to involve us, in one season, in a greater loss than the whole cost of the construction of this railway. Mr Forsyth having already drawn the attention of the public, through the medium of your paper, to some of the important advantages to be derived from this Railway, it is to be hoped that, since a move has been made in the right direction, the impetus will be kept up; nor is the present time by any means unfavorable for calmly discussing the merits of the question, or to make necessary preliminary arrangements in order to obviate any delay in the construction of the road, so soon as money can be obtained in England at its former rate of interest. The question is one that should be ably advocated throughout the Province; and of such paramount importance is it to this city alone, that it would be advisable to have a requisition signed, calling upon the Mayor to convene a public meeting with the view of discussing the propriety of the Provinces nominating delegates, to make such arrangements and to take such primary steps as might lead to the accomplishment of an undertaking, on which depends, to a great extent, the welfare and safety of Canada."

A grand demonstration came off at Toronto on the 20th December, in commemoration of

the opening of the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad. A Dejeuner was held in the Railway Station in the afternoon, and the festival terminated with a Ball in the evening, in a large Railway Machine Shop, which was fitted up for the occasion. A Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette thus humorously notices the Ball.

"12 o'clock.—The Ball Room.—Jammed! Everything very fine if you could only see it; fine music if you could only hear it; fine dancers, if they only had room; fine everything in short, if three fourths of the company would go away, and allow the other fourth to enjoy the entertainment. Sir Edmund and Lady Head present, together with all the notabilities of Toronto and some from Hamilton, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany &c., &c.—Some very fine ladies too, especially the few from Quebec, and some very fine champagne for those who could get a drink. People don't know very well what to do with themselves, nor could they if they knew, for there is no place to do it in. A false alarm that snapper is ready circulates, and a mighty wave of humanity, eager for an onslaught upon the turkeys, hams, tongues, jellies, and the thousand delicious *mets* which are understood to be awaiting mastication, flows towards that blessed haven but it turns out to be a sham, or a flam, and the recoil of the wave upon the still advancing squadron in the rear, occasions a very pressing meeting. The rear ward does not know what causes the trouble, and becomes only so much, the more eager for going forward, so there is a very great disarrangement of head-gear, and a great discomposure of furbelows and other female machinery. At last that difficulty is overcome, and, in good time, the long desiderated supper is announced. It is good, but not easily got at, the first comers get double share, and smack their lips at the magnificent Lelegard Campagne; the last comers get little or none at all, according as they are modest or clamorous in their applications. The refectory goes on a couple of hours, and meanwhile a couple of thousand, so report says, leave the rooms, so that at 3 o'clock, those who have not danced, obtain an opportunity, and until 5 they seem to enjoy it to the full.

"9 o'clock.—21st December, at the Hotel.—The Member for — has lost his coat and is wandering all over the house in his shirt sleeves trying to find it—hope he may succeed. A few gossoms, who seem by their zeal in the matter to have undertaken to a certain amount of sleeping by contract, are lying upon the tables and sofas. Breakfast is announced, and two or three languid ladies come down and try to flirt with grilled chickens and muffins, but their efforts are very feeble. Everybody looks tired and a general melancholy seems to pervade the apartment. To escape the blues, our correspondent rushes out into the fine bracing air, and on his return commences and ends this serawl."

COUNTY OF KENT.

A Correspondent at Richibucto, writing on the 5th instant, furnishes us with the following local intelligence.

"The first day of January being the day on which the Prohibitory Liquor Law came into operation, a considerable degree of excitement prevailed at the Parochial Meeting, which was held on that day, and the selection of men to fill the different Parochial Offices, appeared to depend entirely upon their supposed hostility to the Liquor Law. The Anti-Prohibitory Liquor Law party carried all their nominations with large majorities, while any propositions by the opposite party, were in every instance negatived. I do not, however, consider this result as a true index to the public mind on the subject, although it is quite certain that the Law is by no means popular, and in the opinion of many cannot be successfully carried out.—Those previously engaged in the traffic here in the town have, I believe, generally abandoned it; but I have understood that in Kingston, they intend selling, and try the question how far the Law can be sustained. A very strong feeling exists between the sellers and extreme Temperance men, and it is difficult to foresee where it will terminate.

"On New Year's Day a Bazaar was held in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of raising funds to liquidate the debt on the Wesleyan Chapel. The Hall was most tastefully decorated, and the various articles exhibited for sale reflected the highest credit on the taste and ingenuity of the manufacturers. In the evening a number of Amateur Young Ladies under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Smith, assisted by several gentlemen, sang several pieces of sacred music, which tended greatly to edify and entertain the audience. The singing on the part of the Ladies was excellent, and where all acquitted themselves so creditably it would be invidious to distinguish. The proceeds I have heard amounted to about Fifty Pounds.—The affair throughout was admirably conducted, and it is gratifying to learn that the efforts of its originators have been in some degree compensated."

COUNTY BONAVENTURE.

A Correspondent writing to us from New Carlisle, under date of 19th December, which came only on Thursday morning, says:

"We have a continuation of fine weather—cold but no snow—the roads being in a most dangerous state. The mails from your quarter are very irregular. Your paper has been in arrears the two last mails, and the two previous ones it was sent in the Paspébiac Mail."

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The Annual Exhibition of Grains, Dairy Produce, Domestic Manufactures, &c., of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, took place at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Thursday last. The day being cold and the roads heavy, the number of spectators present was not numerous. We were pleased to see such a goodly array of specimens of Grains and Domestic Manufactures. The samples of Cheese and Butter were extremely good, but few in number. There was a complete dearth of Garden Seeds, if we except one specimen of Blood Beets.

We are indebted to the Secretary for the following list of the Prizes awarded.

GRAIN.	
Best sample White Bald Wheat, Michael Seal,	£1 15 0
Second best do., Richard Coltart,	1 10 0
Best Red Bald Wheat, Wm. Morrison,	1 10 0
Second best do., George Johnston,	1 5 0
Best Black Oats, George Johnston,	15 0
Second best do., Wm. Simpson,	12 6
Best White Oats, David Steel,	15 0
Second best do., John Porter,	12 6
Best Barley, George Johnston,	15 0
Second best do., Richard Coltart,	12 6
Best Pease, John Porter,	1 10 0
Second best do., James Brown,	1 5 0
Best Timothy Seed, Thomas McGraw,	1 15 0
Best Red Best Seed, Wm. Scott,	10 0
Best Swedish Turnip Seed, M. Seal,	10 0
Best Buckwheat, D. Baldwin,	15 0

DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Best sample Butter, George Johnston,	£0 15 0
Second best do., James Gray,	10 0
Third best do., Donald McKay,	7 6
Best sample Cheese, George Johnston,	12 6
Second best do., David Steel,	7 6

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.	
Best Homespun Cloth, all wool, Donald McKay,	15 0
Second best do., Wm. Morrison,	10 0
Best Homespun Cloth, cotton and wool, John Porter,	15 0
Second best do., Wm. Morrison,	10 0
Best piece Flannel, all wool, James Brown,	15 0
Second best do., Wm. Morrison,	10 0
Best piece Flannel, cotton and wool, Wm. Morrison,	10 0
Second best do., Wm. Simpson,	5 0
Best Woolen Socks, Donald McKay,	7 6
Second best do., Wm. Morrison,	6 0
Best sample Mitts, Donald McKay,	7 6
Second best do., Wm. Morrison,	5 0
Best Sample Waid Tartan, all wool, Donald McKay,	12 0

The Committee recommend a prize of five Shillings, for a Mat with a figure worked in centre, belonging to William Morrison.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We have at length the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of the Mail Steamer Canada, at Halifax. She was detained by extremely boisterous weather.

She brings dates to the 22nd December, but the intelligence is not of special interest. We refer our readers to the Telegraph Despatch, and the extracts copied from the papers in another portion of to day's sheet, for an account of the news.

THE SEASON.

The Weather with us still continues extremely cold and boisterous, with abundance of snow and wretched roads. This has detained the mails in all directions far beyond their proper hour of arrival. The Journals from other parts of the Province, Canada and Nova Scotia, all speak of the weather since Christmas as very similar to that we have experienced here. In Halifax and Pictou they have had an extremely heavy snow storm.

At the earnest request of several of our Agents, we have decided on adopting the club system. We shall forward the paper to a Club of Five and upwards, directed to ONE Address, for Ten Shillings a year. Subscriptions, in all cases, must be paid in advance.

We are sorry to learn from the St. John papers, that our friend FENETY, of the News, has recently met with two serious disasters—the crushing of one of his hands in the Power Press, and the loss by fire, of a considerable amount of material—which will cause some delay in the publication of his Journal.—We sympathise with him in his misfortunes, and hope that all things will be speedily restored to working order, without much delay, pain, or loss.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Henderson will Lecture in the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday evening next.

We received the following telegraph despatch on Tuesday evening.

"The first case under the Liquor Law was tried to-day. Dismissed on account of informality in information. Good deal of excite-

ment. Great crowds around the Police office all day. Witnesses had to be conducted through the streets under the protection of the Police, amidst the hooting and hissing of the mob.

We received the following despatch from St. John last night.

Four figures, supposed to represent the Provincial Secretary, and Messrs. Fraser, Smiler and Lordly, the informants against Stewart, were paraded round the streets last night, accompanied by a band of music and a large concourse of spectators. In attempting to prevent the effigies being set on fire, Captain Scoullar of the police, was struck and cut on the head by a person who was secured and taken to the watch house and will be brought up for examination to-day if Captain S. should be able to attend. The effigies were afterwards burnt on King's Square by the crowd.

FIRE.—About one o'clock this morning, the inhabitants of Chatham were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire and the ringing of the fire bell. The building belonging to, and containing the house and shop of Mr. William Mills, in the front street of Chatham, was discovered to be on fire, and before assistance could be rendered the flames had gained such ascendancy that the building could not be saved.—We understand that the insurance on the property is but small, and that Mr. Mills is a loser to a large amount, having saved nothing but a few articles. The house adjoining, also belonged to Mr. M. and tenanted by three families, was likewise destroyed. It is supposed that the fire originated in the shop. The small building adjoining, occupied by Miss Jacobs, was saved with difficulty. The night was fortunately mild with no wind.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

John Bell, Jun. Shediac; Philip McKay, do.; Adam Boyd, St. John; Joseph Doherty, Buctouche; George Moffatt Restigouche; Joseph Read, Bathurst; Arthur Ritchie, Quebec; Charles Sutherland, Boston; John Jardine, Richibucto; Charles Lloyd, Fredericton.

WHO? WHAT? AND WHEREFORE.

OR A FEW FACTS FOR THE INVALID.

Have our readers ever read of Professor Holloway? Undoubtedly they have, just as they have heard of Humboldt, Arago, Oersted, Siliman, Agassiz, and other notable men of learning. But have they never asked themselves who and what he is? If they have no definite information on that matter, we will proceed to enlighten them. The Professor is a native of that country which produced Harvey, Hunter, Abernethy, and other illuminati of medical science. So much for the who; and now for the what. He is to other physicians what Clay, Webster and Calhoun were to statesmen, what Washington—revered name!—was to patriots and generals,—what Shakspeare was to dramatists, and Irving and Chalmers to preachers,—viz: the greatest of his age and profession. His reputation has penetrated the encrustations of prejudice, surmounted the barriers of malice, and he avowedly stands alone, the MEDICAL COLLOSSUS of the world. So much for the what.

Wherefore do we speak of him here? If, when our fellow countrymen were dying by thousands of yellow fever, at Norfolk and Portsmouth, we had heard of a remedy which would arrest the progress of the disease, and stay the footsteps of the spoiler, and we had neglected to communicate it, what would have been our desert? Truly, a very summary punishment by Lynch law. For if there be any duty more imperative than another, it is this,—to visit the sick in their affliction, and to use every means for their restoration to health. This is why we speak of Professor Holloway. This is our answer to the wherefore.

Years ago, when the Professor was a much younger man than he is at present, his attention was directed to the great disproportion between the cures performed by the physicians, and those which they undertook to perform. He observed that not once in a score of cases were they successful. It seemed to him, either that medicine was not worthy the name of a science,—that it was merely a thing of chance, and therefore a positive injury to mankind, or that the physicians were ignorant of the true healing art. Having embarked on the study of human physiology, and understanding the pathology of diseases, he alighted upon the true reason of want of success, and made that discovery which will immortalize his name. To cure a disease, doctors treated it locally, topically. Was it the kidneys that were deranged? Or the liver? Or the stomach? Or the lungs? Straightway they proceed to prescribe for kidneys, liver, lungs, or stomach, not knowing that the evil was contained in the blood, which fed those organs with its life giving stream, and that to arrest the disease at its very seat and centre, they should purify that vital fluid, and leave the rest to nature. This is the secret of Holloway's astonishing success, in all parts of the world. It purifies the blood and health follows.

Let any sick person, who has "suffered many things of many physicians," and obtained no benefit, give heed to these words of cure, and try Holloway's Pills—if he is internally afflicted, or Holloway's Ointment, if he is suffering from wounds or sores. He will thank us for our advice, and rejoice that the Professor has arrived in this country, and opened an extensive establishment in New York, which promises to rival his mammoth one in London.—U. S. Journal.