whatever nature, may be issued in lieu of money on the credit of the said Province, or whereby any Government paper currency may be established therein, or whereby any such Bills or any other Paper Currency, or any coin, save only the legal coin of the realm, may be made or declared to be a legal tender, unless special permission from us on that behalf have been first obtained.

Thirteenth. And it is our further pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any act whatsoever for raising money by the institution of any public or private lotteries.

Fourteenth. And it is our further will and pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any act whatsoever for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony.

Fifteenth. And we do further direct that you do not propose or assent to any act whatsoever, whereby any grant of money or land or other donation or gratuity may be made by the said Legislative Council and Assembly to you.

Sixteenth. And it is our will and pleasure that you do not propose or assent to any act whatever to which an assent has once been refused without express leave for that purpose first obtained from us.

Nineteenth. Your are to take care that in all act to be passed by you, and the said Legislative Council and Assembly of our said Province, in any case for levying money or imposing fines, forfeitures and penalties, express mention be made that the same are granted to us, our heirs and successors for the public uses of our said province and for the support of the government thereof; as by the said act shall be directed.

Twentieth. You are to reserve for the signification of our pleasure thereon every Bill which you shall consider to be of an extraordinary or unusual nature, or requiring our especial consideration and decision thereupon, particularly such as may affect the property, credit or dealings of such of subjects as are not usually resident within our said Province, or whereby duties shall be laid upon shipping of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland.

Twenty-first. You shall take care that all Laws assented to by you, in our name, or reserved for the signification of Our Royal Pleasure thereon, shall when transmitted by you be fairly abstracted in the margin, and accompanied with observations upon each of them, that to say, whether the same is introductory to a new Law, declaratory of a former Law, does repeal a Law then before in being; and you are also to transmit the reason and occasion for proposing such Laws, together with fair copies of the Journals and minutes of the Proceedings of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, which you are to require from the Clerks and other proper officers in the behalf of the said Legislative Council and Assembly.

Twenty-second. And whereas we have by Our said Commission given and granted to you full power and authority when you shall see cause, or judge any offender or offenders in Criminal matters or for any Fines or Forfeitures due unto Us, at objects of your Mercy to pardon all such offenders, and to remit all such Fines offences and Forfeitures. Now we do hereby require and orjoin you to call upon the Judge presiding at the trial of any offenders to make to you a written report of the cases of all Persons who may from time to time be condemned to suffer death by the sentence of any Court within Our said Province, and such Reports of the said Judge shall by you be taken into consideration at the first Meeting thereafter, which may be conveniently held of our said Executive Council, at which Meeting the said Judge shall be specially summoned to attend; and you shall not pardon any such offender unless it shall appear to you expedient so to do upon receiving the advice of our said Executive Council therein; but in all such cases you are to decide whether to extend or withhold a pardon according to your own deliberate judgment whether the members of our Executive Council concur therein or otherwise entering nevertheless on the Minutes of the said Council a Minute of your reasons at length in case you should decide any such question in opposition to the Judgment of the majority of the members thereof.

Twenty-fourth. It is our further will and pleasure that all commissions to be granted by you to any persons to be judge, justice of the peace or other necessary officer, be granted during our pleasure only, except in cases where provision is made to the contrary by any express law in force within our said Province or any part thereof.

Twenty-fifth. And whereas nothing can more essentially tend to the speedy settling of our said Province of Canada, the security of the property of our subject, and the advancement of our revenue, than the disposal of such lands as are our property upon good and reasonable terms, and the establishment of a regular and proper meathod of proceeding with respect to the passing of the grants of such lands; it is our will and pleasure, that you do strictly conform to the provisions of any law for the regulation of such matters which is or shall be in force in the said Province of Canada, or any part thereof, or if there shall be no law, then to such instructions in this subject as you may from time to time receive from us under our signet and sign manual, or through one of our principal secretaries of state.

Twenty-sixth. And it is our further will and pleasure, that there shall be at the seat of government and at any other stations within our said Province of Canada where it may be desirable for general convenience land offices for the transaction of all business connected with the settlement of the public lands.

Twenty-seventh. And it is our will and pleasure, that at the principal offices at the seat of government, charts shall be kept for public inspection, exhibiting all lands open for sale within our said Province of Canada; and register of all such lands as may here after from time to time be appropriated; and it is our pleasure, that such charts and registers shall be kept in such form and manner as to convey as far as possible to all persons applying for the same, full and authentic information of all appropriations of land, and all surveyed lands not appropriated.

Twenty-eighth. And we do farther direct that similar charts and registers be kept at the subordinate land office, which may be created at other stations besides the seat of government provided however that in each such case the charts and registers are only to include land belonging to the district or division of which the particular station may have been chosen as a central place for purposes connected with land.

Twenty-ninth. And it is our pleasure that arrangements may be made so far as may be practicable for enabling our subjects to purchase Land either by application at the principal office at the Seat of Government, or else at the office of the District or Division within which such Lands may be situate: Provided always that the necessary regulations be established for preventing the disposal in this manner of the same Land to any two or three Parties at the same time.

Thirtieth. And we do further direct that the Grants for all Lands to be purchased as aforesaid, shall after the payment of the price thereof be issued to the purchaser under the Great Seal of Our said Province with all practicable speed.

Thirty-first. And it is Our Will and pleasure, that all regulations concerning the acquisition of Land, be published and generally diffused throughout the Province in a convenient form.

Thirty-second. And we do further declare Our Pleasure to be, that no Lands shall be sold in any part of the Province which it shall be deemed proper to reserve for Public roads and other internal communications, whether by Land or Water, or as sites of Towns, Villages, Churches, School Houses, or Parsonage Houses, or as places for the interment of the dead, or as places for the extension of any existing Towns or Villages, or as places fit to be set apart for the recreation and amusement of the Inhabitants of my Towns or Villages, or for promoting the health of such inhabitants or for promoting of fisheries, or as the sites of Quays, or Landing places, which it may at any future time be expedient to erect, form, or establish on the Sea Coast, or in the neighborhood of Streams, as which it may be desirable to reserve for any other purposes of public convenience, utility, or improvement and all tracts or parcels of Land so reserved and to be specially distinguished in the Charts before mentioned.

Thirty-third. It is our Our Will and Pleasure to reserve to you the Granting of Licenses for Marriages, Letters of Administration and Probates of Wills as heretofore exercised by your predecessors, and also to reserve to you and to all others to whom it may lawfully belong, the patronage and right of presentation to Benefices. But it is our Will and Pleasure that the person so presented shall be instituted by the Bishop or his Commissary duly authorized by him.

Thirty-third. And whereas you will receive through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, a book of tables in blank commonly called the "*Blue Book*," to be annually filled up with certain returns relative to the Revenue, and expenditure, Militia, Public Works, Legislature, Civil Establishments, Pensions, Population, Schools, Courses of Exchange, Imports and Exports, Agricultural Produce, Manufacture and other matters in the said "Blue Book" more particularly specified with reference to the state and condition of our said Province of Canada. Now we do hereby signify our Pleasure that all such returns be carefully prepared and punctually transmitted to us through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

Thirty-fifth. If anything shall happen which may be advantage or security to our said Province, under your Government, which is not herein or by your commission provided for, we do hereby allow unto you with the advice and consent of our said Executive Council, to take order for the present therein, provided nevertheless that what shall be done, be not repugnant to our Commissions and Instructions, and to the said Acts passed in the Fourteenth and thirty-first years of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, and in the fourth year of our reign, giving unto us through one of our principal Secretaries of State speedy notice, that you may receive our ratification, if we approve the same.

Sixty-sixth. And you are upon all occasions to send to us, through one of our principal Secretaries, reports of all your proceedings and of the condition of affairs within your government.

Thirty-seventh. And whereas great prejudice may happen to our Service, and to the security of the said Province, by the absence of the Governor, you shall not, upon any pretence whatever, quitte the said Colony without having first obtained leave from us for so doing, under our Sign Manuel or Signet, or through one of our principal Secretaries of State.

The following letter from Lord Elgin accompanying another letter from the Emperor of France, which you have no doubt seen in the English journals, has been laid on the table of the House:—

Bagshot Park, Downshire,
5th March, 1855.

Sir,—At an interview with which the Emperor of the French honored me a few days ago, I ventured to place in his Majesty's hand, a copy of the joint Address to the Queen, passed by the two Houses of the Canadian Parliament in November last in reference to the victory of the Alma, and to a grant in favor of the Widows and Orphans of the soldiers and sailors of the Allied Armies of England and France. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this document in a letter to me, of which I herewith enclose a copy, with the request that your Excellency will have the goodness to communicate it to the Legislative Council, and Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,
ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head.

From Late English Papers.

THE CRIMEA.

Paris, Wednesday.—The *Moniteur* contains to-day a very long article respecting the expedition to the Crimea, which concludes as follows:—"We might multiply the examples which prove that the Anglo-French army in the Crimea has done everything that could have been expected from it, from the courage of the soldiers and the ability of the chiefs. Let us hope that the object of their efforts will be obtained, and that public poinion will say, and history repeat that they have merritted our thanks and the admiration of the world."

The *Times* correspondent writing on Tuesday evening, anticipates the tenor of the article referred to above:—

"The subject is the operations in the Crimea, and it is thought that a strong point will be made to relieve the Emperor personally from the responsibility of their failure, as far as Sebastopol is concerned. If such be the case, and I only speak from rumour, it must be shown or intimated that the operations which have been followed subsequent to the battle of the Alma are not those which had met his approbation. The article, if properly described, will not be of a pacific not yet of a decidedly military tone, and, so far as can be gathered from all that is said, is more directed to placing the Emperor in a good position with the army.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna contains a letter from Sebastopol, which states that General Osten Sacken, on the 18th ult., published an order of the day enjoining all women to quit the town at once. The Grand Duke Nicholas, taking into consideration that a great number of these women possess nothing in the world, has been pleased to accord from his privy purse 100 rubles to each woman having a family to enable her to remove, and from 20 rubles to 50 rubles to each unmarried woman, according as the case might seem to require (the ruble is a little over 4f). It was supposed that this order was given in anticipation of active hostilities being on the point of being resumed.

Constantinople, March 29.—The camp at Warslek begins to become populous. The Imperial Guard continue to arrive.

It is said in Constantinople that Sir John Burgoyne has expressed his opinion that Sebastopol cannot be taken until the Russian army in the field is defeated.

There are rumours in Constantinople of new and most extensive reforms in the internal administration of Turkey—nothing less, in fact, than a complete revolution of the old Ottoman ideas and institutions. It is said there is shortly to appear a firman proclaiming the absolute equality of all subjects of the Porte, whether Ottoman, Christian, or any other sect.

EFFECTS OF THE FIRING.

The English battery on the right at Inkerman has been very well served and has caused great damage to the enemy, and the Round Tower has been almost shut up; not did the Mamelon fire a shot for the 4 hours I was watching it. The portion the town opposite the French is a heap of ruins. The incessant shelling at night has done much mischief to the private houses. Our allies fire to day (April 12) with great energy. The Inkerman and Tchernaya batteries are admirably served, and they have not only kept down the firing of the Mamelon, aided by Gordon's battery, but they have also answered the batteries at the north side of the harbour, the Inkerman Cave Batteries, and have silenced for the present the Lighthouse Battery, No. 2. Our fire from Gordon's Battery and its advanced works has swept away the rifle pits, has damaged some six or eight guns in the Round Tower, and has kept under the fire from one face of the Redan, while the fire from Chapman's Battery has been very successful against the Redan, the Barrack Battery, the Road Battery, and the Gordon Battery. The French on the left have done great mischief to the Garden Battery also, and their fire has crushed the guns of the Flagstaff Battery (*Batterie du Mat*) completely, but they suffer considerably from the Quarantine Fort and its outwork, and from the Dockyard Harbor Battery. We have quite destroyed the small but heavily armed and destructive battery called that of "Careening Bay," recently constructed by the Russians; but of course we have sustained considerable losses in a contest of artillery waged with a skilful and determined enemy. Our sailors—men and guns—have suffered especially. It is reported that seven guns have been dismounted or rendered unfit for use for the time in the left attack, and four have been damaged in the right attack. Our Battery No. 2, in the left attack, has been exposed to a peculiarly heavy fire.—*Times Correspondent.*

CIVIC BANQUET TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

A grand banquet was given at the Mansion-house, London, on Monday night to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to which a very large number of the leading members of the aristocracy, and persons connected with the commercial interests of the city were invited.

The Duke of Cambridge, in replying to the toast of his health, said—As for myself, I have done nothing more than my duty. (cheers.) But I feel this, that I have had the honor and satisfaction of being placed at the head of troops who have nobly and gallantly performed their duty (cheers). A general placed in high command has, indeed an easy task when he is supported, as I have been, by officers and soldiers such as those of the first divisions and the other divisions of the British Army with which I have been conected. So long as that intrepid feeling, that indomitable courage exists in our army—which, thank God, I am happy to say does exist, from the highest to the lowest—so long may we rest assured that the honour of this country will be safely kept. I have also had the satisfaction of being associated with allies with whom I am proud to have acted. I have great pleasure in seeing present a gallant admiral of the French navy and of assuring this company, in his presence, that it has been to me a source of the highest satisfaction to have been associated with the French army in the East. That great alliance, which now, thank God, has been cemented, and which, I trust, will in firmness from day to day, will, I believe, receive a new strength from the speedy arrival in this country of that great and illestrious man, the Emperor, who now rules over the French nation (loud cheers).

May our alliance with France long continue, may the presence of his Imperial Majesty give a fresh impulse to it, and may it cause its influences to be felt all over the world (cheers)!

Admiral de Chabannes, of the French navy, replied in English to the toast of "The united fleets and armies of Great Britain and France."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers."

M. Mussurs, the Turkish Ambassador, responded to "The healths of the Foreign Ministers."

Russian Suites in the Baltic.—As our squadrons are now proceeding to their previous stations in the Gulf of Finland, the following general outline of Russian warvessels in the different harbours may not be inappropriate information. The fleet consists of three divisions, under admirals of the red. It consists on the whole of 30 liners, of which not above 19 are fit to go to sea for other purposes than those of mere show on harbour. The whole are set down as armed with 2,470 guns. To these must be added 18 frigates, of which only three or four are seaworthy, with 418 guns; ten brigs and corvettes, of which eight armed with 200 guns, are seaworthy; 15 smaller crafts; 21 steamers, with paddles, and 130 guns; three liners and three frigates with screws, or rather without, as the machinery ordered in England has not arrived. Two divisions are at Cronstadt, and one at Sweaborg Helsingfors. Each division is manned by an average of 8,400 sailors, of whom a considerable portion are Jews, and 4,000 marines. The vessels not seaworthy are principally converted into floating batteries, and armed with guns of the heaviest calibre. The general recapitulation of sea-going force will be thus:—Sailing Vessels.—Liners, 19; Frigates, 4; Brigs, &c., 8; Schooners, &c., 15. Total—46. Steamers.—Liners, 3; Frigates, 3; Other classes, 21. Total—27. These vessels are manned by 25,000 sailors and 12,000 marines, making a total of 37,000 men. The above does not include the crews of the row boat flotillas, of which so much was said and so little seen last year.

Munificent Bequest.—In our last we recorded the bequest of £8,800, by the Rt. Hon. James Grattan, to some of the most deserving medical charities of our country. £4,400 of the amount goes to the Queen's County Infirmary, and in this instance particularly, we cannot imagine any more becoming object of Mr. Grattan's munificence. Under the superintendence of Dr. Jacob, this institution has attained a degree of, what we may call without exaggeration, perfection in its way, which it would be impossible to surpass, and it would have been well had the overseers of some of the Eastern Hospitals taken a lesson from the arrangement and efficiency of that establishment.—[*Leinster Express.*

Attempted Revolution at San Domingo.—At the city of San Domingo an attempt at revolution was tried, the object, it would seem, being for the recal of its exiled and Ex-President Buena Ventura Baez. A body of men composing about 100, is said to have collected in a large building within the city on the night of the 25th ultimo, and were awaiting the gathering of a like number; their purpose was to attack the sentinels at the different gates, surprise the guards—whom they hoped to subdue—and then raise the cry of Viva Buena Ventura Baez! which they believed on the city becoming awakened, could have been echoed everywhere. It would, however, seem that there was a traitor in the camp, who communicated to the Commandant the secrets of the plot, and towards midnight a body of soldiery surrounded the house and fired a volley of musketry into it; the inmates frustrated, attempted to make their escape from the windows and doors, in doing which, many captures were made, and the parties are now in prison to answer for their acts. It is further said that several of those who escaped took refuge at the British Consulate, where they still continue to remain. President Santana issued a proclamation announcing to the Dominica people what had transpired, and quiet and order are said to again reign in the country

Rochester, May 8.

The Powder Mills situated about five miles from this city exploded at six o'clock this evening, killing five men. The shocks three in number were distinctly felt here. This is the fourth time these mills have been blown up in five years. The buildings around them were blown to atoms, the property was owned by Messrs. J. Connolly & Co.

At New York, on Wednesday, as the Rev. Chas H. Tinlay, Rector of Christ Church, was inspecting the work on the new edifice in course of erection for him, he fell through a window space to the ground, a distance of some sixty feet, and died about half an hour afterward.

St. Croix Courier.

Saint John, N. B., May 10, 1855.

We were in hopes to place before our readers a few days later intelligence from Europe, by way of New York. At 12 o'clock to-day nothing had been heard of the packet, altho' due on Tuesday.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

At this time when Cholera has already made its appearance in New York and Boston, and may shortly be expected here, it is no time to be nearly mouthed on so important a subject. It is necessary, whoever it may please, or whoever it may offend, to shew the danger with which we are threatened. Both in the City and in Portland, the Streets are not only badly managed, but in many instances shamefully neglected. In Portland where a few years since the main street was Macadamized, the street at the time assumed a respectable appearance, and was really much cleaner then it has been since or was before. The accumulation of a long time are now on the streets and in the gutters, and no movement appears to be making for its removal, thereby rendering them admirably adapted to breed and foster Cholera when it makes its appearance. The Mill Pond, the emporium of filth, stands just in the same state as it did last summer, when it destroyed its victims by the hundreds. Some little attempt has been made at repairing the streets in Portland, but a greater display of want of judgement in such matters cannot be well imagined. The holes and ruts, where they have met any attention, have been filled with soft soil, instead of broken stone, and only awaits a shower to make the streets in a much worse condition than if left untouched. Such a thing as a Scraper, the very perfection of street cleaning tools, appears to be unknown to our modern scavengers, and the little that is attempted is picked up with the point of a shovel when the streets are dry, instead of being scraped when wet, and consequently at much greater expence—hence our streets are dirty, and will remain so until Macadamizing is again resorted to, and which has been adopted for the last half century in Great Britain. With respect to our Board of Health, we must acknowledge we have been grievously disappointed. A petition was got up and presented to the Quarter Sessions, when the Legislature was sitting, with a view of making it imperative on the board, to call on the parties making nuisances, to clean them; and the answer from the Magistrates was, that the law was to be so altered. We presume they made the application to our "go-ahead" government for that purpose, but it so happened that the session was so much occupied in making sinecure offices for themselves, and money grants to their supporters, that a law to prevent the approach of Cholera was of too little importance to meet attention. As the law now stands the Board have the option of punishing either the Guilty party (occupant) or the Innocent party (the owner of the property,) and we did hope, after the experience of last summer, when the tenants finding they were not expected to clean their own dirt, did in the very plentitude of wantonness, keep their premises in a state that set both the efforts of the Landlord and Board of Health at defiance, to clean so fast as they could generate the filth, and the cholera fatty fed thereby, gained strength to slay its thousands. There is only one way to come at this class of people, and that one way is through their Pocket—fine them only a few shillings, and they will immediately arrive at a consciousness of their crime, and for the sake of the money on which they date, they will refrain from their filthy practices, and wholesome sanatory regulations may be carried out. Thus while it saves the city's health, will also save the public purse, and one half the outlay of last summer, which was money uselessly spent, will put the city in the best possible position to resist disease.

Plant one more acre.—*Advice to Farmers.*—The New-York Tribune says "let us urge upon the farmers of our country to plant one acre more Hoarding to increase the price, or buying up to sell again will do no good. We want more corn planted—we want more bushels raised—and then we want more economy in its use. You may afford to waste corn at ten cents a bushel—you cannot afford to waste it at a dollar. Do not let your land waste itself in idleness. As an individual you may not need its products, but as one of the great human family it is sinful to thus deprive human beings of food that might be grown on that land. You may not require the product of that acre which we implore you to plant, but your fellow man does. In the name of humanity, let him have it; it is your duty, and his right.

☞ The above article is from the New York Tribune, and quite smoodles our idea of the business of the human family. "Plant one more acre," or in other words make this community SELF RELIANT. This is not only the great secret of national happiness, but also the great secret of national wealth. Let any country whatever its natural resources, whatever its commercial facilities, be dependant on foreign States for the necessaries of life, that country is imperfect in its organization, and as a natural consequence can at any time be coerced and even crushed by the country on which it relies. Gold and silver you cannot eat, and if you possessed millions of millions of the precious metals, and the one who has "planted another acre" will not sell, your fate is the fate of the famishing mendicant. But "plant another acre" make the country Self Reliant, and our word for it we shall always find means and facilities for obtaining the more glittering but less required appliances of life. If proof be required to endorse this self evident position, it is to be found at this moment in the markets of the world. From Russia before the breaking out of the War, England received her millions of quarters of Grain annually, for which she gave the products of her Loom, and bread was cheap. The war comes, and England being not Self Reliant, bread rises to a famine price. Had England spun less and plough'd more, this state of things could not have existed. But the wild theory of Free Trade, and the abrogation of the "Navigation Laws" so strenuously advocated by shallow theorists, have placed her in a position to be at the unconditional mercy of her enemies. It has driven out four or five millions of her laborious sons, the sweat of whose brow had it been permitted to flow on the lands which their grandfather's tilled, would if not have rendered the country wholly self reliant, at least have brought her so near that desirable point that "planting another acre" would have so mitigated the distress that now prevails among the working classes, as to have prevented those foul riots which now disgrace the country.

To the Farmers of this Province, we say in the emphatic words of the *Tribune*, "plant another acre." We have a country teeming with fertility, a climate that never or rarely fails to remunerate the Husbandman an hundred fold, and we grieve to state it, thousands and tens of thousands of acres of good and fertile lands lavishing the hand of the cultivator, but which might be in vain. Our young men are no sooner fairly freed from their mother's "apron strings, than lured by the hope of realizing a few dollars of ready cash, betake themselves to the lumber woods, the saw mill, or the ship yard, and the Homestead is deserted—the patriarch of the family finding age and unemployed creeping on him allows acre after acre, once carefully and regularly cultivated, fall back into wasteful and barbarous, which want of a sufficient amount of Cultivation creates exhorbitant prices for all kinds of agricultural productions to rise, while a depression in the prices of ships and timber puts the wages of the artisans at a price that scarcely allows him an existence. Now then we say to our young countrymen, return to the home of your childhood, eschew the bauble riches, and by planting another, and another acre, make yourselves independent, your country Self reliant, and this Province, a rapidly increasing and a wealthy people.

Fires.—Within the past week four fires have occurred in this city, destroying a number of houses and property to a very considerable amount. In two of the instances suspicion of incendiarism has been introduced, chips and shavings having been discovered in the places where the fires have originated, and in the instance of the fire in Waterloo street it commenced in a barn where neither fire nor candle light had been used by the party occupying. Strong suspicion exists that an organized band has been formed for incendiary purposes, it therefore behoves every one to be on the look out, in order that the guilty parties may be detected, and brought to justice. Every good citizen should watch narrowly on suspicious looking persons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We acknowledge the receipt of Part 8, *Davidson's Family Bible*,—a beautiful work with superb engraving, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. W. H. Eastland, agent for the celebrated English publishers, Messrs. Blackie & Son.

Also, the 37th part of *Life and Times of the Duke of Wellington*, from Mr. Hunter, agent, Market Square, to whom we tender our thanks.

In addition to which we have also to acknowledge from Mr. O'Brien, *Chambers' Journal*, a work so universally known and admired as to render comment unnecessary.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt from the publisher, of *Godey's Lady Book*—replete as usual with pleasant tales, fashions of the month, and all the etcetras, that contribute to the amusement of the ladies, and admirably adapted to improve their taste, both in their manner and at the toilet.

Last, not least, comes to our table from its enterprising publishers, McClear & Co., Toronto, the *Anglo American Magazine*. A work enriched with original tales from the pens of talented Provincials, and extracts from the best publications of the British press. This work with the british reader has gained for its publishers a well deserved fame in exposing the bombast, fustian and falsehood of American writers, who have taken for their subject the wars between the Republic and the Parent State, and shown in an irrefutable light the puerile bragadocia of that self aggrandizing people. As a provincial production, it stands at the head of American literature, and recommends itself to every man of taste.

Mail Contractors.—We are sorry to learn that our Mail contractors on the Eastern route have very mistakenly applied our remarks on the improper route by which the English Mails are carried, as a reflection on them. We beg to be fully understood, as being able to bear honorable testimony that so far as they are concerned, the appliances were never so perfect as at the present time, and we have much pleasure in acknowledging their efficiency in every particular. Our object in making the remarks we did, was solely a disapproval of the necessary delay caused by the roundabout and circuitous route round the head of the Bay, instead of direct from Windsor by steamer. Our desire was that the commercial community should be accommodated, and not that men doing all that was practicable should receive censure undeservedly.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute in this City was held at the Hall on Monday evening, J. W. Lawrence, Esqr. one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. From the report of the Board of Directors, it appeared that the usual operations of the institution had been carried on very successfully during the past year, although the revenue had slightly decreased. The total expenditure amounted to £421 3s. 6d., and the income to £398 2s. A resolution was passed at the suggestion of Dr. Botsford, instructing the new Board of Directors to consider the propriety of enlarging the Lecture Room, and after proper plans are obtained to call a general meeting of the members. Some further routine of business having been transacted, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—James Paterson, LL.D., *President*; J. W. Lawrence, and R. Foulis, *Vice-Presidents*; J. R. Ruel *Corresponding Secretary*; Wm. Hutchinson, *Jr., Secretary to the Board of Directors*; W. L. Avery, *Treasurer*; George H. Lawrence, William F. Smith, John Allan, George W. Smith, Robert Shives, Isaac Woodward, Jas. G. Melick, John S. Munroe, Hon. Wm. J. Ritchie, George Fleming, Charles C. McDonald, and Wm. Turner, *Directors*.—*CA. Witness.*

Numbering of Ships.—The British Government has introduced a new regulation in regard to ships which appears to be a good one. According to the Merchant Shipping Act, after the 1st of May, every British ship is to have a distinct number assigned to her, by which she may be known and recognized, irrespective of her name or other description. The series of numbers will commence with 1 and proceed in regular arithmetical progression; a number once appropriated will never be applied to any other British ship. The allocation of these numbers will be under the control of the Commissioners of Customs, who are to allot a certain series to every British Registrar throughout the empire. Thus, to the port of London, may be allotted the series of 1 to 1000; to Liverpool, 1000 to 2000.

First Arrivals.—The ships Albion, Toronto, Ottawa and St. Lawrence, the first installment of our Spring Fleet, came into port in the course of yesterday. Their cargoes are principally for Montreal.

The first of the steamers of the season, from Montreal is the "Quebec" commanded as heretofore, by Capt. Rudolf, bringing down 200 passengers and a large freight.

The Boom on the St. Francis have given way; a large quantity of timber has been lost.

The navigation of the Canals is open. Two steamers entered the Welland Canal, at Port Colborne, on the 27th April, and passed through the Canal on the following day. Several vessels passed from Port Maitland the same day.—*Quebec Chronicle, May 7.*

A Mad Snob.—A despatch dated New Haven, 28th says:—

William Clark, a young grocer merchant, of this city, at seven o'clock this evening shot thro' the head Richard White, twenty four years of age in White's dwelling, on Sturgess avenue. White had some time ago married a Miss Rogers, to whom Clark had been much attached, and the murder originated, it is said, from that circumstance. All the parties are of good character and standing.—The distress of White's wife and her mother have created the greatest sympathy. The murderer has been arrested. White has since died.

THE CUBAN QUESTION AND SLAVERY.

The Cuban question is, I repeat, the question of abolition presented in a new phase, with new parties to it. The declaration of 1 and Clarendon is borne out by events which are daily occurring. That England, France and Spain will, sooner or later, adhere to Africanise Cuba—not annexation, but a single bound, but by a process quietly and silently pushed by the steady progress of events. They will accomplish their object, if they can, without incurring the risk of war with the United States, hence the mystery which hangs about all their diplomacy upon the subject. These nations of Europe pursue a policy in reference to Cuba, but in a different mode identical with that which they are now pursuing in reference to Sebastopol. By the abolition of slavery in Cuba, they strike a deadly blow to slavery in the United States.—They are encouraged to persevere in this policy, from the fact, that perhaps two thirds of the people of the United States and not just in extent and area with them, are abolitionists at heart. They know as well as we do, that the Government of the United States cannot, if he would, make war upon them, unless Congress shall vote supplies, and that such supplies will not be voted. The President of the United States is deplorably ignorant, or else he knows all these things, and I fear knowing them, he permits the flag of the United States to be insulted and disgraced in the Cuban waters, because he is aware he will not be called to account by the Congress of Independent States. The President attempt to chastise Spanish insolence; and Spain will appeal to the public sentiment of Europe, and its sympathies will be with Spain, because all things are done fairness in the Court of Madrid. What, then, is the real state of the Abolition question in the United States and Europe? It seems to be this; England, France and Spain have entered into treaty stipulations to restore the institution of slavery in the United States, and Cuba, like Sebastopol, is the first fortress whose fall is desired. And the fact is clear, that the Northern States of this Union, who by their representatives in Congress can prevent all remissness by Government officers, are in sympathy and quasi league with these European powers to accomplish the same end.—*Charleston Mercury.*

New York, May 8.

At the Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, it was reported that the amount of the sales of the Bible had both benefited the cause of the society, and insured the continuance of the society, which were some $6,000 short on other accounts the receipts were larger than any former year, except the last. The American and Foreign Christian Union make a somewhat similar report in a financial view.

The receipts only amounting to $53,867, and $60,401 for expenditure—a falling off from the last year. The object of this Society is the diffusion of Protestantism. They, therefore, see with pleasure the crusade now going on in this country against the Catholics, and the disposition evinced in some States to inquire into the character of institutions, by means of Legislative. The report rebukes the recent Massachusetts investigation by declaring it quite absurd to visit schools. Resolutions against the encroachments of the Roman Catholic churches were adopted.

About 4000 emigrants arrived at this port from Europe yesterday.

A trotting match on the Union course, yesterday, between Smoking and Flora Temple, resulted in the victory of the former in three straight heats in 2.31, 2.33 and 2.35.

In the Board of Supervisors last night a resolution was offered, that whereas the property of John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, amounting to several million of dollars, revert to his legitimate issue when he dies, it is resolved that all the said property be taxed like the property of any other individual.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of Taxes. The property of course belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, being merely vested in Archbishop Hughes.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at the Met. theatre this evening; four thousand persons present. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided and introduced the Hon. Henry Wilson to the audience who spoke for two hours discussing the slavery question.

On the 23d inst., a citizen of Beloit, Wisconsin, was awakened by a burglar, who fired a pistol at him as he sprang from his bed. Snatching a gun from the wall he shot the intruder dead, and then hastily called the nearest neighbour, examined the body and discovered that the would be robber and murderer was that neighbour's son.

Lightning and Feathers.—In Bedford, New York, a few days since, a house was struck by lightning, and the subtle fluid, after performing various queer antics, passed through a feather pillow upon which a man and his wife were reposing, singeing the feathers as it went, and scorchy burned the unfortunate slumberers who had imagined themselves safe on a feather bed.

Slave Vessel Picked up at Sea.—Letters from Key West mention that the brigantine Horatio, of Thomaston, Me., was picked up, abandoned and stripped of nearly all her valuables, and take into Key West on the 22d ult. The arrangement of her decks, the large number of water-casks on board, and the strength of her hold indicated that she had been successfully engaged in the slave trade, and probably was cast adrift, after having landed her living cargo in Cuba.—Am. pa.

High Price of Wisconsin Wheat.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin reports a sale of 7,000 bushels at $1 75 per bushel, and a resale at $1 85, a few days afterwards. This is probably the highest price ever obtained for such a lot in the West. In 1836 it was sold in small parcels, generally for seed, at $1 50, and it was then thought that price would never be known again.

A Terrible Calamity.—The New York Staats Zeitung contains, among the news brought by the Nashville, a heart-rending tale from the Dantzic, dated the 31st March last, as follows:—

"The breaking up and floating down of the ice on the Vistula, which has been so often the source of great damage to the surrounding lowlands, has this spring taken place with such fertible violence as to surpass any thing of the kind within the last fifty years.

The strong dykes, constructed at an immense cost along the banks of the river, have been swept away in many places by the infuriated element, and four hundred square miles of the most fertile fields, the best wheat producing district in the world, are now covered by water, and have the appearance of a lake.

One hundred human corpses had already been picked up near a single place, (Tiegenhoff) when the above report was sent off."

Bishops and Priests Educated at Maynooth.—The total number of Catholic Bishops and priests in Ireland is 2,221; and of these 1,252 were educated at Maynooth, and 1,069 in other Irish Colleges and abroad. Of the four Archbishops, two were educated in Maynooth, and two not; and of the twenty five bishops, twenty one were educated in Maynooth, and four not.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

Has until within a few years, been generally considered INCURABLE, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we might mention Laenne and his friend Bayle—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized. The remedy which has cured many

WHALE'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

not only announces from a regular Physician, but has been well tested in all complaints for which it is recommended. A Physician in Maine says:—"I have recommended the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In the cases where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

Look out for imitations and counterfeits. Remember the original and only genuine article always bears the written signature of I. BUTTS, upon the outside wrapper.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his Sub-agents throughout the country.

S. R. TILLEY, Agent for St. John.