previously met with. We might point to Dyp-theria as a modern disease for which no reme-dy has yet been found. Cholera is a scourge of a peculiar character, visiting some countries periodically, and passing over a land as the Angel of Death passed over the houses of Egypt paring neither rank nor age, healthy nor unsparing neither rank nor age, healthy nor unhealthy, and baffling the endeavors of Doctors and Philosophers to tell whence it comes or whither it goes. We might point to other diseases, which must have an origin and a cause all shewing the necessity of Physicians comparing notes, and imparting to each other the experience acquired in their practice, so that each may be in possession of the fullest information to be obtained on these subjects, to the surer preservation of human life. The Physicians of our city stand deservedly high in a surer preservation of human life. The Physicians of our city stand deservedly high in a knowledge of their profession, in courtesy and attention to their patients. We hope and believe their reputation will always be such, and we wish success to the St. John Medical Society. The name of the officers for the current

Dr. Harding, President; "Smith, Vice President; "Christie, Recording Secretary;
"Botsford, Corresponding Secretary;
"Travers, Treasurer.

We take the above from our contemporary the Morning News; and we have also been favoured with a copy of Dr. Sinclair's address, which we have read with great interest. We find that Dr. Sinclair remarks strongly on

the responsibility which attaches to the members of the medical profession in this City, in setting a good example to practitioners in the country, with regard to professional honour, and gentle-manly courtesy. In concluding his address, Dr. S. says, it is a question somewhat difficult to de-termine, to what extent the Society should, at present, assert itself as an exponent of medical opinion in New Brunswick; and he complains that the existence of the Society has not even been recognised by the City Almanacks, while bodies, far less important, have found a place in those treasures of local information.

In concluding his address, Dr. Sinclair touches on the necessity of establishing a system of re-

gistration of births and deaths, as also the necessity of having the medical topography of the Province, to some extent, explored, and he points out the utility of an acquaintance with its medi-

If well carried out, the Medical Society may do great good to New Brunswick:

LAUNCHED-On Monday, from off Mr. John Moran's Wharf, Lower Cove, a Pilot-Boat named the "Lightning," of nearly 46 tons burthen. For beauty of model and finish the "Lightning" will Lynco .- Freeman.

Bliss Botsford, Esq., was, on the 10th inst. elected Mayor of Moncton.

Mr. Fisher has been re-elected Mayor of Woodstock, without opposition.

United States.

Bill for Dissolving the Union. The following is a brief abstract of a debate in the House of Representatives at Washington, on a somewhat extraordinary Bill :-

"Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on Terri-tories, reported a bill for providing temporary provisional governments over the districts of ntry in rebellion against the United States. President is authorized to take possession and institute such governments with the aid of the military and naval forces; Governors, &c., to be appointed; a Legislative Assembly and Courts established, and continue till the

and Courts established, and continue till the people form new State Governments.

"Mr. Cravens, from the same committee submitted a report, which takes the ground that the bill provides that Congress has the power to exclude certain States from the Union, and hold them in colonial dependence and vassalage till readmitted, in other words, that the Union may be dissolved by an act of Congress; an assuption as absurd and fatal, as that a State can annulity allegiance to the as that a State can annul its allegiance to the Union by State action. The bill further is

Union by State action. The bill further is impracticable in its details, incendiary, and equally as repulsive to the principles of justice and humanity as to the Constitution.

"Mr. Harding also submitted the minority views of the Committee, saying there is an abundant reason for believing that the armed rebellion will be speedily subdued and put down. The bill at a single blow strikes out the existence of eleven States, is in effect an ordinance of secession. It strikes down the Constitution and dissolves the Government; is inconsistent with sound policy a hence the is inconsistent with sound policy; hence the nority enter their most solemn protest

"Mr. Pendleton said: Mr. Speaker—This Bill ought to be entitled 'A Bill to dissolve the Union, and to Abolish the Constitution of the United States.' As I am unalterably opposed to the destruction of either, I move to ay the bill on the table, and on that motion I ask the yeas and mays; which were ordered and the bill was tabled."

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT MANASSES .-- Much has been said concerning the immense strength of the rebel fortifications at Manasses; but from an examination of the position recently evacuated it is evident that Centreville was the great stronghold of the rebels on the Potomac. Naturally it is superior to the other, and the works erected there are more numerous control of the rebels on the position. and the works erected there are more numerous and better built than those at Manasses Junction. The heights of Centreville command the whole country round for many miles. The surrounding country, on every side, is clear of timber, and an advancing army, in making the gradual ascent, would have been swept by the guns behind the earthworks. These consisted of eight or nine fortifications microsciptors. fortifications, pierced for four, six and seven to a dozen guns, each extending in a line, and

ever having had guns mounted on them.—
They seemed to be intended for field artillery.
Some of the reboubts are connected by roadways, so that, had there not been guns enough for all, the pieces could be speedily placed in the most desirable positions; or, should one of the works have to be abandoned, in case of an attack the guns could be brought into another. Thus they were prepared to contest the ground inch by inch had they been attacked in force in front at Centreville. Those

luties have been set seide, all social

The indignities and sufferings to which our prisoners of war have been subjected at the hands of the enemy would disgrace the coarspite the exploits of Bombonnel and of Castaing, est and most brutal savage tribes. May God forgive the perpetrators of those monstrous atrocities, for it is hard for man to

pray sincerely for such enemies as these have My dear Madam, "May your skadow never be less," and may your deeds be ever justly spoken of. Yours, with esteem,

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED ON THE AFRI-CAN COAST .- A correspondent of the Journal of rce, writing from the island of St. Helena on the 17th of January, thus reports the capture of another slaver, with five hundred and seven negroes on board :- strewing and friends and

D L. DIX.

"On Thursday, the 15th inst., arrived the schooner "Caminence," supposed to be Spanish or Peruvian, with five hundred and seven slaves on board, she having been captured about sixty miles off the land, near the Congo river, by Her British Majesty's steam gunboat Ranger, on the evening of the 1st of January. She was taken in a calm, and when boarded had a crew supposed to be all Spaniards. She had also on board the American, Spanish and Portuguese colors. The captain was not recognized, but a person representing himself to be either supercargo or passenger came up in the vessel. He appears to be a Spaniard or a Peruvian. The name of the vessel is painted off the stern, but by close inspection I made the letters out to spell "Caminence," and I understand by certain papers found on and I understand by certain papers found on board, she appears to hail from Lima. The ves-sel is rigged as a fore and aft schooner, and is 140 to 150 tons. None of the slaves died on the 140 to 150 tons. None of the slaves died on the voyage across. They are mostly all young people. Some of them were children. I saw them landing at the depot, and they appeared to be in a tolerably healthy condition. The officer in charge of the vessel, Mr. Warren, was taken ill with African fever, and lingered until his arrival here. He was landed and conveyed to the hospital, but only survived a few hours. His remains were interred to-day. It is said the Spanish supercarge navigated the vessel to this port."

COMING TO LIFE WHILE FUNERAL PREPA-RATIONS WERE GOING ON.—The wife of Lewis Thorp, of Chesterfield, Mich., recently died, apparently, and every preparation was made for her funerel. After lying in this condition nearly two days, she began to show evidences of returning life, and ultimately grew better, and is now doing well.

Losses of GLOUCESTER VESSELS .- Few places suffer such terrible marine losses as Gloucester, Cape Ann. They seem to be increasing with every year. Within the past year, an unusual number of Gloucester vessels have been wrecked, or foundered; many have compare most favourably with any vessel of the never been heard from, but went down with kind ever built in this or any other port, and all on board. These losses are so heavy, that effects much credit on the builder, Mr. David at present a great depression exists at Glou-

The "Monitor" at Sea.

Ericsson battery "Monitor" was sent to sea wholly uncaniked. Not a particle of oakum was used upon her. Her deck needed this protection, for it was obvious from the moment of her conception, that, in rough weather, the sea would break clear over her from stem to stern. Instead of being water tight, however, her deck leaked by the bucket full, deluging everything inside. In addition to this, the severity of the gale which she encountered on smoke-stack, which is only four feet high, and that "prospecting," with considerable success, from the furnaces, forcing it to escape through the ash-pan doors, and fill the firemen's and engine-rooms with volumes of gas. In furnes stifled the men at their posts, and several fell down insensible. Two were so disabled as to have to be placed on the sick list, and others were scarcely able to render the assistance needed when the fires were extinguished. A night of horrors ensued, during which the tiller-ropes became unmanageable, and thus added to the difficulties of the situation. The gale was extremely severe, yet the buoyant qualities was extremely severe, yet the buoyant qualities of the battery were found excellent. She did not pitch or roll to the extent expected.

Had the seams of her deck been properly caulked, and had the smoke-stack been fourteen feet, instead of four feet high, it is clear that the "Monitor" would have proved as successful at sea in mastering the elements as she ultimately was in whipping the "Merrimac."

N. Y. World.

The Iron-clad Frigate "Merrimac." "Fortress Monage, March 13.—The teamer "Merrimac" is affort at the Norfolk mates will give considerable relief to the public Navy Yard, and a large force of workmen is employed in repairing her. Serious damage was received by one of the prongs on the boat, and the forward part of the boat was stove in; that part is now being strengthened."

Southern Advices.

THE BETREAT FROM MANASSES. [From the Richmond Enquirer, March 11.]
"Considerable uneasiness is manifested by the public on account of the reports of our forces falling back from Manasses and the Upper Potomac. Positive assurance is given that these movements have not been made on that these movements have not been made on account of the presence of the enemy, but are purely strategic. Gen Johnston has confidence in the administration, and it is certain that a new line of defence will be organized. The points have not yet been selected, but it is thought probable that the line of defence will extend from Staunton to Gordonsville. A depot of provisions is now being establish at the latter place."

CHARLESTON SECURE. MALES I [From the Crarleston Courier, Feb. 28.]
We are gratified to learn from his authority
that there is no foundation for the alarming
rumors which have been affoat in this city rumors which have been afloat in this city for several days, and that there is no just cause at present for apprehension. Our brave, wise-headed and wise-hearted General Robert E. Lee, we are authorized to say, feels every assurance of his ability to defend Charleston against any force now at the disposal of the enemy, if our people will but rally with proper spirit for the standard of their moded country. A confidence is also entertained that the enemy do not meditate any immediate assault on our city; they mast be largely reinforced before they dare attack us.

Let us not, however, relax our vigilance or

Let us not, however, relax our vigilar preparations for a Saragossa defence, if sary; in the meantime, let every ablecitizen, who can be at all spared from civil du

become each year more numerous. Before the French occupation the Arabs, in order to de-liver themselves from these inconvenient guests, set fire to the forests and thus compelguests, set fire to the forests and thus compel-led them to quit their resorts. The superin-tendents of the public domains, who take care of the African forests, opposed this expensive expedient; but the people of Tunis and Moroc-co, and all the tribes bordering on the French colony, continue to burn the forests in order to clear out the wild beasts. In consequence they take refuge in the French possessions, where they are protected from fire; thus greatly increasing the number of lions within the last. three or four years. One of the conditions required of the International Society of Africa is to capture a great number of the animals alive to stock the Jardin des Plantes and similar collections of natural history. Great cages have been constructed with this design, under the direction of Jules Gerard, as well as instruments for capturing them. The progress of creating at the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation a grand menagerie where the animals may pro-pagate and live in the open air is not abandon-ed, and it is not impossible that next year the Bois de Boulogne may be endowed with one these menageries.

Mazzini and Garibaldi.

The Correspondence Italienne, a lithograph sheet, says that Mazzini has again given signs of life by a letter dated London, the 2nd inst., and addressed to the students of Pavia. In this document, he complains that Garibaldi had not been sent to Naples to put down brigandage, which he would have done in a fortnight; and he concludes with the following programme for the youth of Italy: "A league of all Italian universities; the

formation of a national fund for the emancipation of Rome and Venice; the fraternising with the working classes." The same postsheet also relates the following anecdote of General Garibaldi. A few days ago, while contemplating one of his fields, recently brought under cultivation, the General exclaimed: "If I had not my mind constantly engrossed with the destinies of Italy, and if I were not vexed by these scurvy political intrigues, I might some day become a wealthy landowner."

The General is stated to enjoy perfect health, and to be entirely given to agriculture. Thirty-four peasants have been sent over to him, who are engaged in ploughing a large tract of land along the coast; and if this continues, the island will be soon completely transformed. The General constantly receives addresses and presents from his friends. He passes his evenings in reading the journals.

GOLD.

EARLY MINING OPERATIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA It may not be known to all our readers, that "Gold-mining," in what was once part and parcel of British America, (now the United States)-alsc in this section of the northern limb of the great continent-was a mania so long ago as 1750: moreover, that some of the diggings then operated upon, have scarcely been surpassed by recent successful enterprises, either on the shores of the Pacific, or of the Atlantic.

We have reliable historical evidence to show that a thirst for gold prompted very many of the earliest immigrants into the Colonies, now constituting the States of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and the 7th, caused the waves to break over her Vermont. We are induced to believe, also, as pushed into the very localities now deemed to be the richest of the Nova Scotia diggings. These explorations were brought to a termination by the hostile disposition of the Indians, and the equally potent cause—want of funds

to prosecute them successfully.

In the year 1764, Charles Scott, of Virginia, with General Moncton, Colonel James, an Engineer of the British Army, and others, associated them-elves, as a company, for the purpose of "Mining in Nova Scotia." How the adventure succeeded, or why it failed, does not appear .- Halifax Chronicle.

The Cost of Sending the Troops to these Colonies.

The expenses of sending the Troops and stores to British North America, have been brought before Parliament by supplementary estimates. and the amounts asked for proved to be only about one-fourth of what was anticipated. Commenting on this, the London Times of February 19th, says : 11 Herdw marl , Transack

mates will give considerable relief to the public mind. The bill for the American difficulty, so far as the expenses incurred are as yet ascertained, is only about a quarter as large as was expected, and we have had the satisfaction of reinforcing of the satisfaction of the satisfactio reinforcing Canada, responding to the patriotism, of our colonists, and convincing the Americans, that we were not to be bullied, for a very moderate sum indeed. Lord C. Pager told the story of the Navy.

The first demand for transports occurred in the summer, when three battallions were despatchsummer, when three battallions were despatched, as a precautionary measure, to our North American Celonies. Then came the sudden excitement of the "Trent" affair—an absolute surprise, we are told, to our Ministers, who are careful to observe, that they expected nothing less than an embroilment with the Federa States. However, there was no help for it, and the "crisis" was encountered by the most active and judicious measures of defence. Eight steam troopships of large tonnage and great power, were engaged by the month, six more were hired by the voyage, and six others were taken up as storeships. In addition to this fleet, four of the regular mail packets were employed partially on the same service; that is to say, they carried out large detachments of troops as ordinary passengers. By these means, an army of about 15,000 men, complete in all its departments and fit to take the field immediately, was transported from England to Canada, in the worst season of the year, not only with astonishtransported from England to Canada. In the worst season of the year, not only with astonishing celerity, but without the loss of a man. It is interesting to look at the details of so economical, and yet successful an expedition. At the shortest possible notice, we despatched across the Atlantic, 16 batteries of artillery, with 50 guns and 90 ammunition waggons, four compa-nies of Engineers, with means and stores com-plete, a strong detachment of the Military Train and 11 battalions of Infantry. These troops and 11 battalions of Infantry. These troops were provided with all the necessaries demanded by the climate, and with every specie of equipment which could conduce to their efficiency.—
The stores of various kinds carried out, independently of ordinary baggage, required about 10,000 tons of shipping, and nothing, in short, was omitted which could add to the health, or ength of the army. We had at length, learnt adom by experience, and on this occasion, at st, there was no breaking down. Well, all s the Secretary of the Admiralty now informs was done at the rate of £16 a-head. That ng covers everything—the cost "expedition." The vote asked to

Government, however, on hearing of our wants, generously undertook to supply them, and thro its good offices, we got 1,500 pairs of these articles from Paris in 48 hours. Then came the requisitions for the work of war itself. We needed gunpowder, saltpetre, and munitions of every kind. The supplies were all duly forthcoming, but of course at a certain cost, though Sir Cornwall Lewis took occasion to explain, that this was not all less. The stores rame in that this was not all loss. The stores remain and are still available for the ordinary demands and are still available for the ordinary demands of the service. Upon adding up the several charges on all these heads—for pay and allowances, wages, stores, clothing, provisions, forage, and necessaries of every description—we find a total of about half a million on account of the Army, to be added to the quarter of a million asked on account of the Navy.

"It was not unnatural that after such expositions a word or two of compalment should be

tions, a word or two of compliment should be passed. The Secretary of the Admiralty spoke gratefully of the satisfactory conduct, and "very moderate charges," of the great shipping com-panies, of the alacrity of the dockyard officers, and the patriotism exhibited in the mercantile marine. The secretary of War followed with his tribute of praise to the War Department, in which economy and efficiency had been manifested in very unusual combination. We have fested in very unusual combination. We have no doubt these praises were deserved; in fact, the proof is in the results before us. Good jobs, and light bills, do not often go together, and the combination is proportionately agreeable when it is found. Under such circumstances, it was clearly inopportune to enter upon the incidental controversies suggested by the division of military expenditure between the Mother Country and her Colonies, or the rival methods of providing for the transport service of the country. ding for the transport service of the country.— Those are questions which can be discussed another day. At present, we are well content to observe what has been done, and learn what it cost to do it. We have gained an opportunity of effectually reinforcing our American Colonies, without giving the Federal Government any occasion of complaint or suspicion. We have shown the Canadians, that we are prompt in succoring them, while they have discovered the weak points of their own military organization. On the other hand, though their immediate means of defence were few, their spirit and courage proved beyond all praise; and now that it is known at Washington, that Canada has not the slightest regard for that connection which nine millions of genuine Americans are themselves repudiating, we may rely upon it, that war with England will cease to be a favorite topic with American orators, or an agreeable prospect in the eyes of American statesmen. There is no presumption in believing, that the events of the last three months have done more to secure peace between England and America, than any events which could have been expected. people of the States have, at length, been con-

people of the States have, at length, been convinced, that upon certain provocation we should undoubtedly go to war with them; and that if we do, there is no weak point to be found in our North American Colonies, nor any conquest to be anticipated on British territory. This information will make them pause before they provoke a contest, in which they are at least as likely to lose, as to gain; and the lesson has been administered at a less cost than that of a single day of their own Civil War. In our opinsingle day of their own Civil War. In our opinion, it is about the best spent money that has ever been paid from the Exchequer.

Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. The British Colonist says: "Every one expects a large immigration. We

expect the living tide to commence flowing in the course of a month, or six weeks—by the first of March at the utmost. The ebb in the immigration, we expect, will take place not earlier than the middle of August. The great body of the immigrants will, in all probability, flow in between May and the last of July. The number expected, is variously estimated from 5000, the lowest, to 50,000, or 60,000, the highest. What he approximate number may be, no one can tell. The only thing that can be done is, to prepare. There is very little doubt but a heavy immigrathat we can get from California state, that the Carriboo fever prevails to a greater extent than Carriboo fever prevails to a greater extent than Nez Perces or Salmon River fever. As a matter of course, then, the largest part of the gold immigrants will direct their steps towards Carriboo. Even Oregon and Washington Territory—though Nez Perces and Salmon River are popularly claimed by both—will send a large body to our mines. In preparing, then, to give the adventurers a hearty welcome, and turn their enterprise, labor, and capital to a profitable account, there are duties to be peformed that account, there are duties to be peformed that account, there are duties to be peformed that devolve on the Government, as well as on the people. If Government will put forth its energies in time, and do its work, industry and trade will fully do their part. If Government will build a wagon road—cut it out, bridge the creeks, shave down the bluff edges of ravines, and render the miry places passable—we may have wagons, by the first of July, running up as high as the mouth of Ouesnelle River from Lillhigh as the mouth of Quesnelle River from Lil-looet. Pack trains would then only be required to carry provisions, and passengers, from the main trunk to the different mining localities.—
Ox-trains—twenty or fifty wagons in a company, as they go to New Mexico, or Utah—could carry all the merchandise into the interior, and carry all the merchandise into the interior, and carry it far cheaper than mule or horse waggons, to the head of waggon travel. They would be slower, but not the less sure. Their loads would be equally large with those drawn by mules and horses. Thus mules and pack-horses in the country, and those on the way, would be turned to a more profitable account, threading trails over which waggons, in all probability, will never go. But the use of ox trains depends on a passable waggon-road, and the construction of the waggon-road depends on the Government. If the Government does not construct the road, the division of the carrying industry into oxtrains, is not likely to take place early enough this year to be of much account." this year to be of much account."

GOLD IN THE STICKEEN COUNTRY. "The discovery of gold in the Stickeen country, naturally excites curiosity to know something of its geography, its resources, and its history. Beyond the surveys of the coast by Vancouver, and the Russian navigators, the unpublished explorations of the Hudson Bay Company, who have stretched their forts up the Turners in hearth of McKenzie's River and the survey again branch of McKenzie's River, and the survey of the coast within the Arctic Ocean, very very of the coast within the Arctic Ocean, very little is known. Perhaps Choquettee's account of his explorations is about the best data to be had, in relation to the character of the country bordering sn the Stickeen River. In 1834, the Hudson Bay Company intended to establish a fort on the Stickeen River, above the Russian boundary, but were prevented by the Russians, and the fort was not built there. Sir George Simpson, who was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1857, said:—

"The British Territory runs along inland from the coast about 30 miles. The Russian territory runs along the coast. We have the right of navigating through the rivers to the heart of the interior of the country. A misheart of the interior of the country. A mis-understanding existed on that point in the first instance. We were about to establish a fort on one of the rivers, [Stickeen] which led to very serious difficulties between the Russian American Fur Company and ourselves. We had a long correspondence, and to guard against the recurrence of these difficulties, it was agreed we should be asset this margin of

that the United States would not settle above, nor Russia below, that latitude; and it made

the Pacific an open sea. Great Britain made boundary treaty, in 1825, with Russia. In the third article, the boundary commenced at the southernmost part of Prince of Wales Is land, in latitude 54 9 40", between 131 9 and 133 o west longitude, thence up Portland Canal to the 56 % of North latitude; and " from the last-mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast, as far as the intersection of the 141 of West longitude," and then, along that meridian line, to the Frozen Ocean Article 9 states, that whenever the summit o the mountains parallel to the coast exceeds ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British Possessions, and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceeded the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.' So, by an arrogant ukase to make the Pacific Ocean a Russian sea, Russia ends in gaining a seaboard of 300 miles, to which she had no title. The claim set up by the United States to 54 40," may possibly have had more or less to with the cession, by England, to Russia, of the coast from Mount St. Eliasto Portland Canal. But thirty-seven years afterwards we have research to condown the set rewards, we have reason to condemn the act as the most stupid piece of diplomacy in British

American history. "After leaving Fraser River, the Stickeen the first great channel of water communicating with the interior from the coast. The Naas, the Skeens, the Bella-Whoalla, or Bute river, are all rivulets in comparison with it .-The Stickeen rises in what is considered, the same range of gold-bearing mountains in which Cariboo is found. On the eastern side, the Turnagain branch of Mackenzie River takes its rise. There can scarcely be a doubt then, from our present knowledge, of the rich gold diggings on Peace River, and Choquette's diggings on the Stickeen, that the Cariboo gold lead extends away north, far beyond the Stickeen; and the prospect which it holds out is, that the Stickeen valley will be the natural route to its own rich gold-fields, as well as those which, in all probability, will be found on the western tributaries of the Mackenzie." A REASON FOR DIVORCE.

"Mrs. Mary E. Commons, a married lady esiding in San Francisco, recently applied to one of the Courts of that city, to be divorced from her husband, George W. Commons, on the grounds of desertion. The case came to trial, and the only reason urged by the lady, why she should be seperated from her loving spouse was, that-" he had gone to Frase River, and in kissing her good-bye, said— "My love, if I make a raise on the Fraser, I'll come back to you, but if I am not successful, you will never see me more." Taking it for granted that George never would make the "raise," Mary commenced a suit for divorce at once. It is needless to add, that the application was denied."

Licentiousness in Washington. [From the correspondent of the New York

World.] Washington has so long been a synonym for dissipation, extravagance, finesse, and fraud, that to talk of demoralizing it, is presenting converse to the proverb about gilding refined gold, and painting the lily—is to speak of cor-rupting an aged egg, or making thick the water of the Ohio river. Yet the truth is, as I write it. Even Washington has been lowered from its average standard of morals, by a year of military occupation. And it is high time that some attempt at reform should be made, by those in

"Bear in mind, that the present condition of the city, is no wise chargeable to the influences mentioned above. It has come, in spite of them; s not so bad as it would be, without them. It s perhaps, to a certain extent, inseparable from the presence of an Army in Waiting. Perhaps there is not so much vice here as has rioted in Vienna, Paris, Lisbon Berlin, or Brussels, during the historic periods of their military occupation. But those are larger cities. Here, where six thousand buildings, and eight times as many resident people constitute the town, the amount of vice and crime, brought with, and bred among an army, of 150,000 men, is frightfully concentrated and apparent. Licentious-ness and gambling have raged, like the typhoid and contagious fevers of the camps. Worse : the latter flourish inversely with good weather; the former seems to increase continuously, maintain ing a rising average through rain, hall, sleet, and sunshine. I think the atmosphere is less tainted with the odor of fraudulent contracting, peculation, and bribery, than it was in 1861 but the pestilent fogs of vice, are gathering in such noisome thickness, as to indicate it well for the spiritual safety of our officers, that active operations are close at hand. With the motion of actual warfare, comes a cleansing moral pro-cess; none but still waters are spread with scum

"Yesterday's snow storm of itself led me to this theme For, about eight o'clock last even-ing, those who took their evening walk on Penn-sylvania avenue, heard the cherry sleigh-bells jingle, and for the moment, thought themselves in Boston or New York. The snow was not deep enough to make good coasting, even for the boys; but Washingtonians consider snow storms to be gift horses, and don't look them in the mouth. So, there were three or four sleigh-teams on the read. hief of them all, came rushing by a huge cutter, drawn by eight horses, and overflowing with foam, heaps of silk, and velvet, and mantling furs. As it swept past, the gas lights of the "National," its dozen occupants chorusing at the top of their voices, one thought of the scene in "I Vespri" where the resplendent galley floats, pleasure-laden, across the mi-mic bay, and its lords and ladies sing, to the music of flutes and cymbals, that wildest of barcaroles, Del piacer s'avenza l'ora. But the voya-gers thus gliding over the avenue, were all wo-men, and though young, gay, and sufficiently picturesque, and melodious, I take it that few, even of our young officers who have longest aired their epaulets in Washington, would have cared about taking a public seat amongst them There is one hotel in town, where respectable ladies have long resided, and which they cannot ladies have long resided, and which they cannot leave because every boarding house in the city is choke-full—into which the landlord has gradually received such a cloud of adventuresses, fast women, and officers' mistresses, that, I am informed, the new patrons outnumber and push to the wall the reputable boarders. There are others, formerly possessing depent characters, now almost as shamelessly and insultingly kept.

"Moreover, the gambling houses. These institutions—reinforced from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore,—have possessed themselves of a quarter of the second story themselves of a quarter of the second story floors on the avenue. They do an enormous business. The best faro, roulette, and poker talent of the North, is represented behind their tables. In front, young fellows not ashamed to wear their side arms, and shoulder marked with bars, leaves, and eagles. A tax of one per cent. on all checks purchased o'nights, between Willard'e and Clay's, would add no inconsiderable item to the House schedule.

against the recurrence of these difficulties, it was agreed we should lease this margin of coast and pay them a rent."

"An article in the treaty of 1825 gives us the right of navigation, referred to by Sir George Simpson." But it must strike every Englishman, that the treaty of 1825, giving up to be been seen as a sound on the Ocean, was one of the most extraordinary pieces of diplomacy imaginable. How, what now appears to us so stupid an arrangement, could have been ratified by Great Britain; how she could take the interior, and give Russia the coast, is perhaps unaccountable. The lust of territory, and the far-aceing policy of Russia, has doubtless outwitted Great Britain. Perhaps the whole country was considered worth less; and in that case, England may be excused for her generosity. Fer even as late as 1846, prior to the signing of the Ocean treaty, it was stated in the House of Commons, that the whole country north of Columbia River was not worth £20,000.

"One might tell of Broadway cencert saloons, here filled, night after night, with half the young loaders native to this town; and of five hundred shops in which grog, of South street quality, can be obtained at St. Francisco prices. But the picture is already sufficiently unpleasant, and those who witness it, understand clearly that the evils of prolonged warfare are more to be dreaded, than the horrors of the most crimsoned battle field. With the latter, are necessarily alled valor, patriotism, and the earnobling spirit attendant upon great deeds. But with the former, what that is not of the earth, earthy?—What that does not drag body and soul to the mire, and poison the currents of a nation's best blood? In Richmond, these vices may even more abound, but let it not engraft upon us the worst off-shoots of that barbarism with which we are at war."

Country Harbon Gold Diggings.—The following is an extract from a letter from Country Harbour, Nova Scotia, hearing date March 12th:

"The miners here are doing wonders. There are four companies who conclude they have their fortunes within their reach. They are getting gold in abundance, with very little trouble.—There are also other claims that have every appearance of being very rich."

Of County Council, to the first Tuesday in July, and to change the time of Electing Wardens, to semi-annual Meeting in January.

March Country Country Council, to the first Tuesday in July, and to change the time of Electing Wardens, to semi-annual Meeting in January.

HAMS, ORANGES, & L. Received from Boston ex the House into Committee, on the Surveyor General's report, on Monday next.

House adjourned at half-past 5.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WORST GOVERNED COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. In alluding to the American Chambers of Commerce, the London Times says:—" Yet, whether through the influence of this respectable and fortunate class, or through its want of active patriotism, the United States have now proved themselves the worst governed country n the world; with the worst constitution, the worst policy, the worst social institutions, the worst theories, sentiments and ideas. Why have not Chambers of Commerce saved the United

Confiscation.-The New York World an counces that a large measure of confiscation of retel property is necessary to pay the expenses of the war, which cannot be met otherwise. It says that it is officially declared that the debt of the Federal Government will be \$750,000,000 by the end of next June; and that the future ordinary annual expenditure, supposing that the rebellion is prushed out, and the volunteers disbauded in July next, will be \$150,000,000, without making any provision for the extinction of the debt, a burden which the country cannot and will not bear Will not beared from 11. storm of the Seed |
ATHE BOMAN CATHOLIC PERRAGE. BARONET-

AGE, AND HIERARCHY,-The "Roman Catholic Directory" states that there are 22 Catholic peers, 9 being peers of England, and 4 peers of the United Kingdom; 13 Catholic peers sit in the House of Lords. There are 48 Catholic baronets, 28 being English, 3 Scotch, and 17 Irish. Of the members of parliament, 31 are Catholic. In Great Britain there are 1,888 Catholic shops and priests, 1,019 churches, chapels, and stations, 50 communities of men, 164 convents, and 12 colleges. The increase in the last three years is of bishops and priests, 166; of churches, chapels, and stations, 98: of communities of men. 16; of convents, 52; of colleges, 1; show ing an increase of 132 per cent, on the numbers of the bishops and clergy; an increase of ten per cent, on the number of churches and chapels, an increase of 47 per cent on the number of communities of men; an increase of 47 per cent. on the number of convents; and an increase per cent, on the number of colleges,

FIRST SALMON OF THE SEASON.—The Halifax Journal, of last Friday, says that the first Salmon of the season appeared in the Halifax market on the I2th, It was caught at St. Margaret's

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. The Cape Breton News says: — The Court and Jury have return ed to the old practice of granting Licenses for the sale of Spiritous Liquors in this county, for the present year, the suspension of such Li-censes during 1861, having been found ineffectual in suppressing the liquor traffic."

ICE BOATS .- We learn, from Ross's Weekly, that ice-boats were flying about gaily on the ice, for this port,—(By tel.) in the harbour of Charlottetown last week, it is stated that a Regatta will probably take place before the ice breaks up. "SINGULAR RECOVERY .- Some time since a

gold medal, valued at £25 sterling, was sent by Mr. Joseph Della Torre to his brother, Mr. A Della Torre, in St. John, N. B., per schooner Robert M'Affee. The vessel, on the voyage to St. John, ran ashore on the Bay of Fundy coast of Nova Scotia, near Digby, and went imme diately to pieces—the crew barely escaping with their lives. Mr. J. Della Torre advertised for the medal in newspapers printed in that portion of the Province near where the wreck took place with but faint hopes of its recovery. Singular to relate, however, the lost trophy was picked up among the rocks of the shore by a poor but honest man named John Middleton, who put it into the hands of the party appointed to attend to the affair at Digby, and was afterwards pre-sented with a handsome reward by Mr. Della

The above medal was presented as a prize by the Government of Victoria, Australia, longed, while residing in that country, and was won by that gentleman. It bears a complimentary inscription, and is a beautiful piece of work manship.—Halifax Sun. CONSUMPTION OF STORES .- In a statement of

frure line, 42 miles are averaged for each cord of wood consumed, 186 miles to a gallon of oil, 14 miles to a pound of tallow. On the Windson line, it is less than 41 miles to each cord and 32 miles to each pound of tallow. MAKING PAPER MONEY .- The Baltimore Sun says the Confederate Government follows

Capt. Cuttle's advice, and whenever they find piece of paper, they "make a note of it." This is precisely what the Federal Govern-

nent has been doing for some time past, and s now doing very extensively. GENTLE LANGUAGE.-Mrs. Partington, in

lustration of the proverb that "a soft answer llustration of the proverb that "a soft answer arpeth away wrath," says that "it is better to speak paragorically of a person than to be 3 tubs Fresh Lard; 15 brls Choice Apples, assort all the time flinging epitable at him, for no good comes to nobody that never speaks no good to 20 one."

The Prince of Wales has purchased, for shooting purposes, the Sandringham estate near Lynn, Norfolk, said to abound in game, for the sum of £200,000. AWAR THUR



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, March 19. Lindsay introduced a Bill to place the road from Richmond Corner to Eel River on the Great Road Establishment.

Ferris one to place a road in Queen's. DesBrisay introduced a Bill to preven

members of the Legislative Council canvassing or voting at elections for members to serve in General Assembly. Allen one in further amendment of the law.

McClellan gave notice of a motion to provide for printing a number of copies of Province Laws. Perley's Bill to establish an additional poll ag place in Sunbury, agreed to.

House in Committee on Smith's Bank Bill Mover explained its provisions and necessit at length, acknowledging it a Government measure, though open to suggestions for im-provement, but not directed at any one institution.

- Allen complained that no system of Inspection is provided for, and promised to move an amendment.

Kerr did not like the Bill. It was not comprehensive enough. Hatheway and Tilley spoke in favour of the Bill. Fisher against it. Most of the afternoon spent in discussing

Bank Bill, and Allen's amendment providng for Periodical Inspection by a Co oner appointed by Government.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a Bill to alter the time of holding same Annual Meeting of County Council, to the first Tuesday in Mark and to characteristics. At Mustard; 5 dozen Sar Corn Starch; 5 boxes Maisena; 2 Tobacco, (in tin foil;) 5 boxes We 5 boxes T. D. Pipes; 5 cwt Hams, same as last. On sale low at the main and Duke Streets.

Married.

On Thursday morning, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. Thomas Bustin, to Miss Georgianna, third daughter of Capt. Michael Thompson, both of this city. On the 18th inst, by the Rev. E. B. DeMill, Mr. James A. Robb, to Mary Harding, only daughter of William Craig, M. D.

Deaths.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., Mr. Edward Langan, in the 35th year of his age, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. Funeral to morrow, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, at John Allingham's, near Doctor Smith's, Main Street, Portland, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Portland, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Friday the 14th inst., Mr. John White, aged 44 years, a native of Prince Edward Island, deeyly repretted, leaving a widow and three children to mourn their loss.

In Portland, on Thursday, the 13th inst., Bertha Elizabeth, infant daughter of Walter and Margaret Brown, aged 3 months and 13 days.

On the 16th inst., after a short but severe illness, Eliza Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. William Farnham, aged 26 years.

Eliza Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. William Farnham, aged 26 years.

At Bridgewater, March 5th, Samuel Smith, formerly of Jacksontown, N. B., aged 57 years.

At Douglas, York, December 17th, Mr. Benjamin Sloot, aged 78 years. His end was peace.

In Carleton, on the 13th inst., after two weeks illness of Malignant Scarlet Fever, Hubert Hayden, only child of the Rev. G. A. Hartley, aged 2 years and 10 months. years and 10 months.

At the Presqueile, March 2nd, Lydia, wife of Mr. Oliver Cogswell, aged 19 years. Her end was

Ship Hews.

ARRIVED. WEDNESDAY, - A vessel in the offing.

THURSDAY, 18th. Bark Lotus, Brown, Limerick, Cudlip & Snider Friday, 14th—Schr Margaret A., Whelpley, New York, Baton & Bovey, coals. Saturday,—New brig Edward Banon, from Dor-chester, R Robertson & Sons, bal.

CLEARED. 13th Ship Tasmania, Banks, Liverpool, Wishart; schr Island Belle, Reynard, Boston, M McLean and I Noble MEMORANDA.

Ard at Newport, 9th, schr Ocean Wave, Flewelling, hence for New York; at Deal, 26th, Thomas Killam, Dennis, from London, and sailed for Philadelphia; at New York, schr Clifton, hence, and brig Alice Grey, from Cienfuegos; at Halifax, brig Sunbury, 31 days from Cardiff; at New York, bark, Nugget, from Neuvitas, with loss of deck load. Sailed from Halifax, 18th, schr. Juliet. Simpso

New Advertisements.

M. FRANCIS Boot & Shoe Manufactory

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 88, Prince William Street. ST. JOHN, N. B. FRANCIS, having secured the services of MR. J. H. VALPEY, (who has had long experience in Mannfacturing Boots and Shoes in the United States) is now prepared to furnish BOOTS & SHOES of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, equal in quality to

any imported; and at as CHEAP RATES as any other Establishment in this City or Province.

Purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail, are invited to call and examine M. Francis stock and Manufactures before purchasing elsewhere.

[] All Goods from this Establishment are made of the best material and warranted.

M. FRANCIS Terms being Cash, in all cases, Wholesale or Retail, he can afford to sell at a very small profit, giving purchasers the advantage of his Cash System. (ly v mar 19)

A LL persons having any claims against the Estate of GEORGE HENRY McDONALD, late of the Parish of Cambridge, in Queen's County, (deceased) are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months for payment, and all indebted to said Estate are requested, to make immediate payment to the spheribar. the stores on the Nova Scotia Railway, on the immediate payment to the subscribers.

Dated the 25th day of February, A. D., 1862. REBECCA E. McDONALD, Administratrix.

JAMES H. McDONALD, Administrators. Notice.

THE Adjourned, Albert County, Teachers' Institute, will meet in the Grammar School House, Hillsborough, on Saturday the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, P.M. Teachers are particularly requested to attend. ISRAEL S. GROSS, Hillsborough, mar 1. 8s v. Fresh Butter, Eggs, Apples, &c.

ed; 200 bris New Brunswick Cheese. On sale low at the Lester House, 66 Charlotte Street. mar 20 u p LESTER BROS. mar 20 u p

Albertine Oil Lamps, &c., &c. RECEIVED this day at the ALBERTINE OIL DEPOT, No. 33, Prince William Street, per schooner "Express," from Boston, a large assortment of ALBERTINE OIL LAMPS, &c., which will be sold at a lawer price than any ever offered in this market feb 10 sus segual lav JOHN MCGRATH

CENTRAL BANK. A \$4 Central WILL BUY ONE OF SHARKEY'S

20 Shillings Top Coats.

Remember No. 12, Corner of King and Cross Streets. The last Notice for the Season Friend's FURSII

FRIEND'S MARTIN is my choice. And I'll have no other a life I've not the money at hand, I will ask my lover.

Friend's FURS Selling Below COST ! Friend's FITCH are very fine,
And so said my mother;
I heard a young man say,
He bought it for his lover.

Ladies Don't FORGET Your Friend! Remember the address-all right,

And bend your tiny feet.
For rich Fitch Furs, Stone Martin too, BUFFALOS SELLING CHEAP AT FRIEND'S, 24 King Street

Kitchen Grindstones—Complete! DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. FROM E. V. CRANDALL, MONCTON.
THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for
the sale of those Goods. They are superior
to, and cheaper than any thing of the kind before
offered in this market.
An assortment will be constantly on hand for
sale Wholesale and Retail, at No. 90, Prince W.
Street. (jan 14 u p) Z. G. GABEL

Indian Bead Work.

PERSONS desirous of sending totheir friends ENGLAND small PRESENTS, will find a beauti assortment of Indian BRAD WORK, in 75 Prin jan 13 ... P. A. COSGROVE.

MARCH 11th, 1862. oner appointed by Government.

Mr. Cudlip introduced a Bill relating to Pins; 20 realms Wrapping Paper; 6 cases men's S. H. Mustard; 5 dozen Sardines; 2