COMMUNICATION.

TRACADIE LEPROSY.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—

In my last communication, I endeavoured to place before you and the people of New Brunswick a correct view of the *nonc-ontagious* character of the Tracadie Leprosy, as has been clearly proved by the excellent Report of Drs. Bayard and Wilson—and in order that we may have a just understanding of the nature of the disease, as it has manifested itself in other parts of the world, and the views entertained by some of our most distinguished physicians, who have had ample opportunities of judging of its true character, from personal observation, I shall, in the first place, quote the justly celebrated Rayer, who, in his splendid work on the Diseases of the Skin, page 740, states, respecting the contagious character of Greek Elephantiasis, that, "Aretæs, Galen, Schilling, Foreest, &c.—and, in later times, Darwin and Cullen, have held that the disease was contagious—and then he very judiciously asks, "Had the disease truly this character in the olden times, when it prevailed *epidemically* in Europe?" and, in answer to this interrogatory, he also states, that "The cases observed in India by Robinson and Ainslie—Medico-Cherurg. Trans. vol. 10—in Madeira by Adams and Heberden, the few I have seen in France, where I have observed West Indian creoles living in the midst of large families, without communicating the horrible malady to a single individual; and the concurring testimony of all observers, lead to the conclusion that Greek Elephantiasis is never communicated by an individual affected to an individual in health—that the disease, in a word, is not *contagious*"—and in order that its contagious character might be fairly tested—"one of his pupils,—M. Raisin, Jun.—has oftener than once, and for several days in succession, worn the clothes of a person affected with Elephantiasis, without suffering the slightest inconvenience."

After the most careful study of the affection in the Lazaretto of Madeira, both Adams and Heberden are of opinion, that not only is the disease transmitted hereditarily, but that it occasionally descends through several successive generations.—The researches of Dr. Ainslie in India, tend to confirm the views of these excellent observers.—M. Alibert tells us that he had met with two women who inherited Elephantiasis from their parents." Again, Rayer also states that "Arabian Elephantiasis is observed at the present time in countries under every latitude; Greek Elephantiasis, on the contrary, is scarcely seen, save among individuals who have lived in one or other of the inter-tropical European Colonies, or who are natives of these regions, *or who have inherited the disease from their parents!*"

It will be seen by reference to Drs. Bayard and Wilson's Report of the Tracadie Lepers, that this opinion has been fully sustained, and that the grandfather of the first Leper in this Province originally came from St. Maloes, in Normandy. We have only to trace the unbroken chain of family connection which exists among the Tracadie Lepers, to feel perfectly satisfied that the disease has been propagated solely by hereditary transmission. The best medical authorities of the present day all sufficiently prove this important fact; and, among the rest, the celebrated Dr. Ainslie, of India, who has entered into many curious researches respecting the name, history, nature, and treatment of this dreadful and loathsome complaint, says, that he "is very doubtful that it is *at all contagious*, in which he is confirmed by the opinion of the best Tamool doctors, who deny any infectious quality in the disease." Of three Europeans who died of Elephantiasis under Dr. A., none of the wives or servants became affected with the complaint. "There is every reason to believe, however, that this disease is hereditary—and that it is very common for children, born after the malady has commenced in the patients, to be attacked by it"—so says Dr. Johnson, in his work on Tropical Climates. Dr. Ainslie also states the following curious and singular fact—that in every instance of Leprosy which he had seen in the European that European was either a German, a Dane, or a Swede—but never an Englishman. Certainly "this is comfort for John Bull!!!"

From the investigations of Mr. Stewart who was stationed at Tranquebar, where Lepra is very common, the following results were obtained:—

That women are less liable to suffer from Elephantiasis than men.

That the disease is most certainly hereditary.

That its being *in any degree* contagious is ex…mely problematical.

…fish diet is found to render every symp…

…that poor living, want of cleanliness, …sery, and exposure to cold and damp, …attendants of this dreadful … (*page* 15.)

…ted observations of …nchal are posi… …ontagiousness …odern me…ians who … at all conta… …that the pro… …the … point, we find …y admitted in… …to the gene… civilized nations as … other …erefore, if the disease were… …ple proof of the fact might soon be …these establishments, where the Leper …d in juxta-position with patients labouring …all kinds of maladies; yet so far from this …the case, I am not aware that, in modern …es, it has ever been attempted by any one who has had sufficient opportunities of observation,—always saving and excepting Mr. Key, the Tracadie contagionist.

If the disease were really contagious there would be no more doubt or difficulty in tracing its progress than there would be at this moment in tracing Small-pox, Measles, Scarlatina, and all other contagious maladies. For example, if we were to place patients labouring under Small-pox or Typhus Fever in an hospital among people labouring under all kinds of ordinary diseases, we would soon have an opportunity of witnessing the contagious character of these specific diseases in the persons of those who were thus exposed to their influence. In fact, the laws of contagion are so well understood in these days, and the nature of all diseases possessing that character, that medical men in general have almost by universal consent agreed upon the proper principles which are necessary to be adopted in all cases; and it so happens that the unfortunate Leper is as readily received into all general hospitals as any other patients are, labouring under non-contagious diseases. This being the case, and a rigid spirit of scientific enquiry existing in all our public institutions of the present day, we are fully justified in the conclusion that, if the disease in question were positively contagious, such exposures would neither be tolerated nor justified by the profession, nor even sanctioned for one moment by the public at large!

Whatever the malady may have been in the Middle Ages, it would be very difficult for even the most experienced now-a-days to determine, for doubtless all then agreed that it was contagious; and we find accordingly that the Leper was forced into the seclusion of a Lazaretto. But, on the other hand, in proportion as medical science advanced, and the real nature of every disease has been more carefully investigated and understood by the most distinguished men of the present century, have we arrived at the satisfactory conclusion that Leprosy is *not at all contagious*. In proof of which, we have in our possession all the facts as they have been recorded by our best medical authorities, and that as they developed themselves in all parts of the world. In fact, if it had proved contagious everywhere else, we would not even be justified in concluding that it possessed that character in Tracadie.

However anomalous this assention may appear to those unacquainted with the facts, yet such is positively the case, which is proved by the great length of time that has elapsed since it first appeared in this Province, viz. 23 years—and also, by the few cases which have occurred during that period, all of which being members of Leprous families. We are thus forced to the conclusion that the disease has been propagated by hereditary transmission alone! For, we find, in all cases that, it has strictly followed the laws of hereditary transmission, as these diseases seldom ever develope themselves until boy-hood or advanced life. We find this coincidence in the Tracadie Lepers; the youngest patient being eleven years old, and, the disease having shewn itself in all ages beyond that. We may account for this by the exposure of the respective parties, as an elderly person would be more liable to the exciting causes of hereditary diseases than an infant, and Bernard Savoy of Tracadie, is a good illustration of this fact, as he was exposed to much fatigue at his, comparatively, young period of life, having been constantly at work with his father in the fields.

I am aware that many take but little interest in the present discussion, and even laugh at the amount of labour which has been bestowed on the subject; but I am equally well satisfied that it is of the utmost importance to the community at large, as well for the happiness and comfort of the unfortunate Leper himself. For, in the first place, the present system of forcibly secluding all persons found labouring under the disease, involves the Province in a large amount annually, without any corresponding benefit; while, in the second place, it perpetrates a most cruel infliction on the personal liberty of the subject, by tearing these unfortunate Lepers from the bosom of their families and condemning them to perpetual imprisonment, as Dr. Bayard has very justly remarked, in his argumentative and forcible letters in the *Courier*, two or three weeks ago.

From the distinguished medical authorities which have been quoted as opposed to the contagious character of the disease, and which are fully sustained by the able and satisfactory Report of Drs. Bayard and Wilson, who carefully and minutely examined each Leper, the House of Assembly can have no difficulty in arriving at a safe and just conclusion, and thereby saving a considerable sum to the Province annually, and also at once restoring the languishing and dejected Leper to the enjoyment of his home, his own sweet home, and his family!

To refuse these poor creatures this just boon, with the light which is now before them, would be incurring a fearful amount of responsibility, which no principle of *British justice* could sanction, and which science and suffering humanity must forever condemn!

Gentlemen, as we have no Medical Journal in this Province, I have been under the necessity of troubling you with this discussion; and for your kindness in opening your columns for the purpose of benefiting the suffering Leper, and saving the public chest a large amount every year, I beg to return you my best thanks. As the subject still requires amplification, I may, with your permission, trouble you and the public again. Your's,

DELTA.

St. John, March 15, 1848.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1848.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail steamer *Cambria*, with the second February Mail, arrived at Halifax last Wednesday afternoon, after a passage of eighteen days from Liverpool—bringing English dates to the 26th ult. The Mail was received in town at one o'clock this morning, by express.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 13th ult. and the Acadia on the morning of the 26th.

LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 26.

The leading topic of interest which has occurred during the last fortnight is the Ministerial exposition of the state of the finances of the country—commonly called the Budget—the outline of it may be told in a few sentences. The regular expenditure of the financial year has exceeded the anticipated income by £981,683. This, however, is but a part of the evil, £245,000 must be added as an excess of the naval expenses over the estimates voted in 1846; £1,100,000 as the cost of the Caffre war. The whole excess of expenditure, therefore, including £1,525,000 expended on Ireland, and deducting £450,000 stopped on its way from China at the Cape, is not less than £2,956,683. In the face of this untoward condition of our national finances it is proposed to increase the Ordinance estimates for the current year by £245,000; the navy by £70,000; the army £43,000; and, as if this were not enough, £150,000 are proposed to be spent on laying the foundation for a militia force. On the whole government expect to receive in ordinary revenue £51,209,000, and they intend to spend, if Parliament will let them, £54,596,546, exclusive of more than £4,000,000, the cost of collection, which never appears on the financial statement; showing a deficiency of £3,387,546. Lord John's plan to meet this deficiency is sufficiently simple. He proposes not only to renew the present Property and Income-tax, which would expire in April next, without any change in its principle or details, for five years, but for the next two years to increase it from three to five per cent. The only reduction to be made in any duty is the removal of that on foreign copper-ore, producing about £41,000. The window tax and the tea duty are of course to remain unchanged.

Never was any measure of any government more severely and universally condemned than this Budget of Lord John Russell's. Tory, Whig, Radical, and Chartist, are all of the same opinion. Meetings have been held in many of the principal towns, at which resolutions protesting against the iniquity of the proposed increase of the income tax have been unanimously adopted, and petitions are pouring into Parliament from all quarters against its adoption. The discussion is to come on on Monday, but no one supposes that Ministers will succeed in carrying their measure, whilst some are of opinion that they will abandon it without discussion.

Intelligence of a most important character has been received from Paris during the past few days. Violent disturbances have broken out, in consequence of the determination of the government to prevent the Reform Banquet which was to have been held on Tuesday last. The Ministry has resigned, and the greatest possible confusion prevails. Elsewhere we have given ample details of this *emeute*.

Scarcely less important in its consequences upon the peace of Europe is the decision of the Emperor of Russia. Nicholas has grown more cautious in his declining days. He is by no means anxious just now to buckle on his armour, even in the cause of despotism, or to serve his beloved cousin—Austria. In vain does Metternich beg for a renewal of the intimacy of by-gone times, and seek to enter into an alliance, 'offensive and defensive,' with the Czar. He respectfully declines the advances of the bankrupt state. He cannot even afford a loan; but still, to serve an old ally, he is willing to invest some of his surplus roubles in the Austrian funds! Lord Palmerston might well exult last Tuesday in the House of Commons. The hero of the Holy Alliance is therefore left to contend with Italian hatred, domestic discontent, and a bankrupt exchequer, as best he may. No wonder that, under these circumstances, he assumes a moderation which is fatal to h…ence. …Those somewhat of… a novelty should we see the great despot of southern Europe, like modern Whig sta… …the victim of a bottomless ex…er.—*Charles Willmer's European…*

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Although there has been only a slender improvement in the general aspect of commercial affairs during the past two weeks, there is, nevertheless, a gradual return of confidence, arising mainly from the abundance of money and the easy terms on which it can be obtained. The belief is general that no further failures of importance may be looked for, inasmuch as the value of nearly all descriptions of produce have touched the lowest point. The produce markets are depressed, but holders generally manifest firmness and refrain from pressing large parcels upon the attention of buyers. In the manufacturing and mining parts of the country affairs continue to progress favourably; both home and foreign orders are on the increase.

The Corn trade has been in a dull and inactive state during the fortnight. The foreign arrivals continue on a very limited scale, nevertheless holders are not able to improve prices. On the 26th, the value of the best Western Canal Flour was about 27s 6d.

The cotton market in Liverpool has exhibited signs of weakness since Friday last, and prices for American descriptions, which have been offered freely, have receded an eighth per lb. The transactions in the Liverpool corn market are becoming more numerous, and in anticipation of the renewed operations of the duty, prices have an upward tendency. The duties will come into operation on Wednesday next, the 1st March, and will continue in force until the year 1849, when all duties will cease, except a Registration Duty of 1s. a quarter. The maximum Duty on Wheat is 10s. a quarter.

The commercial intelligence from India by the overland mail is precisely of the nature which we ought to expect. The Calcutta failures had produced distrust, followed by stagnation of business, and accompanied by a tendency to force exports of produce. But at the same time general credit appeared to stand the severe ordeal; and there was a probability of a revival of demand for cotton and other goods, as soon as matters became tranquil, and business recovered the great shock given to it by our home failures.

The advices from India state that the duty on the export of cotton to China had been taken off. The cotton of India will thus be all the better enabled to maintain its ground against the competition of American produce, by which it was seriously threatened to be superceded some two or three years ago, when the prices of American grown were so extensively depressed, both in European and the home markets. Complaints were made that by this abolition of duty, foreign, that is American, vessels would be enabled to load in India with cotton to the detriment of British shipping. But it is clear that for Indian, which is or ought to be the same as British, interests it is much more advantageous that China should be supplied with Indian cotton than with American, although one as well as the other should be carried in American bottoms.

The accounts from France represent a great want of confidence in monetary affairs. The suspension of the Commercial Bank of Havre, conducted under the firm of Messrs. Dubois & Co. has created the greatest consternation in that city.

Liverpool Timber Market, Feb. 25.—There has been more active business this month at improved prices for St. John, and declining prices for Quebec. Two cargoes of St. John of 18¾ and 19 inches average, have been sold at 16¾d. to 17d. per foot respectively, and this week two fresh arrivals have been sold, averaging 17 and 19½ inches, at 16d. and 18d. per foot respectively. Holders of St. John are firm just now, and the business of chartering this year has opened with St. John instead of Quebec.

The last sale of St. John Birch Timber was at 14d. per foot.

Railway Sleepers.—This week 3s. 9d. and 2s. 9d. each has been refused for a cargo of 9x10x5 and 9x9x4½ respectively.

Plank—New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Fir.—6,423 pieces fair quality Miramichi Yellow Pine were sold by auction at 2d 3 16ths per foot of two inches, and 10,000 Spruce at 2d. to 2¼d. per foot, with some Scantlings at 1¾d. per foot. St. John Spruce,—a cargo of middling quality was sold off the quay at from a 1d 15-16 and 2d 1-16th per foot, and a better cargo from the Store at from 2d. to 2d 7-16ths per foot as in dimension. The last sales of St. John were at 2d 1-32 and 2d 3 16th pr foot of the former, one-third was Red Pine and the remainder Spruce. Boards have not been much inquired for, and few have been imported of late. Prices of Deals and Boards are improving.

FREIGHTS.—From Quebec to the East coast, merchants are offering 35s.; from Richibucto to Liverpool with deals, 100s.; from the Bay of Fundy to London, 97s. 6d. for deals.—There were orders in London to take up emigrant ships from Dublin, Cork and Galway, for Quebec and St. John,—the terms were 20s. per ton, but the contemplated alteration in the Passengers' Act, brought forward in the House of Commons, has caused these orders to be suspended for a time.

Prince Albert will hold *levees* in St. James's Palace, on the 1st and 22d March, in her Majesty's name, the sovereign's present condition preventing her officiating on the occasions named.

The day named for confirming the election of Dr. Sumner as Archbishop of Canterbury, is Friday, the 10th of March next. The ceremony will take place as usual at Bow Church.

It is intended to remove Sir Charles Napier's squadron from Lisbon to Cork.

Lord Granby has declined the honour of succeeding to the post of leader of the Protectionist party in the House of Commons.

We are informed that in consequence of ill health, of rather a serious character, it is the intention of Lord John Russell to retire almost immediately from his official duties.—*London Shipping Gazette, Feb. 25.*

IRELAND.—The news from this portion of the United Kingdom is meagre and unimportant.

The election for Dublin University has terminated in the unopposed return of Mr. Joseph Napier, Q. C., who was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Singer, and seconded by the Rev. M. O'Sullivan.

The Lord Lieutenant has presented £1000 to the Belfast Flax Improvement Society.

A dreadful fire took place in Killarney, by which six individuals lost their lives. The extensive pawnbroking establishment of Mr. Carberry, which contained the deposits of the poor from all parts of Kerry, to the amount of several thousands sterling, was the scene of this dreadful catastrophe. Two persons, in their endeavour to escape, were killed, and four children perished in the flames.

DESTITUTION AND FAMINE.—Galway continues in a terribly distressed condition. There have been no fewer than one hundred deaths during the week ending on Monday last, in the poor-house, gaol, and hospitals of the town.

Revolution in France!—Abdication of Louis Phillipe!

In the capital of France there have been serious doings. Louis Philippe has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. The grand national demonstration which was to have come off on Tuesday last, in vindication of the right of public meeting, was at the last moment, and after all the preparations had been made, was forbidden by proclamation. From the conduct of the government in reference to the event, it would seem as though they courted a collission with the people. The opposition deputies disappointed them. They, in consequence of the ministerial prohibition, abandoned their intention of holding a banquet, and exhorted the people to submission.

It had been confidently stated by us that no obstacles would be placed by government in the way of the reform banquet. Such had been their intention until the publication of the manifesto of the committee, the substance of which we have given. The determination of government not to allow the banquet was made known in the chamber on Monday evening. The debate, which was on the Bordeaux Bank bill, had attracted but few members, when suddenly, at a little before five o'clock, the doors of the chamber were thrown open, and 250 deputies rushed to their places. In five minutes the chamber, empty before, was filled in every part. It appeared that at a meeting of the deputies and electors who were to take part in the manifestation of Tuesday, a report had been suddenly and most unexpectedly circulated that government had, at the eleventh hour, resolved to adopt measures of severe coercion; and M. Odillon Barrot, wishing to clear this up, put the question to ministers. M. Duchatel stated, in the most explicit and unequivocal terms, that after the formal declaration and programme which had been published in the morning in the opposition journals, the government had decided to resort to measures of force to prevent the proceedings as announced from taking place.

Immediately after the chamber adjourned, a meeting of the opposition deputies took place at the house of M. Odillon Barrot, and a resolution was taken, which was afterwards made public, that the opposition, not wishing to take directly or indirectly the responsibility for the consequence which may result from the new measures adopted by the government, had resolved not to attend the proposed banquet. A proclamation to this effect was published by the committee on Monday night, and one from the prefect of police, forbidding the meeting, on the grounds assigned in the chamber by M Duchatel, appeared at the same time.

The public excitement on Tuesday morning did not show itself by any violent demonstration, but at an early hour considerable numbers, chiefly of the working classes and respectable shopkeepers were to be seen moving along the B…levards and all the avenues lead…g to the Champs Elysees, and at noon, the vast area between the Chamber of Deputies and the church of the Madeleine was thronged with a dense multitude, which at one … could not have amounted to less than thi… …persons… …hundred, attired chiefly in… …the Rue S… …the Place de la Madeleine, and halted at the hotel where the meetings of the opposition deputies have been usually held. Until this moment no display of military force took place at this point. Soon afterwards, however, a regiment of infantry, accompanied by a civil magistrate, wearing the tri-colour sash, arrived on the spot, and drew up in front of the hotel. The usual summons to disperse being read the persons forming the procession submitted without any resistance, and marched away.

Soon after several squadrons of the municipal cavalry arrived, and the populace was desired to disperse. This order being disregarded, the charge was sounded, and the dragoons rushed on the people. A first effort was made to disperse the crowd by the mere force of the horses, without the use of arms, and the dragoons did not draw. This, however, proving ineffectual several charges with drawn swords were made, the flat of the sword only being used. By these means the multitude was at length dispersed, without any loss of life or injury that we could hear of. At one o'clock, the main thoroughfares were clear. During the remainder of the day, the principal streets were patrolled by the cavalry of the municipal guard, the infantry of the line keeping clear the footways.

Each company of infantry carried, besides their usual arms, a collection of implements for cutting down barricades, such as hatches, pickaxes, adzes, &c. These were tied upon the knapsack, each soldier carrying one.

At the meeting of the Chambers at one o'clock the greatest gloom prevailed. Few deputies were in attendance; and the benches of the Opposition were completely vacant. M. Guizot arrived at an early hour, and was shortly afterwards followed by the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Commerce. Marshal Bugeaud, who had accepted the military command of Paris, took his seat close to the ministerial bench.

At 3 o'clock M. Odillon Barrot entered the hall accompanied by Messrs. Duvergier de Hauranne, Marie, Thiers, Garnier Page, &c. Their appearance produced some sensation. Shortly afterwards M. de Hauranne went up to the President and handed him a paper, which was immediately communicated to M. Guizot. M M. Dupin, Lamartine, Billault, Cremieux, and the Minister of the Interiour and Justice next made their appearance, but the discussion on the Bank Bill continued until five o'clock, and no incident of interest occurred.

When the discussion terminated M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune, and deposited on the table the following formal act of impeachment against ministers, signed by the deputies of the Opposition to the number of 53.

We propose to place the minister in accusation as Guilty—

1. Of having betrayed abroad the honour and the interests of France.

2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.

3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interests, and thus perverted the representative government.

4. Of having trafficked for ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.

5. Of having, in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.

6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.

7. Of having, in fine, by a poilcy overtly counter-revolutionary placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation.

[Here follow the signatures—M. Odillon Barrot at the head.]

M. Genoude submitted, in his own name, a proposition of accusation against the minister, conceived in these terms:

Whereas the minister, by his refusal to present a project of law for electoral reform, has occasioned troubles, I propose to put in accusation the president of the council and his colleagues.

The President raised the sitting without reading it, but announced that it should be submitted to the approbation of the *bureaux* on Thursday.—The house then adjourned.

In the evening the greatest alarm and disorginization existed in Paris. The demonstrations of the day had not, however, produced many lamentable results. Several municipal guards were injured by stones. A sub-officer of that corps was killed and two soldiers wounded. Several gunsmiths' and armourers' shops were reported to have been attacked.

The disturbances had continued during the whole of Wednesday with great and constantly renewed vigour on the part of the people. Barricades were hurriedly thrown up by them, but as promptly demolished by the military in divers streets; and the attitude of the populace—the National Guard in many instances fraternising with them—grew hourly more menacing until towards evening a rumour of the resignation of the ministry stopped the current of popular fury, and induced a pause. It was in the chamber that the most important scene occurred.

A deputation of officers of the national guard, most of them belonging to the 4th Legion, had made their way through the Place de la Concorde, where an immense crowd congregated about noon, and across the bridge to the Chambers of Deputies, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the chamber in favour of reform. The battalion of the 10th Legion on duty at the Chamber of Deputies immediately took up their arms, and went to meet the approaching party with cheers. At the middle of the Pont de la Concorde the two columns met. General Trezel, the Minister of War, who accompanied the battalion of the 10th Legion, addressed the advancing party and remonstrated with them on the unconstitutional nature of their proceedings, and the commander of the 10th declared that he would not allow the petitioners to pass. M. Odillon Barrot and M. Garnier Pages then went forward for the purpose of communicating with the advancing party, but on some representations being made to them, they thought it wise to retire. They returned to the chamber, and the petition was consequently not presented. On their entering, the aspect of the chamber was calm, but evidently occupied with what was passing without. The members of the Left assembled in great numbers, and were conversing in groups.

M. Vavin, deputy for the Seine, was the first to the chamber, and stated, that as deputy of the Seine, and in the name of his colleagues, he had a solemn duty to fulfil, to demand of the ministers of the interior, information and explanation as to what was passing in the Capital. Within 24 hours the most serious disturbances had broken out in Paris. The population had observed with astonishment the absence of the National Guard. On Monday orders had been given to call them out. A counter-order must have been given in the night. It was only the day before, after collisions had taken place, that the *rappel* was beaten. All the day the people had been exposed to serious danger. If the National Guard had been called out at the commencement it was probable such sad results would not have been deplorable.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs then stated that he did not think it for the public interest, nor proper for the chamber, to enter on any debate on the explanation demanded. The King had called on M. le Comte Mole—(cheers from the left) to form a new cabinet. (Renewed Cheers.) He said such interruptions could not induce him to add to, or withold anything of, what he intended to say. As long as his ministry remained in office, he should cause public order to be respected according to the best of his judgment, as he had hitherto done.

After some interruption, created by this announcement.

M. Odillon Barrot rose, and said: In consequence of the situation of the cabinet, I demand the adjournment of the proposition which I made yesterday. (the impeachment.) (Loud cries of "Yes, yes," and "No, no.") I will submit to the decision of the chamber on the point. (No, no.)

M. Dupin then rose and said—The first thing necessary for the capital is peace. It must be relieved from anarchy. Every one knows that the spirit of July exists yet. Homage has been done to the will of the nation, but the people must know that its deliberation must not be on the public way. The assemblages must cease. I do not see how the ministry, (who are provisionally charged with the public affairs, can occupy themselves at the same time in re-establishing order, and with the care of their own safety. I demand the adjournment of the proposition presented yesterday. (Loud cries of No, no.)

M. Guizot: As long as the cabinet shall be entrusted with public affairs, it will cause the law to be respected. The cabinet sees no reason why the chamber should suspend its labours. The crown, at the present moment, is using its prerogative. That prerogative must be respected. As long as the cabinet is upon these benches, no business need remain suspended.

The President then put the question as to the adjournment of M. Odillon Barrot's proposition. About one hundred members of the opposition supported the adjournment; the whole of the conservatives were against it.

The chamber immediately rose in great agitation.

When M. Guizot was entering the chamber … before announcing his resig… …on duty saluted him … …gion of the … "A bas Guizot," "Vive Louis … with groans … Guizot looked annoyed, and pas… Philippe." … without making any remark. A minute … Muret (de Bort) came out of the … colleagues … …ment was received with … The … immediately spread like wildfire … an hour it was known all over Paris.

A very stormy conversation took place in the Chamber of Peers on the present state of Paris, but it led to no result.

PARIS, Thursday, 24th Feb.

Louis Philippe has abdicated in favour of the Count de Paris.

The Duke of Nemours proposed as Regent, and rejected.

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot that a Regency should be formed, under the Duchess of Orleans, until the Count de Paris should attain his majority; but this has been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon.

The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne. There will be great efforts made to support the Duchess de Orleans. The idea of a Republic is not agreeable to the mass of the deputies.

The Chamber met to day, but the populace overpowered the majority.

There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops have refused to act against the people. The number of killed is said to be upwards of five hundred, principally in the neighbourhood of the Palais Royal, and between that and the Tuileries.

An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock, which failed.

The toscin has been sounding all day throughout Paris.

The Palace of the Palais Royal has been taken possession of by the people, after a great deal of carnage. An attack was made at one o'clock, on the Palace of the Tuileries.

The Palace of the Tuileries is in the hands of the National Guard and the people. They are throwing the furniture out of the windows, and burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuileries.

The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuileries, and are distributing the wine.

The people are in possession of the railway stations and barriers—the rails removed to prevent the troops arriving from the country. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neufchatel to Buologne, as the railway is stopped. All communications are cut off with Paris. The mail and passengers are returned to Amiens.

PARIS, Friday, 9, A. M.

A Republic has been proclaimed. The King and his family are gone to Eu.

The provisional government already appointed has been confirmed. The following are ministers—Dupont de l'Eure, President; Lamartine, Foreign Affairs; Arrago, Marine; Ledru Rollin, Interior; Marie, Public Works; Carnot, Public Instruction; Bethmont, Commerce; Lamoriciere, War; Gernier Pages, confirmed as Mayor of Paris; Cavaignec, Governor of Algiers; Decourtrias, Commandant of the National Guard.

All communications by railway and diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Railway has been burnt. It is impossible to get out of Paris by that line. All was tranquil in the quarter of the Tuileries.

Half-past nine o'clock.

The following notice has just been published:—

"In the name of the Sovereign People.

"Citizens,—The Provisional Government has just been installed: it is composed, by the will of the people, of the citizens Frederick Arrago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru Rollin, Recur, Marast, Albert—to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by Government, the will of the people has chosen for delegates in the department of the police the citizens of Coussidiere and Sobrier. The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen Et Arago to the Direction-General of the Post Office.

"At first execution of the orders given by the Provisional Government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

"It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason: it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible."

Paris this morning is perfectly quiet, but the shops are closed, and the streets are barricaded as before.

The people crowd the streets, and are preparing to go to attack the Castle of Vincennes.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

Before leaving, Louis Philippe signed his abdication. This document is said, by a gentleman who has seen it, to be brief, and to be couched in some such words as these:—"The Crown which I received from the French nation I abdicate to the French nation in the name of my grandson."

DOVER, Feb. 26, 7 15 A. M.

The Parisians will not receive the young Count of Paris as their King, and have declared in favour of a Republic, and it is rumoured the republican flag is now flying over Paris—my authority received it from the Postmaster at Paris. The mail from Paris is now due, being the third now due, and none arrived.

The excitement in London caused by the state of affairs in Paris, is very great. The fall in the value of Consols from the closing on the 25th to one o'clock next day was full 6½ per cent.—It is rumoured that Louis Philippe has landed in England.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The arrival of the English Mail with highly important intelligence compels us to be very brief in our Legislative Summary. The following report has been submitted:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FISHERIES.—Mr. Boyd, from the Committee appointed on the nineteenth day of January last, to take into consideration all matters relating to the Fisheries of this Province, submitted the following Report—

"They have had before them the Petitions of John Woolner and eight hundred and six others, inhabitants of the County of Gloucester, and William Olive and one hundred and fifty six others, inhabitants of Carleton, in the City and County of Saint John, praying that Legislative Bounty may be granted for the encouragement of the Fisheries of the Province.

"When the Committee take into consideration the valuable Fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, now principally occupied by American citizens, encouraged by the liberal bounty granted by their Government, which at the same time imposes high Duties upon the importation of all Fish caught and cured by British subjects; and when, moreover, it is apparent that the Provincial Fisheries, instead of exhibiting signs of improvement, are gradually falling off—the Exports at present being only about one fifth of what they were thirty years ago—they cannot avoid the conclusion, that the encouragement held out by the Americans has rendered our competition so hopeless, that many of our Fishermen have been compelled to leave the Province, and fit out under the American Flag. While, in this state of affairs, it must be evident that our Fisheries, by proper encouragement and wise regulations, might become one of the most important as well as the most permanent of the Provincial resources, adding greatly to the general wealth, supplying an article of Export, and affording the advantage of a plentiful supply of cheap, wholesome and nutritious food, the subject deserves the gravest consideration, and particularly at a period when repeated failures of the Crops are taken into consideration.

"The Committee are therefore of opinion, that it is incumbent upon the Legislature to give all due encouragement to the prosecution of the Fisheries, not by permitting the use of Foreign articles free of Duty, as this opens a door for fraud upon the Revenue, and injures other branches of domestic industry; but by granting a liberal Bounty, thus holding out a direct and positive inducement to fit out Vessels for the Fisheries; and in accordance with this opinion, the Committee submit a Bill, granting a Bounty on the tonnage of such craft as may be employed.

"At the present time, when the general business of the Province is greatly depressed, encouragement to the Fisheries will give employment to Shipwrights and other Tradesmen, in building and fitting out small Vessels; and will create a demand for Salt and other articles, thereby furnishing freights to Vessels in the British and West India Trade; affording an article of Export to the West Indies, South America, and other countries, in exchange for their productions; and fostering a nursery for Seamen to man our Ships.

"One of the Petitions before referred to has also brought under the notice of your Committee, certain disturbances which have occurred among parties engaged in the Herring Fishery in the neighbourhood of Grand Manan, and has suggested the necessity of appointing a Superintendent to take cognizance of all matters connected with breaches of the Peace in that vicinity; the Committee are of opinion, that an occasional use of a Revenue Vessel during the season would have a tendency to prevent those renewed outrages."

The Bill to incorporate the "Electric Telegraph Company" has passed both Houses, and from the spirit with which the promoters of the Company have already acted, we anticipate immediate action on the line of Telegraph from Halifax to this City.

The Bill to amend the law relative to Statute Labour, which we mentioned in our last, was rejected by the House, after having passed in Committee.

The Railway Committee have reported a Bill to give greater facilities to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, by increasing the rate of interest guaranteed by the Province, from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum, and extending the …of such guarantee from ten years to twenty-five years, with a further grant of 20,000 acres of land.

A Bill relating to Immigration, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Hazen, has passed the House. The object of the Bill is to provide for the orphans, and for the care and safe keeping of the property of deceased emigrants, with a variety of provisions cal… …the difficulties which… …the Bill to con… …lishing the Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island, was committed, and after a short debate was agreed to without a division.

In the Legislative Council, the Resolutions relative to Earl Grey's Responsible Government Despatch, which were laid on the table by the Hon. Mr. Simonds, were discussed on Monday, and were rejected—Hon. Messrs. Black, Saunders, Hatch and Simonds voting for the resolutions, and seven against them. The resolutions were published in last week's Courier.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lady Colebrooke and family, arrived in this City on Tuesday evening from Fredericton. Her Ladyship's state of health renders travelling very fatiguing, and her Ladyship consequently suffered much from the journey. We regret to add, that his Excellency had a sudden and violent inflammatory attack on Wednesday evening, which rendered bleeding and blistering necessary; and at one time his Excellency was considered in some danger.—On Thursday evening the inflammation had abated—and in a few days his Excellency will, probably, be able to return to Fredericton. Lady Colebrooke and family will remain here until the arrival of Sir Edmund Head, when they will proceed with Sir William and Mr. Read to Boston, and there embark for England.—*News.*

His Excellency, we understand, still continues to improve, but we fear that it will be some days yet before he will be sufficiently recovered to undertake the journey to Head Quarters.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA.—A bill has been introduced into Parliament by Ministers, making very stringent regulations relative to the carriage of passengers to North America, the details of which we are unable to furnish to-day. We learn from M. H. Perley, Esq. Her Majesty's Emigration Officer, that the stringency of this bill, with the additional head money imposed in the Province, have completely paralysed the intended emigration to New-Brunswick, and that passage brokers in Ireland had declined entering into arrangements for passages. It is quite probable, therefore, that we shall be spared the infliction of more diseased paupers this season.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening Mr. William Till, Jun, delivered to a very respectable audience an interesting Lecture on the "*History of Navigation*," in which he traced the rise and progress of this important science from its first dawn among the Phœnicians, to its high position at the present day, and showed in a very conclusive manner that it had been the mother of civilization throughout the world. It was one of the most interesting lectures of the season.—*Mail.*

Last evening, the Rev. Mr. Elder, of Fredericton, delivered an excellent lecture on the *Expansive power of the Human Mind*, or, its capability of improvement, as respects the number, quality and extent of its operations. The lecture was distinguished by clearness of arrangement and very happy illustration. He first drew the distinction between the *instinct* of the inferior creation and the mental constitution of man, shewing their vast difference and the infinite superiority of the latter to the former.—He considered his subject under two prominent points of view,—the mind of man as an individual—and the mind of man in his social state. Under the former he considered the manifestations of the expansive power of mind in the different periods of the life of the same individual, and by comparing the different degrees of mental progress which different persons make, whose minds may have been equally gifted in point of capacity. Under the latter, he took his illustrations chiefly from the history of ancient Rome and England, shewing to what a towering pitch of greatness they have been raised by mental developement, from the lowest state of barbarism. The lecture was altogether of a highly pleasing and instructive character.

It gives us much pleasure to understand that we will be favored with another lecture from the same Reverend Gentleman on Monday next. The subject will be—*The Influence of Poetry.*

BALL OF SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The Ball last evening was numerously attended, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until four this morning, to the inspiriting and delightful strains of Price's Quadrille Band, and the fine Band of the 33d Regiment. The meeting was one of perfect enjoyment, and the arrangements reflect great credit on the committee.

We beg to refer our readers to the advertisement in this day's paper, announcing the publication of a view of this City, drawn by Mr Smith, and finely lithographed by Mr. Bufford. It presents a true and striking representation of the scene, from a point judiciously chosen to afford a comprehensive view of the harbour, wharves, streets, and public buildings; and the manner in which it is executed imparts a just idea of the position and extent of the town. The view was finished on the morning of His Excellency Sir John Harvey's return to Nova Scotia, last summer, in Her Majesty's Steam-ship Hermes, which is designated by the Royal Artillery firing a salute from the Barrack Square and the old Columbia displaying her flag. We hope that many of our citizens will procure copies of such a correct and favourable picture, to send to their correspondents, that they may be able to form a more just estimate of Saint John than they have hitherto done.

Cheapest Sunday-School Library ever published!—See advertisement in another column for a catalogue of one hundred volumes of Books, suitable for Sunday-School Libraries, at the low price of $10.

The Colonial Advocate—a weekly newspaper which was established in this City about three years since, to advocate protection to native industry and home manufactures, and edited with much ability by JOHN GILLIES, Esq, has been discontinued for want of sufficient patronage.

CANADA.—Montreal papers of Saturday last, contain the following list of the new Ministry. The Transcript, however, states that the Hon Mr. Baldwin is Provincial Secretary, instead of Mr. Price, who takes office under Mr. Cameron, in the Crown Lands Department:—

Attorney General West, Mr. Baldwin; Attorney General East, Mr. Lafontaine; Solicitor General West, Mr. Blake; Solicitor General East, Mr. Aylwin; President of the Council, Mr. Leslie; Commissioner of Public Works, Col. Tache; Provincial Secretary, Mr. Price; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. M. Cameron; Receiver General, Mr. L. M. Viger; Inspector General, Mr. Hincks; Speaker of the Legislative Council, Mr. Caron.

BOSTON, MARCH 13.—*Ratification of the Treaty.*—Intelligence was received in this city on Saturday, by telegraph, that the treaty with Mexico was ratified by the United States Senate at a late hour on Friday evening, by a vote of 38 to 15.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that Allen, Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Corwin, Douglass, Greene, Lewis, Spruance, Upham, Webster and Westcott voted against the treaty. Phelps, Pearce, Clayton and Houston absent. The balance, 37 in number, voted in the affirmative.

The Union of Saturday states that the President will approve the Treaty, and transmit it forthwith, by an agent, for the action of the Mexican government. The injunction of secrecy will not be removed until the action of Mexico has been taken. The question of boundary, it is believed, has not been changed, but retained in the original shape in which it was submitted.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce has the following notice of the views of Mr. Webster in opposition to the treaty:—

"The objections taken by Mr. Webster to the treaty seem to have much force; but, at the same time, the alternatives offered to the treaty may be still more objectionable. Mr. Webster's alternative, it is said, is this,—so far as boundaries are concerned—to take for Texas a liberal boundary, and take a port on the Pacific. But neither the President nor the Senate will assent to a treaty giving us a less extensive territory than the present project proposes. Such a boundary as Mr. Webster proposes, accompanied by a reduction of the amount of compensation to Mexico, would, perhaps, be wise, and would rid the treaty of objections made to it, on the score of annexation of Mexican states, an established religion, the extension of slavery, &c."

SPECIE.—The following will show the shipments of specie from New York since last week, as indicated by the clearances at the Custom House:—

Ship Baltimore, Havre,		5 francs,	$22,000
do.	do.	French gold,	1,500
do.	do.	Mexican dollars,	54,000
Ship Yorktown, London,		sovereigns,	25,000
Ship Bavaria, Havre,		5 francs,	90,195
do.	do.	Mexican dollars,	37,400
Bark Hecla, Matanzas,		Spanish dollars,	16,350
Total for the week,			$246,445
Total for 1848,			$2,531,645

IMPORTANT FROM CANTON.—An arrival at New-York from Canton direct, with accounts to the middle of December, brings the particulars of the massacre of six Englishmen by the Chinese. Sir John Davis, governor of Hong Kong, had arrived at Canton, and demanded redress, which was refused. A consultation of officers had partly concluded to blockade Canton, but the naval force was found insufficient, and it was feared matters would terminate in war.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax on the 28th instant, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City on Saturday next, 25th current, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

… as follows:

…Cambridge, Vt., June 13, 1846.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: For several years past, my usual good health has been occasionally interrupted by spells of coughing, produced by colds; a year ago last winter I was brought to the verge of the grave by a very severe cough, accompanied with pains in both sides, between the shoulders &c. which, with long continued night sweats, and other alarming symptoms, reduced me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I consulted physicians, and tried the various remedies of the day, but none of them cured me. At last I procured Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it saved my life; I have not enjoyed better health for many years; therefore I can recommend others who need it, to try it.

SAMUEL BENTLEY.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—☞ For sale by PETERS & TILLEY, King-street, St. John.

GIDDINESS AND DIZZINESS.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best medicines in the world for the cure of giddiness; because they purge from the body those stagnant and corrupt humours which, when floating in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of a determination or rush of blood to the head, giddiness, headach, loss of memory, dimness of sight, drowsiness, pain of the head, and many other symptoms of a loaded and corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are also one of the very best medicines for the cure of indigestion, and therefore will most assuredly restore the body to a state of sound health.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.* The safest course is to purchase from the authorized agents only.

The genuine for sale by H. G. KINNEAR, Agent for the Provinces; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Drake, Fredericton; R. J. McDonald, Grand Lake; Upham & Hallett, Hopewell; R. Wilson, Sackville; E. J. Smith, Shediac; J. Cutler, Cocaigne; A. Lockhart, Quaco; Thomas Barry, Magaguadavic; A. H. Thomson, Saint Stephen; T. Wilder, Milltown. In Nova-Scotia, by J. Crowley, Digby; D. Moore, Kentville; Parker & Fisher, Cornwallis; W. Hoyt, Bridgetown; F. S. Harding, Windsor.

Office and General Depot—169, Race-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

A New Sarsaparilla Preparation.

To cure Diseases, purify the Blood! To avoid them, keep it pure!!

That Predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of every class of disorders, proceeds directly or indirectly, from a morbid state of the system caused by IMPURE BLOOD.

HALSEY'S SUGAR-COATED MAGIC LIFE PILLS.

The originator of the only true and genuine Sugar-coated Pills, most respectfully informs the enlightened public, that this new and elegant preparation can be obtained only from advertised agents, and at the proprietor's establishment, No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

Among the numerous remedies which stand reputable on the basis of an ancient name, are none perhaps which have acquired so great celebrity, and extensive use in so short a time as this invaluable article.—They have ganied their high reputation, alone by their good works. Those who once try them, always use them again. They are grateful to the stomach;—they improve the functions of secretion, nutrition and circulation. They restore digestion and appetite, and create a natural warmth which glows through the whole system, giving it greater vitality and animation.—In BILIOUS *complaints, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsy*, and all other disorders of the stomach they produce the most happy results. For *Sores, Boils, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, Eruptions* of the *Skin, Scrofulous complaints*, and many other like diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD, they have become highly celebrated. Hundreds of certificates have been received from individuals who after having taken them for a few weeks, (according to the directions which accompany the box) were cured of the most afflicting cases of *Scrofulous affections. They give* GOOD BLOOD FOR BAD, and renew the fluids and vital functions. Bottles of the boasted Sarsaparillas, contain less of the *true virtues* of that valuable plant, and are less effectual, than a single box of these extraordinary Pills. In *Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat, Headache, Giddiness*, &c., they are recommended with entire confidence; the relief in these cases is quick and permanent. For *Fever and Ague, Fevers, Asthma, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Looseness, General Debility*, and many of the various other diseases to which the human system is liable, they have proved an infallible remedy. Their action on the bowels is of a mildest character, even over doses never … griping or unpleasantness, yet they are … ing and efficient. It is impossible by wor… to give an adequate idea of the great and … effects these pills produce and their superi… over every other remedy of a similar class … *trial* only will explain the wide difference. The unhappy invalid after having tested … single box of them, will with joy for the … ampled change wrought in his health, … testimony to their uncommon virtues.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Sub… 8, Brick Buildings, North Wharf, … box, and liberal allowance for wholesale purchas… and at the several Sub-Agencies in the Province… see Phœnix Advertiser, &c.

H. G. KINNEAR.

Sept. 5. *General Agent for the Provinces.*

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Robert Irvine, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. James …, to Miss Mary Caldwell, both of the Parish of …land.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. William Bailie, to Miss Margaret Ha…, both of this City.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. Henry D…, Mr. Henry McAlpine, to Miss Sarah Jane C…, of this City.

On Wednesday the 15th inst. at Christ Church, Norton, King's County, by the Rector of the P…, William Hallett, Esq. of Harvey, Albert County, to Gertrude Maria, only daughter of O…ver Barberie, Esq. of the former place.

At Saint Peter's Church, Liverpool, England, the 9th January last, by the Rev. Dr. Halm…, Edmund D. Smith, of Saint John, N. B. to … youngest daughter of Captain John Whitehead, Winsford, Cheshire.

DIED.

On Sunday the 12th inst. after an illness of … days, which she endured with exemplary …, Mrs. Rebecca Trecartin, aged 84 years, … the late Mr. Martin Trecartin, one of the … of 1783. The deceased was the mother of … dren, 100 grand children, and 30 great grand children.

On the 13th inst. after a lingering illness of consumption, Mary, wife of Mr. Charles …, daughter of John Adams, late of Co…, in the 32d year of her age, leaving a … two children to lament their loss.

In Portland, on Monday morning, Em…, daughter of Mr. Samuel Shanks, in the … of her age.

On board brig Dealy, on her passage … John, to Bantry, twelve days after leaving, Captain Isaac McNeily, master, a native of John's Point, Donegal, Ireland.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Brigt. Lord Lovat, Sponagle, … 24 days—J. M. Hamilton, sugar and …

Monday—Brigt. Itaska, Bailey, Alexandria … Geo. Thomas, 9000 bushels wheat and … bushels corn.

Schr. Calla, Scovill, Nevis, via Yarmouth, McLauchlan, molasses and sugar.

Tuesday—Barque Palendar, Lovett, … Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Acadian, Gardiner, Yarmouth, 2—C. McL…, molasses and cod oil.

Wednesday—Brigt. John Bull, McL…, York, 8—H. Gilbert, flour and wheat.

Schooner Julia Ann, O'Neil, Eastport, rum and flour.

Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston, (via … &c.) 36 hours—Master, passengers and …

COASTWISE.

Sunday—Schr. Spray, Balsam, St. An…; Three Sisters, Brannen, Tynemouth, …

Monday—Bell, Parker, Cornwallis, …; Mary Ellen, Gatcomb, Grand Manan, …; Herald, (s.) Donehay, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, tea, &c.

Thursday—Clairmont, Morgan, Wilmot …

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

March 16—Rover, Purdy, Barbados. Eagle, Lang, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

March 13th—Brigt. Conquest, Michael…, timber and deals—John Robertson; … Sisters, Brennan, Boston, wood—Master.

14th—Schr. Meridian, Kavanagh, Boston, … and scantling—P. McNaughton.

15th—Barque William Penn, Cough…, …ock, timber and deals—Owens & Duncan; Bream, McKinnell, Sierra Leone, via …, fish and lumber—R. W. Crookshank; …yard, Kyle, Boston, boards and scantling—Kinnear.

16th—Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston, …gers.

17th—Brigt. Widow, Small, Philadelphia, … and pickets—G. W. … …—John Robertson and J. …

Whaleship Champion, at Holmes's Hole, Feb. 29, lat. 32 21, lon. 68, brig Union, … port, from St. Thomas for St. John … evening previous, fore spencer and … foretopgallant sail, in a squall.

Sailed from Westport, (N. S.) 2d … F. L. Vail, for St. Vincent.

Arrived at Savannah, 29th Feb. … Rowles, Hull; March 4th, ship Juno, … don.

Cleared at Mobile, 1st March, ship P… vitt, Liverpool.—At Savannah, 2d, … dell, do.

Arrivals from St. John.—Feb. 1… prise, at Dublin; 11th—Tweed, at …; 12th—Princess, at Dublin; 13th—La… at Cork; 14th—British American, at …; 18th—Allen Brown, at Dundalk; 20… at Liverpool; Avon, at do.; 21st—… Deal; 22d—Cambria, at Gravesend; … Hull; Princess Royal, at Liverpool; … merce, at do.; 24th—Olive, at Graves…; son Village, at Belfast; Nova-Scotia, … Point; Alceste, at Newry.

Vessels sailed for St. John.—Feb. … severance, from Bristol; 18th—Selma, … dee; 24th—Princess, Murphy, from Gl…

Sailed from Dundalk, Feb. 24th, brig … McLauchlan, for Warren Point, to … gers for New York.

Arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 13th, ship … and, Savannah.

Sailed from Portsmouth, Feb. 16th, … for Savannah; from Liverpool, 17th, … York; 22d, Carnatic, New Orleans.

Loading at Liverpool, Wanderer and C… for St. John; at London, Delta, Jenny …; Cambria, for do.; in the Clyde, Zealous …; Dawson, and Quebec, for do.

MADRAS SCHOOL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the C… and Female Schools, were re… MONDAY the 6th inst. in the NEW HOUSE, in Duke Street, and are now … the reception of Scholars, by order of … ing Committee. J. WILLIAM…

Clerk to the Governor and Tr…

March 18th, 1848—3i.

To the Electors of King's W…

GENTLEMEN—

I Beg leave to tender my services … Candidate for the office of Alderman … King's Ward, for the ensuing year, … now filled that office for twelve years, … may appeal to my past services, … the future.—As a member of the Common … I have faithfully devoted my time and … to my civic duties; and as a Magistrate … acted conscientiously, "without fear, … affection, envy, hatred or malice." … think proper to re elect me, for another … shall endeavour to pursue the same … straight-forward course, which I have … believe has hitherto met your approbation … also that of the public in general.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant, H. PO…

March 18.

To the Electors of King's W…

GENTLEMEN:

AT the earnest solicitations of … Friends, Freeholders and Freemen … Ward, I have consented to offer myself … didate for the office of ALDERMAN … year. Should I have the honor to … cordial support and patronage to such … may ensure my Election, I hereby pl… to perform the duties of the said office … more faithful and impartial, to the utmost … my ability, and to use every exertion … in order to promote the interests of the … particular, and the welfare of the City …

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient Serv… V. H. NE…

St. John, 18th March, 1848.

To the Electors of King's W…

GENTLEMEN,—At the solicitation … ber of Freeholders and Freemen … Ward, I have been induced to offer … candidate for the Office of ASSISTANT … MAN.—Should a majority of the Ele… Ward think fit to elect me for the Office … exertions shall be for the benefit of the … the City generally.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your's, JOHN M…

March 18.

Carleton Royal Arch Ch…

An Emergency Meeting of Carleton … Arch Chapter will be held at the … Hotel, on Wednesday next, … 7 o'clock, P. M. *without further notice.*

By Order of the Three Principals.

March 18. JOHN MURRAY, S…