tis higher than in New-Brunswick; therefore even in comparison with Ohio, the returns for New-Brunswick possess striking peculiarities.—In order further to test this result, I have taken the two most productive counties in New-Brunswick, in New-York, and in Ohio respectively; and the result of that comparison is nearly as favourable to New-Brunswick as the other contrasts. I then turned my attention to Upper Canada, of which I found returns of produce published in that Province, from which I drew the averages as follow:

Wheat, 12¾ bushels.	Rye, 11¼ bushels.
Barley, 17¾ "	Potatoes, 84 "
Oats, 24¾ "	

In making these comparisons, I have not selected any State in the Union or Upper Canada, rather than Lower Canada; but I have merely made my investigations from such returns only as I possessed, or were within my reach. Then, after contrasting these results of the productiveness of these several crops in these several countries; the next question is, as to the *quality* of the produce. Quantity is one thing, and quality is another. The quality of wheat and oats is of great importance; and that quality is indicated by their weight per bushel. With respect to oats, there is no doubt whatever, that where proper mills are erected and employed for the manufacture, the quality of the oatmeal of this Province is equal to any made in the old country. As to the quality of the wheat, the question is, whether it will produce flour equal to that of the United States. Genessee flour has a great reputation; so much so, that the name is often used for flour produced in other parts of the Union. The quality of genuine Genessee flour has always been supposed to be superior to any flour made in New-Brunswick, or to any grain grown in New-Brunswick. This fact attracted my attention, and induced me to make enquiries on the subject; and the result, so far as I can learn, is, that flour made in New-Brunswick is quite equal in quality and will go as far, will make as many loaves from a given quantity, as any superfine flour imported from the United States; not only when it is made from imported grain, but also when made from home-grown wheat. It is of great importance, in judging of the condition of the farmers of a country, to know not only what the soil will produce, but also the price that can be got for it at a market. It will appear from these tables in my Report, that, taking them as a whole, the New-Brunswick farmer ought to be much better off than the farmer of Upper Canada, because his farm produces so much more in proportion. But then the question arises, whether the larger produce brings a larger amount of money: the question of price is quite as important as the question of quantity; therefore, I have devoted a chapter to the prices obtained for different kinds of produce, (derived from the same returns and authorities as the other tables in my Report, already mentioned,) and have deduced the averages for respective counties, and for the whole Province, and have compared them with the averages for other parts of the world. It must be more interesting to you to compare these averages with those of the other parts of North America, than those of Europe; therefore I have made the comparison accordingly, so far as I could get access to the materials to enable me to do so. In England we always speak of the price of grain by the "Quarter," which is a measure containing eight bushels; therefore I use that measure in these tables. First, then, in Upper Canada, the average prices are as follow:

Wheat, 28s. per *Qr.*	Rye, 18s. per *Qr.*
Barley, 18s. "	Potatoes, 1s. 6d. per [*Bushel.*
Oats, 10s. "	

In New-Brunswick, the averages are:

Wheat, 60s. 8d. per *Qr.*	Rye, 33s. 8d. per *Qr.*
Barley, 34s. "	Potatoes, 1s. 11d. per [*Bushel.*
Oats, 16s. "	

In the State of Ohio, the averages are:

Wheat, 31s. per *Qr.*	Rye, 16s. per *Qr.*
Barley, 14s. 8d. "	Potatoes, 1s. 10½d. per [*Bushel.*
Oats, 8s. "	

Therefore it appears, that the prices in New-Brunswick greatly exceed those in the two other countries named. Then, when we consider, that the land in New-Brunswick produces a much larger quantity of food, and that the prices obtained for it are also greater than in the neighbouring countries, we cannot fail to draw the conclusion, that unless certain circumstances, which are said to interfere with profitable farming in New-Brunswick, do really operate very [di]sadvantageously, the farmer of this Province [ought] to be much better off than the farmer of [Ca]nada or Ohio. This is not an absolute [illegible], but depends on circumstances, ca[illegible] [in]vestigation. If there are such circum[stances as] render the condition of the farmer [in New-Brun]swick different from that of the [farmers] of other countries, and which might [int]erfere with his pursuits as to ren[der it] less comfortable and profitable [illegible] [circum]stances should be inves[tigated] [illegible] to discover whether they [illegible] Many such circumstances [illegible] and I have considered them [illegible] [Rep]ort. First of all, the cli[mate] [illegible] [disa]dvantageous [illegible] is most [illegible] to understand well the [illegible] his country; and there[illegible] of the climate of New-Bruns[wick] [illegible] of the New-Brunswick farmer, [illegible] of enquiry. It is of no con[illegible] the general subject of "Cli[mate]" [illegible] [m]erely enquire, whether the [clim]ate is such, as to interfere [with the p]rofits of the New-Brunswick [farmer, o]r his condition in comparison [with the] neighbouring countries. In [illegible] out with allowing two things [illegible], first, that this climate is *exceed*[illegible] and 2dly, that, as far as I can [illegible] it is not such as materially to [illegible] amount of the produce of the [illegible] spite of the climate, the ave[rage] [illegible] greater than in the adjoining [Ca]nada and the United States. [illegible] much difficulty, and leads me [illegible] [q]uestion, of what are the probable [illegible] in this country. It has been [illegible] that in this Province the [illegible]mer; that the immense [illegible] [ma]intain the stock of [illegible] [grea]tly decreases the [illegible] [an]d that therefore it [illegible] realise any great [illegible] was compelled to [illegible] I have there[fore] [illegible] in this portion [illegible] go over the argu[ments in m]y Report, on this [illegible] general results [illegible] [opin]ion made is, [illegible] [agri]culturists [illegible] than in climates with longer s[ummers] and leaves a larger portion of the year in which agriculturists must be supported without raising any produce, and that therefore farming in this country is more expensive than elsewhere. This is a very reasonable argument, and requires investigation, to test its soundness. I have compared the answers to my printed queries, as received from fifty different persons (practical men in this Province,) who have given an opinion on this question. Of these, there are twenty-five who say, that the fact does not in reality affect the profits of the farmer, and twenty-five who say that it does, and that it lessens those profits. Therefore the evidence is exactly balanced on that point. Then I take the question of paid labour; whether it is profitable for the farmer to pay for labour in this country? The same difference of opinion appears on this point also: there are just as many who say that it is, and just as many who say that it is not.

I will now just draw your attention to the value of the evidence in this respect. One man gives me an opinion on one side; another gives his opinion on the other side; and a third tells me he has made a good profit on paid labour, and shews me the money he has gained by it. Now, I will ask you, which of those three men would you believe, and place the greatest reliance on? Whether you would rather believe the man, who shewed you the money he had made by employed and paid labour; or the man who shewed you his empty pockets, and told you that paid labour was the cause of it? I think we cannot help arriving at the conclusion, that what one man does another can do. If A. can cultivate his farm to a good profit, by employing paid labour, and carefully looking after his own interests, surely B. can do the same to as good effect. Therefore I think, that those men who speak affirmatively on this question, and who shew me the sovereigns made by pursuing this system, are the men to be believed and relied on; and their evidence is better than any mere theoretical opinion. Then, as to the question, how far the winter interferes with the raising of stock and rendering them profitable: I speak now of oxen, cows, and such cattle: it has been by some supposed unprofitable to raise stock in the winter in this Province. I have gone the same way to work in treating this question; I have obtained the same kind of evidence, and have come to the same kind of conclusion, on the same principles of evidence. If a man tells me he has made money by the pursuit, and shews me the sovereigns so gained, I cannot resist that evidence; what he has done, others may do, if they pursue the same prudent system; and therefore the conclusion I arrive at, on the whole subject is, that it is profitable to carry on farming in this Province, and to raise and maintain stock in the winter. I have thus disposed of the two objections, relative to the climate and to paid labour; but there are other things that interfere with farming in this country. One is, the pursuit of the lumbering business; and no doubt that is a circumstance which has hitherto most materially interfered with the prosecution of agricultural industry in this Province. It is necessary therefore to consider, how far it is likely to interfere with the future condition of the Province, in relation to its agricultural prosperity; but it is only fair to acknowledge, that although evils have sprung from lumbering pursuits, yet that the Province owes a great deal of its prosperity to its lumbering operations. That pursuit was the natural trade of the country, before agriculture could possibly have been commenced at all, and it will continue to be so for a long time to come. There is a great difference between urging a thing too far, and conducting it in a skilful and prudent way. From the returns and papers I have received on this point, I have been compelled to come to the conclusion, that lumbering does not necessarily interfere with farming; but rather, if judiciously followed, each class of persons attending exclusively to their own peculiar business, that lumbering operations will promote the interests of the farmer in various ways.

Then, again, as to the profits of farmers, and markets for their produce; I have made a comparison of the returns furnished to me, and have deduced the averages of the different prices obtained and profits gained. Now, if these profits and prices were obtained, there must have been some place where these articles were sold, and therefore there must be markets for the produce of the country; and these markets will not only continue, but will gradually increase. No doubt, the markets might in some respects be improved; and on this head, I have thrown out some suggestions in my Report, which may hereafter prove beneficial. I have also, in that Report, touched on the subject of Emigration, its causes and effects; and on the effects of blights or diseases on the agricultural products of the Province. The consideration of all these questions leads me to the general conclusion, that so far as I have been able to examine the condition of the Province personally, as well as from the study of the various points put to me by practical men belonging to the country, I conceive that there is nothing in the circumstances of this Province so different from those of other countries to which I have alluded, (and particularly as regards Canada and the Eastern States of the Union) which ought to diminish the profits of the farmer in comparison with those countries. In my Report, I have discussed the actual state of the tillage and agriculture of the Province, and have followed up this discussion with a series of recommendations for their improvement; which are partly such as can be carried out only by means of Legislative enactment and assistance, partly within the scope and capability of Agricultural Societies, and partly can be effected by the exertions of individual farmers. These topics are too extensive for me to discuss this evening; and indeed it would be improper for me to do so, because they will come before the Legislature for consideration, and any notice of them now would be premature.—I here briefly take my leave of you, by not giving any opinion of my own, further than I have given it as founded on the information afforded me. I mention this merely as a safeguard; that although the information contained in my Report may be imperfect information, and the results deduced may be merely imperfect results, yet they are such as have been obtained from the *data* furnished to me by the men and the documents I have met with in the Province. Probably, they are results which I might have reason to correct were I to reside longer in the Province; but at present they are such as I have been compelled to arrive at, from the materials and means of information possessed by me, or to which I have had access. How far they may prove useful, in making the farmers more contented, and the people more satisfied with the Province as to its agricultural capabilities, I leave you to judge, after perusing the Report at length: you are quite capable of judging on this question, and I am quite sure your judgment will be sound and impartial.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

NO. 1.

Richmond, June 1, 1849.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As the excitement consequent upon the adjournment of the House of Assembly is rapidly subsiding, and matters returning to their accustomed standard, would it not be judicious to enquire into the cause of such rapid transitions, and the effect which they have on the public mind—(I say *rapid*, because the people of New-Brunswick are carried from one extreme to the other with the rapidity of a locomotive). From the commencement of the sitting of our Legislature until its adjournment, the public mind is kept in a perpetual state of excitement by the expectation that some measure, either real or imaginary, would be enacted, which would be an antidote for all the evils with which the people have to contend. Living under a free and liberal Government, and possessing timber and minerals in abundance, extensive fisheries which cannot be surpassed by any in the world, and an excellent soil, capable of raising wheat, barley, oats, and, until within these last few years, potatoes in great abundance—with all other kinds of vegetables necessary for the sustenance of men or beasts,—notwithstanding all these advantages, the inhabitants of New-Brunswick are absolutely retrograding, and one hundred years behind the age. This is a sad conclusion to arrive at, but any person who has been a strict observer of the times for the last 30 years, cannot deny that such is the case. As a people we do not improve in Agricultural pursuits, or if we do, it is so slowly that it is hardly perceptible. Our farmers make no improvement in planting fruit or ornamental trees, for the use of their tables, or for the shading of their farms; and the reason they allege is, that they will not live long enough to see them arrive at maturity. The consequence is, that we have to pay large sums every year for fruit which might be raised in the Province. As we intend to treat of the planting of fruit and ornamental trees at some future period, we will at present drop the subject, and glance at the evils with which the people of New-Brunswick have to contend, and which may be classed under the following heads, viz.: Lumbering and Ship-building, which are carried on with a recklessness unparalleled in the history of any country, to the exclusion of any other branch of industry; the want of Provincial manufactures to make a more equal division of labour, and give employment to the working classes; the want of internal improvements, such as canals, railroads, &c. to develope the resources of the country, so that we may depend more on our own productions, and make our imports under our exports; the want of proper attention to our fisheries, as the treasures of the deep are more lasting than those of California; a bad system of agriculture; the spendthrift policy of our House of Assembly which makes a great noise and does very little good; bad Colonial policy, with an eternal tinkering of the Colonial Secretary, under the direction of the spinners of Manchester; these, with the abominable system of paying mechanics and the working classes are the principal evils with which we have to contend. It cannot be expected that an illiterate person can enter into the depths of our evils, but what I will write, may have a tendency to incite some abler and more experienced persons, to paint them in glowing colours. What I do, I do it with the intention of developing the resources of the country, so that the inhabitants may awake from the state of lethargy in which they are, and girding on the armour of economy and industry, manfully meet the evils, face to face. The task is a hard one, but knowing that a discerning public will overlook with a favourable eye any mistakes I may make, and not condemn before giving a careful perusal, I have therefore undertaken it. As I may have to travel over the greater part of the Province, it will be necessary to bring other actors on the stage, to give their opinions of things in general, so that the succeeding letters will be written in the form of a dialogue, to give it a zest to the reader.

Your's, &c. PAUL JONES.

SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.—The French government has formed a commission to consider measures with respect to the organization of the French colonies, to conform to the abolition of slavery there.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

In giving expression to the usual compliments and good wishes to our numerous patrons and friends at this festive season, which we do with heartfelt pleasure, it affords us much satisfaction to be enabled to lay before them an outline of Professor Johnston's forthcoming Report on the Agricultural capabilities of this Province, as detailed in his Lecture at the Mechanics' Institute on the 21st instant, and reported by Mr. Blatch.

Although we were satisfied that the Agricultural resources of this Province required only to be made known to be more appreciated, and were therefore quite willing that the investigation should be conducted by a person whose known competency and impartiality would give his verdict (whether favorable or otherwise,) a weight that would settle the question; yet, we were certainly not prepared for a result so flattering. The conclusion, however, is obvious—it must be so. And although the Professor, from being a stranger amongst us, would not speak from his own knowledge of the produce and prices, and therefore cautiously qualified his opinions on those points, yet all who are conversant with the subject know that the averages taken as *data*—namely, Wheat, 17¾ bushels to the acre; Barley, 27 bushels; Oats, 33 bushels; Rye, 18 bushels; Potatoes, 204 bushels, and Turnips, 389 bushels—may be relied on as correct: and that they are correct, not only as the average for well cultivated farms, but for the Province in general, is substantiated by the fact that the returns from nine Agricultural Societies, made up for the *districts* or Counties which they represent, shew a larger average than the individual returns. The averages given in the Report, with which ours are compared, have been obtained in the same manner, that is, by returns from Agricultural Societies and individual farmers, and as we have no reason to suppose that our farmers are more disposed to exaggerate than their brethren in the United States, we are bound to receive the returns as at least *comparatively* accurate. But it is a matter of comparatively little importance what our *produce* is, because an improved system of cultivation would remedy that. It is, however, of great moment, that our soil should be good, and our climate such as not materially to interfere with the profits of farming. On these points, the Professor has given his decided opinion. On the point of soil, he speaks from actual observation, and reports a greater proportion of good soil than exists in almost any other country. The climate he represents as healthy, and not unfavourable to farming, and gives it as his opinion that, on the whole, farming may be profitably pursued as a business.—And this being so, what a bright prospect of prosperity and happiness is opened up to us, if we are only *men* enough to improve the advantages with which a kind Providence has surrounded us. Of course, it all depends upon ourselves. There are countries with climate and soil far inferior to ours, the occupiers of which are rich. There are others as much superior, whose inhabitants are starving.

We hope the Report will soon be published, and extensively circulated. We regard this as one of the best steps the Government has yet taken for the improvement of the Province. We believe we have also to be personally grateful to His Excellency for taking much personal interest in the matter.

The Professor left on Monday for Albany, where, we understand, he is engaged to deliver a course of Lectures before the New-York State Legislature, and afterwards to establish an Agricultural College and Model Farm. He returns to Europe in March.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND DECEMBER MAIL.—The steamer *America*, with the British Mail of the 15th December, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning at six o'clock; but although the wires were understood to be in working order all the morning, the fact was not known here until about ten o'clock, when the transmission of the news for the United States Associated Press commenced.—We understand that inquiry will be made by the officers of the Company here, into the cause of this reported delay of four hours, with the view of preventing a similar occurrence in future.—We subjoin a synopsis of the intelligence as received at the News Room in this City by telegraph during the day.

The Queen Dowager died on the 2d Dec.

In politics there is but little new. Parliament will meet about the middle of January for the despatch of business.

Commercial affairs continue in a quiet but steady position. The Produce Markets both in Liverpool and London have been freely supplied.

Since the arrival of the America at Liverpool, on Wednesday, the Cotton Market again paused, and the advance has barely been maintained.

The English funds have been fluctuating, but are again higher. The quotation for Account is now *ex-dividend*.—transfer books being closed. Consols have been specially transferred at 97⅝ to ⅞.

The Money market is easy. The bullion in the Bank of England exceeds sixteen and a half millions, sterling. Consols advanced upon the reduction of the rate of Discount in the Bank, and a large business.

LIVERPOOL.—Specie continues to arrive, particularly gold, in large quantities. The Bank Stocks are on the increase, and money is very abundant at somewhat easier rates, even than heretofore. The Share Market has worn a declining aspect since our last.

MARKETS.—Cotton advanced ⅛th on all descriptions. Indian Corn advanced 1s. *a* 1s. 6d. per 480 lbs.; White now selling at 29s. *a* 30s; Yellow, 28s. *a* 28s. 6d. Cornmeal, 14s. to 14s. 6d. for White and Yellow. Wheat, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per 70 lbs. with more enquiry. Holders of Grain for the most part firm. Good demand for American Flour at 22s. 6d. *a* 24s.; Sweet Canadian, the same; Genesee, 24s.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Two cargoes of Yellow Pine, 17 to 18¼ inches, at 17⅜d. and 16¾d.; one cargo, 19¼ inch, at 18d. per foot, with a considerable allowance off; Birch, 13d. per foot; Deals, with cargo, £5 to £6; Spruce Deals, £7 2s. 6d. to £8, per standard; Lathwood, 38s. per fathom.

There is nothing new from Ireland, and nothing of consequence in foreign news.

The election of the President of the French Republic has passed over in profound tranquility and with much satisfaction to the people.—The Elections are postponed to 25th January.

A sinister report has been revived that Russia insists upon the removal of Bem and the other refugees from the frontier.

The Express in advance of the Overland Mail from India arrived on the 7th. Dates from Bombay to the 3d November, and from Calcutta to the 25th October. The whole of India was peaceable. All the Sikh chiefs implicated with Shere Singh have been captured.

SHIP NEWS.—At Longhope, Nov. 21st, Oromocto, from St. John; 28th—Rapid, at Crookhaven; Dec. 1st—Olympus, at Portsmouth; Princess Victoria, at Queenstown; Snowdon, at Liverpool; Chester, from Quebec, at Belfast; 4th—Kitty Cordes, from St. John, at Liverpool; 5th—David, from St. Andrews, at Galway; 6th—Mountaineer, from St. John, at Newry; Sir Harry Smith, from Quebec, in the Clyde; 7th—Infanta, from St. John, at Beaumaris; 9th—Raven, off the Wight; Charlotte, at Llanelly; 11th—Kingston, at Gravesend.—Prince of Wales, from Quebec, at Southampton.

Sailed from Clyde, Dec. 8th, ship Eudocia, Bannerman, for New Orleans; 6th, barque Jessie, and brig John Wishart, for Boston.

THE LATE GALE.—On Saturday night last a storm set in from the South East, accompanied at intervals by snow and rain. For six or eight hours the gusts of wind at times were most terrific. On Sunday morning the wind changed to the South West and for a while blew with almost equal violence from that quarter. In the City the damage done was comparatively trifling. A Cottage in course of erection by Mr. A. Martin, on the Eastern side of Courtenay Bay, about two miles from town, and part of the Rope Walk on the Marsh, owned by Messrs. T. Wallace and W. Carvill, were blown down.

The vessels in the harbour escaped without material injury. Two coasting Schooners, in attempting to come in, were driven ashore near Manawagonish—the crews escaping.

The fine new ship *Tippoo Saib*, of 1020 tons, owned by Mr. James Smith, which sailed on Friday afternoon for Liverpool, encountered the gale in the mouth of the Bay, and was struck by a heavy sea, which threw her on her beam ends, in which situation she remained for some time, but finally righted, and returned to port Tuesday night with ten feet water in her hold. She has since been pumped out, and grounded to ascertain the extent of damage, which, however, is not supposed to be material.—Colonel Ormond and family, and Mr. Jas. T. Smith, son of the owner, were the passengers in the *Tippoo Saib*.

The Brig *Daring*, which sailed for Barbadoes on Saturday, put back on Monday, with loss of part of her deck load.

The new Brig *Belle*, owned by Messrs. G. & J. Salter, which sailed in company with the *Daring*, and had got into Grand Passage on Sunday, went ashore on the West end of Long Island; and became a wreck—crew and part of the cargo and materials saved. The Belle was a very superior vessel: her cargo and freight were insured in England and the United States.

The Brig *Chaffey*, which sailed from St. Andrews on Friday for the West Indies, has put back, the master, Capt. Chaffey, having been killed, and the mate, his brother, washed overboard.

THE POOR LAWS.

The Justices of the City and County met in Special Sessions on Saturday last, and were occupied nearly all day in considering the state of the Poor Laws, and the mode of management pursued by the Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House. The subject had been referred by the General Sessions to a Committee, and the present discussion arose upon the bringing in of their report. Several divisions took place on the various alterations suggested by the Committee, and the result of the whole matter is, to leave the Law pretty much as it now stands. Some resolutions were passed with a view to subjecting the Commissioners to the control of the Sessions, to a somewhat greater extent than the existing law allows, but the chief feature of the whole scheme, that of taking the appointment of Commissioners out of the hands of the Government and vesting it in the Sessions, was rejected by the Board, by a small majority. They also refused to adopt a plan of out-door relief, detailed in the report, preferring that the responsibility of providing it should remain as heretofore in the hands of the Commissioners.

The Court will meet again on 5th January next.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Friday evening Dr. Dow finished his course of lectures on Anatomy. The lectures were well attended, and the audience appeared to be well satisfied with the manner in which the subjects were illustrated.

Monday evening next being New-Year's eve, and the Hall of the Institute being engaged for the Bible Society on Friday, there will be no lecture at the Institute during next week. On Monday the 7th January, the Rev. Mr. Wishart will lecture at the Institute on Invention.

FISHERY DRAFT.—The books for the Fishery Draft will be closed on Tuesday next, at 6 P. M. after which time, no names will be received. Those persons who have paid the fees for their freedom, and have not been sworn. will be excluded from the benefit of the Draft. They may, however, entitle themselves to the privilege, by taking the oaths before the Common Council, which will meet on Monday next, at 10 A. M., at the Council Chamber.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—Thursday last, being St. John's Day, was duly celebrated by the Brethren of Albion Lodge, who with their guests dined together at the Saint John Hotel. The viands and wines were of the first quality, and the evening was spent in that agreeable harmony and social mirth which have so long characterised the ancient craft. Among the guests were His Worship the Mayor, Captain Beer, R. N., Captain Elgee, R. A., and several of our esteemed citizens. We understand also that at Carleton the Brethren of Union Lodge were not a whit behind their Brethren of Albion, in doing full honor to the anniversary of their Patron Saint.

The Brethren of Union Lodge, Carleton, also celebrated St. John's Day. An excellent Supper, provided for the occasion by Brother Coram, was partaken of, by a pleasant company, who spent the evening with the harmony and good feeling characteristic of Masons.

Tuesday next, being New-Year's Day, we would remind our readers, especially those in the country, that being a general holiday, no business of consequence will be transacted in the City; and we wish, to both town and country friends, a happy commencement of a happy New Year.

☞ Specimens of Visiting Cards, neatly executed by Mr. R. S. Bennison, of this City, may be seen in the Book Store connected with this Office.

SUICIDE.—A private of the 1st Royal Regiment, named Merrigan, committed suicide on Thursday morning at the Barracks, about one o'clock, by blowing his brains out with a musket. It seems that he had been confined to the Barracks, by orders, for a week, and not being able to get out on Christmas day to join the company of a *particular friend*, he took it so to heart that it preyed upon his mind until it resulted in temporary aberration, which led to the awful catastrophe. He had always borne an unblemished character.—*News.*

MELANCHOLY STAGE ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that the Mail Stage which left this City on Saturday last, for Halifax, was accidentally upset about 11 o'clock that night, 2½ miles beyond Mr. Caldwell's cottage, in Norton.—Among the inside passengers was Mrs. Armstrong, with an infant four months old: the child was crushed to death, and the mother much lacerated before she could be extricated. Mr. Jardine, another of the passengers, had his wrists dislocated. Mr. Crabb, the driver, was also severely bruised. The other passengers, viz., S. Binney, Esq., Master J. Scammell, and two sons of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, escaped with slight injury. After the accident, the horses ran four miles before they could be stopped. No blame can attach to the driver, who did everything possible to be done under the circumstances.—*New Brunswicker.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night, we are informed, Thomas McCallum lost his life in the neighborhood of Musquash, by the capsizing of his sled on the ice, while hauling some moveables to his home, near McGowan's. The wife of the deceased was on the sled at the time, and got off without injury; but being unable, alone, to relieve her husband, ran back about a half a mile for assistance, upon the arrival of which he was found dead.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA!—A telegraphic despatch was received at the News Room on Wednesday, announcing the arrival of the Steamship *Empire City* at New-York on Tuesday, from Chagres, with dates from California to the 16th Nov.—Lumber was reported brisk and advancing. She brought nearly $500,000 in gold dust.

CANADA.—*Official Appointments.*—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Jean Chabot, Esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council, and Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in the place of the Hon. E. P. Tasche, appointed Receiver-General; John Sanfield Macdonald, Esq. to be Queen's Counsel, and Solicitor-General for Upper Canada; the Hon. James Buchanan Macaulay, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada, to be Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada; Charles Coxwell Small, Esq. to be Clerk of the Crown and the Pleas in the Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada; Andrew Norton Buell, Esq. to be Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in the Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada; John Shuter Smith, Esq. to be Registrar of the High Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, in the place of Andrew Norton Buell, Esq.

The Montreal papers state that the snow lies nearly two feet deep in the Eastern townships.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Election of Speaker of the House of Representatives!*—On Saturday last, Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered a Resolution, agreed to in the caucuses, that the House proceed to the election of Speaker by *viva voce* vote, and if, after calling the roll three times, no member has a majority, the roll shall be again called, and the member receiving the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be Speaker.

After a fiery debate which lasted some hours, this Resolution was adopted by a majority of seven. The balloting then proceeded, and on the fourth call of the roll (being the sixty-fourth ballot) Mr. Cobb had 102 votes, and Mr. Winthrop, 100.—Mr. Cobb having a plurality, one of the tellers announced his election, upon which great excitement followed. Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, offered a Resolution that Mr. Cobb be declared Speaker, which was adopted, and Messrs. McDowell and Winthrop conducted him to the chair.

Mr. Cobb, in a brief speech, thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, and trusted that, "with patriotism as broad as the Union, and as comprehensive as the nature of her various institutions, aided by the blessing of Heaven, the action of Congress would result in the continued prosperity of our common country."

Mr. Cobb is a member for Georgia, and was the first democratic candidate for the chair. He was subsequently dropped, and others proposed.

The President's Message was communicated to Congress on Monday. The following is an outline of the document, received by telegraph and published in the Boston Atlas of Tuesday:

The President commences by congratulating the country that we are at peace with all nations, that we have been greatly blessed by Providence, and that the scourge of cholera has been stayed.

The relations with Great Britain are of a friendly character; the recent alteration of the navigation laws, which are reciprocated by us, are likely to prove mutually advantageous.

A slight interruption of the diplomatic relations with France has been terminated. Our Minister has been received, and one appointed to this government.

The President alludes to the fitting out of German War Steamers at New-York, and intimates that by the documents referring to this procedure, accompanying the Message, it would be seen that the parties interested approved of the course of the government. No such government as the German Empire had been established, and our Minister had been recalled, after being instructed to transfer the archives of the Legation at Frankfort to the American legation at Berlin.

The suppression of the expedition against Cuba, and the demand for the restitution of Rey, [the New Orleans man,] are slightly alluded to. The President announces that, although the crime charged against the supposed abductor of Rey is justly odious, there is no law punishing such an offence.

The Executive studiously avoided interference during the conflict between Austria and Hungary. It stood prepared, however, in case of success on the part of the Hungarians, to welcome them among the family of nations, and invested an agent with power to recognise their independence, should circumstances justify it.

Our claims upon Portugal have been pressed with renewed vigour.

During the late Revolution at Rome, our Charge had been unable to present his letters of credence.

The President recommends a cultivation of friendly relations with Mexico, and a faithful observance of the treaties with that government. He sends in a correspondence relating to the Protocol, and alludes to measures for settling the boundary, and adjustment of the American claims.

He recommends close relations of friendship with the South American States, bordering on the Pacific.

A Convention has been negotiated with Brazil, providing for the settlement of American claims.

The President calls attention to the existing laws concerning the African trade, with a view to the more effectual and faithful execution of the same.

Seeing that there was no prospect of re-union among the five States comprising Central America, he had treated with them separately by treaties of commerce, &c.

A contract had been made with the government of Nicaragua, by a company, composed of Americans, for the purpose of constructing a ship-canal. He had directed negotiations for a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in the work. Nicaragua had invited other nations to enter into the same treaty stipulations.

The President thinks the canal may be made the bond of peace, and also thinks that the Isthmus and Tehuantepec are worthy of consideration and though Mexico did not concede the right of the latter to us, yet he will not renew the proposition to purchase it, as it ought to be open to all nations.

The President calls attention to the position of the Sandwich Islands, and desires that they may maintain their independence, and thinks that other nations should concur in this, as no government can be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other power.

Treasury Estimates.—The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, are $48,000,000; Treasury notes funded, $10,000,000, " making $58,000,000." Expenditures, $46,000,000. He says the Treasurer's report will probably show a deficiency in July next of $5,000,000, and on the 1st of July, 1851, of $10,000,000—making an aggregate of $15,000,000, caused by the extraordinary expenses of the Mexican war.

He recommends that authority be given to borrow the necessary amount to meet the deficiency.

The Tariff.—The President recommends a revision of the existing Tariff, on a basis which may augment the revenue. He does not doubt the right of Congress to encourage domestic industry, and thinks that specific duties are best adapted to prevent frauds upon the revenue. He recommends duties high enough to protect home industry.

He thinks that if the Sub-Treasury be continued, it will require important modifications; and also recommends an agricultural bureau.

He commends the application of California for admission into the States, as favourable to the consideration of Congress.

A coast survey has been ordered for California and Oregon, to fix upon sites for light-houses.

He recommends a branch mint in California, and a commission to examine land titles in that country, and also a geological survey. He also recommends a reconnoissance of the most feasible route for a Pacific Railroad: and early appropriations for improvements of rivers and harbours.

On account of Indian troubles in the extensive new territories, he recommends an increased military force.

The President speaks well of the Navy; and is favourable to a reduction of postage, except by sea steamers. He alludes to foreign postal treaties, indulges in general reflections therefore, and above all, recommends a love of union to every American heart. Its dissolution is the worst of all calamities—its preservation the surest means of prosperity and happiness. Whatever dangers may threaten it, (says he) I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution. Z. TAYLOR.

ARRIVAL OF SIR HENRY BULWER.—Her Majesty's Steamer *Hecate*, with the newly appointed British Minister, and Lady Bulwer, and suite, arrived at the Navy Yard at Washington on the 21st inst.

The character and position of the lately arrived Minister from Great Britain, will be understood from the following memoranda, extracted from the British Peerage of 1849: Right Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Privy Counsellor, K.C.B., born in 1804; married in 1848, Honorable Georgiana Charlotte Mary, youngest daughter of first Lord Crowley and niece of the Duke of Wellington; entered the Diplomatic service in 1829; was attached successively to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and the Hague till 1830; sent to Brussels on a second mission of observation at the revolution in Belgium in 1830; elected member of Parliament for Wilton in the same year; for Coventry in 1831 and 1832; from Marylebone from 1834 till 1847; was Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires at Brussels, in 1835 and 1836; Secretary of Embassy to Constantinople in 1837, where he concluded the commercial treaty of that year; appointed Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburgh towards the close of 1838, but did not proceed thither, having been appointed Secretary of Embassy at Paris in 1839. In the absence of the Ambassador was thrice gazetted Minister at the court of the Tuileries, including portions of the years 1839 and 1840; was also employed during his residence in Paris in various commissions, commercial, Greek, Portendic, &c. Was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid in 1843, and negotiated the peace between Spain and Morocco in 1844; was dismissed by the Spanish Minister in 1848.—*New-York Express.*

UNITED STATES MARKETS.—At New York on the 24th inst. Breadstuffs and Provisions were reported quiet, and the market generally without change.—At Alexandria on the 22d, Waggon price of Flour, $4,50, with increased receipts; good to prime Red Wheat, 96 to 98 cents; white, 100 to 102 cents.—At Savannah on the 19th, freights of cotton to Liverpool ⅜ths, dull. At New Orleans, for a few days preceding the 15th, there had been some increase of business in the freight market, and the rates generally had improved: the new engagements were three American ships for Liverpool, at 13-32d. for cotton; 9d. for corn, and 5s. per tierce for beef.

The ship Washington—stated by the New-York Journal of Commerce to be the largest merchantman afloat—registering no less than 1655 tons, (2283 carpenters' measurement,) is now receiving her first cargo at that port for Liverpool, consisting in a great measure, of logwood, and Canadian flour, wheat and ashes—all articles hitherto prohibited from importation into England in American vessels. The Washington belongs to Messrs. Forest and Hicks' line of packets,—is 206¼ feet in length, and 43½ in breadth; depth of hold, 29 feet. Height of mainmast, 92 feet; foremast, 89; mizen, 86. Length of fore and main lower yards, 78 feet. She will cost about $115,000.

Nearly ten thousand tons of railroad iron were imported into Savannah last week, in two cargoes,—one from Liverpool, the other from Wales.

Woolsey's Sugar Refinery, situated on Front-street, in the upper part of the city of New-York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The loss of sugar estimated at $200,000; machinery, $300,000; buildings, $50,000—total, as estimated, $600,000,—only a small portion of which was insured, a policy of $250,000 having been lately allowed to run out. Nearly five hundred persons are thrown out of employment by this casualty.

ADMIRALTY COURT, LONDON, Nov. 24.

(*Before Dr. Lushington.*)

THE ORIENTAL—BOTTOMRY.—This was a question as to the validity of a bottomry bond granted by Mr. Hoyt, the master of the Oriental, to Mr. Milne, of New York, and now held by Messrs. Fielden, Brothers, and Co., of Liverpool, by whom the present proceedings were instituted. The Oriental sailed from New York, bound to Liverpool, on the 20th of February last. In getting out to sea she struck on a bar or sandbank, as was alleged, through the default of the pilot, and was compelled to put back on the following day, when she was unladen and repaired. To defray the expenses thus incurred, the present bond was given for $6,479; the item being $3,920 for money advanced, 5 per cent. commission on the sum so paid, and 2½ per cent. commission on the value of the cargo, with maritime premium at 18 per cent. The bond, which was dated the 10th of March, purported to bind ship, freight, and cargo.

The Queen's Advocate (with whom was Dr. Bayford) appeared for the holders of the bond, and contended that *prima facie* it was legal and valid. In opposition to it, it was alleged that Mr. Milne was agent of the vessel, and consequently was bound to make the advance required without resorting to a bottomry bond. He denied that Mr. Milne was agent of the vessel in the ordinary sense of that term; but admitting him to be clothed with that character, he was not called upon to defray the charges incurred unless he had money belonging to the owner—Mr. Wallace, of New-Brunswick—in his hands, which was not the case. Mr. Wallace had written to the master a few days before, stating that it would be inconvenient to pay on his account £150; Mr. Milne, therefore, had no reasonable expectation of being repaid if he advanced on personal security, consequently, he was justified in securing himself by the bond. That was the doctrine laid down by Lord Stowell, in "the Hero" (2 Dodson). Consignees of cargoes had taken bottomry bonds which had been upheld. In support of this position the learned advocate cited "the Augusta" (1 Dodson. 283); "Weston v. Foster" (2 Bingham's New Cases, 693); and "the Tartar" (2 Haggard, 241). Advertisements had been inserted for the money required, to which there were three replies, the maritime interest charged by Mr. Milne being the lowest of the three. He therefore prayed the court to pronounce for the bond and the interest due thereon.

Dr. Robinson (with whom was Dr. Twiss) appeared in opposition to the bond, and argued that the validity of all bottomry transactions depended on the fundamental principle that the ship to which the advances were made was in a state of unprovided necessity. The master had no right to hypothecate a vessel where he had the means of raising the money he required by another mode. He did not contend that an agent in all circumstances was bound to make advances, or that he had no right to repudiate his agency and become a third person; but on the authority of the case referred to—"the Hero"—having been once clothed with the character of an agent, he was bound to give full and fair notice to the master and owner of the ship before he divested himself of it. The documents produced in the case not only proved that Mr. Milne was regarded by all parties as the agent of the ship but that he had given no notice of his intention to take the bottomry bond to the owner, who resided within four hours' telegraphic communication of New-York. Mr. Wallace's agents in Liverpool had stated that if draughts had been drawn upon them by the master they would have been duly honoured; there was no necessity therefore for the bond, and consequently he (Dr. Robinson) prayed the court to pronounce against its validity, and to condemn the asserted holder in the costs.

The court reserved its judgment.

TRIAL BY LOT.—A young woman, named Leggatt, who had been tried at the last Leeds Borough Sessions on a charge of stealing a violin, and found guilty, has been liberated from imprisonment in the Borough House of Correction, by order of Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, on the ground that the finding of the jury was decided by lot. It appears that they could not agree upon a verdict, and finally decided it by lot, putting two pieces of quill pen of unequal length in a hat, and the short one, which was to decide the guilt, being first drawn out, the twelve good men and true at once returned into court with a verdict accordingly. The extraordinary proceeding having been reported to the Government, the result has been the discharge of the prisoner.

☞ A SERMON will be preached in the Baptist Chapel, Germain-street, on Tuesday evening next (New-Year), by the Rev. S. ROBINSON, and a Collection taken up for the benefit of the Poor. Services to commence at 6 o'clock. Sittings free. Dec. 29.

SORE THROAT, Coughs, Consumption, Pain in various parts of the body, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the effects of catching cold.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the body all morbid and corrupt humors in an easy and natural manner. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—at the same time the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

☞ *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.

[Certificate from the Principal of the Fredonia (New-York,) Seminary.]

Fredonia, July 17th, 1846.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir:—From my youth I have been subject to lung complaints. In February last I took cold—a cough set in, and though slight in the beginning, I made use of the simple remedies which I always keep for that purpose. (These failing, I resorted to others, but my *cough increased in violence, and a pain in the side and right lobe of the lungs set in*, which soon became very distressing, and at intervals were attended with oppressive strictures on the lungs.) During this time I expectorated freely, *but the mucus raised from the lungs indicated a disease deeply seated. Two or three Physicians kindly sent me their medicines*, which have been very efficient in curing *coughs*, but they failed to reach my case, and I began to be somewhat uneasy. My cough was considerably aggravated. A friend advised me to try the *BALSAM of WILD CHERRY*, but I told him I had swallowed medicine enough. Well, sir, I *coughed* out that day and the night following, and the next day my friend urged me again to try "Doctor Wistar," and at 3 P. M., I was willing to try any thing, for I coughed constantly. I procured a bottle—drank of it—read the directions—continued taking it from that bottle one week, and when the *Balsam was gone my cough and pains were gone, and I have not coughed since.*

Respectfully yours, &c.,

F. A. REDINGTON.

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

☞ *The Vacation at Mrs. MILLICAN'S Seminary will terminate on Monday, January 7th, 1850.* Dec. 22.

☞ *Just finished This Day*—60 Boys' Brown Beaver dark and light Grey Canada *Top Coats*, cut and trimmed in our usual neat style, from 15s. PANTECNETHECA, corner of King and Cross Streets. *Cash without discount.*

Dec. 22. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 26th instant, by the Rev. John Thomson, A. M., Mr. James Milligan to Miss Margaret Aitken, both of the Parish of Saint John.

On Thursday the 27th instant, by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Robert W. Abercromby, Esq. to Mrs. Eliza Buchanan, all of this City.

In St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. William Harrison, Mr. Charles W. Till, Book Binder, to Miss Elizabeth Farmer, both of this City.

On the 26th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Mount Pleasant, by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Benjamin Goodwin, of this City, to Miss Susanna Ann, second daughter of Christopher Wilson, Esquire, Surgeon, Springfield, King's County.

At Carleton, on Tuesday evening, 18th instant, by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. Isaac Peckham Clarke, to Miss Millicent Theall, both of that place.

At Burton, on the 13th inst. by Elder George Garraty, Mr. John Mealic, to Mary Jane, second daughter of Mr. Andrew Smith.

At Lincoln, by the same, on the 22d inst. Mr. George McFarland, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Nason.

DIED.

At Taylor Town, on the 23d instant, Walter Winter, youngest son of Mr. Jonathan P. Taylor, aged five months and eighteen days.

At Fredericton, on the 19th, Catherine Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. J. M. Blair, in the 10th year of her age.

At Halifax, on the 15th inst., in the 51st year of his age, Mr. William Valentine, Artist.—Mr. V. was a native of Whitehaven, England.

At New-York, on the 30th November last, the Hon. Judah Hammond, (formerly of this Province,) in the 76th year of his age.

At New-York, on the 18th inst. after a short but painful illness, Elizabeth S., wife of Arnold Hallett, M. D., and only daughter of Warmoldus Cooper, Esq.

At Philadelphia, on the 6th instant, after a short and severe illness, Mr. Thomas M. Souder, son of the late Thomas R. Souder, Esq. in the 23d year of his age.—The deceased was highly and deservedly respected by many acquaintances in New-Brunswick.

At San Francisco, California, on [illegible] Mr. Caleb G. Seely, aged 39 years; [illegible] place, on the following day, Mr. Sa[illegible] They were both natives of Liverpool, [illegible] left that place last spring.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Friday—Barque Columbine, Hay, Boston, [illegible]—R. Rankin & Co. merchandise.

Schr. Galaxy, Gowan, Halifax, via Yarmouth, [illegible] McLauchlan, rum and fruit.

Abi-Albon, Smith, Boston, 4—Master, [illegible]

Hazard, Rice, Halifax, 17—Geo. Thomas, [illegible]

Marie Reformist, Hood, St. Augustine, (E. F.) coals, (returned cargo.)

This Morning—Brigt. Sarah, Johnston, [illegible]—R. Rankin & Co. molasses, flour and pork.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Steamer Commodore, Brown, [illegible] and Digby, passengers, and live stock, [illegible]

Brigt. Arbutus, Smith, Windsor, plaster.

Sunday—Schr. Jas. Fraser, Amherst, [illegible]

Black Hawk, Vantassel, Digby, cider and [illegible]

Harvest Home, Brewster, Shepody, deals [illegible]

Tuesday—Steamer Commodore, Brown, [illegible] and Digby, passengers, and cattle, poultry, [illegible]

Friday—Schr. Star, Parker, Welsh Pool, [illegible]

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Dec. 27—Frederick, Smith, Hull.

Maranham, Jameson, Hull.

Curlew, Moore, Matanzas.

Mariner, Hoyt, Cienfuegos.

CLEARED.

Dec. 22d—Barque William Glen Anderson, [illegible] Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson; [illegible] mond, Kyffin, Pembroke, (Me.) coals—[illegible]

24th—Ship Lesmahagow, Gaskin, Hull, deals—Henry Garbutt; Viceroy, Kenney, [illegible] ber and deals—Wm. Howard; Barque [illegible] verpool, timber, deals, &c.—Geo. Thomas; [illegible] lotte, McMann, Barbadoes, boards, deals, [illegible] J. & T. Robinson.

26th—Brigt. James, Blakie, Cork, [illegible] (inward cargo from Oporto,) deals, [illegible] son; Schr. Lexington, Look, Boston, [illegible] Geo. Eaton.

28th—Brigt. Matilda, Anthony, Barbadoes, lumber—Edwin Ketchum.

Schr. Mayflower, for this port, was wrecked on [illegible] Island on Friday night, 21st inst.—crew [illegible]

Schr. Dolphin, Holder, of and for this port from New York, put into Newport, (R. I.) on the [illegible] the evening dragged her anchors and [illegible] Breakwater, damaging her stern; she [illegible] the inner harbor, and during the [illegible] at Fort Wolcott; she came off in [illegible] ashore at the Point. It was expected [illegible] off without much damage.

Brig Mary Jane, Patterson, and [illegible] from Horton, for Bermuda, put into [illegible] inst. and sailed again on the 20th.

Arrived at New Orleans, Dec. 9th, ship [illegible] ton, Liverpool.—At Savannah, 11th, ship [illegible] dell, Wales.—At New-York, 18th, brig [illegible] St. John; 19th, brigt. Portland, Scott, [illegible] don, Hilton, do.; 24th, brig Carol, [illegible]—At Boston, 19th, schr. Gen. Jackson, [illegible] Gordon, Snow, do.; 20th, schr. Coronet, [illegible] 21st, brigt. Lion, Wright, Digby; [illegible] vanagh, St. John; 24th, schr. [illegible] At Weymouth, 21st, schr. Alabama, [illegible] discharging; in the river, schr. [illegible] At Portland, 22d, brig Cassandra, [illegible] for Boston.

Cleared at Alexandria, Dec. 11th, brig [illegible] Boddie, St. John.—At Halifax, 19th, [illegible] Simpson, do.

Diocesan Church Society.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society will be held (D V) in St. John, at the Trinity Church [illegible] Room, on Wednesday, the 2d [illegible] next, at 12 o'clock. CHARLES [illegible]

Dec. 29 Sec'y Executive [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the [illegible] Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held [illegible] day the 4th of January, in the [Mecha]nics' Institute, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. [illegible] favourable to the general circulation [of the Scrip]tures are invited to attend.

JAS. [illegible] S. L. T[illegible]

Dec. 22.

DR. WETMORE

Has removed to his House in [illegible] *Lieut. Alexander's* [illegible]

To Let or Lease

HOUSE and SHOP in Germain [illegible] occupied by Dr. W[illegible] Cliff-street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY G[IVEN] [illegible] Public, not to trust or [illegible] Crew belonging to the [illegible] TIPP[OO SAIB] [illegible] the Owner or the Consignee [illegible] able for any debts contracted [illegible] St. John, 29th December, [illegible]

£450

TO be loaned on the Security [illegible] R. BAYARD, [illegible]

Dec. 29.

Piano and O[rgan]

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher [illegible] Forte, Organ, and S[illegible] notify his friends and the P[ublic] [illegible] REMOVED from his former [illegible] house of Mr. John Armstrong [illegible] four doors north of King's S[illegible] Mr. C.'s terms for instruction [illegible] quarter; and he pledges [illegible] faction, or no charge will be [illegible]

ST. JOHN'S LODGE [illegible] Registry of the [illegible] land, meets on Tuesday [illegible] 7 o'clock, at their Masonic [illegible] John Hotel.—*Regular Nights* [illegible]

UNION LODGE [illegible] 780, on the Registry [illegible] Lodge of England, will [illegible] next, the 3d January, at [illegible] Mr. John McCready's, [illegible] R N.

ALBION LODGE [illegible] Registry of England [illegible] St. John Hotel on [illegible] at 7 o'clock. By order [illegible]

December 29, 1849.

MIDIAN LODGE [illegible] Registry of the [illegible] England, meets every [illegible] ning in the month, at Perkins' [illegible] ton, King's County.

HOTEL TO [illegible]

For One or more [illegible]

THE BRICK [illegible] course of being [illegible] the North side of [illegible] front by [illegible] high; containing one [illegible] by 20 feet; one Room [illegible] with Grates, twenty-eight [illegible] Kitchens, with Pantries; [illegible] leries, frost-proof Cellar; [illegible] the Water Co's. pipes [illegible] the Gas fittings required [illegible] tached to the Building a [illegible] Coach House, Wood House [illegible] This Building is finishing [illegible] manner, and no expense [illegible] making it comfortable [illegible] ☞ For particulars, apply [illegible]

St. John, Dec. 29, 18[49] [illegible]

Stearine Candles

LANDING FOR THE [illegible] *Ex the Schr. Abi-Albon* [illegible]

12 BOXES, each [illegible] DLES. 12 to the [illegible] rior article—and imported [illegible] use, the size being most [illegible]

—ALSO—

200 small drums FRESH [illegible] article. [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

29th Dec 1849.

Oatmeal, Barley, B[illegible]

By late arrivals from the [illegible]

25 BBLS. fresh ground [illegible] 15 do Pot Barley [illegible] 10 Firkins BUTTER—[illegible]

☞ *WANTED TO PURCHASE* [illegible] *Cash will be paid* [illegible] Pipes, Hogsheads and [illegible]

Dec. 29.—[Obs&NBr 3t] [illegible]

Matches and [illegible]

Per Schr. ABI ALBON [illegible]

150 GROSS [illegible] 25 brls. [illegible]

For sale by [illegible]

29th Dec. 1849.—(Obs[illegible]

CLOTH[illegible]

Received on C[illegible]

2 PIECES superior [illegible] Sale low by [illegible]

Dec 22.

Sugar and [illegible]

10 HHDS. Bright [illegible] 6 Tierces [illegible]

Dec. 22.

FOR SALE.—One [illegible] NAILS. Apply to [illegible]

Nov. 10.