The Courier.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7. 1849.

THE ENGLISH MAIL of the 24th March, by the Steamship *Niagara*, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last at half-past two o'clock, and the Express, by horses to Granville, and thence by the Steamer *Herald*, reached this City at a quarter past eight yesterday morning. The news was communicated forthwith by Telegraph to the United States, and published in the afternoon from the Office of the *New-Brunswicker*.

The *Niagara* brought sixty passengers, among whom were Messrs. F. A. Wiggins, G. E. Snider, James Doherty, John Venning, Geo. Sutherland, and Jas. H. Waugh of this City.

The Mail Steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 20th March, from New-York, after a passage of 12½ days, including her stay at Halifax. The American Steamer Hermann arrived at Bremen on the same day in fifty hours from Southampton. The screw-steamer Sarah Sands arrived at Liverpool on the 19th in seventeen days from New York.

The commercial news is of a steady progressive character. The European Times says :—

The general tone of commercial affairs during the last fortnight, although not of an active character, has been satisfactory. Much of the gloominess which had been caused by the news from India, which reached London in the beginning of the month, has been dissipated by subsequent accounts from Bombay and Calcutta The Cotton market has been quiet, and prices are again a point lower. From the manufacturing districts there are satisfactory reports, and although there has been less activity in the market for manufactured goods, there is not any diminution in the extent of employment. There is still a good demand for Cured Provisions, and most articles brought to market find ready buyers. The intelligence brought by the last Overland Mail is of an encouraging nature. Trade both at Bombay, Calcutta, and Canton had improved, and business generally at all these places was in a healthy state. The supply of Money continues abundant, and of late there has been less disposition shown to borrow. First class paper is asked after, but of such there is little on offer, and the rates are 2¼ to 2½. On call the bankers will not give more than 2 per cent., and are quite indifferent about receiving it.

During the past two weeks the Corn markets of the United Kingdom have been quite as dull and as inactive as before the sailing of the last steamer. Western Canal Flour is selling at the reduced price of 23s. per barrel. This fall produced some speculation in the article for a few days, and an advance of 3d. to 6d. per brl. ; but 23s. is now the fair quotation for the above description, as well as for Philadelphia and Baltimore, though for Ohio of prime quality 24s. is obtained. American Wheat 6s. to 7s. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn in moderate demand, and sold at 27s. for inferior white, up to 29s. per quarter for the best yellow. Indian Corn Meal 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per barrel.

MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England returns do not furnish any feature worthy of particular remark. The anticipated drain for bullion for the continent has not yet been realised. The fall in the exchanges between the United States and England may, however, cause some of our redundant gold to be transmitted across the Atlantic ; but these fluctuations have the origin in the financial arrangements now going on between the United States and Mexico in respect to the indemnity payments stipulated by treaty, and the undertaking by Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. to adjust 500,000 dollars without an actual remittance in bullion or specie, will probably tend to equalise the exchanges. Notwithstanding the threatening position of affairs in the south, north and East of Europe, money continues abundant. The stock market, it will be seen, has declined, owing chiefly to the anticipation of money being required for our Indian operations and to the causes above mentioned. The French funds have fluctuated violently since our last. The Five per Cents. fell three per cent. in one day, owing to the rumors of actual hostilities in Piedmont, but they have since rallied.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The arrivals at Liverpool from 1st February to 24th March consisted of 17 vessels, viz :—One from Quebec, 7 from St. John, N. B , and 9 from other ports ; in all 8,121 tons. During the same period last year, there were 17 vessels, of 10,000 tons.

Pine Timber.—From the 23rd Feb. to 23rd March, two cargoes of Quebec have been sold at 15d. per foot, and part of a cargo of small average at 14½d. per foot. Three cargoes of St. John, averaging from 17½ to 19¾ inches, at from 17½d. to 19d. per foot. By auction 50 logs Shippegan brought 14½d. per foot ; 133 logs Quebec, of inferior quality, from 13½d. to 13¾d. per foot, and a small cargo of Quebec, at Birkenhead, in lots of 25 logs each, from 15½d. to 15¾d. per foot.

Red Pine.—Quebec by auction, brought 19½d. per foot. Parcels of St. John, with cargo, have been sold at 12d. to 12½d. per foot.

Birch.—For a lot of St. John, 16d. has been paid, and for good Parrsboro', 18½d. By auction, 60 logs, Prince Edward's Island, brought from 17½d. to 19½d. per foot.

Pine and Spruce Planks.—One cargo of Magaguadavic Spruce, including 25 standard Pine Boards, has been sold at £8 per standard. A small cargo of St. John Spruce at £7 15s. per standard. A cargo of good St. John Spruce from the yard at £8 2s. per standard, and two parcels, being portions of cargoes, at £7 7s. 6d. per standard. A cargo of P. E. Island Spruce, at Birkenhead, brought by auction, from £7 to £7 10s. per standard.

Railway Sleepers.—A lot of 9x9x4½ was offered by auction 16th March, but withdrawn.

The weather has been uninterruptedly fine and mild for the season.

PARLIAMENT.—The second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, took place in the House of Commons on the 12th March. Mr. Harris moved an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, which was rejected by a majority of 56. There were 476 members present.

The proposal of Mr. D'Israeli to make an inquiry into the peculiar burdens on land, with a view to their relief, has been carried in the Commons by a majority of 280 to 189.

The army and navy estimates have been carried by majorities quite as large as heretofore. The long threatened opposition of Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden has subsided into the meekest disclaimer in the House of Commons against the present alleged excessive number of troops and seamen; the most insignificant minorities have supported the financial reformers, the vast body of the nation perceiving clearly that Government, with the restricted power it has, is doing every thing to cut down expenses, without impairing the general efficiency of the public service. The events in India have roused the British feeling so long kept in abeyance; and that same spirit of valour which has raised England to her present height of glory is breaking forth only with more ardour, because it has been of late years so much suppressed. It is quite plain that the cry of "ships, colonies, and commerce," was never more popular than at this moment ; and Mr. Hume and Sir William Molesworth, who think our colonies incumbrances, have taken especial care to repudiate any intention whatever of parting with any of "the jewels of the British crown," however they condemn the practice of keeping so large a military force for their defence and maintenance.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d, Mr. Gladstone rose, and asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies the three following questions :—

1. Whether any instructions have been given to the Governor-General of Canada as to the course which he is to pursue, in the event of its being proposed to him by his advisers to allow them to introduce into the House of Assembly any bill giving compensation to any persons known to have been implicated in the rebellions of 1837 and 1838, on account of the damage sustained by them in those rebellions, or in the event of the passing any such bill through the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature ?

2. Whether according to the usage of Canada, if any such bill should have passed through both Houses of the Legislature, and should have become an act by the Governor-General's assent, without a suspending clause, the money thereby authorised to be paid would be payable forthwith, or before her Majesty's servants had had an opportunity of advising her Majesty with respect to the allowance or disallowance of such act ?

3. Whether any official intelligence had been received respecting such a bill ; and if so, whether the Government were prepared to lay such intelligence before the House ?

Mr. Hawes, in reply to the first question, said that no instructions whatever had been given to Lord Elgin in reference to such a bill, or in contemplation of any such measure.—The Colonial Secretary had entire confidence in the discretion of the Governor-General. In reply to the second question, he observed that all colonial bills, whether money bills, or otherwise, having passed through their formal stages, and received the assent of the crown through its representatives in the colonies, came into immediate operation, unless they contained a suspending clause. To the third question, he replied that no despatches whatsoever had been received from Lord Elgin with reference to a measure like that alluded to. He had, therefore, no official information on the subject to lay before the House.

The cholera is fast disappearing in England and Scotland. The total number of cases is 14,384, of which more than 12,000 were in Scotland—total deaths, 3464. In Ireland the disease appears to be gradually spreading into the rural districts, while at Limerick it is stated to be very severe. There were nine cases in one day at Ennis, and two deaths, and the next day the number reached fourteen, and the deaths eight. In the miserable district of Ennistymon the disease had also appeared, and it was feared would prevail to a great extent.

The west and south of Ireland appear to be in a deplorable state. Several frightful murders are reported. The cholera is committing extensive ravages in Limerick. To compensate for these sad and distressing visitations the farmers have commenced tilling the ground to a vast extent, and the potato is again planted to a greater breadth than heretofore.—The attachment of the Irish to this, their precarious mode of sustenance, cannot be eradicated. It is hoped that as early sewing has been adopted generally throughout the country that the chances of failure may be diminished. The friends of Ireland, however, view with considerable alarm this recurrence to a system which has cost so much life and treasure. In spite of all the reports we have heard of want of seed and capital to work the land, the seed has been produced as if by magic, and Englishmen are led to believe that the distress, which undoubtedly exists to an alarming extent, has been, nevertheless, exaggerated.

The landed interest of Ireland has made an application to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to authorise by law the Bank of Ireland to make advances on mortgages of land, following the example of the Bank of England in 1823. This, if practicable, might be of great relief to a large class, and Sir Charles Wood has the subject under his consideration. However numerous these claims may be upon the English treasury, still, if it can be shown clearly that the industry of the country will thereby be promoted, there is a disposition to go beyond the strict bounds of precedent in order to revive the necessities of the Irish people. But we really believe that any Minister will find it impossible to obtain the consent of Parliament to any further uncovered advances of money.

The opposition to the "rate in aid" in the North of Ireland, will probably be in a great measure stayed by the stand taken by the Marquis of Londonderry. The noble Marquis roundly rebukes the tone adopted by certain noble lords at certain recent meetings in Down and Antrim, adding the following emphatic declaration :—"I have, perhaps, more right to my opinion than many whom I address, as personally the burden will fall heavier on me, and I was at first fully disposed to resist it; but, could I for one moment believe that the advice tendered at the late meetings in Ulster would be followed, and that not only would resistance be made, but that it is proclaimed that it would take 50,000 or 500,000 men to collect this rate in aid, I would not only support the measure with all civil interest and power, but as an old soldier I should consider myself bound to enforce the law against my own tenants and adherents; so firmly and irrevocably am I determined ever to uphold my loyalty to the Sovereign Power, and the will of the United Parliament."

Sir Charles Napier proceeds to India on the 24th instant. On Saturday last, a splendid dinner was given to him on his departure as Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Wellington and Viscount Hardinge were present, and the speeches of those illustrious men, together with those of Sir John Hobhouse, Sir George Grey, and indeed all who addressed the company, were characterized by a glow of eloquence and pure patriotism which has given delight to the whole country.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The Athol troop-ship left Woolwich, 16th March, for Halifax, with three Companies of Artillery on board. This vessel is to call at St. John, N. B., to embark Capt. Ormsby's Company, ordered home.

WRECK OF THE ACADIA.—This magnificent steamship, 1600 tons burthen, formerly one of the North American Royal Mail Steamers, having been sold to the German Confederation for a war steamer, underwent great improvements in the Liverpool docks, as regards strengthening to carry heavy guns. On her voyage to Bremen, this fine vessel struck on a shoal on the coast of Holland, quickly filled, and settled over on her broadside. The representatives of the German Confederation were on board—they, with the crew were saved. [The Acadia was subsequently got off.]

The importance of the news from the continent of Europe predominates still over all other intelligence. The King of Holland has been removed from the scene of impending strife.—He expired on the 17th instant, in the 58th year of his age. His son, now King William III., was in London at the time, but has proceeded in a Dutch man-of-war to Holland, where, from all that we have learned, he will peaceably ascend the throne.

France continues quiet internally. The elections commence on the 13th of May and the Legislative Assembly meets on the 28th of that month. The deputies are expected to be taken from the anti-republican parties. An expedition is fitting out at Toulon, and Marshal Bugeaud has departed to take the command of the army of the Alps.

The Presse, a Paris journal possessed of very authentic sources of information, says—"The principle of the intervention in favor of the Pope, by France, Austria, Spain, and Naples, has been settled, so that all to be decided upon now are the proportions to be assigned to each Power in the work of re-establishing the Pope. To facilitate these negotiations the representatives of the four Powers at Gaeta are to receive plenary powers *ad hoc*, that the intervention may be according to the designs of the Pontiff."

The same post that brings this announcement carries intelligence which is tantamount to a declaration that the band of conspirators who upset order in Rome had dissolved their confederation *nolens volens*, and adjourned their anarchical orgies *sine die*.

From the Duchies we have no authentic intelligence of the steps likely to be taken by the belligerent parties. The notice for the cessation of the armistice and of the blockode of the Schleswig Holstein ports have been officially published ; and, certainly, however sanguine we may be that the negotiations going on in London may lead to a pacification, if we turn our attention to Frankfort and perceive that one of the deputies formally proposes in the Chamber to give the sovereignty of Germany to Prussia, upon express conditions that she will declare war against Russia, we really must wait before we conclude that a general pacification is at hand. In fact, at Vienna, at Berlin, at Frankfort, Milan, Turin, and Rome, everything is utterly disorganized.

Austria has taken the most extraordinary and unlooked for step. The Diet of Kremsier, which was convoked by the late Emperor, and has occupied the few months of its existence in "theoretical discussions," has been dismissed, and its task has been done for it, in a constitution promulgated, not only for the countries represented at Kremsier, but for the whole Austrian Empire. The great object which has been kept in view by the designers of this constitution, is the making of all Austria into a "free independent, indivisible, indissoluble, constitutional monarchy." With regard to the social and political regulations guaranteed under this constitution, the liberality of their nature can hardly fail to excite surprise. Individual liberty is secured, the press is not allowed to be put under censorship, the right of petitioning and the right of assembling and forming associations belongs to everybody, the private domicile is inviolable, and the police are bound to liberate, or produce before a judge, in forty-eight hours, persons whom they have apprehended. The complete equality and toleration of all religions, the independence of every church and sect in the management of its own property and affairs, the extension of education to all languages, and its prosecution as a Government work, are specially secured. The Imperial Diet is to consist of two houses, whose constitution approaches nearer to that of the American Senate and House of Representatives than the Legislative Assembly of any other State. The local government of the Crown lands will be administered by their respective Diets, and the upper house of the Imperial Diet will be composed of Deputies chosen by the Crown lands from the members of their provincial Diets. Members returned to this house must be forty years of age, and they sit for ten years. The members of the lower house are to be chosen by direct suffrage, among the population at large, the qualification for a vote being the payment of annual taxes from one or two pounds. The constitutional number of members in this house is twice as great as that in the upper, but they sit only five years. The Diet must be convoked every year, and in case of its dissolution, only three months must elapse before the convocation of another. How this constitution may work when reduced to practice, must, of course, depend upon the people themselves ; but it must be admitted that it places in their hands ample means of securing an amount of political freedom scarcely inferior to that of any other country in Europe.

In the meantime the Hungarian war proceeds with unrelenting fury. The Magyars have adopted a guerilla warfare, and Prince Windischgratz no longer taking the field but remaining at Buda, shows that the war has only just commenced. In fact the King of Sardinia, in secret communication with Kossuth, trusts to the prolongation of the war in Hungary, to re-conquer the lost fields of Lombardy. The weak unfortunate King, hemmed in between his own people, who urge him to war, and his enemies, the Austrians, has had no alternative but to declare the armistice with Radetzky at an end ; and during the last week we have been in daily expectation of hearing either that Charles Albert has crossed the Ticino to encounter his ruin in the field, or that the Austrians had themselves crossed the Ticino and marched to Turin. Whatever may be the course of the campaign, hostilities appear inevitable. Genoa, Turin, indeed all Piedmont, seem ready to fight, whilst the Austrian General, Radetzky, has issued proclamations to his army at Milan that he accepts the challenge, and the sword must once more decide who shall be the possessor of the fair fields of Lombardy.

At Rome there appears no stability in the perpetually changing ministries. The Pope continues at Gaeta, waiting the upshot of events which cannot remain long in their present state.

The English and French squadrons have arrived off Palermo, and the admirals are making a last effort to induce the Sicilians to accept the *ultimatum* of the King of Naples. The Sicilians still hang back, but, perhaps, when they find that their liberties are secured, they will not rashly embark in a further contest; at any rate one of their vessels, which was being armed and equipped in the river Thames, has been embargoed by the English authorities, and similar steps have been taken in France to prevent succours being sent from the French arsenals.—Should, however, hostilities actually break out in Piedmont, the Sicilians and Genoese, and in fact all the Italians, will take a part in the war, the consequences of which will, we fear, be very different to their wild anticipations.

But, besides these struggles on the Italian soil, there is a growing feeling of pugnacity amongst the Germans which threatens to end in bloodshed, On one side Austria is jealous of Russian intervention, which she is compelled to solicit ; while the Central Power at Frankfort, with the wild hope of *uniting* Germany, is coquetting with the King of Prussia, seeking his aid and protection as "Emperor," at the same time that he knows that the condition of his title to the throne must be to unsheathe the sword and come to blows with Russia, and perhaps also with Austria. The conduct of Russia is exciting considerable alarm. That she has increased her forces on the Prussian and Austrian frontiers there can be no doubt; and the Emperor has declared, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that the treaties of 1815 shall not be infringed upon, except with the entire consent of those powers who were parties to that great settlement. Therefore, if the Sardinians attempt to wrest Lombardy from Austria, and the Germans persevere in their insensate scheme for detaching the Duchies from Denmark, with a full knowledge of the contingent rights of Russia, it is mere self-delusion to expect that Lord Palmerston, however great his talents, can much longer preserve the peace of Europe.

INDIA.—Another Overland Mail from India has brought dates from Bombay to the 17th, and from Calcutta to the 8th of February. The political news may be briefly recapitulated. No further battle has taken place on the banks of the Jhelum, and Lord Gough has relapsed into his previous inactivity. He seems to be adopting a Fabian system of warfare until the division of Gen. Whish shall have joined him. Under all the circumstances, considering the nature of the ground, and the difficulty the Sikhs must have in maintaining their numerous troops in the field, every day must improve the position of the British commander. We have still the repetition of the reports of the accession of the Affghans to the cause of Shere Singh, but we cannot yet be convinced that Dost Mohammed has espoused the cause of the rebels.

Gen. Whish was advancing with his forces towards the north. On the 31st of January they had crossed the Ravee and had reached Kumbheera, six marches from Ihung. Major Lawrence had been permitted to join his family at the Sukko Fort, where they are confined. They were treated with kindness. Through some officers, who had been permitted to Lord Gough's camp, after being taken prisoners by Shere Singh, the enemy had made some overtures for peace, but Lord Gough, of course, would not listen to any other terms than "unconditional surrender." The remaining advices only relate to the movements of the troops to bring in convoys of provisions, which are abundant. The British army continues in good health, gathering strength for a fresh conflict with our intrepid foes.

RAILROAD MEETING IN ST. JOHN.

On Monday last, a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of this City and County, convened by requisition to the High Sheriff, took place in the Court House. The Supreme Court Room was crowded to excess by persons of all ranks, brought together by the recent conduct of the House of Assembly, in refusing to afford such encouragement to the Saint John and Shediac Railroad scheme, as it was confidently anticipated, would ensure the commencement of the work at an early day. Below will be found a formal report of the proceedings of the meeting, with which we must content ourselves, a press of other matter preventing our giving the details more at length.

PUBLIC MEETING

At the Court House, St. John, on Monday the 2d of April, 1849—*pursuant to a requisition to the High Sheriff for that purpose.*

At 11 o'clock, A. M., a large and highly respectable meeting, consisting of Freeholders, Freemen and others, was convened as above. The requisition was read by the Sheriff. Walker Tisdale, Esquire, was unanimously called to the Chair, and James Robertson and D. B. Stevens, Esquires, were requested to act as Secretaries.

Dr. Robert Bayard moved the first Resolution, which was seconded by J. H. Gray, Esquire, and is as follows :—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Community are due to the Select Committee of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, for their prompt and courteous attention in receiving and hearing the Delegation appointed at a Meeting in this City upon the 2d of March, to express the sentiments of that meeting respecting the construction of a Railroad from St. John to Shediac.

This Resolution passed unanimously.

It was then moved by Robertson Bayard, Esq. and seconded by John Duncan, Esq.

Whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that the construction of Rail Roads within this Province will be the most effectual means of checking the ruinous emigration of its inhabitants, and of raising its Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture from that state of depression into which they are sunk ;

And whereas it is also the opinion of this meeting, not only that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to aid in *any* Public Works from which such desirable results may be obtained, but that in the present state of this Province the construction of Rail Roads cannot be effected without their assistance ;

And whereas a majority of the House of Assembly—regardless alike of the pledge contained in their Answer to a closing sentence of His Excellency's Speech, of the welfare of the Province, and the pressing necessities of its inhabitants—have rejected all the measures that have been brought forward for that purpose at the present session ;

And whereas it is desirable that the opinion of the Country should be taken on a question so momentously affecting its prosperity—

Therefore Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be Petitioned to Dissolve the House of Assembly of this Province at the close of the present session.

To which the following Amendment was moved by Mr. W. N. Venning, and seconded by Noah Disbrow, Esq. :

Resolved, That this meeting petition the House now in session to pass such measures as will cause the immediate commencement of the line of Rail-Road from St. John to Shediac.

This Amendment being put and lost, the original Resolution was put and carried by a large majority.

It was then moved by J. H. Gray, Esq., seconded by W. Jack, Esq., as follows, and carried unanimously :

Resolved, That Walker Tisdale, Esq., John Duncan, Esq., and Robertson Bayard, Esq., be a Special Committee to prepare a Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in accordance with the foregoing Resolution.

It was then moved by James Whitney, Esq. seconded by William Wright, Esq. and carried unanimously, as follows :

Whereas no Country can properly develope its resources, or keep pace with the progress of the age without the aid of Railways—

Therefore Resolved, That in order to promote the introduction of Railways into this Province upon a regular plan or system, a *Railway League* be now formed ; and that every person in the Province favourable to the construction of Railways be invited to enrol himself a member of the League, the fee on such enrolment to be One Shilling and Three Pence ;

And further Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to organize the Railway League, and its branches throughout New-Brunswick.

It was then moved by Mr. Geo. E. Fenety, seconded by Mr. Thomas G. Hatheway, and carried unanimously :

Resolved, That the Committee appointed at a former meeting be a Committee to carry out the object of the foregoing Resolution, in organizing the Railway League, with power to add to their numbers.

It was then moved by George Blatch, Esq. seconded by Charles Watters, Esq. and carried unanimously :

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen who composed the late Delegation to the Legislature on the subject of Railways, (in pursuance of the Resolutions of 2d March last,) for the zealous, indefatigable, and able manner in which they have discharged the duties entrusted to them, and rendered to this meeting an account of their proceedings.

The Chairman having left the Chair, John Duncan, Esq. was called thereto, when thanks were voted to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair ; and also thanks to the Secretaries for their services.

☞ The account of the Railway Meeting at Hampton on Thursday last, did not reach us in time for publication to-day.—It was resolved to petition His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the Assembly.

A meeting has also been held at St. Andrews, and a similar resolution agreed upon.

ELECTION OF CHARTER OFFICERS.—Tuesday last being the day appointed by law for the election of Charter Officers, polls were opened for that purpose in the several Wards of the City, at ten o'clock. In some Wards there was opposition to the re-election of the present members of the board, but in every instance where they came forward for re-election, these gentlemen succeeded in retaining their seats.

In King's Ward, H. Porter, Esq. came forward as a candidate for Alderman, but as it was evident, from the unceremonious removal of the stand and the hootings kept up when he was about to address the electors at the opening of the poll, that the election, if continued throughout the day, would be a scene of confusion, he was induced by his friends to give up the contest at an early hour. Mr. John Murphy, who opposed Assistant Alderman Fairweather, kept the poll open until late in the afternoon, but was defeated by a large majority.

In Queen's Ward, Alderman Lockhart declined re-election, and Wm. O. Smith, Esq. who had formerly held the office, was returned without opposition. Assistant Alderman Keans was opposed for a time by Mr. George Woods, but seeing no chance of succeeding, Mr. W. gave up the contest.

In Duke's, Sidney and Guy's Wards, there was no opposition to the re-election of the Aldermen, but in each there was a contest for the office of Assistant. Mr. Hagarty was opposed by Mr. John Thomas, and Mr. McAvity by Mr. B. Coxetter,—in both cases unsuccessfully. In Guy's Ward, Assistant Alderman Dunham declined coming forward, and there was a warm contest between Mr. John C. Littlehale and Mr. James Thompson. The former was returned under protest—the latter demanding a scrutiny.—In Brook's Ward, there was no opposition to either of the present incumbents.

The result, according to the returns made to the Common Council in the evening, was as follows :—

King's Ward.—W. H. Needham, Esq., Alderman ; Joseph Fairweather, Assistant ; John Nixon, Constable.

Queen's Ward.—Wm. O. Smith, Esq. Alderman ; W. H. A. Keans, Assistant ; George Stockford, Constable.

Duke's Ward.—Thomas Harding, Esq., Alderman ; Wm. Hagarty, Assistant ; Robert McKelvey, Constable.

Sidney Ward.—Gregory VanHorne, Esq., Alderman ; Thomas M'Avity, Assistant ; Alexr. Downes, Constable.

Guy's Ward.—Josiah Wetmore, Esq , Alderman ; John C. Littlehale, Assistant ; John Stackhouse, Constable.

Brook's Ward.—George Bond, Esq., Alderman ; Joseph Beatteay, Assistant.

At the Common Council, in the evening, Thomas Merritt, Esq. was re-appointed Chamberlain, and his Worship the Mayor re-appointed James Stockford High Constable.—The following additional Constables were appointed by the Board :—

King's Ward—John Langrill, Hugh M'Garey, and Wm. Smith. *Queens' Ward*—Ebenezer Herrington, Geo. Noble, and B. Murray. *Duke's Ward*—John Budge, and John M'Coskey. *Sidney Ward*—John Nixon, the 2d, and John Daley. *Guy's Ward*—Charles Pidgeon. *Brook's Ward*—John Sweet.

THE NEW MAYOR.—We publish to-day the official announcement of the appointment of R. D. Wilmot, Esq. (one of the Representatives of this County in General Assembly,) to be Mayor of this City for the ensuing year. In giving place to Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Street has the satisfaction of knowing that his official acts have been approved of by the Executive.

It is a strange coincidence, that Mr. Wilmot should reside on the Western side of the harbour, in the house occupied by the first Mayor of the City, (Hon. Gabriel G. Ludlow,) in 1785, and that of all the gentlemen who have held the office, they—the *first*, and probably the *last* to be appointed by the Executive—should reside in the *same* building, and be the only ones living on the Carleton side of the City.

NO TAVERN LICENCES IN THE COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN !—On Saturday last the Justices in Sessions, by a vote of 18 to 3, came to the determination not to grant Licences for the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the County of Saint John during the present year. The division was as follows :—

Against granting Licences—Justices Anderson, Moran, Gallagher, Olive, Ansley, Jacob Allan, DeVeber, Vernon, Tisdale, Alexander Lockhart, Thomas Allan, Sharkey, Travis, Henderson, Needham, George A. Lockhart, Wetmore, and Bond.

In favor of granting Licences—Justices Payne, B. L. Peters, and Keltie.

TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.—We understand that Mr. Gisborne, Agent of the North American Electric Telegraph Company, who arrived in this City on Tuesday last, has succeeded in getting the whole of the Stock for the line of Telegraph from Halifax to Quebec subscribed for. Of the amount required—£16,000—£10,000 have been taken in Canada, and the principal part of the remainder in Halifax.—It is expected that the line will be completed by September next.

The Company in this City will doubtless take the necessary steps to connect with the line at Amherst, Nova-Scotia.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At the Annual Meeting of this Institution, held at the St. John Hotel on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:

John H. Gray, Esquire, *President;* H. P. Sturdee, Esquire, *Vice-President;* Mr. S. L. Lugrin, *Treasurer;* T. E. G. Tisdale, Esquire, *Secretary*.

Messrs. H. Chubb, E. W. Greenwood, and L. W. Durant were appointed the *Charitable Committee*.

GAS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday last, the applications for the Secretaryship of the Company, (thirty-five in number,) were read and considered, and Mr. Robert Britain was elected to the office.

STEAM TO BOSTON.—*New Arrangement.*—The Steamers *Admiral* and *Maid of Erin* will this season run in connection between this City and Portland, Boston, &c.—the latter meeting the former at Eastport, and exchanging passengers, freight, &c. The *Maid of Erin* started yesterday morning to commence the arrangement. During the past winter her cabin has undergone a complete alteration, rendering her accommodations much more extensive, complete and comfortable than formerly. In addition to the main cabin, there is a very neat ladies' cabin, and also a number of staterooms off the saloon, comprehending upwards of seventy births in all. She is still under the command of Capt. John Leavitt, whose qualifications for the post are well known and appreciated by travellers.

The Steamer *Commodore*, Capt. Browne, is now being put in first-rate order, and will commence plying about the 17th inst. between this City and Portland, connecting, by railroad, with Boston, &c.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, it is expected, will be prorogued on the 14th inst.—Since our last, we have heard of the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law,—the passage of a bill introduced by Dr. Wilson for the commutation of Statute Labour; the Bill to amend the Charter of the City of St. John, omitting the section which changed the boundaries of the Wards; a bill introduced by Mr. R. D. Wilmot for the issue of Treasury Notes to the extent of £60,000;—and a bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.—This bill provides for the payment of a Teacher of an Agricultural School, at a salary of £150, and grants to Societies subscribing £25, an annual grant of three times the amount from the Province, but limits the sum for any one County to £150 per annum.

On Monday last the question of the Great Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, was brought before the House by the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, and resolutions passed, granting a breadth of way through Crown Lands of ten miles on either side of the line, and interest to the extent of £20,000 a year for twenty years.

It is said that the Shediac line will again be brought under the consideration of the House, with what success remains to be seen.

We have been favored, by the author, with a pamphlet issued during the present week from the press of Mr. W. L. Avery, entitled "Observations on Dr. Bayard's mis-called 'Statement of Facts, as they occurred at the late Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society;' by WM. WRIGHT, Esq. A.B., Advocate General." The title explains the object of the publication, and those who take an interest in the controversy will doubtless procure a copy of this pamphlet, which may be had at Mr. Avery's.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, Mr. Foulis delivered a very excellent chemico-agricultural lecture on *Soils*, explaining their *formation and composition*. He exemplified and explained with sufficient clearness the mode of analysing soils, or reducing them to their constituent elements, and at the close of the lecture, exhibited, in a number of beautiful experiments, the power of the Oxy-hydrogen Blowpipe in reducing instantaneously the most infusible earths and metallic substances.

Next Monday evening, Mr. Duval will give his second lecture on *Marine Zoology*.—[Obs.

BIRTH EXTRAORDINARY.—We understand that Mrs. Rogan of Portland, gave birth on Sunday night last to three strong healthy children—two males and a female—who, with the mother, are doing remarkably well, and likely to continue so, though the process of parturition was attended with more than ordinary difficulties. Mrs. R. was attended in her confinement by Dr Hurley.

The Legislature of Nova-Scotia was prorogued on Saturday last.

Quebec papers to the 2d inst. received this morning, are silent with regard to violent measures reported by United States papers to be in progress in Canada relative to the Rebellion-losses Indemnity Bill.

(*From the Royal Gazette, April* 4.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, Esquire, to be Mayor of the City of Saint John ; CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esquire, to be High Sheriff, and WILLIAM BAYARD, Esquire, M. D., to be Coroner, in and for the City and County of Saint John, for the ensuing year.

JAMES W. CHANDLER, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte.

The following persons are appointed Sheriffs of the several undermentioned Counties for the ensuing year, viz :—

Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquire, for the County of York ; John F. W. Winslow, Esq., Carleton ; John Hazen, Esq., Sunbury ; Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Esq., Queen's ; LeBaron Drury, Esq., King's; Thomas Jones, Esq., Charlotte; William A. Black, Esq., Northumberland ; Joseph Wetmore, Esq., Kent ; Henry W. Baldwin, Esq., Gloucester ; John Lambert Barberie, Esq., Restigouche ; Thomas Gilbert, Esq., Albert.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—A Certificate under the Act 11 Victoria, cap. 62, of the due Ordination of the Reverend JOHN THOMSON, as a Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, has been regularly transmitted to this Office and filed therein.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 31st March, 1849.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.—At a meeting of the Council on Monday last, John Simpson, Esq. was unanimously re-elected Mayor for the ensuing year.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in March, - - - -	£662	12	9
Withdrawn in do. - - - - -	756	2	0

Acting Trustee for April—F. A. Wiggins, Esq.

MESSRS. CHUBB & CO.—Gentlemen,—It was my intention to have sent you a full *rebuttal* to the incorrect statement contained in the communication of H. Porter, in last Saturday's Courier; but having on Tuesday, at the Hustings, given him a sufficiently *severe castigation*, by exposing the falsity of said statements, a little reflection has induced me to simply give you, for publicity, a statement of the Poll at the Close—viz. Needham, 260 ; Porter, 42—believing that those who read the communication and did not hear my explanation, will consider such an overwhelming and marked majority a sufficient refutation of his calumnies.

It is not my disposition, Gentlemen, to trample over a fallen competitor, and I therefore refrain from being more lengthy; should, however, Mr. Porter conceive that I am actuated by other motives than that of kindness to him in not answering, and appear again,—he will hear from

Your obedient servant,

W. H. NEEDHAM.

St. John, 5th April, 1849.

THE LABORERS' PUBLIC MEETING.—At a Meeting held at Jacobs' Long Room, on Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, for the purpose of improving the present condition of the laborer ; Mr. Thomas O'Keleher was unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. G. H. Ford was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having opened the meeting by stating its objects, in a brief and lucid speech, the following Resolutions being put were carried unanimously :—

The first Resolution was moved by Mr. James Muldoon, and seconded by Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan.

Whereas the laboring classes connected with the Shipping interest in this City are in extremely indigent circumstances, in consequence of a few unprincipled persons, calling themselves *Stevedoers*, who are in the habit of contracting for the loading of Ships at so cheap a rate as not to be able to afford the one-eighth part of the wages per diem that is necessary for the support of themselves and families :

Therefore. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, from the extent of the knowledge that we have of the leading Merchants of St. John, that they do not wish our services without a reasonable remunerative price for such labour.

And be it further Resolved, That no honest labouring man work for any such individual under the existing circumstances.

The second Resolution was moved by Mr. John Magner, and seconded by Mr. Michael Herron :

Whereas this Meeting is of opinion that Four Shillings per day are the lowest wages for any laborer, and, in accordance with the times, would be about a reasonable remuneration for a day's labour ; *Therefore Resolved*, that it is the interest of every well-thinking individual in the City to see the labouring interest protected, and thereby prevent pauperism, taxation, and degradation.

The third Resolution was moved by Mr. Cornelius Manly, and seconded by Mr. Patrick Bennett—

Whereas there are certain individuals who contract for the performance of labour, who are quite incapable of discharging the duties, and have to be prompted by the laborer to insure the success and carrying out of such contract ;

Therefore Resolved, that it is degrading to the feelings of the working man to labour for any such incompetent person, and for the future the whole of this assembly pledge themselves not to do so.

The fourth Resolution was moved by Mr. Hugh McHugh, and seconded by Mr. Jeremiah Leary—

Whereas to prevent any misunderstanding it is absolutely necessary that the proceedings of this meeting be published in some of the City papers, thereby shewing to the merchant that we have not convened this public assemblage to extract anything more than a fair equivalent for our labour ;

Therefore Resolved, that a Committee of three persons be appointed to carry out this most desirable object.

A vote of thanks being given to the Chairman for his mild, talented and impartial conduct whilst in the Chair; and it was then moved and seconded that he leave the Chair, and that three cheers be given for the British Ship Owners, the bulwark of the nation,—when four hundred laborers stept forward, enrolled and pledged themselves to carry out the spirit of the Resolutions.

After hearing both sides of the question, the whole body retired to their respective homes in the most perfect order.

THOMAS O'KELEHER, *Chairman*.

G. H. FORD, *Secretary*.

A SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, like every other disordered motion of the blood, is owing to corrupt and stagnant humors which, when floating in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of headach, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and many other unpleasant symptoms and when thrown upon the various parts of the body, are the cause of every malady incident to man. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove headach, giddiness, and every complaint, because they completely rid the body of all morbid humors, and every thing that is opposed to health.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

☞ *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.

CAUTION.

[From the (Boston) Chronotype.]

The great popularity of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has induced some mercenary individuals in various parts of the country to compound quack nostrums for the purpose of deceiving the public and raising money on the well earned reputation of this truly valuable medicine. The interests of the proprietor cannot suffer, if he can but keep the public informed against the false preparations attempted to be palmed off in the name of the Wild Cherry ; for certain it is that no medicine ever proved so efficacious in a long catalogue of the most common diseases which "human flesh is heir to," or preserved the health and life of so many thousands of our race as has Dr. Wistar's Balsam. MR. SETH W. FOWLE, druggist, No. 138 Washington-street, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom, also agencies can be obtained.

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

Dr. Halsey's Sugar-Coated Pills.

A few years only have elapsed since this great and good medicine was first made known to the public, yet, within which time, thousands have experienced its good effects. Invalids, who have been given over by their physicians as incurable, have found relief and been restored to sound and vigorous health by this wonderful remedy.

Halsey's Pills are unlike all others. Their properties act directly on those vital organs of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, &c. which secrete the fluids and separate the impurities from the blood. While they purge from the stomach and bowels all that is bilious and morbid, they cleanse and renew the blood, thereby destro the seeds of disease.

Halsey's Pills do not weaken, but give strength and animation to both body and mind ; they neither cause griping or any inconvenience whatever, the patient is better able to attend to business while under their influence than before taking them ; their action is innocent yet efficient, are mild in operation yet powerful in restoring health.

The great amount of good these Pills have done for the sick and afflicted, have induced thousands to commend them to their friends and the public. Individuals of rank and integrity have voluntarily testified to the world in favour of their extraordinary virtues.

Price only 25 cents per box, for sale at the General Depot, No 2 Courtlandt street, New-York, and by the appointed agent in the Provinces—Hammond's Building's, 20 Dock street, St. John, New-Brunswick.

H. G. KINNEAR,

January 1st, 1849. General Agent.

MARRIED.

At Boston, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. R. C. Waterton, George Greig, Esq. (firm of Elliott & Greig, Commission Merchants,) to Lucy Hays, daughter of Robert Waterton, Esq. of Boston.

DIED.

On Friday evening, 30th ult., Mrs. Catherine Whelan, aged 80 years.

On Monday morning, after a long illness, Mr. William Mitchell, in the 32d year of his age.

On Monday last, Mr. William Melville, aged 60 years, a native of Kent, England, formerly draughtsman in Deptford Dock Yard.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Alexander McMillan, in the 31st year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, 4th inst. after a long illness, Mr. George Younghusband, aged 28 years, leaving a wife and one child to lament their loss.

At Maugerville, on Saturday last, Jane, only daughter of Mr. Gain B. Taylor, in the 21st year of her age.

At Dorchester Island on the 27th of March, Martha Wilson, relict of the late B. Wilson, Esq. aged 75 years.—The Influenza which terminated the above valuable life, was very brief, borne with pious resignation to the Divine will, anticipating the joyful hope of eternal life.—Six daughters and two sons, with a great number of relatives, and grand children survive to cherish the affectionate remembrance of her endeared name.

At Saint Andrews, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. John McCoubray, aged 23 years.

At St. Stephen, on the 26th ult., George Lindsay, Esq. aged 41 years.

On the 30th day of March last, at the Retreat, Hartford, Con., the Hon. Edward Henry Bowen, Esquire, one of the Judges for the District of Gaspe, in the 41st year of his age ; his early demise is mainly attributed to injuries on the head received when on Circuit at the Magdalen Islands, in the month of July last.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Steamer Admiral, Hutchins, Boston—H. W. Chisholm, assorted cargo.

Monday—Brigt. Ellis, Califf, New York, 14 days—Master, assorted cargo.

Tuesday—Brigt. Wanderer, Davidson, New York, 14—George A. Lockhart, assorted cargo.

P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 22—S. Hersey, wheat and corn.

Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Boston, 3—Master, flour, molasses, &c.

Wednesday—Brigt. Eliza Helen, Clements, Guayama, 35—C. McLauchlan, molasses.

Thursday—Ship Signet, Thomson, Alloa, 36—R. Rankin & Co. coals and marble.

Wandsworth, Dunlap, Glasgow, 33—R. Rankin & Co. coals, cordage, &c.

Barque Miramichi, Main, Bristol, 26—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brigt. Emily, Kinney, Alexandria, 6—J. V. Troop, flour and wheat.

Sarah, Johnston, New-York, 10—R. Rankin & Co. assorted cargo.

Schr. Alabama, Wall, Philadelphia, 5—Chas. M. Gove, flour and corn.

Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia, 6—J. V. Troop, flour, &c.

Sterling, Holmes, Philadelphia, 6—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour, &c.

Friday—Barque Mary, Moses, Boston, 36 hours—Chas. McLauchlan, flour, &c.

COASTWISE.

Sunday—Schr. Tripoli, Lee, Cumberland, coal.

Laurel, Brinton, Wilmot, eggs and cordwood.

Clairmont, Kilpatrick, Wilmot, pitch and cordwood.

Margaret, Steves, Hillsboro, cordwood.

Agenoria, Cornwall, Petitcodiac, cordwood.

Pearl, Eastabrooks, Sackville, cattle and butter.

Jane, Outhouse, Sackville, cordwood.

Nelson, Holmes, Beaver Harbour, fish and eggs.

Monday—Hero, Flewelling, Lepreaux, deals.

Adventure, Brown, Wilmot, oats and cordwood.

Wilmot Packet, Haines, Wilmot, cordwood and eggs.

Str. Herald, Donehey, Digby, passengers and cattle.

Tuesday—Schr. Spray, Balsam, St. Andrews, sheep.

Gazelle, Cole, Sackville, oats and potatoes.

Ringdove, Nelson, Campo Bello, fish.

Post Boy, Smith, Yarmouth, turnips and cheese.

William & Ann, Cassidy, Lepreaux, ballast.

Wednesday—Dorchester, King, Dorchester, oats, &c.

Sarah Jane, Buck, Dorchester, deals and turnips.

Copy, Turnbull, Digby, eggs and turnips. [hams.

Sackville Packet, Robson, Sackville, cattle, butter and

Peeler, Eldridge, Weymouth, ballast.

Lark, Leary, Weymouth, ballast.

Thursday—Flying Arrow, Potter, Westport, ballast.

Str. Herald, Donehey, Granville Point.

Friday—Schr. Black Hawk, Vantassel, Digby, eggs, &c.

Rachel, Park, Cornwallis, cordwood, oats and potatoes.

Digby Packet, Watt, Digby, cattle and eggs.

Enterprise, Cann, Yarmouth, flour and ploughs.

Lark, Dousett, New Edinburgh, eggs and fish.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

April 3—Jenny Lind, Card, England.

Olive, Olive, England.

CLEARED.

March 31st—Brigantine Fashion, Douglas, Demerara, lumber, &c.; Victoria, Hunter, New York, deals and palings.

April 2d—Schr. Olive Branch, Thomson, New York, lumber.

4th—Schr. Emily, Wood, Boston, scantling—Master.

5th—Barque Lady Caroline, McKenzie, London, deals—John Robertson; Brig Banshee, McMurtry, New-York, deals, &c.—John Robertson.

Schr. Charles, Cooper, hence, at Halifax on Monday last, in 60 hours.

Whale ships James Stewart, and Athol, of this port, were at Honolulu on the 7th Nov.—the former to sail in a few days for London, and the latter on a cruise.

Brigt. Widow, Gorum, of and for this port from Havanna, put into New York on the 28th inst. in distress—having sprung aleak in the late N. E. gales; when going up in the harbour in smooth water was leaking 500 strokes per hour.

Passed, March 18th, lat. 23 49, lon. 79 40, ship Jane, of this port, from Mobile for Liverpool.

Arrived at New-York, March, 26th, schr. Dolphin, Holder, St. John; 31st, ship New Zealand, Inglis, Cork, 39 days ; April 3d, (by Telegraph,) ship Great-Britain, Hume, Liverpool, 28 days—passengers all well.—At Baltimore, 26th March, ship Cambria, Hall, Ne —At Boston, 27th, barque Palestine, Ma gow.

Cleared at New Orleans, March 15th, ship St. Bannerman, Liverpool ; 16th ship Chancellor, and barque El Dorado, Thompson, ditto; William Vail, Wishart, do.—At Mobile, 20th, Caroline, Delaney, Liverpool; 21st, Arab, Finch,

Schr. James Harney, Smith, from Digby for with cordwood, went ashore on Long Beach, in a N. E. gale on the 27th ult.—crew and saved. At last accounts, her false keel was off, but otherwise the vessel remained in order, and it was thought would be got off.

Vessels sailed for St. John.—March 6th— from Grangemouth ; 7th—Janet McIntosh, Quebec, Bristol; Alfred, Leith; 10th—Ant, —Lisbon, Gravesend: 15th—Sophia, Liverpool; Czar, Dundee; Indus, Hull; Infanta and Harriet, pool; 18th—Portland and George Canning, St. John and Wolf's Cove, from Hull; 20th— do.; 21st—Faside, Deal; 22d—Glasgow, do.; mas, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—9th, Princess, from the Clyde, New-York—12th, California, from Dublin; ria, Liverpool; 19th, James, Warren Point; ter, Dublin. For Savannah, 19th, Pearl, from pool. For Staten Island, 21st, Devon, do.

Loading at Liverpool, March 24th, Harmony liah, for St. John; Samuel, for Staten Island; and Elizabeth Bentley, for do. and St. John; do. and New Orleans; Diadem and Lennah, Boston. In the Clyde, Queen Pomare, for St. London, Pilgrim, do.

EXCHANGE for Sale

A BILL, to be drawn upon the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, at Thirty Days' sight, for such a sum as yield £879 5s. 6d. Sterling, payable in or Half Dollars at 4s. 2d. per dollar.

Tenders for the above Bill will be received til 12 o'clock on MONDAY the 9th inst.

Parties tendering will state what amount they will accept for the above-mentioned sum.

Tenders to be addressed to "The Commissioners of Customs and Navigation Laws, St. John," to be marked on the outside "Tender for Exchange."

Custom House, St. John, 6th April,

Bank of New-Brunswick.

St. John, 3d April,

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the half year, ending March, 1849, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 30th instant.

By order of the Board.

R. WHITESIDE, Cashier

Bank of New-Brunswick.

St. John, 3d April,

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on day, the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock

THOMAS LEAVITT, Presid

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick

31st MARCH, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Stockholders of Bank will take place on Tuesday, 1st May at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of Directors for the ensuing year.

CHARLES WARD, Presid

St. John Gas Light Compa

NOTICE is herby given that the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the John Gas Light Company, will be held Company's Works on Monday the 7th day ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, to choose and to transact other important business.

By order. ROBERT

April 7. Secretary and Trea

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that Mr. GEORGE V. LIN, is re-appointed Deputy Sheriff, for the City and County of Saint John.

Sheriff's Office, St. John. April 7, 1849. } CHAS. JOHNST High She

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having accounts against the Commissioners of the Provincial are requested to render the same, made up end of the past quarter, 31st March.

SAML. D. BERT

April 7, 1849. †

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

ALL persons having claims against the John Mechanics' Institute, are requested hand them in to the Secretary immediately adjustment. WM. HUTCHINSON,

April 7, 1849.

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks Corporation of Trinity Church, for the handsome present of a large BIBLE, presented to him by that body for his on the night of the Fire of the 27th February in trying to save Trinity Church from but he deems it no more than his duty in making himself useful on such occasions.

With great respect, gentlemen,

Believe me yours, most respectfully

April 7th, 1849. COLIN ALL

Macaulay's History of ENGLA

THE cheap edition of this valuable work, in course of publication by the HARPER, of New York, may be procured Book and Stationary Store of the subscriber the low price of *One Shilling and Si per volume.* (April 7) H. CHUBB &

WILL BE PUBLISHED in the next week—A Reply to, and Refutation of the Observations of Wm. W A. B. Advocate General, by ROBERT B M. D. April 7,

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTE

North Side of King's Square.

THE subscriber having taken the above modious Hotel, lately kept by S. H begs leave to inform his Country friends public generally, that he is prepared at all accommodate, and will wait on them in manner, and trusts, by unremitting their comfort and wants, to merit a share tronage.

☞ Good Stabling for Horses, and dation for Country Teams on the Premises attentive Groom always in attendance.

April 7.—2i JAMES JOHN

Agricultural Seeds.

THE Subscribers have received by the worth, from the Clyde, a part of their Supply of Turnip and Beet Seed.—For

Apl. 7, 1849. JARDINE & C

Fresh Garden and Flow SEEDS.

A SUPPLY of Garden and Flower received from the New England lishment, Boston—warranted fresh their kinds.

ALSO.

6 bbls. Red and White CLOVER,

40 bushels Timothy SEED, the growth Brunswick.

☞ For sale at No. 1, North side Market WM. O. SMI

April 7.

Chains and Chain Cables,

ON HAND FOR SALE.

30	FATHOMS	1-inch	CHAIN,
60	do.	13-16	do.
60	do.	3-4	do.
60	do.	5-8	do.
100	do.	9-16	do.
100	do.	1-2	do.
100	do.	7-16	do.
200	do.	3-8	do.
150	do.	5-16	do.
50	do.	1-4	do.

4 wood stocked ANCHORS,

3 Iron do. do.

JOHN KIN Prince W

April 7, 1849.

Rye Flour and Corn M

Ex Eliza Jane, from Boston.

150 BARRELS CORN MEAL; 50 do. RYE FLOUR.

April 7. ADAMS & KETC

Fine Congo Tea.

Landing this day ex Ellis, from New

113 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, low by WM. THO 8, North Market

April 7.

WINDOW GLASS on consig

12 CASES, (each 200 feet,) 30x38, WINDOW GLASS 100 boxes, (each 50 feet,) 12x14, 12x18, do.—For Sale by

April 7. RANNEY, STURDEE

RAISINS.

50 BOXES best Muscatel, For sale by BERTON BRO

April 7.

CORN MEAL and TE

Just received per Brigt. "Sarah," from

50 BARRELS CORN MEAL; 10 half chests Oolong TE Sale by WM THO 8, North Mar

April 7.