osition and circumstance offer for our acceptance the best ideal of national prosperity ever rendered in words. It is from the pen of one of the most learned and accurate writers on political economy in modern times.—He says, "*No better definition of national prosperity can be conceived than this, an adequate supply of food and raiment for the many at reasonable cost, and a demand for free labour sufficient to enable them to buy them.*"

With a character fair and courageous as our position and circumstances would inspire, we might join exultingly in the song:

"No dread of toil have we or our's;
We know our worth and weigh our powers;
The more we work the more we win.
Success to trade!
Success to spade!
And to the corn that's coming in:
And joy to him who, o'er his task,
Remembers toil is Nature's plan;
Who, working, thinks,
And never sinks
His independence as a man.

Who only asks for humblest wealth,
Enough for competence and health,
And leisure, when his work is done,
To read his book
By chimney nook,
Or stroll at setting of the sun;
Who toils, as every man should toil
For fair reward, erect and free:
These are the men,
The best of men,
These are the men we mean to be."

With such a disposition, blessings strew our pathway like pebbles, but we must realize the disposition to enjoy the advantage. Croaking, moodiness, misanthropy, can neither retard the approach nor lessen the severity of misfortune; indeed, these make it ignominious. Is it not indeed

"Better to sink beneath the shock
Than moulder piecemeal on the rock,
Mid sullen calm and silent bay,
Unseen to droop by dull decay."

Give us, say we with the pious enthusiast, Dr. Thomson, "Give us the hurricane rather than the pestilence"; for as Lord Erskine justifies, while he employs this noble figure: "Tempests may shake our dwellings and disperse our commerce, but they scourge before them the *lazy elements* which otherwise would stagnate into pestilence."

We are free, thank God, from all the intense bitterness, the clashing and crushing strife of classes; free from all the acrimonious conflicts elsewhere prevailing between landlord and tenant. *We* are compelled to no struggle to secure to our working farmer the inferior privilege of a fair lease. Pastor and parishioners are not with us involved in unseemly quarrels about tithes. If we have no millionaires we have few beggars.

O! there is room for hope to us; and when we regard our condition justly, how much incitement to gratitude.

The time is appropriate for the consideration of these truths; the threshold of the new year has not yet lost the impress of our footsteps. A venerable custom of many lands urges us to retrospection, and commands us either to repentance and amendment or to confidence and determination. The place, too, is fitting as the time—a Mechanics' Institute—a school for scholars of all ages, sects and classes, in which we have no authoritative teacher, but after a sort of monitorial system we teach and learn—now use the footle and now receive it—after the good old "side and tie" philosophy. But it is not only a Mechanics' Institute in which we are assembled, it is a metropolitan and Provincial one; it is in this character local and seasonable truths become especially appropriate, and their discussion may be valuable.

Believing that the time and place sanction and suggest our subject, how happy should we be could we venture to believe that your judgment would confirm our finding "THERE IS ROOM FOR HOPE."

The Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1849.

The steamship *Niagara*, Capt. Stone, with the Mail of the 27th January, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst. in thirteen days from Liverpool. The express letter portion of the Mail reached this City at an early hour on Sunday morning. The Niagara arrived at Boston on Sunday forenoon. She encountered much severe weather on the passage, and was detained several hours by ice off Cape Sable. She brought fifty-two passengers.

The commercial news by the Niagara is of cheering aspect. Money continued plentiful. The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on the 25th, separated without making any change in the rate of interest, which continued for prime bills at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. per annum. Consols had advanced every day for the fortnight, and had risen from 89¾ to 91¼. Railway stock was also firm and advancing. The accounts from India were considered favorable, and there was increased animation in the manufacturing districts, principally from that cause. Cotton had advanced about ¼d. per pound on fair and good qualities, with sales at Liverpool during the fortnight of 95,610 bales.

The corn market continued without change of importance. The stock was plentiful, but holders were firm, and the trade was awaiting the release of the stock from bond, when samples would be increased. Much complaint is made of the manner in which new American provisions had been put up and forwarded to market. The trade was dull. The plentifulness of money had kept up prices of iron, but the trade was dull.

Specie in Bank of England, week ending Jan. 20, £15 048,551.

TIMBER TRADE AT LIVERPOOL.—From Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay's Annual Report of the Timber Trade at Liverpool to the 1st inst., made up a few days earlier than usual, to meet the sailing of the Steamer of the 27th ult. we make the following extracts:—

The low rate of Freights ruling at the Timber ports, from the commencement, and which receded less as the season advanced, operated as an inducement to the uninitiated to engage in the trade to an extent far beyond what the good rule of supply and demand and being properly poised warranted, the inevitable consequence of price being forced down to a point, below the cost of Production and Transit, has been fatally realized; perhaps the best illustration of this statement will be found in adverting to the state of this market in the article of Planks; such was the quantity landed, that in the month of November the price had fallen to £5 10s. and to prime £5 5s. per standard; in ordinary times they would have realized £9 5s. to £10 5s. per standard; sales were made at these rates to a considerable extent, but several cargoes were yarded, and the presumption is, that the holders will be fairly compensated for their outlay, and the heavy charges incidental to storing.

The outbreak in Ireland, and the total want of confidence there, had its effect too, and bore against us, inasmuch as a large proportion of the usual consumption of that country was forced upon this market, thereby making the import of Planks, up to November, far in excess of any previous year. Since then, the arrivals have been unimportant, but, notwithstanding, the stock of Planks is in excess of any previous year. The imports may now be considered nearly at an end, at any rate for some months to come; the presumption therefore is, that a considerable advance over October quay prices will be realized, although we do not fancy that that advance will make the Trade remunerative to shippers, nor can it become so until exports are limited to keep pace with the demand.

In square Timber there has been a large business done, and prices have ruled much more steadily, but rather in that article do we imagine that the trade has been profitable to the shipper; certainly they are aided by the rates of transit being low. Had it been otherwise, and remunerating rates of freight paid to the shipowner, as in former years, then we look that the nett proceeds would not have exceeded half the first cost abroad.

We have it upon good authority, on which we rely, that the stock of Red and Yellow Pine lumber at Quebec, merchantable and culls (of which latter is a large item), has been reduced to 866 478 feet, against 20 309 714, or 6,643 236 feet this year than last; while at St John, New-Brunswick the Stock of Yellow Pine Timber is estimated at 25,000 tons, against 100,000 last year; these, combined with the very inactive state of lumbering operations for next season, more especially the latter port, compared with late years, leads us to express our opinion, that unless (an unwarrantable expectation) an almost entire cessation of demand should occur, remunerating prices must be obtained, provided always, as already hinted, that exports are prudently restricted.

In Baltic Timber, notwithstanding the final reduction of duty which took place in 1845, the Import falls short of the usual supply. This may in great measure be accounted for by the blockade which was enforced by the Danish Government, and the consumption for railway purposes having materially fallen off.

The year on which we have just entered is unusually noticeable as encouraging. We have manufacturers in full employment; continental traders have so settled down that little apprehension exists of any return of disorder; again money is abundant, and confidence in a great measure restored. The presumption, therefore, is, that a good business will be done throughout the ensuing season.

YELLOW PINE TIMBER.—The Import of the year 3 000 feet Quebec; 1,711,000 feet St. John; 381,000 feet other ports; making in all 4,735,000 against 3,612 000 feet, or 1,123 000 feet more for the year than last. The average of the last five years being 5,850 000 feet, or 1,115,000 feet more than the present year. The Consumption of square timber has not reached the former year by 259,000; and the Stock now held over is estimated at 3,000 feet Quebec; 893 000 feet St. John; and 900 feet other ports; in all 3,008,000 feet against 1,000 feet or 67,000 feet less this year than last. The price of Quebec, since the commencement of import, has ruled to 14d. to 15½d. per foot, according to average size and quality. The latest from the quay, a cargo of small average at per foot. St. John Pine has varied from 14½d. to ¾d., according to average size. Two cargoes sold at—for 19-inch average 18½d. per foot; 8½ inch 18d. per foot (seperate from stowage); ports Pine from 12d. to 14½d. per foot. Late sales of a parcel from Miramichi at 14d. per foot ex ship. Stock of Quebec, equal to 7 9-12 months' consumption; St. John 7 10-12 months; ports 6 11 12 months' consumption, presumption the demand to equal that of the last 12 months.

OAK AND WOOD.—The Import 207,000 feet against 246 000 feet. The Consumption 244 000 feet against 311 000 feet; while the Stock remaining over is only 50 000 feet against 87 000 feet the previous year, and 152 000 feet in 1847. The latest sales at 14d. per foot for Miramichi with cargo, and Prince Edward's Island at 15d. St. John of large average has been sold at 18d. per foot, at which rate Birch of a similar quality would meet ready sale. This article, fresh and of good sizes, is in fair demand. Stock equal to 2 5-12 months' Consumption.

PLANKS, N. B. AND N. S.—The import this year exceeds any previous one, being 20,798,000 feet of 2-inch against 17 976 600 feet; the Consumption, although not equal to 1847 and 1848, has been extensive, viz., 16 768,000 feet of 2-inch against 18 893,500; while the stock held over is estimated at 11,200,000 feet, against 7,170 000 feet last year, the average Stock of five years being 8,651,000 feet 2 inches. In the early part of the Import, Planks sold freely at £3 5s. to £3 15s. per standard, but owing to the enormous quantity daily pouring into the market, passing the Irish ports, that prices receded to the unprecedented low rate of £5 10s. and £6 5s. per standard; at the latter rate a parcel of prime St. John spruce was sold. There has been some considerable improvement latterly, which the following sales will show, viz.: a parcel of Miramichi Pine and Spruce mixed at £3 per standard; a small cargo of Pugwash Planks at £7 per standard; one of St. Andrew's inferior quality, with a cargo of Boards, at £7 12s. 6d. per standard; one of St Stephen's at £7 15s. per standard; one of Richibucto Pine, of inferior quality, at £3 2s. 6d. per standard; and one of Shippigan, of good quality Yellow Pine, at £9 9s. per standard. Stock equal to 8 months' consumption.

BOARDS AND SCANTLING.—The import 318 000 feet of 2-inch against 516 300 feet; the Consumption 268 000 feet against 605 300 feet; the Stock 200 000 feet against 150,000 feet last year. The former has been sold with Planks at £7 12s. 6d. per standard, and separately at 24½. per foot of 2 inch. Scantling has been quite a drug in the market throughout the season, and has prejudiced the sale of Planks when mixed. Stock of all kinds equal to nine months' consumption.

SPRUCE SPARS.—The Import has been extensive, and the Stock on hand is sufficient to supply the demand for two years to come; the price has in consequence fallen from 18½d. per foot to 12d. and 12d. per foot; at the latter rate it is difficult to find purchasers.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—The Import 334 927 pieces, against 431 370 pieces. The Stock 348 000 pieces, against 341,000 pieces last year, the dimensions most in request are 9 feet long, 12 by 6, 10 by 5, and 9 by 4½ inches, of Hackmatac. We beg to remind shippers that it is quite useless to ship sizes differing from the above; the one eighth of an inch in the thickness or width of Sleepers will condemn them to the price of under sizes of 9by4½, and if 10 by 5, they will be reduced to 9 by 4½ and so on; the under-sized price being at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. each, certainly not half the cost and freight—without charges: the greatest care should be taken by Shippers to have the sizes full in every part of the Sleeper, to save them being condemned, after incurring heavy charges; 10 by 5 have been sold at 3s. 6d., and 9 by 4½ at 2s. 9d. to 3s. each.

Charles Willmer's European Mail of the 27th ult. says—Parliament opens on Thursday next, and, as the time approaches, considerable interest is manifested to know the probable course of events. The probabilities of a reduction being effected in the public expenditure are great, and it seems tolerably certain that Ministers have determined to propose a considerable reduction in the army. The *Times* of Monday contained a long article in allusion to this subject, in which it says, "We congratulate 'patient economists' on the prospect of 'an early and considerable step in the right direction.'" All that the *Times* promises, however, as an immediate boon, is that the estimates shall be brought within the sum at which the revenue of the year will be calculated.

The Mail adds—The agricultural advocates of protection are showing signs of life. Last week, we had to notice the movements of the Cambridgeshire farmers in the direction of the old corn law; and this week, similar proceedings on the part of their Rutlandshire friends. The speakers at the Waltham meeting repeat their former predictions as to the ruin of the British farmer; and they counsel the junction of their constituents with the shipowner, that the navigation laws may be upheld. From the continuance of protection in one branch, they infer its ultimate renewed extension to all.

The cholera continued to linger in the country. The whole number of cases reported up to the 25th, in London and vicinity, the country, and in Scotland, was 9029, of which 7619 were in Scotland. The deaths had been 3836; recoveries 2211; under treatment, &c. 2782. The cases reported for the week previous to the 25th, were 11 in London and vicinity, 54 in the country, and 107 in Scotland—172 in all. The deaths were 68; recoveries 64. The most exaggerated stories were afloat with regard to cholera in the United States.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, from New-York, Jan. 10, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 22d, in less than twelve days' passage.

The Acadia and the Britannia steamers have been sold, and two new vessels, which will surpass all the others in size, splendor and speed, are about being laid down by the British and North-American Company, to replace them.

RATIFICATION OF THE POSTAL TREATY.—The postage treaty, which went out by the Europa, for ratification by the President and Senate of the United States, was brought back by the same steamer, having been duly ratified, and has now become the law of both countries. It was despatched by special messenger to the American Minister at London, immediately on its arrival, by Gen. Armstrong.

The Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring has been appointed First Lord of the Treasury, in place of Lord Auckland.

Admiral Cecilli, the new French Ambassador to the English Court, had arrived in London. The Prince of Orange had also arrived in town.

Much excitement existed at Bath in consequence of the discovery that Messrs. Warren & Fuller, two of the largest silversmiths in that city, had forged the Goldsmiths' Hall mark to articles of new plate. They were examined and committed, bail of £20,000 being refused.

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer has retired from the canvass of the borough of Leominster, and Mr. Frederick Peel has as his opponent Mr. Phillimore, who offers himself as a candidate on extreme Liberal principles. The friends of both candidates were confident of success.

By a colliery explosion near Barns'ey, eighty persons lost their lives. The mine contained 101 men and boys; twenty-one were taken out alive and seventy-six dead, and four had since died. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the high winds of the two previous days, which drove back the foul air.

IRELAND.—*The State Prisoners.*—In Dublin, on the 16th ult. the four Judges of the Queen's Bench delivered their opinion on the writ of error brought by Messrs. William Smith O'Brien, Thomas F. Meagher, Terence B. McManus, and Patrick O'Donahoe, the prisoners convicted at the Clonmel commission, of high treason. Judges Blackburne, Crompton, Perrin and Moore, were in attendance, and each in turn delivered his opinion. The Court was unanimous in its decision, which was "that the writ of error in all its bearings should be *disallowed*; and that the decision of the Clonmel commission stands good." It was stated that an application has been made to the Lord Lieutenant, on the 20th ult. for leave to bring the case of Mr. S. O'Brien to the House of Lords, and that the friends of Mr. O'Brien are quite confident that the sanction of his Excellency will be given. Mr. Meagher declines to bring his case before the Lords, and is resolved to submit to his fate, whatever it may be, without making any further effort to disturb the judgment of the court below and of the Queen's Bench.

The application to admit Mr. Duffy to bail had been refused, and the 6th of this month was set apart for his trial.

Mr. John O'Connell, in an address to his countrymen, concerning the revival of the Conciliation Hall humbug, said something concerning "Young Irelanders" and their notion of political amelioration, which quite displeased the members of that party, and was the occasion of a sarcastic reply from young Meagher, written in his cell.

Two leading dignitaries of the Catholic Church had died—the Right Rev. Dr. Maginn, Bishop of Derry, and the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Cloyne and Ross.

FRANCE.—This country remains comparatively quiet, although party spirit has abated nothing of its earnestness and activity. The National Assembly have not yet complied with the popular wish for their dissolution. The accounts from Paris repeat the oft-told tale of the growing dissatisfaction at the way in which the public affairs are conducted. There is a want of confidence in the government, which seems to increase daily in the popular mind. Hence schemes and plots to overturn each succeeding cabinet, are of frequent occurrence. At the present moment, the Ministry and the National Assembly do not work well together; and while the latter are endeavoring to expel those in power, the former will not yield to any vote which may be passed by that body against their measures, upon the ground that it sits in opposition to the declared wishes of the country. Such is the struggle now going on between the Assembly and the government, which cannot fail of proving greatly injurious to all classes of the community.

The foreign relations of the Republic begin to take the precedence of domestic affairs in the public attention. There are various disquieting rumors afloat in Paris, with respect to the affairs of Italy, and many will have it that France is on the eve of a renewal of the war in that country. According to some, the Sardinian government has fully determined to open a new campaign against Austria, and the removal of the head-quarters of Marshal Radetzky from Milan to Crema is said to be in anticipation of an attack. According to others, the danger of war is from the side of Austria. It is said that agreeably to the demand made by the Pope for an armed intervention in his favor, the Austrian troops are to enter the Legations without delay. At an interview between M. de Thom, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, and the French ministry, it is said the former gave notice to the French Government of the intention of Austria to take immediate steps for the reinstatement of the Pope in his dominions. It is believed to be the wish of Austria to interfere on behalf of the Sovereign Pontiff, but that she will not do so without the full sanction of France and England.

The Vice-President of the French Republic was chosen by the National Assembly on the 20th ult. The following was the ballot:—Number of votes 695; absolute majority 348; for M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) 417; General Baraguay d'Hilliers 1; M. Vivien 277.

M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) was consequently proclaimed Vice-President, and took the oaths prescribed by the Constitution. The new Vice-President then delivered a short speech. He declared that he could not attribute the election which called him to the high functions of Vice-President of the Republic to any merits of his own. He saw in it nothing but a deference on the part of the National Assembly, to what it thought would be the wishes of the President of the Republic. He concluded by declaring that he would devote himself with courage and energy to the maintenance of the Republic.

Mr. Boulay is a very good man, but has made himself remarkable for nothing excepting his anti-Republican and Bonapartist opinions. By electing him the Republicans imagine that they will at the same time embarrass the Ministry and make themselves agreeable to the President in choosing a Bonapartist.

ITALY.—This country remains pretty much in the same as at the date of the preceding accounts.

The French and Anglo mediation still keeps the Neapolitans and the Sicilians from open warfare. The king of Naples spends the whole of his time at Gaeta with the Pope, and the activity of the negotiations which are carried on with Vienna, portends a speedy intervention of some kind, in order to put down Sterbini and his party who are at present rulers at Rome. The Pope has threatened his subjects with excommunication, which will be probably fulminated against them as soon as he finds the Catholic Princes of Europe are in a position to come effectually to his aid.

The pontifical court swarms with politicians, and the port of Gaeta is thronged by vessels of all nations.

The American steam-frigate Princeton arrived recently with Mr. Rowan, the special plenipotentiary, on board. He demanded and immediately obtained an audience of the Pope.

It is stated that the utmost indifference is manifested at Rome for the menace of excommunication. The Roman journals deny altogether the right of their former Sovereign to rely on a decree of the Council of Trent, which has only reference to church livings. The Romans themselves would be perfectly willing to see the Pope back as the Bishop of Rome; personally he is popular, but they are determined—and in this determination they are joined by the whole population of the Roman territory—to be no longer governed by an elective monarchy. They consider, moreover, that at Gaeta the Pope is not a free agent, but that he is coerced by Austria and Naples. This receives some confirmation from the extreme difficulty that exists in obtaining an interview with the Pope. It is necessary to traverse thirteen draw-bridges in order to reach his apartments.

A conspiracy to restore the temporal power of the Pope had been discovered at Rome, and the three principal conspirators, amongst them the Duke of Bonelli, had been exiled.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Imperia army continued to meet with success. Windischgratz has entered Buda-Pesth without firing a shot, and the subjection of Hungary, it is thought, must inevitably follow. Kossuth has retired before the conquering imperialists, and Windischgratz has captured Count Batthiany, one of the chief insurgent leaders, and confiscation and extermination are the order of the day. The Diet at Kremsier has resumed its sittings. In the first week of January, a rebel column under Bem, having attempted in vain to transfer the theatre of war over Kaschau into Galicia, had retreated into Transylvania, hoping to effect their purpose through the Bukovina. Private letters of January 9th and 10th, from Lemberg, describe the panic and consternation which had seized the people on learning that Bem, with his 20,000 men, had forced his way as far as Czernowitz, fifteen German miles from Lemberg, but that he had been driven back, and, hearing of the surrender of Pesth, had given up the "cause" for lost. All the districts through which Bem passed were devastated.

Deputations with congratulatory addresses of loyalty are daily pouring in from the provinces, and are graciously received by the young Emperor, who still keeps his Court at Olmutz. The Wiener Zeitung publishes the following notice from Windischgratz relative to Hungary:—

"All persons found with arms in their hands are to be instantly executed, according to martial law. All who in any way favour the cause of the insurgents, all disturbers of the peace, are answerable with their heads for their acts. Further, all persons convicted of impeding the communications, stopping posts, couriers, or transports, are to be 'levelled with the earth.'"

The German Reform says that M. Messaros, the Hungarian Minister of War, blew out his brains at the moment he fell into the hands of the Austaian soldiers. He was highly esteemed, and is much to be pitied, for he accepted the portfolio of War in Hungary at the written request of the Emperor.

Germany.—The Germanic Diet continues to hold its sittings at Frankfort. On the 19th of January, after several days' debate, a decree was passed, declaring that "The dignity of the Head of the Empire is given to one of the reigning German Sovereigns." The decision was by a majority of 258 over 211 votes. It is generally believed that the next vote will declare the title of Emperor to be hereditary, Austria having virtually withdrawn from the circle of central authority established at Frankfort. Propositions for the establishment of radical and republican directories were rejected by immense majorities; and the hopes of the Germans, for the accomplishment of their darling object of unity, now depend upon gaining the consent of the King of Prussia to place himself at their head.

The Hanoverian papers announce that the Government had declared to the United States its intention not to renew existing commercial treaties. This is considered as preliminary to Hanover's accession to the Zollverein.

A gigantic project is in contemplation, which, if carried into effect, will have a remarkable influence upon the maritime power of Germany. It is to unite the Baltic and the North Sea between Kiel and the estuary of the Elbe. The Central power at Frankfort sent Captain Moring, a deputy of the Chamber, to the spot some time back to make surveys, and who, having executed his task, proposes that the line of communication shall be by a canal without lock, to pass between Kiel to Brunsbuttel on the northern bank of the mouth of the Elbe, and, on the other side to Cuxhaven on its southern bank, and which would be protected from every attack by the line of the Eider, and the ancient canal. The execution of this work will be intrusted to the Imperial troops, to be collected in large numbers in the Duchies during the spring. Kiel is considered as singularly adapted for such a work, affording a ready vent to German commerce, whilst at Cuxhaven a fine naval harbor might be constructed by the outlay of about five millions of dollars, by which means Germany would be enabled to wield a powerful navy, commanding both the Baltic and the North Sea.

SPAIN.—We are still without any satisfactory news as to the progress of the Carlist insurrection, but it seems that hitherto it has received no important check, excepting from the elements. The sub-prefect of Bayonne has been called to account by the government, for not having taken steps for the prevention of the invasion of the Spanish territory.

A sanguinary affair occurred on the 7th January in Catalonia, between Vich and San Hipolito. Large bodies of troops were engaged both on the Queen's and on the Carlist sides, each respectively under the command in chief of General Manuel de la Concha and Cabrera; 600 or 700 men have been killed and wounded on both sides.

A Carlist column, consisting of 250 men, commanded by the chieftain Soto, passed the frontier of Navarre on the 15th ult. These men are perfectly equipped, and have all mounted the *bonnet rouge*. The greater number of them carry two muskets, to arm the volunteers that may join them. This column has taken the direction towards Estella, passing near Pampeluna.

The Pope and the Roman Catholic Powers.—The Government of Spain has communicated a note to the principal Catholic powers of the continent—Austria, France, Naples, Sardinia, Bavaria, and Tuscany—for the purpose of proposing a conference, in order to consider the present condition of the Papacy. The note furthermore states (as we understand) that her Catholic Majesty considers herself nearly and intimately concerned in the independence of the Supreme Pontiff, while she proposes to herself the intention of restoring his authority, and vindicating his person from violence and outrage.

INDIA.—The war in the Punjaub continues. The British have crossed the river Chenaul and defeated the Sikhs in a series of skirmishes attended with much bloodshed and devastation. It is thought, however, that these successes will have little effect on the result of the campaigns. Some disturbances have broken out in Moultan, but no military movements of any importance have taken place in that country since the previous advices.

Rebellion in Ceylon.—A letter, says the Standard, of rather serious import, has just been received from the Island of Ceylon, dated the 13th of December, and, of course, forwarded by the overland mail. The letter is from an officer of high standing in the Ceylon Regiment of Rifles, at Martello, a station within two days of Colombo, in which he states—"I have just time to write a few lines to say I am preparing my small force of 100 men to meet an attack of Kandians, as the country is again rising in rebellion."

At a Meeting of the Teachers of Saint Andrew's Church Sabbath School, it was unanimously resolved that the following Address be presented to the Reverend WILLIAM STEWART, previous to his departure for Miramichi.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It is with feelings of sincere regret we learn your determination to leave us and accept a cordial and unanimous call from the Church in Chatham, Miramichi, to become their stated Pastor. Regret, because of the deep and affectionate interest you have taken in the prosperity of the congregation of Saint Andrew's Church in general, and of its Sabbath School in particular, and the great and successful efforts you have made for its welfare. It however affords us much satisfaction to find so important and interesting a field opened for your ministerial labours, where, under the blessing of God, we trust and believe you will enjoy abounding happiness and encouragement in your Master's work.

For some time previous to your arrival amongst us, we had sensibly felt the want of regular ministerial superintendence. Our numbers, both as teachers and pupils, had greatly decreased, and, consequently, our efficiency in this essential department of our church's agency in advancing the kingdom of Christ had proportionably declined. But now it must be gratifying to you, as it is encouraging to us, to witness the interest so generally manifested in our school, the increase of our pupils, and the good order, regular attendance and improvement attained under your care.

And now, dear sir, we cannot permit you to depart without expressing the lively sense we entertain of your unwearied exertions, and our affectionate interest in your future welfare. We pray God to bless, keep, and prosper you in your new sphere of usefulness; and, as a small token of our regard, esteem, and gratitude, allow us to present you with the accompanying edition of the Inspired Volume, whose glorious doctrines, hallowed precepts, and precious promises, it is your high privilege, and, we trust, your greatest happiness to teach—in the name and on behalf of the Sabbath School Teachers.

P. Y. MALCOLMSON,
ROBT. D. McARTHUR,
JOHN MILLS.

St. John, N.B., 13th Feb. 1849.

To which the Reverend Gentleman was pleased to make the following Reply:

I acknowledge with the most heartfelt gratitude your very kind Address, and splendid present. I have always felt a deep interest in the prosperity of the Church with which we are connected, and I have had no other motive, in all my measures and movements, since I came among you, than the promotion of pure and undefiled religion. Having long experienced the pleasure and profit of Sabbath Schools, it has afforded me no small delight to witness the improvement which has been made in your School, and I hope that by your united, prudent and zealous labours, much good may still be done. I look upon you and your young charge as giving much promise of prosperity to the Church. I tender to you, and through you to all concerned, my sincere thanks—with every good wish.

I am, yours respectfully,
WILLIAM STEWART.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, Mr. John Boyd lectured to an overcrowded house on the "*Importance of a Right Knowledge of Character.*" We were highly gratified with this lecture, and we trust that the praiseworthy example set by Mr. Boyd will stimulate many of our talented youth to cultivate those powers of mind with which they are gifted, that they may become a real benefit to society at large.—Next Monday evening, Mr. JAMES AGNEW will deliver a lecture on the "*Duties of Man.*"—[Obs.

☞ Mr. A. Jack, Honorary Secretary to the Royal Association for the promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, has received, by the last Mail, information from Edinburgh, that a package had been forwarded to Liverpool for shipment to St. John, by the earliest eligible opportunity, containing a specimen framed impression of *Dunluce Castle*, the print in preparation for last year's subscribers, and specimens of the eleven prints now in progress for the members of the Association for 1849, copies of the Annual Report, &c.

The plate of Dunluce Castle is in the hands of the printer; the necessary number will be forwarded as soon as possible to the subscribers in New-Brunswick. Mr. Jack has also received receipts signed by the Secretary, to be issued to subscribers for 1849.—*New-Bruns.*

MASONIC BALL.—On Wednesday night last, the Brethren of the Masonic Albion Lodge gave a Ball at the Saint John Hotel, which was well attended, especially by the fair sisters of the City, who looked as charming as ever. We understand there were over three hundred in all, and about an equal number of ladies and gentlemen. Although the various sections of the community were represented, the utmost sociality and good feeling seemed to prevail, and as far as we could learn, every one present appeared to enjoy themselves. At *low twelve*, Past Master Jarvis, in the room of the Worshipful Master, who was indisposed, called on all the Brethren present to join him in drinking the health of their fair sisters, which was done with the usual honors. This ceremony was very interesting, we should think, particularly to the Brethren, as none of the guests enjoyed the like privilege. Dancing was kept up until 4 o'clock.—*New-Bruns.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, Feb. 10.—Mr. END moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to Supervisors and Commissioners of Highways. The hon. mover stated that his object in introducing the Bill was to place Supervisors and Commissioners of Highways on the same footing as other people, with respect to remedies against them in cases where they had injured others. By the present law these public officers were not liable to an action in their public capacity, and his object simply was to render them liable in the same way as A B and C were made liable for any injury done to property. Complaints were constantly being brought before that House, and applications made for remuneration on the plea that the parties applicant had not been fairly treated by the Supervisor. In this way the House was erected into a Court of Judicature, and the people thought they had a right to appeal to that Democratic branch of the Legislature in cases of this nature. He was desirous that the House should, as far as possible, get rid of these appeals, and with that view he introduced this Bill. Bill brought in and read a first time.

Mr. HAYWARD moved for leave to bring in a Bill relating to insolvent and confined debtors. This motion gave rise to a conversation, in which several hon. members gave their views on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. CARMAN pointed out the extreme cruelty which might be practised under the present system, and proposed the appointment of proper commissioners as a remedy to the present evils.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN was in favor of relaxing the law with respect to imprisonment for debt, and had, this Session, brought in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases. He believed that in St. John there had been, last season, a great number of prisoners confined in the gaol, at the expence of the County, for very small sums, and the attention of the Grand Jury had been directed to the subject by His Honor Judge Parker, at the opening of the last Court. He did not think the time was far distant when imprisonment for debt should be abolished altogether.

Mr. END said, that so many of these Bills were being brought before the House, Bills all having similar objects in view, that he would propose that a select committee be appointed to take the subject into consideration, and to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. BROWN warmly supported the motion, and after some further conversation the question was taken, and Mr. End's motion sustained and a Committee appointed.

Monday, Feb. 12.—Mr. WOODWARD brought in a Bill to incorporate the Saint John Friendly Insurance Company; also a Bill to exclude Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes from the operation of the usury laws.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.—During the morning, Petitions continued to pour in, among which was a Bill to incorporate the Saint John and Shediac Railway Company. Before introducing this Bill, Mr. Ritchie said, that as this was the last day for bringing in Bills, and as he saw the Hon. Attorney General in his place, he would ask if the Government had any Bill prepared with respect to the St. John and Shediac Railway, or if it would be considered as retarding or aiding the Government if a private member should offer a Bill on that subject. His opinions not generally much sickness.

The value of the gold gathered was estimated at $3,000,000. It was supposed that it would take one hundred thousand diggers ten years to exhaust the gold.

Provisions were plenty at San Francisco, and at the diggings. Large quantities of flour were arriving from Chili and Oregon. Quick silver was found in great abundance.

Captain Felt, of the barque Moscow, Captain Lindsey, and Mr. Mellows, were on their way to the Atlantic with $100,000 in gold dust.

Mr. Atherton, brings with him the bill of lading for gold, to the value of $200,000, shipped on the English account, on which he proposes to effect an insurance here. The ship Lexington had on board $500,000 worth of the genuine metal.—Cinnabar, or the ore from which quick silver is distilled, has been discovered in great abundance in California.—There is a rich mine of this ore in a mountain not more than three miles from San Francisco. Should the ore prove as abundant as is supposed, the discovery will prove hardly less valuable than that of the gold.

The cost of living at San Francisco has been quite as much exaggerated as some of the statements in relation to the gold mines. Mr. Atherton states than good board could be obtained for $10 per week. Provisions were plenty and could be obtained at fair prices. The population of the town was about 1000.

NEW-ORLEANS FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McHenry.—*Riot on board Ship.*—Jeremiah Keller, John Lisk, Thomas Colman, Mathew White and Daniel Sullivan, late seamen of the British bark *Ashley*, Captain A. G. Gray, were on Saturday sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the parish prison, for assault and battery, committed on the captain and mate of said bark, while lying at the Levee, on the 22d December last. It appears, by the evidence given at the trial, that the crew had been in a very disorderly state, from the time of her arrival at the Levee, which was on the 21st; that, on the afternoon of the 22d, at about 5 o'clock, the mate, while giving his orders to John Lisk, was insulted and attacked by J. Keller, which was followed up by the rest of them, in closing on them, and getting the mate down on the quarter deck. That the captain, who was writing in his cabin, at the time, hearing the disturbance, immediately ran out, and finding the cause of the disturbance, attempted to pull the men off the mate, when two of them turned upon him. The ship having brought out passengers, the deck being very much crowded, and people rushing on board from the shore, the captain got on the rail to call for the police, when he was followed by three of the above men, and struck by a sling shot, which knocked him off the rail on the deck of the ship *Cabot*, then lying alongside. The mate succeeded in getting clear of the remainder of the men, and getting his pistol out of the cabin, fired at two of them; but one of the passengers seizing him by the arm at the time, spoiled his aim, fortunately for all parties. The police getting on board, took the above men in charge by the captain's orders, who has assisted throughout in carrying on the prosecution, notwithstanding the men, through Mr. Wolfe, their counsel employed, begged for mercy. We regret to state that the conduct of the second mate, Thomas Brown, belonging to St. John, N. B., was most extraordinary, as he looked on, and saw two superior officers and townsmen, surrounded and overpowered by strangers, without attempting to render them the least assistance, although it was his duty so to do, as second officer of the ship.—*New-Orleans Times.*

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—The Mississippi is receding. There have been no new cases of Cholera. Intelligence has been received of the death at Mobile, of Col. Wm. R. Johnson

NEW-YORK MARKETS, Feb. 16th, 2 P. M.—The Cotton market is quiet. The market for Flour is without activity, though steady. Sales of 2000 bbls. at $5,56¼ a $5,62½. There is a steady demand for Corn; sales of 8000 bushels mixed at 54 cents, and prime yellow at 60 cents. For prime white Wheat $1,13 is offered.

In the Provision Market Pork continues heavy. Sales of Mess $11,50, Prime $10—sales of 100 bbls. Lard at 6¾c.

Passengers in the Steam-ship *Canada*, from Halifax, on Saturday last, for Liverpool—Messrs. John Hegan, James Doherty, ("Victoria House,") E. E. Lockhart, W. D. Pickup, and Geo. Beattie, of this City.

In the Steam-ship *Niagara*, from Liverpool to Halifax—Mr. Charles Adams and Capt. P. Burns, of this City.

[From the Boston Chronotype, Oct. 1, 1847.]

Consumption is the greatest curse of our Northern latitudes. It is the blight of domestic felicity and the despoiler of beauty. It robs the cheek of its beautiful bloom, the mind of its serenity, and the eye of its brilliancy. It wastes the form, dims the intellect, and plunges its victim into an early grave. The young and the old, the serious and the gay, the city belle, the country lass, are alike its prey and its victims. Blessings on the men, then, whose genius and research furnished us weapons to bid defiance to this "Dweller of the Threshold!" He merits the applause and gratitude of ages;—he shall have ours, at least.

One of the most important discoveries of modern science, for the cure of pulmonary affections, is the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and the credit of its discovery is due to the celebrated Dr. Wistar. This valuable compound has restored thousands of sufferers to health. It is expectorant, tonic and demulcent, and is said to be a purely vegetable preparation. Under its magic influence the most obstinate *coughs, colds, and bronchial irritations disappear.* We have used it and can *recommend* it, particularly at this season, when the great cause of disease, east winds are so prevalent.

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

SCARLET FEVER usually commences with nausea and sickness, great thirst, headach, redness of the eyes, &c. In two or three days a pricking sensation is experienced, and an eruption of a fiery redness begins to appear, first on the face and arms, and finally a uniform redness covers the whole body.

In cases of Scarlet Fever, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken every night on going to bed, in such doses as to produce copious evacuations by the bowels. This course, if properly followed up, will in a short time subdue the most violent attack of Scarlet Fever, at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood completely purified.

☞ *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