The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850.

The Steam ship *America*, with the British Mail of the 9th February, arrived at Halifax, last Saturday night, after a passage of over fourteen days. On our first page we publish an outline of the principal items of news, and below we give copious extracts from a speech delivered by the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, and reported at length in the London Times of the 9th, (received at the News Room,) on the subject of the Colonial policy intended to be followed by the Government of Great Britain. After this very decided expression of the views of Her Majesty's Government, that the Crown could not consent to any separation of Canada from the allegiance of Great Britain, we trust, that those amongst us who entertain views favourable to annexation will now see the propriety of desisting in such a useless agitation (at least for the present), and turn their attention to such really useful measures as will tend to the prosperity of the Province, as in our present state we may probably secure all the advantages of such a union, without being called on to defray a portion of the general expense,—Great Britain being willing to protect us in the event of any foreign aggression; and as soon as we are able to be independent of England, as His Lordship anticipates some of the Colonies will be at some future period, we may reasonably presume, from His Lordship's remarks, such independence will be readily conceded to us.

COLONIAL POLICY.

In the House of Commons on the 8th February, Lord John Russell in moving for leave to bring in a bill for the better government of the Australian Colonies, said,—I believe there are few members of the house who do not consider it expedient that at this early period of the session a declaration should be made by the Government of the general policy it means to pursue with regard to Colonial affairs. So many statements have been made on the subject, such a variety of views, of interests, so many various facts have been put forward, that it is, beyond doubt, desirable and necessary that Her Majesty's Ministers should not delay to declare what are the opinions they entertain as to the great Colonial affairs committed for the time to their charge, as to what should be the permanent Colonial policy of this country. (Hear, hear.) [Lord John Russel then gave an outline of the history of our colonization and of the general principles upon which it had been conducted from the year 1627, in regard to commerce and to government. In the unfortunate war with the united provinces of America, he remarked, our losses were far greater than our gains.] He next adverted to the changes which had modified, and finally abrogated the system of monopoly, whereby the commerce of the Colonies had been confined to the Mother Country. "Mr. Pitt," he continues, "seems to have had for a time the belief that the relations between our West India Colonies and the North American States, now become the United States of America, could be carried on much as they had been when the latter were under the dominion of Great Britain, but this idea did not continue to obtain; for after an attempt to establish the seats of a strict monopoly at New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, with a view to the supply of the West India Islands, which created a long contest with the United States, measures of a far more liberal character were introduced and carried into effect by Mr. Huskisson, with reference to the commerce of our West India Colonies. Lately we have gone very much further in this direction. By the repeal last year of the Navigation Laws, I conceive we have entirely put an end to the whole system of commercial monopoly in our Colonies. (Hear, hear.) We have plainly declared, that, on the one hand, if we require productions similar to those which our Colonies produce, we shall be ready to take them from other parts of the world; and on the other hand, we have left the Colonies free to provide themselves with the products of other countries than our own, and to impose upon the manufacturers of Great Britain equal duties with those imposed on foreign manufactures. It is not my purpose to go into the question whether this new policy is a right or a wrong policy. This, however, is evident, that while on the one hand it has produced much surprise, and in particular cases discontent, in some of our Colonial possessions, on the other hand it has led at home to questions as to how the Colonies are to be in future managed, and to a question, in some quarters, whether it is desirable to retain our Colonial Empire at all." [His Lordship then went into statistical details shewing the increase of population and wealth in the several Colonial possessions, commencing with the North American Provinces. The population of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, which, in 1816, was 462,250, he now estimates at 2,000,000; and the amount and value of all articles assessed for local taxation in Upper Canada, were in 1825, £2,256,874, while in 1847 they were £8,567,000.—The quantity of Sugar imported from British possessions and consumed in Great Britain in the years 1847, 1848 and 1849, was 5,058,755 cwt. being an increase of more than 2,000,000 cwt. over the quantity during the years 1815, 1816 and 1817.] "Now," continues His Lordship, considering the severe trials the Colonies have had to undergo, I do say that this is a most satisfactory account of the state of the British possessions, so far as the production of a very valuable article is concerned. Having shewn the increase that has taken place in this branch of commerce with our Colonies since 1815, I come now to a question which has been much agitated, and which has found supporters of very considerable ability—namely, that we should no longer think it worth our while to maintain our Colonial Empire. I say, in the first place, with regard to this proposal, that I consider it to be our bounden duty to maintain the Colonies which have been placed under our own charge, (Loud cheers, principally from the opposition side of the house,) I think we cannot get rid of the obligation and responsibility to govern those Colonies for their benefit, and I trust we may be the instruments of improving and civilizing those portions of the world in which they are situated. (Renewed cheers.) In the next place, I say that there are many reasons why we should consider that our Colonies form part of the strength of the empire. (Hear.) I think that in peace, as well as in war, it is a question of the utmost importance whether we should retain these supports of the Imperial authority of this country, or whether we should be deprived of them. (Hear, hear.) * * * Every one will admit the value of that commerce which penetrates to every part of the globe; and many of those Colonies give harbours and security to that trade, which are most useful in time of peace, but are absolutely necessary in time of war. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I think that the persons who talk about giving up the Colonies, without much investigating the subject, do not consider what would be the probable result with respect to a great number of those Colonies. It is easy to say that because the United States have formed a prosperous, civilized, and free community, and that because they are not only great customers for our goods, but also receive our emigrants, other Colonies might take the same course with equal advantage. But many of our Colonies would be wholly unable to do so from having but small means of preserving anything like independence or security amidst the savage races by which they are surrounded. * * * * If, as I firmly belief, it is our duty to maintain our great and valuable Colonial Empire, (cheers,) let us see that those principles are sound which we adopt in our Colonial administration; let us see that they are likely to conduce to the credit of this country and to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of our Colonies. ("Hear" and cheers.) With regard to our commercial policy, I have already said that the whole system of monopoly is swept away. What we have in future to provide for, is, that there shall be no duties of monopoly in favour of one nation, and against another, and that there shall be no duties so high as to be prohibitory against the produce and manufactures of this country. I think we have a right to ask this in return for the protection which we afford to the Colonies. I now come to the question as to the mode of governing our Colonies. I think that as a general rule, we cannot do better than to refer to those general maxims of policy by which our ancestors were guided upon this subject. It appears to me, that in providing that wherever Englishmen went they should enjoy English freedom, (hear, hear,) and have English institutions, (hear, hear,) they acted justly and wisely." [After reviewing the suggestions of the Association for Colonial Reform, (the policy of which body, he remarked, was dubious,) he explained what had already been done in reforming the institutions of the American Colonies, and giving them what they called responsible government—namely, that not only should there be a Legislative freely elected, but that instead of the custom of the Ministry being named by the Governor totally irrespective of the opinions of the Legislature, that they should be taken from that party in the Assembly which was supported by a majority. That plan was adopted. Lord Elgin saw that the Ministry he had found in office had narrow majorities in the Assembly—he proposed either that they should continue in office until there was some adverse vote, or that they should dissolve the Assembly. They preferred the latter course. The new Assembly which was returned gave a great majority to their adversaries, and Lord Elgin placed their adversaries in office.] "I do not think, therefore," continues Lord John Russel, "that it would be possible to carry out more fairly or more fully the principle of allowing the Province to manage its own affairs. I have, however, seen bitter complaints on this subject; and I have seen that some persons have even gone the length of proposing that, instead of remaining subject to Her Majesty, *the Province of Canada should be annexed to the United States. To that proposal, of course, the Crown could give nothing but a decided negative*, (loud cheers); and I trust, although such a suggestion has been made, that, from the characters of several of the gentlemen who are members of the association, it is not their intention to push their project of joining a neighbouring state to the ultimate result of endeavouring by force of arms to effect a separation from Great Britain; but that knowing the determined will of the Sovereign of this country, and of her advisers, not to permit that project to be carried into effect, they will acquiesce in the decision of the Crown. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I wonder, at the same time, that any persons who profess loyalty to the Sovereign, should have entertained a project which, if unfortunately any international difficulty occurred between this country and the United States of America, might have placed them in a position of raising their arms against British authority, and of fighting against the British flag. (Hear, hear.) Such, then, is the condition of Canada. If the present Ministry are sustained by popular opinion—and I believe the late elections that have taken place in the recess in Canada rather show that they will be—if they are sustained by public opinion and by the Assembly, they will remain in office; if, on the contrary, the opinion of the Province shall be adverse to them, the Governor General will take other advisers, and he will act strictly according to the rule that has been adopted here. (Hear, hear.) With respect, likewise, to Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, no very long time ago the Executive Council was the same body as the Legislative Council—and there was no separate Legislative Council—but a change has been made, and the Councillors have been chosen, if not from a particular party, in such a manner as to conciliate the opinion of the Province, and to command the support of a majority of the Legislature for Nova Scotia and for New-Brunswick." His Lordship then adverted to the South African Colonies, and announced, that the principle of representative government would be introduced into the colony at the Cape of Good Hope, where there would be two chambers—one an elective Legislative Council, chosen for ten years (but half to be elected at the expiration of five years), the other for five—something like the constitution of Belgium, where, instead of having an hereditary council, there is an elective council, which has a duration of eight years, but half being elected at the expiration of every four years. With respect to the Australian Colonies, the Bill he was about to introduce proposed that there should be but one council, two thirds of the members to be representatives of the people, the rest nominated by the Government, the Colonies to have the power of altering their constitution and adding another chamber; and the bill contained a provision for an assembly representing the different provinces, empowered to make laws binding upon all, and to regulate the prices of waste lands. With regard to both the American and Australian Colonies, the desire of the Government, he observed, was to introduce representative institutions—(hear, hear,)—to give full scope to the will of the people of those Colonies—(hear, hear)—and thereby to enable them to work their way to their own prosperity—(hear, hear)—far better than if they were controlled and regulated by any ordinances that went from this country. Lord John then touched upon New Zealand, and some of the West India Islands; and in regard to the salary of the Governor of Guiana—some £5000 a-year—said it was a question with the Colony whether they think or do not think it ought to be continued. The Government (he added) has said it is for them to dispose of that question: it is an expenditure from the funds of British Guiana, and it is for the representatives of that Colony, and not for the House of Commons, to prescribe the amount of that salary. After briefly noticing the charges made, or to be made, in other Colonies, Lord John turned to a question which he observed was of considerable importance as regards the Colonies, though not simply a Colonial question, namely, transportation, the future management of which had become a subject not without considerable difficulty. He commended the feeling of fear and apprehension recently exhibited by the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, that that Colony might be made a penal settlement, owing to some 300 convicts having been sent from Bermuda to that settlement. The unfortunate state of things at the Cape, he added, may now be considered at an end, as the ship has been ordered on to Van Dieman's Land. He then proposed to discuss another question of the greatest consequence connected with the Colonies, that of Emigration, which he thought was at present in a satisfactory state, preferring the voluntary system to a Government scheme. With regard to the emigration of labourers to the United States and British North America, his Lordship thought it was likely to continue for many years, as he did not consider that there would be speedily a time when there shall be no very great demands for labour in those countries. After referring to emigration to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, Lord John proceeded—"I have now stated the principal points, and, indeed, nearly the whole of the question of which I wished to put the House in possession with respect to Colonial Government. * * The whole result of what I have to say is, that in the first place whatever discontent—and, in some places, well-founded discontent it must be owned—has arisen from a transition, painful to the Colonies, from a system of monopoly, as regards the Colonies, to a system of free trade, we ought not to attempt to go back, in any respect, from that decision—(hear, hear)—but that you should trade with your Colonies on the principle that you were at liberty to obtain productions from other countries which may be produced there better or cheaper than in the Colonies, and that the Colonies should be at liberty to trade with all parts of the world in the manner which might seem to them most advantageous. (Hear, hear.) That, I say, must be a cardinal point in our policy. The next point, I think, is, that in conformity with the policy on which you have governed your British North American Colonies, you should, as far as possible, go on the principle of introducing and maintaining political freedom in all your Colonies. * * * As to the question of military force, I shall reserve the discussion of that to a future occasion. With respect to some of the Colonies, my noble friend the Secretary of State has stated, that he thinks the force now existing might be safely diminished. But I believe those Colonies will look to you for their defence in any foreign war, or against any foreign aggressor—(cheers)—and I think you are bound to give it to them—I think you are bound to maintain the means by which you will give them that assistance. (Renewed applause.) I believe not only that you may proceed on those principles without any danger for the present, but there may be questions arising hereafter which you may solve without any danger of such an unhappy conflict as that which took place with what are now the United States of America. (Hear, hear.) On looking back to the origin of that unhappy contest, I cannot but think that it was not a single error, or a single blunder, which got us into that contest, but a series of repeated errors and repeated blunders—of a policy asserted, and then retreated from—again asserted, and then concessions made when they were too late—(hear, hear)—and of obstinancy when it was unreasonable. I believe that it was by such a course we entered into the unhappy contest with what were at the beginning of it the loyal Provinces of North America. I trust we shall never again have to deplore such a contest. (Hear, hear.) I do anticipate with others, that some of the Colonies may so grow in population and wealth that they may say, "Our strength is sufficient to enable us to be independent of England—the link is now become onerous to us—the time is come when we think we can, in amity and alliance with England, maintain our independence." I do not think that that time is yet approaching. (Hear, hear.) But let us make them, as far as possible, fit to govern themselves—let us give them, as far as we can, the capacity of ruling their own affairs—let them increase in wealth and population, and whatever may happen, we of this great empire will have the consolation of saying, that we have contributed to the happiness of the world. [The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst great applause.]

Party Processions in Ireland.—On the same day, Sir William Somerville moved for leave to bring in a bill to restrain party processions in Ireland—which was granted.

Legislative Proceedings.—A good portion of the past week has been occupied by the Assembly, in the consideration of the Hon. Mr. Wilmot's bill relating to County and Parish officers, and great pains have been taken to render it as perfect as possible. The bill to explain and regulate the bequest of the late Mark Varlay, for establishing a free Day School in this City, passed the House on Thursday with only two dissenting voices—Mr. J. A Street and Dr. Wilson.

A number of important despatches have been submitted to the Legislature, relating to the Post Office, the Passengers' Act, the Canadian Boundary, the Vice Admiralty Court, Railways, Sales of Crown Lands, Bounties, and Municipal Organization and Finances.

The Post Office despatches relate to a provisional agreement with the American Postmaster General for establishing rates of postage, on letters to and from the United States and the British Colonies. It is proposed, that the American government shall charge a medium rate of 7½ cents, or 4½d currency, on all letters posted in the United States for these Colonies; and that such letters shall pay 3d. additional as British postage, which will take them throughout British America. In the same manner, letters posted in the Colonies, shall pay 3d. for the half-ounce to the American frontier, and thence go to any part of the Union, for an additional charge of 7½ cents only. To the proposed arrangements, the Executive Council of the Province have concurred unanimously; the Lieutenant Governor has advised Earl Grey of the concurrence, and requested that the proposal may be carried out at once, by warrant.

As to Passengers, Earl Grey communicates some information from the Emigration Officer at Cork, with the view of shewing the importance of not making the regulations as to Emigrant Ships more severe than absolutely necessary. With reference to this, we learn, that a bill is now before the Assembly, introduced by the Attorney General, repealing all the former Acts of the Province relating to Passengers, and establishing entirely new regulations. It is proposed by the new Act to reduce the present head-money to exactly one-half the rates lately exacted; and it is expected, that the bill will be so far advanced before the departure of the next English Mail, that its principal provisions may be notified at the chief emigration ports in England and Ireland.

With regard to the Canadian Boundary, Earl Grey says he cannot at present tender any advice to Her Majesty, not being in possession of the views of the Canadian government, and that he has again directed the attention of Lord Elgin to the subject. It is understood at Fredericton, that the Commissioners have recommended a line as a compromise between the two Colonies, and that the Executive of this Province, although protesting against such line, as not giving all to which we are justly entitled, yet assenting to it on grounds of public policy, with the view of ending existing difficulties, and checking the evils and abuses which exist on our Northern frontier.

The despatches relating to the Vice Admiralty Court are very voluminous. Earl Grey transmits a table of fees which have been established for the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec, and recommends the Legislature of this Province to take measures for rendering the same scale of fees applicable to the Vice Admiralty Court here. We have heard great complaints of the excessive fees now exacted in our Admiralty Court; they are said to be so exorbitant as almost to amount to a denial of justice, as no person will engage in a suit before that Court, who can possibly avoid it.

The next is an important despatch relative to the Halifax and Quebec Railway, dated 5th April last. Earl Grey regrets, that for the present at least, it has been found impracticable to overcome the difficulties which have stood in the way of every plan suggested to provide for the expense of a work of such magnitude. Earl Grey then says—"While I entirely concur in "your estimate of the extreme importance of "that work to the empire at large, as well as to "the North American Provinces; and while I "gladly acknowledge that the members of your "Council have shown a disposition to do all "that lies in them, to promote its accomplish-"ment; and have suggested a measure which "has much to recommend it for effecting the "object; still Her Majesty's Government have "reluctantly come to the conclusion, that in the "present circumstances of the country, they "would not be justified in applying to Parlia-"ment for the appropriation of so large a sum "for this Railway, as it has been estimated it "would cost."

"You will express to the Members of your Council, my strong sense of the judgment and ability they have displayed in the consideration of this important subject, although the measure they have suggested, has, unfortunately, been found open to objections which have proved insurmountable."

So far then, this truly great, and most important and useful undertaking may be considered as having been put at rest for the present, by Her Majesty's Government. Earl Grey concludes his despatch by saying, he should deeply regret that all hope was given up of carrying this Railway hereafter by other means; and trusts that at no distant period, the design may be taken up again, with a happier result.

It will be observed, that His Lordship compliments the Executive Council of this Province very highly, for the plan they proposed with regard to the construction of this Railway. The scheme which has received such high commendation, and which, with all due respect for the opinion of Earl Grey, we think ought to have been carried out, emanated, as we understand, from the Hon. J. R. Partelow, and was characterized by that gentleman's great financial ability, and sound practical views on Provincial questions.

There are two despatches, relative to the Acts passed last Session, for adjusting the claims of certain purchasers of Crown Lands, between 1832 and 1837, and for facilitating the sale and improvement of Crown Lands, and commuting debts due by Settlers for work on the public roads. Earl Grey states, that although these Acts have received the Royal assent, yet they are open to certain objections which he points out with a view to their being remedied.

The next despatch relates to Bounties, and is in reply to an address of the House, praying the reconsideration of certain instructions given to Sir Wm. Colebrooke, with regard to a proposed bounty on the cultivation of hemp. Earl Grey lays down certain principles, and says he cannot alter the instructions already given, or authorise the Governor to assent to any bounty bills, as such enactments would be prejudicial to the interests of the empire at large. This despatch involves so many important principles that we shall publish it in full.

Next in order is an extract of a despatch from Sir Edmund Head, to the Colonial Minister, dated 27th June last, relative to Municipal organization and the Finances of the Province. Earl Grey's reply is dated 23d July, and these two important and valuable papers we shall also publish in full. Earl Grey says, that a system of municipal organization, is most urgently needed in the Colony; he attributes the political prosperity of England to such institutions, which have in an equal degree promoted the advancement of the United States. With the view of facilitating the establishment of municipal bodies, His Lordship suggests, that in each County the receipts arising from lands and timber, should be placed at the disposal of the Municipal Council for such County, to be applied to objects of permanent improvement, such as opening roads, building bridges, and establishing Schools. The whole of the despatch appears to open a new light upon the Province, and to propose some most substantial measures for its improvement and permanent prosperity.

The last despatch is dated 8th February, 1850, and announces the Royal assent to an Act passed in 1844, for dividing the County of Carleton into two Counties, and establishing the new County of Victoria. Another County is therefore erected in the Province, which at the General Election this year, will return two additional Members to the Assembly. The County Town of Victoria is to be at the Grand Falls, and is called Colebrooke.

The printing of the report of Professor Johnston on the Agriculture of the Province, will be finished in a few days, it having been delayed for the concluding chapter, which has just been received from the Professor, who is at New-York. Mr. Perley's report on the Fisheries is in the press, and will be ready for delivery, about the same time as the other.

It will be seen from the foregoing review of the Despatches, and the public business generally, that the Executive have been most attentive to the interests of the Province during the past season, and that probably on no former occasion has so many subjects of engrossing interest been brought under the public notice, or such decided and efficient steps been taken toward advancing all the leading interests of New-Brunswick.

We learn, with much pleasure, that the Bill, empowering our Common Council to take £3000 of Water Company Stock, has passed both Houses, with an alteration which will allow stock to be taken to the extent of £4500 instead of £3000, should our civic authorities feel so disposed.

The Weather.—During the present week we have had pleasant winter weather. On Monday last there was a moderate snow storm, which improved the sleighing, after which we had clear cool weather till yesterday morning, the first of March, which commenced with a heavy South-East snow storm, followed for a short time by rain. This morning the weather is again clear and fine.

Mechanics' Institute.—On Monday evening last the Rev. Mr. Elder, of Fredericton, delivered a very able and interesting Lecture on "The *Utility of Science*; and the same gentleman will lecture again, next Monday evening, on "*The Dignity of Labour.*"

☞ All persons having Books belonging to the Library of the Mechanics' Institute, are requested to return them on Monday evening next.

Lower Cove Church for Sale.—We would direct the attention of capitalists to the advertisement in this day's paper, of the sale by auction of the Church and Lots in Lower Cove, owned by the Rev. Mr. Stavely's congregation. Such an opportunity may not be had for a long time of making a more profitable investment, as property in that quarter will eventually be very valuable.

California.—The ship *Java*, 418 tons, A. A. Coughlan, Master, cleared at the Custom House, on Thursday last, for California, with a cargo consisting of sixteen House Frames, with their necessary fixings of doors, windows, window sashes, &c., as also bricks, lime, grindstones, scows, shingles, laths, boots, and coals—valued, in all, at £1389. The cargo is shipped by John Wishart, Esq., of this city, and we trust will prove a profitable speculation.—We perceive, by California papers, that the average passage of seventeen vessels recently arrived at that place from Ports in the United States, was 195 days—the shortest being 154 days, and the longest 260 days.

The Steamers.—The *Maid of Erin* and *Admiral* have resumed their weekly trips on the line between this City and Boston. The former returned to this City on Thursday night, from her first trip to Eastport for the season, bringing us Boston papers of Tuesday. She now leaves here at *seven* o'clock, instead of eight, as formerly.

The American papers do not contain much of interest to our readers, if we except the excitement which the slavery question still causes in and out of Congress. We have no room for extracts this week.

The Steamer *Commodore* started this morning for Digby and Annapolis, on her first trip this spring.

Important Trial.—There has been a good deal of anxiety felt in this community during the past week for the issue of a trial between the Bank of British North America, as Plaintiff, and Henry Fisher, Jr., Esq., of this City, as defendant. Last evening the special jury gave a verdict for the defendant. John Ambrose Street, Esq., Q. C., conducted the plantiff's case, and the Hon. the Attorney General the defence. The principal point in the defence was usury, and never, perhaps, in any case, was the Counsel on both sides exhibited to more advantage than in the Court-Room yesterday. —*Head Quarters, Feb. 27.*

From the Carleton Sentinel, February 12.

Woodstock, New-Brunswick, Jan. 25.

To William Stevens, Esq.,

Sir,—We, the undersigned, Magistrates, Merchants, and others, inhabitants of the county of Carleton, have heard with much satisfaction that you have succeeded in securing the requisite facilities for the establishment of another Foundry for the manufacture of Iron; and that you are about to proceed to England, with a view to make arrangements for carrying on the work.

Considering the advantages that have already been derived by many persons in this county, from a similar undertaking, projected and carried on under your superintendence for some time past we think it proper to testify in this manner, our sense of the obligation, which we, as well as the people generally throughout the country owe to you, for the successful prosecution of a work, that has not only been the means of bringing our mineral wealth into the favourable notice of the public, but has materially benefitted the labouring classes, at a time when all other business in this Province was in a very depressed state.

With the causes which have led to your separation from the York and Carleton Mining Company, we have nothing to do, neither do we wish to express an opinion thereon; but the Shareholders in that Corporation will doubtless bear joint testimony with us, that they are indebted to your scientific knowledge and experience for many of the advantages, of which they now boast of the possession.

Influenced by a sense of the obligation of which we have already spoken, as well as by a respect for, and confidence in your integrity, which has not in any way been diminished or affected by the imputations, which are circulated as a justification for the course pursued towards you; we now tender to you our best wishes for your success in your proposed journey, and the expression of our earnest hope that your expectations therein may be fully realized.

Signed by the High Sheriff and Magistrates, and upwards of two hundred others.

[REPLY.]

To the Magistrates, Merchants and others, inhabitants of the County of Carleton.

Gentlemen,—In replying to your kind Address, language fails me to express the sense of gratitude I feel for your good wishes.

It affords me much pleasure to find that my past exertions are appreciated, and have in any way contributed to the benefit of others.

Often in the midst of difficulties and discouragements in endeavouring to bring out the mineral resources of this Province, I have been cheered with the hope, that although I might not derive much personal benefit, yet advantages must accrue to many.

With regard to my separation from the York and Carleton Mining Company, I can only say, that from the first moment of my acting as their Agent, to the time of my discharge, I served them honestly and faithfully, and to this time I am unconscious of having given any cause for the course they have pursued towards me.

They have circulated a report that I have withheld information obtained in England at their expense. This I positively deny. It is but too evident that covetousness has been the ruling cause for my dismissal.

The cruel and unmerited treatment received by me from them, was at first painfully felt; but a kind Providence has directed us to a valuable discovery of excellent Iron Ore, which we have secured under the great Seal of the Province. My self and son intend proceeding immediately to England for the purpose of introducing it to the notice of capitalists, and no exertion shall be wanting on our part to bring Iron Works into successful operation. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM STEVENS,

Woodstock, Jan. 25th, 1850.

To the Editors of the Courier:

Gentlemen,—We observe in the *Carleton Sentinel* of the 12th of February, a copy of an Address presented by the High Sheriff, part of the Magistrates, and others in the County of Carleton, to William Stevens, Esq. lauding him for his scientific knowledge, and desiring the Stockholders of the York and Carleton Mining Company to bear joint testimony with them, of their being indebted to the said Mr. Stevens for his scientific knowledge, experience, and the many advantages of which they now boast the possession.

We, the undersigned, beg most positively to say that we cannot concur with the statements contained in said Address, for the following reasons:—Mr. Stevens had no experience in erecting and arranging blast furnaces, and the machinery for the manufacture of pig or other iron, and he neither professed ability nor took upon himself the charge of machinery or furnaces connected therewith; we had mechanics in the Province and furnace-men from the United States who took that charge. Mr. Stevens' principal duties were, to see the materials collected, ore well selected and carefully weighed, the wood of a good quality, free from rot or crooks and measured correctly according to the standard, with the general management of the concern.

The Company are of opinion that the signers to the address are bound publicly to acknowledge that they arrived at a wrong conclusion respecting the Stockholders' opinion of Mr. Stevens' scientific knowledge; and that Mr. Stevens is not so ignorant as he pretends to be respecting the cause of his separation from the Company, as there were a number of charges preferred against him, which the Company has no wish to make public.

Mr. Stevens states that the Company circulated a report that he withheld information from them, obtained in England at their expense; and which, in his answer to the Address, he most positively denies. The following statement, extracted from the Company's book, and certified by their Secretary, "after Mr. S's return from England," will show whether true or false, and whether he did or did not withhold the *secret*, until after the Company received Mr. Mushet's letter, charging fifty guineas for assays, experiments, and the secret.

JAMES HARRIS, *President*,
THOMAS ALLAN, THOS. VAUGHAN,
ALLAN McLEAN, JOHN OWENS,
N. S. DEMILL.

"At a meeting of the Directors of the York and Carleton Mining Company, John Owens, Esq. in the Chair, 6th November, 1849. After some conversation between Mr. Stevens and the meeting, Mr. S. stated to the Company that he had received from Mr. Mushet a *secret* which would be of great value for producing a superior iron, and gave to the meeting a specimen of grey pig iron, smelted by Mr. Mushet from the Company's ore. The Chairman asked Mr. S. what the *secret* was; Mr. S. answered that the *secret* was given to himself, and he was not at liberty to give it to the Company. The Chairman persisted; and Mr. S. again refused.

"At a meeting held on the 15th November, Mr. Mushet's letter, addressed to the President, was laid before the Company, containing his charge for assays, experiments, and the secret: fifty guineas. Mr. Stevens, after some conversation, handed to the Chairman Mr. Mushet's letter, dated Coleford, 17th October, 1849, and addressed to him, and received by him in Liverpool, containing the *secret*."

The above is a true copy from the Minute Book.
JAMES L. DUNN.
Sworn before me, at St. John, N. B. }
this 1st day of March, 1850, }
ALEX. LOCKHART, *J. P.*

Captain Thomas Vaughan, and Mr. Samuel Holstead, of this City, came passengers in the Mail Steamer *America*, from Liverpool to Halifax, on Saturday last.

The Hon. E. B. Chandler, Lady, and Son, of Dorchester, were among the passengers by the Steamer *Maid of Erin*, on Thursday morning, *en route* for Boston; also Mr. John D. Purdy, of this City, who proceeds to Liverpool by the Mail Steamer *America*, from Boston, on Wednesday next.

William Parks, Esquire, of this City, from Savannah, came passenger in the Steamer *Maid of Erin*, from Eastport, on Thursday night.

☞ The Mail for England will close at the Post Office in this City on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock.

The Rev. John Irvine will preach in Saint Stephen's Hall, to-morrow forenoon—service to commence at 11 o'clock; and the Rev. Mr. Elder, from Fredericton, will preach in the evening—service at 6 o'clock.

Evidences of Christianity.

THE Second of the Course of Lectures on this subject, will be delivered by the Rev. Robt. Irvine, in his own Church, next Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Subject—*Christology, or Christ Jesus in the Old Testament.* By order of the Committee.

Saint John, March 2 1850.

Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity.—W. W. Eaton's *fourth* lecture will be delivered, *Deo volente*, to-morrow (Lord's day) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Christian Chapel.

Subject:—The truth *demonstrated* by Miracles. March 2.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, at McGarrigle's Hotel, in this City, by the Rev. R. Cooney, Mr. James P. F. McMulling, to Mrs. Eliza Jane Clements, both of Yarmouth, N. S.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Robert Beldon, to Miss Charlotte Giggey, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday, by the same, Mr. John Ratter, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, both of the Parish of Sussex, County of King's.

On Saturday, 2d February, by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Mr. Moses Jordan, of Studholm, to Miss Ednee Riley, of the same place.

On the 4th February, by the Rev. B. Sheridan, at the residence of the Bride's father, William Carvill, Esq., of this City, to Eliza Maria, only daughter of John Crasthwaite, Esquire, Wood-Park House, Kingstown, Ireland.

At Woodstock, on the 16th February, by the Rev. Thomas Todd, Mr. William R. Melvell, to Miss Charlotte Walton, both of Woodstock.

DIED.

On Monday morning, Mr. James Hannah, aged 46 years.

At Studholm, (King's County,) on the 15th February, after a long and painful illness, and in the hope of a glorious resurrection, Mr. Francis Emerson, aged 61 years, leaving a wife and relatives to mourn their bereavement.

At Detroit, United States, on the 8th February, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. William Bowes, formerly of this City.

At Granville, (N. S.) on the 20th Feb., after a short illness, of malignant fever, borne with pious resignation, Tamar, wife of Mr. Valentine Troop, aged 67 years.—She was a member of the Methodist Church for many years, and in her life exemplified the influence of vital religion.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

Wedensday—Schr. Sanop, Sawyer, Belfast, (Me.) 5 days—Thos. McHenry, hay and oats.

Thursday—Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

COASTWISE.

Sunday—Schr. Souvenir, Parker, Annapolis, cattle.
Harp, Pomeroy, Welchpool, codfish.
Only Daughter, Tait, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Night Hawk, Brown, Musquash, ballast.
Monday—Schr. Rachael, Parker, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Wednesday—Schr. Digby Packet, Tansh, Digby, fish.
Thursday—Schr. Spray, Balsam, St. Andrews, turnips.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Feb. 27—Ashley, Clark, Liverpool.
March 1—Dolphin, Holder, New-York.

CLEARED.

Feb. 26th—Schr. Emily, Wood, New-York, scantling—P. McRory.

27th—Schr. Hero, Flewelling, Eastport, brandy—G. Sutherland.

28th—Ship Java, Coughlan, San Francisco, assorted cargo—John Wishart; Barque Edward, Hughes, Liverpool, deals, &c.—Eastabrooks & Ring; Schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, lumber, fish, scrap iron, raisins, &c.—Master.

March 2d—Schr. Covenant, Brannen, New-York, scantling—C. M. Gove.

Spoken, Jan. 3d, in lat. 16 44 N., long. 33 12 W. brigt. Ellis, Califf, from St. John, for California, 19 days out. Brig Brothers, from P. E. Island, for California, was spoken, 50 days out, in lat. 3 N., long. 35 W.

At Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 5th, whale ship Athol, of this port, for London, with 2000 brls. black and about 200 do. sperm oil.

Schr. Charles, hence, at Halifax on Sunday last, in 40 hours.

Brigt. Victor, of this port, has been chartered to load at Cardenas for Cork and a market.—Brigt. Emily, for this port, was to sail from Matanzas on the 14th Feb.—Brig Charlotte, McMann, was at Guayama, (Porto Rico,) 1st Feb., waiting cargo for St. John.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, at New-York, 23d ult., 20 days from Cienfuegos, reports having sailed in company with brig Sarah, for St. John.

Arrived at Havanna, Feb. 5th, brig Pomona, Smith, St. John.—Off Oporto, Jan. 26th, brig Pilgrim, Payne, New-York.—At Alexandria, Feb. 17th, brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, St. John.—At Wilmington, 20th, barque Avon, Curry, Charleston.—At Philadelphia, 24th, brig Albert, Fitzgerald, St. John.—At Boston, 23d, schr. Venture, Whelpley, do.—At Salem, 23d, schr. Eliza Jane, do.

Cleared at Mobile, Feb. 16th, ship Mary Caroline, Delaney, Liverpool.—At Alexandria, 22d, brigt P. I. Nevius, Boddie, St. John.

(By Telegraph.)—Sailed from Philadelphia, Feb. 28th, ship Delta, Doane, St. John.—Arrived at Mobile, 23d, ship David Cannon, Perry, New-York.

Arrivals in Britain from St. John.—Jan. 26th—Czar, Smellie, at Dundee; Clare, Allan, at Dublin; 27th—Emerald, Fennell, at Bristol; 28th—Tippoo Saib, Feran, at Liverpool; 29th—Lesmahagow, Gaskin, at Grimsby; Feb. 4th—James, Blaikie, at Queenstown; Lady Sale, Parry, at Donegal; 5th—Viceroy, Kenny, and Moro Castle, Mosher, at Gravesend; 7th—Frederick, Smith, at Hull.

Put into Brest Roads, Feb. 1st, barque Wm. Glen Anderson, Webster, from St. John, for Cowes.

Barque George Canning, Keay, from London, for St. John, put into Plymouth 5th Feb.

Cleared at Hull, Feb. 1st, barque Oromocto, Crisp, St. John.—At Liverpool, 6th, brig Gleaner, Fuller, do. Loading at Liverpool, barques Olive, and Candace, for St. John; at London, barques Lisbon, and Faside, do.

Ship Kitty Cordes, Campbell, from Liverpool, for Mobile, put into Milford, 6th Feb., with foretopsail split, yard sprung, and main-topgallant yard carried away;—had been ashore at Dulas Bay, (Anglesea.)

Ardrossan, Jan. 30.—The Jessie, Isbister, of St. John, has completely repaired her damages, and is now taking on board a cargo to proceed on her original voyage to Boston.

Scattery Roads, Jan. 24.—Put back, the John Wishart, Saunders, from the Clyde, for Boston, out 44 days, with loss main yard, sails, &c., and part of cargo thrown overboard.

CAPTAIN E. R. WYMAN, late of the Barque *Caroline*, of Yarmouth, which was wrecked in consequence of being run down by the Barque *Corsair*, of Liverpool, (G. B.) on the 22d of last November in the Bristol Channel, by which he lost all his clothes, nautical instruments, money, &c., and was left destitute in a distant land—takes this means of thanking several St. John Captains of Vessels, for the liberality with which they supplied his wants when they found him in a state of destitution in Liverpool, England; to them he owes a debt of gratitude, and also to Captain Amos Crosby, of the Barque Princess, of Yarmouth, N. S.

Yarmouth, N. S., Feb. 23d, 1850.

St. Patrick's Society.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the above Society will be held at their Room, in the St. John Hotel, on Monday evening next, the 4th of March, at seven o'clock.

By order of the President.
March 2d. WM. PATTON, Sec'y.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 632 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, meets on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at their Masonic Lodge Room, Saint John Hotel.—*Regular Night.* March 2.

CARLETON UNION LODGE meets on Thursday Evening next, at seven o'clock, at the Masonic Hall in Carleton.—*Regular Night.* March 2.

To the Electors of King's Ward:

GENTLEMEN,—As the Annual Election for the Common Council is drawing near, I beg to announce my intention of offering for the situation of Alderman for King's Ward. Although this is the first instance in which I have sought the honor of being a public servant, I believe you all know me well enough to judge of my fitness for the situation. If, indeed, the office were a *political* one, I should think it right to declare my political sentiments, and tell you whether I am a Liberal or a Conservative; though, even then, I should not think a mere *name* of much importance. Because a man chooses to call himself a Liberal, it does not therefore follow that he is not a tyrant. A *true* Liberal is not one who is merely liberal of the rights of others, but one whose natural benevolence and love of justice make him wish to see those who are in authority dispensing *equal justice to all*; although he may not, at the same time, believe "too much love of change" the surest path to national prosperity. There is one sentiment, however, which I think it proper to avow on this occasion:—*whoever accepts a public situation, is thereby bound faithfully to discharge the duties of that situation.* He is the *servant* of the public, not their *master*; and if he will not discharge the duties, or will accept any other office or employment inconsistent with the efficient discharge of those duties, let him resign the situation. Public offices are established for the good of the people, and *their* interests are to be looked to, not those of the occupants of those offices. I may add, moreover, that it is the especial duty of those holding public situations to look after the interests of the poor, and to endeavour to promote peace and good-will among all classes. Whether these sentiments are tory or radical I will not undertake to say; but with these sentiments I intend to solicit your support at the coming election.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, J. H. HARTT.

St. John, March 2, 1850.

To the Electors of Queen's Ward:

GENTLEMEN,—On the first Tuesday in April I shall, at the request of a large number of Electors of the Ward, appear before you at the Hustings, as a Candidate for the office of Alderman.

In giving public notice of my intentions at this early day, I do so for the purpose of affording you a sufficiency of time to judge of my fitness for the office, and should you think my humble abilities such as will warrant you to give me your support and vote on that day, I can only promise to do all that I can for the benefit of the Ward, and the City generally.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

S. K FOSTER.

March 2.

CONCERT!

MR. R. S. BENNISON'S Juvenile Singing Class, will give a Concert in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on WEDNESDAY evening next, March 6th.

☞ Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 7½d. March 2

A Card.

DR. JOHN L. MURRAY, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, &c. in returning thanks to his friends in St. John for the liberal patronage received by him since his arrival in this City, would respectfully intimate that he may be consulted at his Office, East side of Germain-street, next to Mr. Tisdale's residence, between the hours of 9 and 11, a.m., and 4 and 7 p. m.—daily.

Dr. J. L. M. holds testimonials from some of the most eminent Professional men in England and Ireland, viz.: from Drs. Lawrence and Vincent, of St. Bartholomew's, London; Drs. Corrigan, Lynch, and O'Reilly, of Jervais-street Hospital, Dublin; and from Drs. Woodroffe, Bull, Harvey, Lloyd, and Tanner, of the Cork South Infirmary.

☞ *The Poor will get advice gratis, on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 11 to 1 o'clock.*
March 2.—3i

EDUCATION.

Mrs. C. E. Ratchford

BEGS to give Notice, that she intends opening a FEMALE SEMINARY, after the Christmas vacation, in the village of Amherst, for the instruction of young Ladies in the ordinary and higher branches of Education.

As Mrs. Ratchford will have the assistance of other ladies, highly qualified to impart the usual accomplishments, she offers her services to Parents and Guardians with the greatest confidence. It will, moreover, be a primary object to obviate those not unjust prejudices which prevail amongst Boarding Schools, by unremitting attention to the moral conduct of the pupils as well as to their social intercourse when out of School, in a word affording them the privileges of a well regulated home.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the Province, and in that respect possesses advantage over a town residence, especially for children of delicate constitutions. Excellent medical aid is always at hand, and the Institution is within a few minutes walk of four different places of Public Worship.

Terms for Board and Washing and instruction in the usual English Branches £30 per academical Year. Extra charges, Music, Piano or Spanish Guitar, three lessons per week, £2 per qr. or half-term. French, three lessons per week, £1 15s per qr. half-term. There will be two terms per year, viz., from 15th January to 12th June, and from 15th July to 15th December.

REFERENCE.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia }
The Hon. the Master of the Rolls } Halifax.
Thomas A. S. DeWolfe, Esq. }
Rev. A. Clarke, }
Rev. C. Tupper, } Amherst.
Rev. G. Townshend, }
Rev. C. Elliott, }
A. P. Ross, Esq. } Pictou.
Feb. 19.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers having determined to discontinue the Dry Goods business, will commence to SELL OFF their Stock of well-assorted Goods at REDUCED PRICES, from this date.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

N. B.—The Store occupied by Vaughans & Lockhart, to let from 1st May next. Apply to D. & T. VAUGHAN.

March 2.—4i. (Obs&Chron. 4i)

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will receive Tenders to contract for the following work, viz:

The driving of all the Saw Logs now being got out on the Lancaster Mill Estate, immediately on the opening of the rivers on the Estate. Forms of Tender can be had on application to Mr. Arthur J. Baker, (if by letter, to be pre-paid.)

Tenders will also be received for the repairs of Lancaster Mill. Raising and extending the Wharves, and the building and repairing the Dams on the waters of the Estate.

Also, for Sawing, per thousand: specifying the rate for one inch boards, two-inch plank, and deals and scantling, for the ensuing sawing season; or to work and take charge of the said Mill by the year, *i. e.* at a yearly salary.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. A. J. Baker, at the Mill (post-paid) who will afford all necessary information, &c. to parties wishing to Tender.

HENRY DRESSER & CO.
ARTHUR J. BAKER, *Agent,*
March 2. *Lancaster Mill, Musquash.*

GUNNISON'S EXPRESS.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER will be dispatched with Gunnison & Co's Express, on THURSDAY next, per *Maid of Erin*, to connect with the *Admiral*, at Eastport.

Small Packages and Parcels forwarded as usual to any part of the United States; also to San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton, California.

☞ Goods forwarded to Dye House, in Boston, and back to this City.

THOMAS HANFORD, *Agent, St. John,*
J. R. HALL, *Rail Road Exchange, Boston.*
March 2.

FAVOR'S EXPRESS.

FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS will leave per Steamer *Maid of Erin*, on Thursday morning, the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock.—Orders to purchase Goods, Notes and Bills for Collection, will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor. For further particulars apply to

L. H. WATERHOUSE, Agent,
Feb. 23.—3i *South M. Wharf.*

MONEY TO LOAN.

£150 WILL be LOANED for a term of years, on unencumbered Real Estate in the City. Apply to George Wheeler, Esquire, Barrister at Law. Mar. 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Accounts against the Estate of the late John O'Toole, of this City, Merchant Tailor, will render the same, duly attested, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment to

ELIZA O'TOOLE, Administratrix.
W. D. W. HUBBARD, Administrator.
with the Will annexed.
St. John, March 2.

UNION LODGE of Portland, No 780, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, will meet on Thursday next, the 7th March, at their Lodge Room, Mr. John McCready's, Portland, at 7, p. m.—*R. N.*
March 2.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE SALE OF THE

CHURCH and LOT

Owned by the Rev. Mr. Stavely's Con- and advertised to be sold yesterday, is p- (owing to the inclemency of the weath- WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 6th inst- o'clock, by G. A. Lockhart, Esq., A- The House is 51 x 37 feet, exclusive of Session House, both in excellent order.

There are two Lots 50 x 200 feet—f- block of 100x200 feet, to which an undisp- free of all encumbrance, will be given.

Terms—One fourth of the purchase to be paid on perfecting the Deeds, the b- five and ten years, with Interest, by B- Mortgage.

The above property may be seen on ap- to JOHN ARMSTR- JAMES AGNEW, Com-

March 2.

Agricultural Society's Premiu-

THE Directors of the St. John County A-tural Society have agreed upon the foll- Premium List for the year 1850:—

As the main object of the Society is to d- sound information, the Directors have conclu- give the Premiums in Agricultural Publicatio- this year.—Successful competitors in each will have their choice of the following Books:

First Premiums,
- Stephen's Book of the Farm,
- London Gardeners' Chronicle,
- Johnston's Report on New-Brun-
- Encyclopedia of British Agricu-
- Youatt, on the Horse,
- Bouissingault's Rural Economy,
- Mulder's Physiology.

Second Premiums,
- Colman's European Agriculture,
- Johnston's Lectures,
- Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry,
- North British Agriculturist,
- London's Gardening,
- Buel's Farmers' Instructor,
- Stewart's Stable Economy.

Third Premiums,
- Albany Cultivator,
- American Agriculturist,
- Canadian Agriculturist,
- Youatt's Cattle Doctor,
- Thomson on the Food of Anim-
- Bennett's American Poulterer.

The Premiums will be awarded as follows:

To the Farmer who shall have the best culti-ed field of Turnips, Carrots, Mangold Wurtzel, Parsnips—not less than half an acre of each.

To the Farmer who shall have the best field Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Beans, Pe- Flax, or Potatoes—not less than half an acre each.

To the Farmer who shall have the best assort-ment of Farming Implements.

To the Farmer who shall have the best arrang- Barns, Stables, and Root Cellar.

To the Farmer who shall have the best arrang-ments for making and saving Manure.

Names of competitors to be given in to the Presi-dent or Secretary, by 1st August, when the Judges will be appointed. Successful competitors to fur-nish a written statement of the mode of cultivation, or description of the improvement on which they obtain Premiums.

Premiums will be offered at the Annual Fair and Cattle Show, to be held on Thursday 10th October, 1850, to be awarded in such class as the Judges may decide.

Best Bull,—3 years old,
.. .. 2 do.
.. .. 1 do.
Best Cow, 3 or over.
Best Heifer, 2 years old.
.. .. 1 do.
Best Calf,
Best Colt, 3 do.
.. .. 2 do.
.. .. 1 do.
suitable for Agricultural purposes.
Best Ram,
Best Ewe,
Best pair of Lambs,
Best Boar,
Best Sow,
Best pair of Pigs,

Best firkin of Butter,
Best 10 lbs. Roll Butter,
Best whole Milk Cheese,
Best bushel of Wheat,
.. .. Barley,
.. .. Oats,
.. .. Beans,
.. .. Peas,
.. .. B'kwheat,
.. .. Rye,
Best 5 Swedish Turnips,
Best 5 Yellow do.
Best 5 Mangold Wurtzel,
Best 5 white Carrots,
Best 5 red do.
Best 5 Parsnips,
Best Bushel of Potatoes.

None but members of the Society who have paid their subscriptions before 1st October, will be al-lowed to compete for the above premiums.

For the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, the following premi-ums are offered for such articles, made for sale in quantities, *in any part of the Province*—a sample to be exhibited at the Show by the manufacturers.

For the best assortment (quality and price considered,) of Axes, Dung and Hay Forks, Hoes, Pickaxes, Spades, and Shovels, (all to be handled) —Five Pounds.

For the best assortment of Rakes, Scythe Sneathes, and Axe Handles, made by machine- and of suitable Wood—Five Pounds.

For the best Thrashing Mill and Horse Power,	Five Pounds.
For the best Churn,	£2 10 0
For the best Plough,	2 10 0
For the best Cultivator,	2 10 0
For the best Straw Cutter,	2 10 0
For the best Fanners,	2 10 0
For the best Seed Sower,	2 10 0

Premiums will not be awarded where the articles exhibited are not deemed worthy of them.

☞ The usual Rules at Fairs will be observed.

R. JARDINE, President.
D. B. Stevens, Secretary.
Saint John, March 2, 1850.

California Outfits

FOR Sale at the *Pantechnetheca*, corner of King and Cross-streets. March 2.

TO LET.

And Possession given 1st of May:

DOUBLOON COTTAGE, situated about a mile and a half from the City.

Apply to
March 2. G. P. PETERS.

TO LET.

From the first of May next—

PART of a new and beautiful COTTAGE, at the end of Union Street. Rent, very low. Further particulars on application to JOHN BOYD, London House.

March 2.—4i

TO LET,

Possession given on 1st May next:

THE HOUSE and Premises at present occupied by Mr. John Hutchinson, Charlotte Street. Apply to
March 2. PETER BESNARD.

TO LET,

A LOT, adjoining the Store of John Ward & Sons, on the South side of York Point Slip—well adapted for a Lumber Yard. Apply to R. F. HAZEN, or
March 2. DR. BOTSFORD.

Stores to Rent.

TO BE LET, from the 1st day of May next—Two STORES in Water-street, at present in the possession of Mr. Henry Hawkins, and Mr. Wm. Butler. Apply to the Trustees of
March 2. JOHN HAMMOND.

TO LET.

Two STORES situate on South Market Wharf, at present occupied by Messrs. Gilbert Bent and Levi H. Waterhouse.—Possession given on the 1st day of May next. Apply to the Subscriber. THOS. GILBERT.

Gagetown, March 2, 1850.

TO LET, from 1st May next:

The first Flat and Basement of the Subscriber's House in Horsfield-street, with woodhouse, stable and workshop attached. The Company's water is in the house. (Mar. 2.) L. W. DURANT.

TO RENT, from 1st May next:

APARTMENTS in the Subscriber's Dwelling House, corner of Duke and Charlotte-streets.
March 2. E. DURANT.

TO LET *for one year from the 1st May next:*

The Double Office, at present occupied by John M. Robinson, Esq., immediately over the Store of the Subscriber.
March 2. JOHN KINNEAR.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

AN OFFICE over the Subscriber's Store, Market Square.—Rent, £10 per annum.
March 2. JOHN ANDERSON.

TO LET—*for one or a term of years:*

A new Brick DWELLING HOUSE, pleasantly situated at the corner of Union and Crown-streets, containing twelve rooms, frost-proof cellar and store room, there is also a never-failing well of good water in the cellar, and a cistern for rain water in the basement story, together with coach-house, stable, woodhouse, and garden attached.—For particulars, apply to ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
March 2. *Dock Street.*

MIDIAN LODGE, No. 770, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, meets every second Tuesday evening in the month, at Perkins' Long Room, Kingston, King's County.
March 2.