The New-Brunswick Courier.

NEW SERIES. { VOLUME IX. NUMBER 44. } SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851. VOLUME XL. { NUMBER - - - - 48. WHOLE NUMBER, 2077 }

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK COURIER Is Published every *Saturday*, by HENRY CHUBB & Co. at their Office in Chubb's Brick Building, (nearly opposite the Commercial Bank,) Prince William-street, Saint John, New-Brunswick.

TERMS:—15s. per annum, (*half in advance.*)

PRINTING in general, executed at the shortest notice, on liberal terms.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1851. MARCH.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	High Water
30 Sunday	5 49	6 21	5 14m	10 42
31 Monday	5 47	6 22	5 38	11 12
1 Tuesday	5 45	6 23	6 23	11 47
2 Wednesday	5 43	6 24	7 26	0 2
3 Thursday	5 41	6 26	8 30	0 31
4 Friday	5 39	6 27	9 35	1 2
5 Saturday	5 37	6 28	10 41	1 34

New Moon 1st, 2h. 8m. afternoon—S. W.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

THOMAS E. MILLIDGE, Esquire, *President.*
Director next week, - - - - - *F. A. Wiggins, Esq.*
Discount Days—*Tuesdays* and *Fridays.*
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
☞ BILLS or NOTES for Discount must be left at the Bank before One o'clock on the days immediately preceding the Discount days.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, Esquire, *President.*
Director next week, - - - - *John M. Walker, Esq.*
Discount Days . . . TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
☞ BILLS or NOTES for Discount must be lodged before One o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

SAINT JOHN BRANCH.
F. W. WOOD, Esquire, *Manager.*
Directors:
HON. JOHN ROBERTSON, WM. H. STREET, Esq.
J. V. THURGAR, Esq.
Discount Days—*Wednesdays* and *Saturdays.*
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
*** NOTES and BILLS for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount days.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Marine Assurance Company.

Office open every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 3 o'clock.
F. A. WIGGINS, Esquire, *President.*
All applications for Insurance to be made in writing.

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN DUNCAN, Esquire, President.
Office (in the Commercial Bank Building) open from 10 to 3 o'clock
Applications for Insurance to be in writing.

Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER *President.*
J. W. LAWRENCE, ZEDEDEE RING, S. L. TILLEY, S. K. FOSTER, } *Directors.*
J. M. ROBINSON, Esquire, *Solicitor;*
ISAAC WOODWARD, Esquire, *Secretary.*
Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, North Market Wharf.

Central Fire Insurance Company, AT FREDERICTON.

B. WOLHAUPTER, Esquire, *President.*
HON. JOHN ROBERTSON, DANIEL J. McLAUGHLIN, Esq. } *Local Board, St. John.*
Agent—GEORGE THOMAS, South Market Wharf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold on Monday the fifth day of May next, at the Coffee House Corner, between the hours of twelve of the clock, noon, and five of the clock in the afternoon—

ALL the right, title, and interest of WILLIAM MACKAY, of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of Saint John, on the South side of Saint James' Street, and having a front thereon of forty feet, more or less; thence running back, Southerly, at right angles therefrom, preserving the same breadth, to the prolongation of the Northerly line of Britain Street—the same being part of the lot known and distinguished on the plan of the said City as lot number 1122. Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, adjoining Easterly on the said lot, 1122, heretofore conveyed by one Robert Ray and Martha, his wife, to the late John Thomson, deceased, and bounded as follows, that is to say—beginning at the North Eastern corner of the said lot, 1122, thence running East three feet nine inches, thence South one hundred feet, thence West three feet nine inches, thence North one hundred feet, to the place of beginning, together with the buildings and improvements thereon standing and being. And also, of, in and to all that other lot of land in said City, beginning at the West side of Prince William Street, at the North East angle of a lot lately belonging to one W. D. Faulke, thence running Northerly along said street 48½ feet, to the Southern boundary of lot on which the Victoria Steam Mill is erected, thence West along said boundary to low water mark, thence Northerly along low water mark to the North West angle of said W. D. Faulke's late lot, thence Easterly along said Faulke's line, to the place of beginning, being lot number 28, together with all buildings and improvements thereon.—The same having been taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, St. John, October 31, 1850.

To be sold, on Wednesday the twenty-eighth day of May next, at the Coffee House Corner, Market Square, in the City of Saint John, between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon, and five of the clock in the afternoon—

ALL the right, title, and interest of GEORGE COOPER, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Sydney Ward, in the said City of Saint John, and known and described on the Map or Plan of the said City by the number one thousand three hundred and fifty-three, [1353,] and containing forty feet front on Main-street, and extending back southwardly the same breadth one hundred feet, more or less; together with all and singular the buildings, erections, and improvements thereon being or thereunto belonging:—

Also—All the right, title, and interest of the said GEORGE COOPER, of, in, and to that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Queen's Ward, in the said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz —fronting West on Germain-street, and bounded on the North by the lot of land whereon stands Trinity Church; on the East by a lot of land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Hutchison; and on the South by part of lot No. 594, belonging to John F. Pawson, of London, England;—the same lot of land being fifty feet, more or less, fronting on Germain-street aforesaid, and extending backward to the said Andrew Hutchison's estate, forty feet, more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, erections, and improvements thereon being or thereunto belonging.

The same having been taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court against the said George Cooper.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, St. John, November 23, 1850.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the eighth day of July next, at the Coffee House Corner, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 of the clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the right, title and interest of CHARLES EAGLES, of, in and to all that lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Portland, in the County of St. John, consisting, first, of a piece or lot of Land heretofore demised and leased for the term of ten years, by William Hazen and James White, to one Samuel Lockwood, by Indenture of lease bearing date on or about the 30th day of April, 1795, and therein described and bounded as follows, that is to say: beginning at the North Western corner or angle of the house then owned and occupied by the said Samuel Lockwood; thence running by the magnet South eighty-five degrees East sixty feet; thence South five degrees West thirty feet; thence North eighty-five degrees West, until it meets the prolongation of the Western side or line of the said house; thence along the said prolongation and along the said Western side to the bounds first mentioned, together with a landing place in front or on the western side of the said house, thirty feet in width, measuring along the River St. John, excepting a road or street reserved, 20 feet in width between the said River and the said house, together with the land in rear of the same lot, bounded by a prolongation of the side lines thereof, and extending by estimation 100 feet, be the same more or less, to the face of the rock there situate; and secondly, of a lot or piece of land adjoining the said lot, contained and mentioned in the said Indenture of lease, on the Southern side thereof, and extending in front on the road or highway there, 30 feet, more or less, to the Southern side of a Store there erected by one Wm. Eagles, bounded Southerly by the said Southern side line of the said Store and the prolongation thereof Easterly, extending Easterly or in the rear of the said rock there situate, and there bounded by the course of the face of the said rock, and secondly Northerly by the said lot contained in the said Indenture of lease to the said Samuel Lockwood, and the addition thereto, hereinbefore described and mentioned, together with a landing place in front of the said second lot to the width thereof on the River St. John, together with the appurtenances thereunto in any wise belonging; the said above described premises being the same land and premises conveyed by the before mentioned William Eagles to the said Charles Eagles, by Deed of Conveyance duly executed, bearing date 30th of September, 1846, as by reference to the said Deed of Conveyance, now on the records of the said County of St. John, will more fully appear.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, January 3, 1851.

To be Sold on MONDAY, the fourth day of August next, at the Coffee House Corner, in the City of St. John, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 of the clock in the afternoon—

ALL the right, title and interest of ROBERT CRAWFORD, of, in and to that certain Lot of LAND, situate in the City of Saint John, in Sydney Ward, having a front on St. James' Street forty feet, and extending back Southerly the same width one hundred feet; the said Lot being known and distinguished on the Map or Plan of the said City, by the number 1141, together with the Buildings and improvements thereon standing and being.

The same having been taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Jan. 28th, 1851.

To be sold on Monday, the fourth day of August next, at the Court House in the City of Saint John, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five in the afternoon:—

ALL the right, title and interest of DANIEL L. DYKEMAN, of, in and to, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Carleton, on the Western side of the Harbour, known and distinguished on the Map or Plan of the Town Plot of Carleton, on file in the office of the Common Clerk of the City, as Lot No. 86, the said Lot having a front on Princess Street of fifty feet, and extending back 100 feet, preserving the same width.

The same having been taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, St. John, Jan. 31, 1851.

To be Sold on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August next, at the COFFEE-HOUSE Corner, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock afternoon,

ALL the right, title, and interest of GEORGE MORRISON, of, in, and to all, that certain Lot or Tract of LAND, situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Simonds, butted and bounded as follows to wit, beginning at a marked Birch Tree on the South bank of Emerson's Creek, at the North-West angle of Land granted to Dr. George Burns, thence running South 15 degrees East 12 chains, thence South 75 degrees West 19 chains, to a marked Spruce Tree at the South-East Corner of Land granted to William Smith, thence North 13 degrees 30 minutes West, crossing Emerson's Creek, 97 chains to a marked Spruce Tree, thence North 53 degrees East 19 chains, thence South 13 degrees 30 minutes East 90 chains to the South Bank of Emerson's Creek aforesaid, and thence following the course of the Creek to the place of beginning, containing 150 Acres more or less, together with the Buildings, &c.

The same having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 15, 1851.

To be sold on Wednesday, the twentieth day of August next, at the Coffee House Corner, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 of the clock in the afternoon—

ALL the right, title and interest of NATHAN GODSOE, of, in, and to three Lots of Land, situate in Leinster Street, in the City of St. John, known by the Numbers 471, 472, 473.—Together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon standing and being.

The same have been seized under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 15th, 1851.

To be Sold on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, at the Coffee-House Corner, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 o'clock afternoon,

ALL the right, title and interest of JOHN G. LEESON, of, in, and to all that lot, piece and parcel of Land, situate on the Northern side of Portland Street, in the Parish of Portland, as the same is now laid out, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, beginning at the Northern side of the said Street, at the South-Eastern Corner of a lot of Land, sold and conveyed to one John Welch, thence Easterly on the line of Portland Street thirty feet, thence Northerly on a line parallel with the East line of the said Welch's lot one hundred and ninety-five feet more or less to lands now or lately belonging to the estate of the late James White, Esq., thence Westerly on the line of the same land thirty feet to the said Welch's lot, thence Southerly on the line of the said lot to Portland street aforesaid at the place of beginning.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

CHAS. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, St. John, Feb. 22, 1851.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

SAINT JOHN, 19th, *October*, 1849.

THE NOTES of this Bank are redeemable in Canada, at par, by the City Bank, at MONTREAL, and its Branches and Agencies at
QUEBEC,
THREE RIVERS,
SHERBROOKE, and
STANSTEAD.

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

THOMAS MAIN, Commission Merchant and General Agent,

NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
January 5, 1850.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, now removing to New-York has appointed GEORGE CARVILL, Esq. of this City, his accredited Agent to arrange and settle all unsettled business.

THOMAS WALLACE.
St. John, October 22, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, late of Saint John, New-Brunswick, but more recently from Philadelphia, begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a general Commission and Agency business in this City, and hopes, from prompt attention to business entrusted to his care, and from the knowledge he has of the trade between here and Saint John, N.B., to merit a share of public patronage.

Vessels and their Cargoes consigned to him will also receive due attention.

Office No. 125, Broad-Street.
New-York, 21st Oct., 1850. J. PICKARD.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. ESTABROOKS & RING, N. S. DEMILL, J. & R. REED, A. S. PERKINS, } ST. JOHN, N. B.
Messrs. RICE & THAXTER, LADD & HALL, } BOSTON.
New-York.—Messrs. PETER I. NEVIUS & SONS.
Philadelphia.—Messrs. BUDD, & COMLY, (late Ridgeway & Budd), Messrs. GRANT & STONE.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS NISBET, deceased, are requested to present the same for payment; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT NISBET, JOHN DUNCAN, JAMES ROBERTSON, } *Executors.*
St. John, N. B. January 11, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, JOHN M. ROBINSON, } *Executors.*
Saint John, May 7, 1850.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. City and County of St. John. }

Surrogate Court, holden on the third day of March, A. D. 1851.

In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH SMITH THOMAS, late of Saint John, deceased:

WHEREAS JOSEPH SULIS, Executor, and MARY ANN THOMAS, Executrix of the said Estate, have filed the Account of their Administration of the said Estate; I do hereby cite all the Creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, to appear before me, ALFRED L. STREET, Esquire, Surrogate Judge of Probates in and for the City and County of Saint John aforesaid, at the Registrar's Office in the said City, on Monday, the seventh day of April next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, to attend the passing of the said account so filed as aforesaid.

ALFRED L. STREET,
Surrogate Judge of Probates.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. IN CHANCERY. }

Between Henry McCullough, Plaintiff, and John Brown, and Daniel Jordan, } Defendants.

TO be sold by Public Auction on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of April next, by the undersigned, at his Office in the City of St. John, between the hours of Eleven in the forenoon and Two in the afternoon, the following property, described in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of August, A. D. 1846, and made by and between the above named John Brown and Elizabeth his wife, of the one part and the above named Henry McCullough of the other part, as follows, that is to say—"All that certain piece or parcel of Land, situate on the Northwest side of the main road or highway commonly called the Post road, and at present in the occupation of John Napier, being in the Parish of Portland, County of St. John and Province of New-Brunswick, fronting on the Portage Cove, in the Kennebeckasis River, bounded Westerly by the Eastern boundary line of a lot of land, formerly sold by William Hazen and James White to one Phillip Vose, and lately in the possession of Samuel Whitney, Northerly by the said Cove and River, Easterly by the Western boundary line of land at present occupied by ——— Crawford, and said to be owned by R. F. Hazen and others, and Southerly by the main road or highway aforementioned until it meets the place of beginning, the same being a part of the Black Farm, so called, containing Ninety Acres, more or less, together with the Dwelling House, Barn, Outhouses, &c."—The whole to be sold in one lot.

Dated the twenty-fourth day of January, 1851.

J. M. ROBINSON,
Master in Chancery.

Terms and further particulars may be had on application to the Master, or to A. MACKENNA, Esq. Plaintiff's Solicitor.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. In Chancery. }

Between Benjamin Dockeril, Plaintiff, and Robert Crawford, Robert Kedey, William G. Lawton, Guilford Flewwelling, John Duncan, Jane Hammond, Charles Ward and Richard Beckford—Defendants.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, the first day of May next, between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon and two of the clock in the afternoon, by the undersigned, at his Office in the City of Saint John, the following property, described in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by the above named Robert Crawford and Mary his wife, to the above named Benjamin Dockerill, bearing date the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1839, as follows. viz—"All that certain piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in Sydney Ward, in the City aforesaid, and known on the plan of the same as the whole of Lot Number Twelve Hundred and Nineteen, being forty feet fronting on Britain Street, and extending Northerly one hundred feet; and also the Eastern half of Lot Number Eleven Hundred and Forty-one, fronting on Saint James' Street, and said half lot being in width Twenty feet and extending Southerly One Hundred feet, so as to join the aforesaid Lot No. 1219, together with all the rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging;"—The whole to be sold in one lot.

Dated the twenty-second day of January, 1851.

J. M. ROBINSON,
Master in Chancery.

Terms and further particulars may be had on application to the Master, or to Messrs. W. & G. RITCHIE, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. IN CHANCERY. }

Between MARIA G. FISHER, Administratrix, &c. } *Plaintiff*, and SOLOMON HERSEY, *Defendant.*

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on FRIDAY the 23d day of May next, between the hours of twelve o'clock at noon and two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of the undersigned, Master in Chancery, in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City of Saint John, (which Office will then be open to the public for the purpose of such sale)—pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in this case on the eleventh day of May last, and by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

All that certain Lot, Piece, or Parcel of LAND, situate, lying, and being in the City of Saint John, at present in the occupation of JOHN RITCHEY, and bounded and described as follows, viz.—To commence at a distance of 65 feet 2 inches from the North-East corner of the late David Fisher's Dwelling-House, Westerly by the line of North Street, thence, that is from the said place of beginning Westerly by the line of North Street as aforesaid, 27 feet 8 inches, to a division line or fence separating this Lot from a Lot of Land now or formerly owned by Jeremiah Gove, thence South 1 degree West 51 feet 2 inches, thence South 88 degrees East 16 feet 6 inches, thence South 1 degree West 18 feet 4 inches, thence South 88 degrees East 7 feet 7 inches, thence South 1 degree West 5 feet 4 inches, thence South 88 degrees East 13 feet 8 inches, thence North 1 degree East 32 feet 4 inches, thence North 1 degree East 42 feet 9 inches, or to the place of beginning, together with the Dwelling House, Buildings, Erections and Improvements thereon.

Terms of Sale made known on application at the aforesaid Office, or the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Given under my hand this Twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1851.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, Master.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Ætna Insurance Company Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the above Insurance Company, continues to issue Policies and Renewal Receipts for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Vessels and Cargoes while in Port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of insurable personal property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the city and vicinity, on which insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured. Applications in writing (post paid,) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation of the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctnes of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819—Capital, $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *surplus fund of* more than $25,000 has been set apart to meet occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium.—The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment of losses requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, AGENT.
St. John, N. B. July 21st, 1841.

M. JACOBY'S Celebrated Berlin Hair Wash,

For restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and softening the Hair.

For Sale by H. CHUBB & CO.
Sole Agents for New-Brunswick.
St. John, Aug. 3, 1850.

A BARGAIN.

26 BOXES of TOBACCO will be Sold very CHEAP, by the Subscriber, if applied for immediately.

Jan. 4. [News.] JOHN DOUGHERTY.

SHIP GILDING

OF all descriptions done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, at a great reduction from former prices, at the LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY, GERMAIN-STREET.

Figure Heads Painted and Gilt; Stern & Bow Boards Lettered in carved, gilt, and plain letters, &c. &c. &c. POTTER & CO.
Dec. 1. Germain-street.

IMPROVED FIRE PROOF SAFES,

Warranted free from Dampness or Mould.

THE undersigned continues to keep on hand and manufacture to order the above well-known Safes, at prices varying from 30 to 600 dollars. These Safes having already been subjected to the severest tests, abundant evidence can be produced of their complete security against the element of fire. They will be fitted with the ordinary "Lever Lock," which cannot be picked but by the most finished adepts in the art of Lock-picking; or with other and more costly locks, which, although they have been several years in use, HAVE HITHERTO RESISTED ALL ATTEMPTS TO OPEN THEM WITHOUT THE PROPER KEY, they being equally proof against gunpowder and gun-cotton. One of them is known to have resisted *four attempts* upon it with gunpowder, *without the slightest, injury to the lock whatever.* Purchasers can have the inside (or mahogany) case made in any desired form by sending their order.

Arrangements have also been made to furnish Banking Houses, Treasury, Insurance and Mercantile Offices with "YALE'S PATENT SINGLE and DUPLEX SAFETY BANK LOCKS," which have been introduced into more than 400 Banks, Treasury, Insurance and Mercantile Offices in the United States within the last two years, and having given entire satisfaction, are now in almost daily demand. More than 300 certificates, recommending the above, can be seen and read by calling at the Subscriber's Manufactory, to which place all orders should be addressed.

JOSEPH R. BRYANT,
No. 30 CAUSEWAY, corner of Lancaster-Strs.
BOSTON, Mass

N.B.—Orders for Bank Vaults, Machinery work, &c., &c., solicited, and promptly executed.
April 10, 1850. (y)

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.
The Annual Income exceeds £94,000 Sterling.
Division of Profits in 1841 *and* 1848.

IN 1841, the Company added a BONUS of £2 per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured, to all Policies of the *participating class*, from the time they were effected to 31st December, 1840; and from that date to 31st December, 1847, £2 5s. per cent. per Annum was added at the General Meeting on 6th July, 1848, without reference to the age of the Assured.

The plan of Distribution of Profits being different to that adopted by *some other* Companies, the following Table is submitted for the information of the *many* persons Assured by the Company in this Province, and of the Public in general:

Age.	Annual Premium per cent. paid by the Assured.	Bonus per cent. added to the Policy per Ann.	Bonus equal to the undermentioned per cent. on the Annual Premium.
15	£1 14 1	£2 5 0	£132 0 7
20	1 18 8	2 5 0	116 7 7
25	2 2 11	2 5 0	104 17 1
30	2 8 2	2 5 0	93 13 0
35	2 14 8	2 5 0	82 6 4
40	3 3 4	2 5 0	71 1 1
45	3 14 9	2 5 0	60 4 0
50	4 10 7	2 5 0	49 13 7
55	5 10 10	2 5 0	40 12 1
60	6 17 9	2 5 0	32 13 4

ELUCIDATION:—A person aged 45 years, and who paid an annual premium of £3 14s. 9d. per cent. received an annual Bonus equal to £60 4s. per cent. on the amount of premium paid. A person of 25 years, who paid an annual premium of £2 2s. 11d. per cent. received an Annual Bonus equal to £104 17s. 1d. per cent. on the premium. And a person of 15 years, who paid an annual premium of £1 14s. 1d. received an Annual Bonus equal to £132 0s. 7d. per cent. on the premium paid.

Notwithstanding these *unprecedented* divisions of Profits, the premiums are on the most moderate scale, AND ONLY ONE HALF NEED BE PAID FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS, when the Insurance is for Life.

The EXTRA heretofore charged for Passage from America to Europe, or from Europe to America, within the limits, by a recent vote of the Directors, has been RESCINDED. No extra charge made for Residence on this Continent North of 36 degrees North Latitude, and 50 and 85 degrees West Longitude.

Information as to rates of premium, forms of proposals, &c., and Pamphlets, furnished *gratis* by application to A. BALLOCH,
Agent for New-Brunswick.
☞ Agency, Prince William Street, St. John.
21st April, 1849.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established in 1820; *Incorporated by Act of Parliament.*

Capital, £600,000, Sterling.

TRUSTEES:
John Catley, Esquire,
John Cox, Esquire,
Sebastian G. Martinez, Esquire.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Robert Alexander, Bart.
Thomas Benson, Esq.
John Catley, Esq.
Rev. William Mallofield, A. M.
George Green, Esq.
Sebastian G. Martinez, Esq.
Archibald Fred. Paxton, Esq.
Denzil J. Thomson, Esq.
George H. Weatherhead, M. P.

Managing Director—Ebenezer Fernie, Esq.
Physician—Septimus Wray, M. D.
Auditors—Thomas Gorton, Esq.; Thomas Oak, Esquire, M. D.
Secretary—Mr. Francis F. Sanderson.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.

Advantages offered to Insurers:

THE SECURITY of a large realized and invested Capital; very low Premiums on the non participation scale (particularly on *Young Lives*); large Bonuses on the participation scale.

On Insurances for the whole of Life, one-half of the Premiums (if desired) permitted to remain unpaid for the first seven years, as a loan at Interest, and then to be paid, or to remain as a permanent loan, at the option of the Insurer.

Loans on Policies according to their value, after Three Premiums have been paid.

The Company's Policies purchased at their full value.

Premiums allowed to be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

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St. John, 28th Feb. 1850.

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Sept 2, 1843. A. BALLOCH, AGENT.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COURIER.

The subject of a change in the Constitution of the Province, by making the second Branch of the Legislature, hitherto appointed by the Crown, now to be elected by the people, is the order of the day for discussion in the Legislative Council on Monday next. The rapid changes that have been made, and have been called for in the Constitution of this Colony, is far greater than those holding extreme Democratic views in the House of Assembly ten years ago could possibly have imagined. It is not my present intention to offer any observations upon the introduction of, or carrying out what is called Responsible Government, or how far it is adapted to the Colonies, controlled as the Lieutenant Governor must be, by instructions from time to time from Her Majesty's Government, communicated through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by which the Lieutenant Governor must be guided; but simply upon the mode in which the future Members of the Legislative Council are to be elected. The Government in preparing that measure, are unable to call to their aid the experience of any of our Sister Colonies: the Assembly of Canada have so recently as June last rejected a Resolution asking for an Elective Legislative Council by a majority, if my memory serves me right, of 60. The House of Assembly in Nova-Scotia has also rejected it; but in the able Speech of Mr. Johnston, who introduced the sucject, (and who is one of the leading minds in British North America,) he has carefully avoided touching upon the details, by which such a measure is to be carried out. We can look to the United States, and see there a second Branch, or Senate, elected for all the States, some in one way, some in another, a Senate for the United States, but all elected in a different manner than the various Houses of Representatives; but there, also, we find what is not here, not only an elected President and Governors, but more—and what I consider the framers of the American Constitution saw was so essential to the safe working of Republican institutions—*a well defined and written Constitution, not for the general Government alone, but for each individual State in the Union, and within which, Congress and the State Legislatures must confine their Legislation, and their enactments may be questioned before the Judges of the Land, and ascertained that the respective Constitutions have not been violated.* Is there any Constitution for this Colony marked out and defined? The Royal Instructions impart obsolete shreds of despatches contradictory in themselves, unsuited for this Province, but adapted for New South Wales, or intended for some tropical Colony—and Lord John Russell's speech in the House of Commons, of 8th February, 1850, published in the Royal Gazette on March 6th, form the Constitution of this Province. By the Constitution made up in this way, we have the Representative of our Sovereign surrounded by an Executive Council,—the Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, hitherto virtually, *but now nominally*, and a House of Assembly elected by the people. The House of Assembly, during the Session of 1850, addressed Her Majesty to make the Legislative Council elective, no doubt with an anxious desire to improve the construction of that body, by making it more independent, and not merely reflecting the opinions of the Executive Government of the day. I do not wish to be understood as conveying any imputations upon the present Members of the Legislative Council; but such is at present the Constitution of the Colony, that if that branch of the Legislature did not concur in a measure which the Executive was desirous of carrying, the present Councillors, holding only during pleasure, might be dismissed, and a new creation made so as to give the Government a majority. Such, I believe, was the object the late House of Assembly had in view,—such I believe the object which Mr. Johnston, judging from his able speech in the House of Assembly in Nova-Scotia, is desirous of obtaining. The object of having two branches of the Legislature is to form a check upon undue, hasty and oppressive legislation. But if the two Branches are elected by the same class of electors, what difference will there be? and *here* I consider the Bill now before the Legislature is so glaringly defective. Several Counties are united for the purpose of forming Electoral Districts, the qualification of Councillors is fixed at £800—something more than double that at present required for a Member of the lower House. I need not, however, go beyond the bounds of the City of St. John, to ask what is there in the qualification, but a mere name. The electors for Councillors to be the same as for Members of the House of Assembly. Will there be then any difference between the two bodies? The same class of electors choose both; and as like produces like, so will there really no essential difference exist between the two Houses, if the elements of which they are composed are the same. Instead of making the qualification of the Members of the Elective Legislative Council, as contemplated by the Bill, I would increase it fully double the amount; and as for the electors, their qualification should at least be £200 of real Estate within the Electoral District—*and have a proper registry of voters.* Experience has shewn the bad effects of the present system;—and here I would observe that universal suffrage would really be better in the Country than the present qualification; the unscrupulous, dishonest man, without a freehold, votes, regardless of the oath, while his more honest fellow-subject, in a similar position, declines to follow the example. If the present Bill should become Law, I fear the evils which must necessarily flow from it. We might as well have but one Branch of the Legislature, and be spared the expense of the second, if there is to be no essential difference *but in name.* To avoid this result, the late House of Assembly had in view the establishment of a different class of electors than those for Members of the Assembly, as may be gathered by that portion of the address where they allude to the mode in which the Representative Peers of Ireland and Scotland are chosen, and in another paragraph, where they wish the details settled, "*in such a manner as will give effect to that principle consistently with our Institutions, and secure a Representation of the wealth, property, and intelligence of the Country in the aristocratic Branch of the Legislature, as is consistent with the happiness and Constitutional security*" of the people of the Province. Her Majesty's Government seem to be sensible of the difficulties which would present themselves by making the electors of the Legislative Council the same as those for Members of the House of Assembly, and therefore Earl Grey justly remarks—"*I think it right to express my trust, that none will be passed, the effect of which would be to establish such a franchise or mode of election, as to render the Legislative Council a mere second House of Assembly, and which would not maintain a substantial distinction of character between these two bodies.*"

Such being the views of the Assembly, when they sought for a change in the second branch of the Legislature, responded to by Her Majesty's Government, how can they be carried out, if the franchise for Legislative Councillors and Members of the House of Assembly be the same? Indeed, the dangers of making the elective franchise the same must be apparent to all. Already has the note been sounded in the House of Assembly for *annual elections, universal suffrage*, and *vote by ballot:* how long before these measures may be realized, no one looking at the past can safely predict. I trust no measure will pass unless with proper guards. The object of a division of Legislative labor, by having a Legislative Council and Assembly, must be manifest to every one acquainted with the British Constitution; and here I may call the attention of the reader to the sentiments of that late eminent American Jurist, Judge Story. In his commentaries on the American Constitution, he observes, "That all "Legislative powers are vested in a Congress of "the United States, consisting of a Senate and "House of Representatives. It may not be uninstructive to review some of the principal arguments by which this division of Legislative power is vindicated. The first and most important ground is, that it forms a great check upon undue, hasty, and oppressive legislation. Public bodies, like private persons, are occasionally under the dominion of strong passions and excitements, and are impatient, irritable, and impetuous. The habit of acting together produces a strong tendency to what is called 'l'esprit du corps.' Certain popular leaders often acquire an extraordinary ascendency over the body by their intrigues, their talents, their eloquence, or their cunning. Measures are often introduced in a hurry, and debated with little care, and examined with less caution. The very restlessness of many minds produces an utter impossibility of debating with much deliberation, when a measure has a plausible aspect, and enjoys a momentary favour. Nor is it unfrequent, especially in cases of this sort, to overlook well-founded objections to a measure, not only because the advocates of it have little desire to bring them in review, but because the opponents are often seduced into a credulous silence. A legislative body is not ordinarily apt to mistrust its own powers, and far less the temperate exercise of these powers. As it prescribes its own rules for its own deliberations, it easily releases them whenever any pressure is made for an immediate decision. If it feels no check but its own will, it rarely has the firmness to insist upon holding a question long enough under its view to see and mark it in all its bearings and relations in society. But it is not merely inconsiderate and rash legislation which is to be guarded against, in the ordinary course of things. There is a strong propensity in public bodies to accumulate power in their own hands, to widen the extent of their own influence, and to absorb within their own circle the means and the motives of patronage. If the whole legislative power is vested in a single body, there can be, practically, no restraint upon the fullest exercise of that power, and of any usurpation which it may seek to excuse or justify, either from necessity or a superior regard to the public good. With a view, therefore, to preserve the rights and liberties of the people against unjust encroachment, and to secure the equal benefits of a free constitution, it is of vital importance to interpose some check against the undue exercise of the legislative power, which, in every Government, is the predominating and almost irresistible power. The value, then, of a distribution of the legislative power between the two branches, each possessing a negative upon the other, is,—1st. It operates directly as a security against hasty, rash, and dangerous legislation, and allows errors and mistakes to be corrected before they have produced any public mischief. It interposes delay, and thus furnishes time for reflection, and for the successive deliberation of different bodies actuated by different motives, and organized upon different principles. 2d. It operates directly as a preventive to attempt to carry private, personal, and party objects, not counted with the common good, for it is far less easy to deceive, or corrupt, or persuade two bodies than it is one, *especially if the elements of which they are composed are essentially different.*"

Nothing further need be added to impress upon the people of this Province the necessity of preserving to the second branch of the Legislature its proper constitutional influence, and to act as a check to the House of Assembly. The address of the House of Assembly to Her Majesty upon this subject, further states, "*The extension of the principle of self-Government has so increased the power of the House of Assembly over the Legislative Council, in consequence of the appointments to seats in that House being virtually vested in the Executive Council, that the Legislative Council does not now retain the constitutional check which that branch is called upon to exercise according to the theory of our mixed form of Government.*"

The House of Assembly of 1850 admit, that the principle of self-Government has so increased their power as virtually to destroy the constitutional check of the second branch. With what consideration then should that measure be regarded which tends to restore the balance of our Constitution, and guard against the increased power of that body which has rendered the present measure necessary? I have already extended my communication longer than I intended, but the great importance which I attach to the re-modelling the second branch of the Legislature in such a manner as to conduce to the future well-being of the Province, is my apology.

A NATIVE.
"The Grange," 19th March, 1851.

No. 2. WOODEN RAILWAYS:

THE SIMPLICITY OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION—ECONOMY IN POINT OF COST, AND CONSEQUENT ADAPTATION TO THE SKILL AND MEANS OF THE PEOPLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I shall not trust to my own feeble language in this important enquiry, in attempting to describe the manner in which Wooden Railways are constructed, but will literally transcribe a portion of the proceedings of the British Association, alluded to in my last communication.

WOODEN RAILWAYS.—*British Association, September 28th*, 1844.—Mr. W. BRIDGES read the first paper at this section, which was "On Wooden Railways." He commenced by adverting to the fact that trunk lines of railway now extended southward to Brighton and Southampton, westward to Exeter, north-west to Birmingham and Liverpool, east and north-east to Norwich and Ipswich, while the City of York and the port of Hull, and all the towns on the direct north route, were left to find a circuitous approach to the metropolis. He however observed, that although occasion of surprise, this was hardly matter for regret, inasmuch as new science and new systems might now guarantee the construction of a railway from York to London, at a fourth or fifth of the cost necessary twelve years ago. Amongst these new systems, the most valuable was Mr. Prosser's proposed recurrence, with certain striking modifications, to the ancient wooden railway. These modifications were, 1st, the chemical transmutation of the fibres of the wood, into a more durable, hard, and impenetrable substance; the 2nd, the employment of a bevelled guide wheel, fixed at an oblique angle before and behind each carriage, as a substitute for the flange, which is the main cause of the wear and tear on the existing railways. By means of this guide wheel, the bearing and carriage wheels would be very flat, obviating all abrasion of the wood, as well as all liability to oscillation; and, under such circumstances, each wheel would act independently, as with the wheels of an ordinary carriage, and the carriage would be placed upon the ordinary carriage springs. Mr. Adams, the great coach-builder, was strongly impressed with the value of the proposed modification, and anticipated from the use of such carriages, that railway travelling might henceforth be rendered perfectly smooth and noiseless. The process (Paynization) by which the wood is chemically transmuted, is the injection of two salts, alkaline and metallic, which salts, by decomposition, produce an insoluble matter, permeating the timber and arresting and destroying the vegetable principle; so to speak, fossilizing the wood. It was to be noted that the wooden railway was not a novelty,—that Mr. Prosser's invention was undeniably a recurrence to the wisdom of our ancestors; but under such peculiar modifications, as made such recurrence eminently desirable as a means of obviating the inconvenience and expence of the present mode of railway construction. The first step in this the right direction, was the adoption of longitudinal sleepers on the Great Western Railway, and that experiment had been eminently successful; the Great Western, with all its wear and tear and other evils common to all iron railways, being the best railway yet constructed in Europe. The rails, then, or rather trams, are indurated by the process of Paynizing, and are laid down on the principle of the old tramroads, being let into wooden sleepers and secured thereon by wedges, forming one great frame of longitudinal and cross sleepers on the levelled surface of the ground. The tires of the wheels being perfectly flat, are kept in the even tenor of their way by two guide wheels, before and behind each carriage, fixed at an angle of 45 deg. to the horizontal line; two tires in their circumference, at right angles to one another, embrace the upper and inner edge of the tram. All the wheels being on separate axles, the inner and outer wheels adapt themselves with safety and facility to the sharpest curves. The great advantage of wood over iron, presuming its durability to be preserved, is the adherence of its surface, involving about double the tractive power of iron. Much fallacy existed on the subject, and this very adhesion was often alleged as a reason against the adoption of the proposed system. The objection was based on a confusion of friction with adhesion. The driving wheels of the engine are pressed to the rail by a certain weight, say that of the engine itself, and this pressure produces between the wheel and the rail a certain amount of adhesion. Upon an iron railway the weight is necessarily increased in an inordinate degree, to counterbalance, the want of adhesiveness of surface. If the engine were prevented from moving forwards by some immoveable obstacle, and were also powerful enough to overcome the adhesion, the wheels of the engine would revolve, although the carriage made no progress. If the obstacle were diminished, that it would give way before the adhesion were overcome, the engine advanced. The magnitude of the obstacle which can thus be removed is to be measured by the amount of adhesion; for, if the resistance be greater than that adhesion, the obstacle will not be removed. The total amount of resistance to progress in a railway is correctly represented by such an imaginary obstacle, and there is an amount of tram which an engine of a given weight will not draw, whatever its power; for its wheels will rather revolve than draw the train. This adhesion, and therefore source of tractive power, is with iron wheels on a wood surface double that on a surface of iron. In ascending a gradient the engine has not only to draw but to lift; if the adhesion or bite be small, the engine must be preposterously large to draw the train on the level portions of the line. Increase the bite or adhesion, and you may increase the steepness of the gradients, and diminish the weight of your carriages. Thus an immense saving may be made in cutting and embankments, as well as in the carrying establishment and in the locomotive power. A striking proof of the durability of Paynized wood was afforded in the fact that a train had been laid down at Messrs Dalton's wharf, at Vauxhall, on the 15th August, 1843, and the quantity of coals and other goods that had passed over it to the 1st May last was 37,000 tons, without producing any perceptible effect upon its surface. Prepared beech had recovered the deflexion of two thirds of an inch, resulting from a pressure of 140 tons upon the tire of a wheel, and on an experimental tramway the carriages had passed over a number of times (28,000), equal to a seven years' traffic on an ordinary railway, without obliterating the saw marks. Mr. Bridges submitted numerous calculations to exhibit the probable economy of the process, the result of which is, with respect to superstructure alone, that a double line might be laid down for £1700 per mile, instead of £3500 to £4000, the actual cost of iron rails. Mr. Vignoles had assumed that by taking gradients of 1 in 230, instead of 1 in 330 on the Irish south lines, the cost of railways in that country might be reduced from his first estimate of £13,000 to £10,000 per mile. A still wider range of choice, both as to gradients and curves, would be afforded by the adhesive principle of a wooden line advocated, and the probable whole cost of an Irish line, including earthworks, masonry, fencing, land, upperworks, carrying establishment, parliamentary expenses, and contingencies, would not exceed £6000; and by making out of Scotch fir instead of beech (and the greater porosity of the former timber renders it more susceptible of chemicable action), probably not £5000 per mile. As an important aid to the construction of wooden railways across the soft and boggy districts of Ireland, Mr. Bridges shortly adverted to the very simple and philosophical pile-sinking apparatus of Dr. Potts, which substitutes pneumatic power for manual labour and the "Monkey." Dr. Potts employs hollow tubes of iron or Paynized wood; the lower extremity is open, and to the upper extremity is affixed an air-tight cap, with a flexible tube of jointed metal or elastic hose, extending to a receiver, from which the air is extracted by suction. When the air within this tube is thus exhausted, the made or shingle flows into the tube, which then rapidly descends by its own weight and the pressure of the external atmosphere. Finally, the importance of the construction of economical railways in Ireland at this moment was held to be more important than any which legislation, either of a parliament, or a repeal convocation, or a federal congress, can possibly effect, by giving employment to the population, by developing the vast, yet hidden, resources of Ireland—by opening a market for her produce—by uniting her more closely with other countries—and by increasing the happiness and comforts of her inhabitants.

After Mr. Fairbairn, Dr. Scoresby, and other eminent men, had expressed their views:—On motion of the CHAIRMAN, the thanks of the section were voted to Mr. Bridges, for his excellent paper.

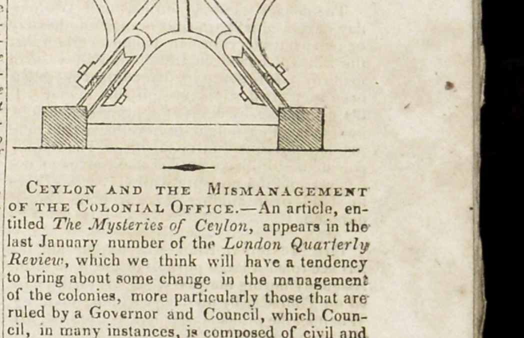
So far as the wooden part of the Railway is concerned—and it embraces nearly the whole superstructure—I am well advised, when expressing the belief, *that any man who can plan and make a good house frame, is perfectly qualified to construct a wooden railway.*

With regard to the fitness of wooden rails, so far as *wear* is concerned; I shall speak of their *lasting* properties hereafter. We have the testimony of Mr. Burstall, the eminent engineer,—"that in a piece of beech, laid down at Union Wharf, Millbank-street, August 15th, 1843, and taken up May 6th, 1845, the wear averaged but three-fifths of an inch, although it was laid in the angle of a curb, so that every wheel had a grinding as well as a rolling motion over it: and the daily traffic averaged 120 tons of goods, exclusive of empty carts and waggons, not weighed." As the wood becomes more compressed, however, it is quite likely that it would be subject to less wear, as is the case with the cogs of wooden wheels, &c.; but even taking the case of Mr. B. as a guide—then at the end of ten years, we find a reduction of material of less than two inches, from actual wear!

In my former article, I alluded to the cheapness of wooden rails, but accidentally omitted to quote, in favor of this element, the highly important testimony of Mr. Wilkinson, of New-Brunswick—that gentleman observes, in his Report on the line of the St. John and Shediac Railway, p. 12.—"The relative cost in New-Brunswick of wood and iron of equal transverse strength cannot be less than 30 to 1. At this rate the interest on the cost of iron, would renew the wood, at least once in every year."

In order that your readers may have a more clear conception of "Prosser's Guide Wheel," I have had the following engraving executed by Mr. James Venning, of this City, which presents a front view of this recent invention.

P. S.



CEYLON AND THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—An article, entitled *The Mysteries of Ceylon*, appears in the last January number of the *London Quarterly Review*, which we think will have a tendency to bring about some change in the management of the colonies, more particularly those that are ruled by a Governor and Council, which Council, in many instances, is composed of civil and military servants of the Crown, and dependant for their seats in some measure on the good will and favourable opinion of the Governor, who is thus invested with a very arbitrary and dangerous power, which might be used for very bad purposes, as have been clearly proved to have been so by the evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons in England in the case of Lord Torrington, the late Governor of Ceylon, and for the sake of humanity, we hope that neither he nor any other protege of Earl Grey will ever again be allowed to act in such a high handed manner in any of Her Majesty's dominions, as is recorded of him in the evidence alluded to. It appears that Lord Torrington commenced his unfortunate reign in Ceylon by imposing some direct taxes on the inhabitants, which were very unpopular, and eventually led to some disturbances which were made the groundwork of putting certain portions of the country under martial law, and carrying on such a system of hanging, shooting, flogging, transportation, and confiscation of property that almost exceed belief, as having occurred in any of Her Majesty's Colonies. To meet these grave charges made against the Governor by members of the House of Commons, certain papers were furnished from the Colonial office, consisting of Lord Torrington's self-laudatory despatches, Earl Grey's answers to them, and complimentary addresses and letters from the Viscount's adherents in the colony, the statements in which were completely upset by the evidence of the Chief Justice, the Queen's advocate of the Island, as well as the Lieutenant Colonel of the Ceylon Rifles, which established beyond a doubt the charges made against the Governor, both as to his unnecessary protraction of martial law, his illegal and sanguinary interference with its administration, and his violent and cruel conduct in the matter of the unhappy creatures who were executed. As the subject is again to be brought before Parliament, we believe Earl Grey's defence of such a man will prove as damaging to the Colonial Office as any thing that has occurred in modern times connected with it.

From what has already appeared in this case, it is clear that Earl Grey is guided entirely by the despatches of his Colonial Governors, and supports their policy through every thing. The danger of the system is apparent from what has happened in Ceylon, as correct statements were not furnished to the Colonial Office, but only one-sided ones, tending to praise the Governor himself, and the Colonial Secretary would not listen to anything else.

Lord Torrington immediately resigned his office after the exposures were made.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.—The sailors of Sunderland and North Shields are taking very decided, but not very wise, measures against the Mercantile Marine Bill. Several persons who have not fallen into the movement have been roughly handled by the sailors on strike and their female friends, who tarred and feathered the unfortunate delinquents most unmercifully. On Saturday a very large meeting was held under the presidency of the Mayor, but although conciliation was attempted, nothing in that direction succeeded with the sailors. The attitude assumed is so determined that it is feared much inconvenience may arise in consequence.

MAJOR WENTLEY BLACKALL, M. P. for Longford, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Dominica.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

THE TARIFF.—On Monday last, the House in Committee of Ways and Means, settled the Tariff for the current year with very few alterations. Canada Flour imported via the United States is to be duty free. Hoop, Iron, Printing Presses and Types, are placed among the exemptions. These were all the alterations made except the imposition of the same duty on candied brown sugar as is levied on crushed sugars.

THE FRANCHISE.—The greater part of Wednesday was occupied in disposing of Mr. Doyle's Bill on the Franchise: various motions were made on the subject. The division was in a full house—every member being present except Messrs. Howe and Huntington, and the principles of Universal Suffrage was affirmed after a division 24 to 24, by the casting vote of the chairman, all the Conservative side of the House voted for this extension, with Messrs. Killam, Bourneuf, and Homer.

The amendment which was carried, was moved by Mr. Fraser, and is as follows:—Th… every born or naturalized subject residing wit… this Province of twenty-one years of age, … henceforth be entitled to vote for any membe… members to be elected for the General Assem… for any County or Township in which he sha… have resided four years next preceding the elec… tion.

BOARD OF WORKS.—The Hon. Financia… Secretary introduced a Bill into the Assembly, on Tuesday, to establish a Board of Works. The object of the Bill is to consoli… the se… veral Departments or Establishm… the Light Houses, Sable Island a… ings Commissions. The Bo… consist of the Financial Se… persons, appointed by th… and hold office during pl… the Board extend to th… sons required in any … determining the am… the appointment of… The Superin… to time, to vis… cons, and Island… dition of these… offer suggestions… improvement th… is allowed to a… visions is ma… Houses and… other mat… the work… cable, be…