The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851.

THE BILL FOR AN ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The discussion of this Bill was commenced in the Legislative Council on Thursday last, when a very animated and interesting debate ensued, marked with more than usual ability. The Hon Mr. Chandler opened the debate with an able and masterly speech, in which he traced the progress of liberal principles in these Colonies for many years past, and displayed undoubted evidence of having watched the course of public events with a discriminating eye and mature judgment. He advocated the passage of the Bill, as being in accordance with the spirit of the age, from which the people of New-Brunswick drew their conceptions of what was necessary to meet their own increased intelligence and onward progress. The Hon Mr. Saunders replied with great eloquence and ability; he used some powerful arguments against the passing of the Bill, founded on his own legislative experience, and personal knowledge of the people of the Province, to a large majority of whom, he contended, this measure would not be acceptable. The Council sat until a late hour, the debate possessing uncommon interest, and drawing forth much latent talent, not hitherto supposed to exist in that branch of the legislature.

It was strongly urged, in the course of the debate, that there was no expression of opinion from the people, on a measure which so greatly affected their interests, as involving a fundamental change in the Constitution of the Colony; for, although the concession of the principle of an Elective Legislative Council had been propounded in His Excellency's speech, at the opening of the Legislature, yet, not a single petition from any part of the Province had been presented in its favour! It was also stated that the three Members of Assembly who were appointed to frame the Address to the Throne, praying this great change in the institutions of the country, (Messrs. Earle, Fisher, and End,) had, each and all, been rejected by their several constituencies, and were no longer members of the Legislature.

The debate stands adjourned until Wednesday next, and will probably occupy another day or two; but it is considered almost certain that the Bill will be rejected, although by a small majority. It is not to be denied, that there has been very great supineness in this matter. If the people really desire the proposed change public meetings ought to have been held, and petitions presented in its favour. The opponents of the Bill have availed themselves of this neglect, and the measure will, very likely, have to stand over another year for public consideration.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.—This important Bill has occupied a large portion of the time of the Assembly during the past week. It finally passed on Thursday by an overwhelming majority. When all the principal sections had passed, Mr. Hatheway moved, on Thursday afternoon, that the Bill should be postponed for three months, and found himself in a glorious minority of four! (Pickard, Gilbert, Earle, Hatheway).

Although the Bill has met the most determined opposition from some of the members in opposition to the Government—and although the most frivolous and captious objections were made, in order so to clog and alter its provisions that the Government might be forced to withdraw it—yet it finally passed without any material alteration from the Bill first presented to the Assembly, except in the mode of electing Parish Officers. It was contemplated, that these Officers should be chosen by the rate-payers in the manner prescribed by the Consolidated County and Parish Act, passed at the last Session of the Legislature; to this it was moved as an amendment, that they should be elected by ballot The Attorney-General, who had charge of the Bill throughout, and acted with great firmness but good temper, said that if it appeared to be the desire of the House, that the election of Parish Officers should be by ballot, he should offer no objection, although he could not himself vote for it, on the ground that it might embarrass him when the question of vote by ballot should be discussed, with reference to other and more important elections. A large majority of the House sustained the vote by ballot, as regards the election of Parish Officers, the Honorable Mr. Partelow voting for it; the amendment was instantly adopted, and made part of the Bill. We congratulate the country on the Government having, by firmness and perseverance, carried the Municipal Bill successfully through the Assembly, in the face of a constant opposition of extraordinary character, and urged in an unusual manner.

The public will not fail to appreciate highly the exertions made by the Executive to secure the passage of this useful Bill in the Assembly. In connection with the really admirable Railway Facility Bills, introduced by the Government, and now finally passed, it will be calculated to effect great and lasting good. Each of these truly important Bills, in various ways, and by different modes of action, will most materially accelerate the onward progress, and add to the general prosperity of New-Brunswick, throughout its entire length and breadth.

NOVA-SCOTIA AND THE RAILWAY.—The Facility Bill received the Governor's assent yesterday, after having passed the Lower House by a very large majority, and the Council unanimously. So now we may congratulate the country on the Great Railway being fairly launched. That it will go on prosperously to its final completion at no distant day, we never had a doubt, bringing with it a new and glorious era to the producers and the workers in the Province.

The sum required before the Company can be organised—one hundred thousand pounds—can, we understand, be calculated upon with certainty; and having thus shown our own faith in the enterprise, we can go with a good face into the market of the world, and ask the merchants and the travellers of Europe and America to assist us in completing the World's Highway.

But while we have been thus progressing, what have our neighbours in Nova-Scotia been about? Let it be recollected, that at the solemn Convention held at Portland, the people of Nova Scotia were fairly represented. Besides delegates appointed at public meetings held in almost every County, the Government, the Council and Assembly, had each their representatives. At that Convention—presided over alternately by the Governor of the State of Maine and the Mayor of Halifax, with the Attorney-Generals of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the Mayors of Fredericton, St. John, Bangor and Portland on the platform—it was unanimously resolved that the people of Maine, New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia should unite in one scheme to carry out the proposed Railway. After mature deliberation, a plan of action was agreed upon, and a Committee appointed to carry it out.

On this plan, the people of Maine and New-Brunswick have steadily and faithfully advanced, and all is now accomplished that was undertaken by the Committee. In Nova-Scotia on the other hand the Delegates seem to have forgotten their pledges—while there has been no lack of fervent appeals to Hercules, not one thing has been done towards building the Railway.

No one can now doubt that the Hon. Mr. Howe was informed at his first interview with Earl Grey, as he had been before told in writing, *that he could not get the money.* But notwithstanding, that Hon. Gentleman and his friends in Halifax have continued, week after week, to throw dust in the eyes of the very patient Bluenoses of Nova-Scotia, by announcing that the most glorious success had attended his mission. At one time he had been received very graciously, and had been requested to give his views on emigration! at another he had filled ever so many folios with a memorial that was to set the Atlantic on fire; at another he had made thrilli[illegible] speech to the Corporation of the vil[illegible] of [illegible]mpton. Again, the money would [illegible] for the *Quebec* Railway; an[illegible] Government would not give [illegible]rs would build whatever [illegible] (query, at what price?) [illegible] at Five per cent.; and [illegible] it announced by the [illegible] by Telegraph over [illegible] entirely suc[illegible] British Govern[illegible] to guarantee the [illegible] *Halifax and* [illegible], has taken up, [illegible]eal and Port[illegible] an act which [illegible] upon, giving [illegible] If the Stock [illegible]ucted over

Is it to be supposed that she would tie up her whole revenues and upset her whole past arrangements, for the construction of a Railway which is not only of minor importance compared with the vast network of railways already undertaken, but which is directly antagonistic to the route from Montreal to Portland, now nearly completed.

Now, really, in our own sober way of thinking, this is the most audacious attempt to humbug a people, that we have ever heard of. Succeeded in his mission, has he? Why, his mission was to get money for the European and North American Railway! If he has not got that, he has failed, and signally failed; for, how can the Halifax and Quebec Railway be built without the concurrence of New-Brunswick, through whose territory the greater portion of it passes?—and we now stand committed to the Halifax and Portland Railway, and will have no other.

But, no longer ago than last winter, our Legislature made a last appeal to the British Government for aid to build the Halifax and Quebec Railway. We were met by a cold and unsympathising refusal.

Being thus left to our own resources; being thrown to the ground, we got strength from the embrace, and, seeing in the projected Railway from Portland to Halifax, a scheme in which the Merchants of Europe and America were likely to feel an interest, and to assist, we, with the expressed assent and approval of the British Government, have thrown our heart, our energies, and our resources into that Railway, and that Railway we are determined to have. Even if the British Government should consent to revive the old Military Railroad, which is problematical—it is now too late. We are not children, to be tossed about at the beck of scheming politicians, from one project to another. We are not knaves and promise-breakers, to make a solemn pledge one day and forget it the next. The only Halifax and Quebec Railway that we will ever assist to build, and for which we have already pledged all our available resources, is the road via Saint John, Saint Andrews, and Woodstock, to Quebec. We do hope that Nova-Scotia will open her eyes to her folly, and *go to work.*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND CITY AFFAIRS.—We regret to see, by the printed debates, that his Honor the Speaker has changed his mind on a very important principle, connected with the subject of Municipal Corporations, a measure which has been loudly called for by many parts of the country, and which will be among the first means of training the people to govern themselves by giving them the exclusive right of electing their own local officers annually, and managing their own local affairs, thus saving the Provincial Government much time, trouble, and expense in legislating and appointing officers for particular districts, about the affairs of which it is absurd to expect that persons from other parts of the country can be so well informed as themselves. The ground on which the Hon. Gentleman now objects to the principle is that in the recent election of Parish officers at Portland, the rate-payers had been denied a voice, and the election had been controlled by a mere mob, who had no real interest in the matter. Now, although this may have been in some measure the case on the first occasion of that Parish electing its own officers, that is no valid reason why it should be so in future, and, instead of objecting to the principle *in toto*, the most reasonable way to remedy the matter would be to suggest and carry out such safeguards and checks as, under the circumstances, might be deemed advisable, such as requiring every person coming to the poll to record his vote, to produce either a certificate from the Collector of Taxes that he had paid up his taxes, or produce the receipt itself from the Collector. The difficulty would thus be easily avoided, and the parties who contributed towards the expenses of the Parish, and none others, would elect the officers. We trust that some such provision will be adopted in this City, as the present system is very loose and unsatisfactory, and by such a provision, the right of voting would be confined to those parties who had a real interest in the economical management of the public funds. And while on this subject, we may here again allude to the present system of electing the representatives to the House of Assembly, which is very defective and open to systematic fraud and injustice, besides giving rise to expensive scrutinies between contesting candidates. The objection generally urged to a Registry of Voters is the expense, but we are of opinion that a simple plan might be adopted by which the Registrars of Deeds throughout the Province might be required either to keep such Registry, they being in possession of the Books, which would show upon what property a man claims the right of voting, or to give such parties a certificate to the effect that he had a right to vote on such property. The expense could not be great, as a small annual sum might be allowed them in the one case, or a trifling fee paid for the certificate in the other case.

Another improvement ought to be introduced with regard to officers of Corporations, who should be required to make quarterly or half-yearly reports on their respective departments, and the duties attached thereto, in order that the public may be kept fully informed as to the nature and extent of these duties, and the remuneration connected therewith.

CITY REVENUES.—During the week, several sources of City Revenues for the ensuing year, commencing 1st April, were put at public sale by Mr. Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer, and found purchasers among our citizens at prices which shew the confidence entertained in the community of the general improvement in business.

The gross revenue of the Ferry Steamers, which last year amounted to £1821 10s. 8d., and in 1849, to £1852 5s., was purchased, by Mr. John McSweeney, for £2010.

The Butchers' Stalls in the City Market House, Market Square, were last year rented for £69 7s. 8d.; this year they will bring the City £286 5s.—and at present there are still three Stalls to be rented. Those that were bid off were put up at upset prices varying from £25 to £5, which were advanced upon, and in some instances nearly doubled.

We subjoin a statement of the amounts which the undermentioned sources of revenue brought the past and present year,—shewing an aggregate gain in 1851 of £193.

	—1851—	—1850—
Wharfage and Slippage, Market Slip,	£516 0	£489 0
Do. at the Breakwater,	211 0	193 0
Do. at Rodney Wharf,	77 0	30 0
Do. S. side Rodney Slip,	– –	36 0
Slippage at Union-street Slip,	8 0	8 10
Do. at Lower Cove Slips,	51 0	63 0
Do. at North Slip,	24 10	11 0
Do. at Carleton,	2 0	1 0
Weighing Machine, Union-st.	140 0	90 0
Do. North Slip,	40 10	50 0
Do. Sidney Ward,	4 10	2 0
Do. Carleton,	1 0	2 0
The Anchorage,	481 0	412 0
	£1568 10	£1375 10

We understand that the Ship *Warwick* would sail from Charante, France, on the 13th March, for this port, with a cargo of Brandies, Champagne, Claret, &c.

TRADE RETURNS.—In a former number, we gave the number and tonnage of the foreign vessels that carried cargoes during last year from this Port and its Out Bays, to Great Britain. We now give the number of foreign vessels that arrived from all parts at this Port and its Out Bays, during the same period, viz., 191 vessels, 50,145 tons; of these, 157 arrived at this Port, and 34 at the Out Stations on the North Shore, &c. The number of vessels, British and Foreign that arrived in our harbour last year from other countries, was 1695—260,429 tons; and at the Out Stations of this Port, 612 vessels, 103,500 tons.

MORE FREE PORTS.—The port of Hillsborough, in Albert County, has been opened as a free port for foreign trade, and vessels can now go there with cargoes from the United States, or clear from there with cargoes for a foreign country. Mr. William Wallace has been appointed by the Provincial Government, Deputy Treasurer and Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at that station. We learn also that the Port of Monkton, in Westmorland County, commonly known as the *Bend*, will shortly be opened as a free port, when Mr. Amasa Weldon will probable be appointed Deputy Treasurer and Controller of Customs, &c. These increased facilities to trade have now become necessary, in order that every accommodation may be given to the Importers and Exporters of merchandize at the out stations.

DESPATCH.—The American Steamer *Admiral*, from Boston and Eastport, arrived here yesterday morning, at half-past five o'clock, with upwards of 40 passengers, and cargo to the bulk of about 1800 barrels. She left again for the same places at 10 o'clock the same morning, with a numerous complement of passengers, and about 500 barrels bulk of freight—thus unloading and loading about 2300 barrels bulk in four hours and a half. Her inward cargo consisted of upwards of 450 barrels of Flour, Pork, Tallow, and other heavy goods; 185 bundles Chairs, besides a number of packages of sundry descriptions of merchandize. Her outward cargo consisted of Potatoes, Rags, and Horns. The heavy freight inwards is, no doubt, owing to the change which will take place in the Tariff on Tuesday next. On leaving Boston, the Admiral was crowded with passengers, part of whom landed at the intermediate parts.

We understand that an order has been received by the Province Treasurer, to receive entries until seven o'clock on the 31st of March, in order to accommodate importers.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Paterson lectured at the Hall of the Institute on Monday evening last, on which occasion the attendance was not so numerous as usual, the weather being unfavourable, and the subject not having been duly announced. The Doctor gave a very interesting lecture on *Heat*, which embraced much information connected with its qualities and effects. Towards the conclusion of the lecture, which occupied nearly two hours, a number of experiments of a very successful nature were made, tending to illustrate the subject.

Dr. Paterson will Lecture again next Monday evening. subject—*Mechanical Properties of Air*, with experiments.

We have received a communication from *A Citizen*, complaining of the noise made on stormy nights, by the weather-cock on the flag-staff erected at the new Engine House in Queen Street; but, as we have been informed by the Captain of the Company, that the annoyance will be immediately removed or remedied, we do not consider it necessary to publish the letter at present.

We have received from Messrs. Scott & Co. of New-York, through their agents in this City, Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan, the American reprint of the *North British Quarterly Review*, for last month, which contains a large quantity of interesting reading matter. The contents are as follows:—British and Continental Ethics and Christianity; Rome and the Italian Revolution; Philip Doddridge; Literature and the Labour Question; Neander; Gold Mines; Remains of Arthur H. Hallans; the Social Position of Women; Sir Charles Lyall's Travels in North America. To the latter of these articles we would direct the attention of subscribers and others, as it contains much useful information relating to the continent on which we live.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Fetridge, of Boston, of the Philadelphia Magazines for the coming month. They contain beautiful prints of the Fashions, and are for sale at our Book Store.

MR. HOWE'S MISSION.—It was announced on Thursday, by telegraph, on the authority of the Halifax *Sun*, that Mr. Howe's mission had been entirely successful—the British Government having consented to guarantee the whole amount to build the Railroad to Quebec and Montreal at 3½ per cent.

We have since been informed, upon good authority, that the proposition of the British Ministry is, to submit the measure to Parliament, on the several Colonies interested in the Railway, pledging the whole of their Revenues, (over and above what is already required to meet their Civil Lists,) for payment of the amount so guaranteed! Such a proposition, we feel confident, will not be acquiesced in by New-Brunswick, and we expect the Legislature will give unmistakeable expression to public feeling on the subject without loss of time.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

We have not room this week to give details of all the Legislative proceedings since our last, and have therefore given place to the letter of a correspondent who has undertaken to note proceedings and appearances at Head Quarters.

In addition to the Railway Facility Bills, His Excellency yesterday gave his assent to the Revenue Bill and ten other bills, which had passed both Houses.

On Saturday last Mr. Ritchie gave notice that he would on Wednesday then next, move the House into Committee of the whole on the State of the Province; and that the resolution he had to offer, impugning the conduct of the Government would be laid on the table of the House on Monday or Tuesday. On Wednesday, however, Mr. R. informed the House, that in consequence of the absence of Mr. Wilmot, he had not prepared the resolutions he intended to offer when in Committee of the whole on the state of the Province, and as he intended to lay those resolutions on the table for a day or two, that hon. members might not be taken by surprise, he was not prepared to move the House into Committe on the subject on that day.

On Thursday, Mr. Ritchie presented the petition recently forwarded from the Grand Jury in this City, praying that Grand Juries may be allowed to elect their Foremen.

The Committee of Accounts presented a report, recommending a grant of £1850 to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Yesterday, the House was engaged in Committee of Supply. A number of grants were passed. Among them, £35 for improving Dark Harbour, Grand Manan. A grant of £100 was made to the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute; but a grant to the Institute at Miramichi having been lost, Mr. Ritchie said that he would not propose one for the St. John Institute.

The Committee, to whom the subject of the unpaid Penitentiary debentures was referred, submitted their report, which was against the Province paying them, but recommending a grant to pay the interest due, which is considerable.

[FROM A FREDERICTON CORRESPONDENT.]

The House has been occupied, during the present week, with the Municipal Bill, which is opposed in every stage by the opposition. An important amendment was introduced by Mr. Ritchie on Tuesday, which extended the Incorporation to Parishes. This seems more consonant with what the Bill should be, but it was rejected, principally on account of the unfortunate way in which it was introduced. This is to be regretted, but the Attorney-General does not seem to be *au fait* at reform measures, and the opposition is conducted so factiously, that many moderate men, who want to see business done, are disgusted. The House seems to be disorganised, and hence the present safety of the Government. If the old liberal leaders were now at the head of the opposition, the Government would not stand an hour, but their places are not supplied. Perhaps Needham may now be safely written down as the most dangerous and powerful man in opposition. Ritchie's course has not demonstrated talents for leadership, and the conviction of his incompetency is rapidly gaining ground, and is, of course, taken advantage of by the present Government. Gray is gentlemanly, and commands respect. Johnson is a man of fair talents, but he has the same faults as Ritchie, and unless careful, will also lose *caste*.

But the main end of legislation seems lost sight of, and a great deal of the time of the House is occupied with unnecessary and unseemly discussions. On Wednesday, Mr. Johnson moved a clause changing the present mode of voting to the vote by Ballot, and this is now one of the Sections of the Municipal Bill. There was a good deal of angry discussion while this principle was debated, and quite a *scene* occurred. Mr. Barberie animadverted on some remarks made by Mr. Needham, who retorted; threats of personal satisfaction were exchanged; at the same time a little *by-play* was enacted by Messrs. Ritchie and Scoullar, who *looked* daggers at each other, and *spoke* nearly as sharply. The Members got excited—the Chairman called order—the little Alderman, however, only spoke the louder—but in a few minutes the belligerents ceased talking, and things went on smoothly until another firebrand was thrown amongst them by the new member for Carleton, Mr. English. This gentleman alluded, in plain terms, to the bribery and corruption which had been practised at the elections, and said that any man could buy his way into the Assembly. This brought several members on their legs. Messrs. Barberie and Montgomery vindicated Restigouche from such a charge; Mr. Hayward, Sunbury; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Macpherson, York: the latter gentleman declared that he had not bought his votes. There was a good deal of laughter round the board, at this, but Mr. Macpherson persisted that York was pure. Finally, Mr. English got up and replied, and stated that he had a petition numerously signed, from Carleton, stating that there had been bribery and corruption *there*, and that he had a similar petition signed by a large number of respectable Freeholders in York. So ended this part of the discussion.

If gentlemen are serious in desiring purity of Elections, they will at once introduce a measure to provide for a Registration of Votes, and vote by ballot, which will go a good way to accomplish this most necessary object. Scrutinies likewise will be prevented, and they are expensive, both to the parties immediately concerned, and to the public. There are now no less than three to be settled—one from Charlotte—one from Westmorland—and one from York.

The House should go into the question of Salaries. Why have they not done so? They have passed a Bill which will raise an enormous revenue—at least a third beyond what the Province needs, if judiciously expended—and have left the great question of Retrenchment untouched! Why is this? But let not your readers suppose that this *Reform* House has been recreant to its *own* claims for compensation. They have taken good care to insure themselves fifteen shillings per diem for their *important* and *valuable* services, *i. e.* for wrangling, and disputing, and abusing the Government and one another! The House has now been in Session about fifty days, and, since this was a Province, there never was so small an amount done in the same space of time.

After all, Mr. Secretary Partelow is the best general among them, although he says but little. He has let the Protectionists in the opposition outwit themselves, for by giving them their own way in constructing a Revenue Bill, they have unwittingly passed it for four years! so that the Government is protected from any extreme responsibility, in the event of a crisis. The Revenue is secure; the Civil List Bill and other Bills provide for most of the Salaries; no opposition, therefore, could venture to stop the other necessary expenditures for Roads, &c. Mr. Partelow also seems to be generally on friendly terms with the House, and although seriously weakened by the loss of many old friends, as he does the duties of his office well, cannot very easily be put down.

The Municipal Bill finally passed the House on Thursday afternoon—a Bill which might have been much improved, had the opposition dealt judiciously with it—but while a portion of your press seem determined to withold the real errors and ineffectiveness of some of these men, the country will be kept in ignorance of their mismanagement.

The Railway Bills have been assented to. In getting these Bills through the Assembly, the opposition *for once* joined the Government. Mr. Gray, especially, spoke effectively; Messrs. Wilmot and Ritchie also assisted; Mr. Needham went the whole figure on this occasion, and gave invaluable assistance to the last Bill.

On Thursday, the Legislative Council went into Committee on the Bill to make that body elective. I understand that several able speeches were made, which will doubtless be reported. The Hon. Messrs. Chandler, Kinnear, and Connell, advocated the Bill; the Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Saunders, Harrison, and Hatch opposed it *in toto*. I do not know what all the arguments were.

This Bill, your readers know, is based on an answer lately received from Earl Grey to an address of our Assembly last year, drawn by the Hon. Mr. Fisher, although the original mover of the address was Dr. Earle. Messrs. Chandler and Robertson spoke in high terms of the address, as an admirably written document, and the latter gentleman said, that nothing equal to it, in this respect, had been placed on the journals for the last twenty years. But I think a liberal may seriously doubt whether the change in our constitution, which it contemplates, is not one which will destroy the working of Responsible Government, and whether the Hon. Gentleman who wrote the address, which affirms the principle of an Elective Peerage to be "British," may not find, when again connected with political life, that he has assisted to erect an OLIGARCHY in the shape of a second chamber, which will obstruct the operation of the very principles of which he has been the able and conscientious advocate for so many years.

The Council reported progress upon this Bill, and its further discussion is to be assumed on Wednesday. This day (Friday) the Assembly has been in Supply, but every grant leads to a lengthy debate, and consequently not much has been done. A countryman who had been several days overlooking the business, expecting to see matters done up in a new style, went out of the Gallery, saying, "This *is* a great House entirely! M.

Fredericton, 28th March, 1851.

By Telegraph.

Fredericton, March 29th.—12 o'clock.

The Executive Council is sitting, for the appointment of Sheriffs and Supervisors.

The Bill to secure to married women property held in their own right has just passed the House. Legislative Council not sitting.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The American Steamer *Arctic*, with the English Mail of the 8th instant, arrived at New-York on Sunday last; and the Cunard Steamer *Canada*, with the Mail of the 15th, reached Halifax on Thursday morning at one o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 15th. The Canada brought seventy-eight passengers, among whom were Messrs. J. Hastings and Son, J. Duncan, Adams, Gordon, Ferguson, Craig and Sime, for this City.

The commercial intelligence is not of much importance.—Cotton had declined ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb., and trade in Manchester and the other manufacturing districts was reported dull.

A want of animation is still experienced in the markets for Foreign and Colonial produce. Nevertheless the various departments of trade keep steady, and although the public mind is not altogether satisfied with the precarious state of the Government, a fair quantity of business is going forward.

A somewhat firmer feeling pervades the grain trade, although very little business has been transacted.

There is very little passing in Metals, and the price of Iron is on the decline.

The Money Market was brisk.—Consols closed in London on the 14th at 96⅛ to 96⅜.

Freights have been less buoyant during the past week, and rather lower rates are accepted generally.

The weather being favourable, the spring crops generally wore a promising appearance.

The members of Lord John Russell's Government had all resumed office, but the Ministry not having received any accession of strength from other parties, was still very weak, and it was generally believed that a dissolution of Parliament would shortly take place. The Protectionists throughout the country were actively preparing for such a result.

On Tuesday the Ministry sustained another defeat upon a resolution introduced by Lord Duncan, having for its object a reform in the management of the department of Woods and Forests. The motion was strenuously resisted by the Government, but on a division there appeared for the motion 120, against it 119—so that this, coupled with their previous defeats, and the difficulty of their position with regard to the Papal question, it is thought they cannot hold together till after Easter.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, after sundry explanations respecting the apprehended Caffre war Lord Russell stated the course of proceeding proposed to be adopted in respect to the government business, namely, to adjourn the order of the day for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill—after the alterations had been explained—until Friday; to take the Navy Estimates on Monday; to defer any vote upon the income tax until the 24th; prior to which day—on the 21st—the Chancellor of the Exchequer would state whatever alterations he should propose to make in the budget.

Lord John said that the law officers of the Crown were of opinion that the late assumption of titles by Roman Catholics Prelates was not illegal, although the proper authorities might prosecute for the introduction of the Bull, a course which he thought would have been oppresive and dangerous. In framing the bill to prevent the assumption of titles by Roman Catholic prelates, it had been sought, and he believed successfully, to avoid interference with the religious liberty of the subject. He could not hope by any measure to prevent the Irish priests from impeding the education of the people; but this ought not deter the house from passing a bill asserting the Queen's supremacy in her dominions.

In the Commons on the 14th, Sir G. Grey gave notice that, on the evening for the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill being read the second time, he should, in committee, propose the introduction of a clause to the effect that the act should not be made to extend or apply to the assumption or use, by the Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, of any name, styles, or titles to which they were now entitled; but that nothing in the act should be taken to give any right to Scotch bishops to assume any name, style, or title to which they were not entitled by law.

In answer to a question by Mr. Spooner, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that it was not intended to make any alteration in the usual vote for the Maynooth College, which was for ordinary repairs.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question from Mr. Urquhart, stated that the evacuation of the Danubian provinces by Russian troops had been ordered, and would very shortly take place.

In reply to Mr. Plumtree, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that if the debate upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill was not concluded this evening, he proposed to proceed again with it on Monday next. He might also take the opportunity of stating the course he intended to take with regard to the financial measures of the year. The hon member for Inverness, Mr. Baillie, had given notice of a vote of censure on the Government, for their administration in Ceylon, on Tuesday, the 25th. As a censure was impending over the head of the Government, he did not think it would be right to propose the financial arrangements of the year until that question had been decided. He should therefore move that the financial statement be postponed from Friday next till after this question has been disposed of.

Mr. H. MOORE complained of the delay of public business which this course would produce, and intimated that he should propose proceeding with the Papal Aggression Bill.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th, Earl Grey, on moving that this bill be committed, said that it was his intention at a future stage to introduce a clause enacting that before any foreign ship should clear out of an English port with emigrants, the owners should enter into a bond to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the colonial courts. The bill then passed through committee.

Some other business was also disposed of, and their lordships adjourned.

Sir William Molesworth gave notice that he would move on the 13th March the following important resolution:—

"1. That it is the opinion of this House that steps should be taken to relieve this country as speedily as possible from its present civil and military expenditure on account of those colonies which are neither military stations nor convict settlement.—2. That it is expected at the same time to give to the inhabitants of those colonies ample powers for their local self-government, and to free them from that imperial interference with their affairs which is inseparable from their present military occupation.

In a speech in Parliament, the other day Lord Stanley, the Conservative leader, said; "I still regard the Free Trade policy of 1846 as an experiment, and if at the next general election the people of this country shall pronounce that experiment to be successful, then I shall for one be prepared to lay aside all further thoughts of its modification."

The agitation against Lord John Russell's penal measure, on the part of the Catholics in both England and Ireland continues unabated.

The Protectionists both in the metropolis and the country are making vigorous preparations for a general election. Their principle aim seems to be to secure, if possible, such a majority in the House of Commons, as will impose a four shilling duty upon all foreign Corn and Breadstuffs.

In the event of a dissolution of parliament, it is stated that Sir William Somerville, Chief Secretary, will be created a Peer, and this will create a vacancy in the representation of Drogheda. The Liberal interest is in the ascendency.

We understand that it is contemplated to form a Colonial Free-trade League, the object of which shall be to place our commercial intercourse with the colonies, in so far as the requirements of the imperial revenue will admit, upon the footing of a home or coasting trade.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The Cumberland, 70, Captain Seymour, flag of Vice-Admiral Seymour, K. C. B., appointed to succeed Earl Dundonald, on the West India and North American station, sailed from Portsmouth, on Wednesday, for her destination.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, with the American contributions to the great Exhibition, arrived off Cowes on the 13th March, having made the passage from New-York in 22 days.

Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin is about to be sent from Liverpool.

A considerable number of Scottish farmers who were about to emigrate to Ireland, attracted by the agricultural capabilities of that country, have been deterred for the present by the agitation arising from the Papal Aggression.

A meeting has been called for the 20th inst., to make a last desperate effort to retain possession of Conciliation Hall, now abandoned by Mr. John O'Connell.

Major S. T. Hill, of the second West India Regiment, to be Governor of the Gold Coast, in the place of Sir W. Wynniett, deceased.

A ship has arrived at Cork, having sailed nearly 2000 miles without a man on board. She left St. John New Brunswick, on the 4th November, and was abandoned and set on fire on the banks of Newfoundland. She drove before the wind till the 4th February, when she was discovered off Cape Clear by a pilot-boat and towed into Cork.—[The vessel referred to was the Clytha.]

The arrival of the Bosphorus, from the Cape of Good Hope, has once more concentrated attention on the Kaffir war. Sir Harry Smith was still in King William's Town, where he had collected a force of about 5000 men of all arms, and was preparing to take the field, or rather the "bush," against the Kaffirs. An engagement had taken place between the enemy and Major General Somerset, in which the savages were repulsed with the loss of 85 killed. The town of Alice had been attacked, and the enemy had been defeated.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—The *Globe* says, that although no orders have yet been issued regarding the despatch of troops to the Cape of Good Hope, it is understood that the 74th regiment, now at Cork, will immediately embark in the Vulcan (s) for that colony, instead of proceeding to Gibraltar, their former destination.

Beyond the intrigues of the various parties contending for power, there is very little important news from France this week.

We have still but very questionable news from Dresden and the various states of Germany.

The relations between Austria and Prussia continue to be of a very undecided and precarious character.

It is reported from Rome that the Anti-Papal party in the States of the Church are on the increase. Preparations seem to be concocting to provide accommodation for additional Austrian troops, so that in the event of the French army being withdrawn the Austrians will be able to step in and try to keep his holiness on his throne.

It is rumoured that the Elector of Hesse Cassel is about to abdicate.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the barque Hamilton, which arrived at Boston on the 21st inst., from the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town papers to Feb. 4th had been received. In addition to the Kaffir war which was still raging, there had been an insurrection of the Hottentots and Tambookies. Many details are given of the hostilities of these native tribes Many farmers had been attacked and either killed or driven from their homes. The Governor, Sir Harry Smith, was forwarding troops to the seat of war, and vigorous means of defense were adopted. It was said that the Governor would soon be at the head of 10,000 men. Apprehensions were entertained of hostile movements from other native tribes which had hitherto remained at Peace, or had co-operated with the English settlers.

The Cape Town Gazette of Feb. 1 says, that on the 23d of January the Kaffirs, 3000 strong, attacked the colonists and other allies near Fort Hare. They were repulsed with the loss of 100 killed.

On the 3d of January, a strong force of Kaffirs attacked Fort White. The Kaffirs were dispersed with twenty killed. On the morning of the 6th, the rebel chief Hermanus, with his horde of Kaffirs and the Hottentots whom he had seduced or compelled to accompany him, attacked Fort Beaufort. The assault was repulsed, and the chief and his son and a number of his people killed, and his party completely routed.

Captain, Collinson, in H. B. M. S. Enterprise, arrived at Hanalei, Kauai, from the Polar regions, on the 10th December, and having refreshed there, was, on the 29th, only waiting a fair wind to proceed to Hong Kong whence he will return to the Arctic seas, in April. H. B. M. S. Investigator remained blocked up in the ice. No tidings have been heard of Sir John Franklin that could be relied upon.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the Steamers at New-York, from Chagres, dates from San Francisco to the 15th Feb. have been received.

Trade in merchandise, generally, has improved, but the most of it hitherto has been on speculation; parties having money to invest preferring merchandise now to discounting paper. We apprehend six months will hardly bring the generality of articles at more than cost and charges. Shippers from home must be suffering severely from the quantities of goods finding vent in the auction rooms.

Flour continues to arrive here in large quantities from Chili, and is selling in 56 lb. sacks at 5 cents per pound, or say $10 per barrel.

The demand for agricultural implements is very great.

The rush to the mines exceed all previous immigration. Recent discoveries on the Klamath, Scott, Trinity and other rivers, promise a rich and abundant reward to the industrious miner, and in consequence trade in all kinds of implements used by the miners is very brisk and active, the like probably never before known, and there is great difficulty in procuring an adequate supply of shovels, even at the present prices of $70 per dozen for "Ames" best cast steel short handled shovels, round points; long handled do at $25 to $30 per dozen.

Boots are daily forced off at auction, at about cost and charges. The whole country is flooded with them. Stock immence.

MORE DOCTORS.—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Mr. Thomas T. Currie of Fredericton, Mr. Vondy, of Miramichi, and Mr. John Walker, of St. Andrews, at the annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New-York, on the 3d ult.—*Head Quarters.*

SAINT JOHN SAVING'S BANK.

Deposited in March, - - -	£1371	3	4
Withdrawn in do. - - - -	651	3	10

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

W. W. EATON proposes, by Divine permission, on Lord's day (to-morrow) afternoon, discussing the following proposition:

The Apostles, the "Fathers," the "Reformers," Biblical critics of note, and a large majority of all the creeds and confessions of Christendom inculcate the necessity of baptism in order to regeneration. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

DIED,

On Saturday evening, after a few hours illness, Eliza, wife of Mr. Valentine Harding, aged 36 years, leaving a numerous circle of friends to lament their loss.

On Sunday, 23d inst., Mr. Daniel Haliday, of this City, Merchant, sincerely and universally regretted.

On Sunday last, after a short illness, Johanna, daughter of Mr. T. Henderson, aged four months.

On the morning of Friday the 28th instant, Mrs. Rebecca Clarke, relict of the late John Clarke, of Carleton, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral on Sunday, at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Mr. James Quinton's, Lancaster.

Last evening, after a long illness, Mr. Robert McAuley, aged 37 years.—Funeral from his father-in-law's residence, near Fort Howe, to-morrow, at one o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

At L'Etang Island, Charlotte County, on the 26th ult., Mr. B. F. Califf, aged 40 years.

At St. George, on the 15th inst., much regretted, Mr. John Stein, aged 51 years.

On the 4th inst. at Moncton, Mrs. Juda, wife of Mr. Thomas Steadman, in the 44th year of her age; also, next day, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Rufus Brown, in her 40th year. Both were members of the Baptist Church at that place, and died happy in the Lord. Their bereaved husbands and young families of motherless children feel deeply their loss.

At the Grand Falls, County of Victoria, on the 13th inst., Mr. William Evans, Teacher of the Grammar School, aged 21 years. He was a native of Sackville, County of Westmorland, and was much esteemed by his acquaintances.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Ship Corsair, Hubbard, Boston, 3 days—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Barque Palendar, Lovett, Boston, 3—Chas. McLauchlan, assorted cargo.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Brannen, Boston, 9—Master, general cargo.
Coleraine, Moore, Boston, 3—John Robertson, flour, &c.
Monday—Brig Grenada, Robinson, Mayaguez, 14—J. & T. Robinson, molasses.
Tuesday—Brigt. Margaret, Holder, Matanzas, 24—J. & T. Robinson and Geo. Sutherland, molasses.
Thursday—Barque Irvine, Moore, New-York, 6—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Friday—Barque William Carson, Vaughan, Savannah, 12—D. & T. Vaughan, pitch pine timber.
Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, via Eastport—G. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.
Schr. Alabama, Wall, St. George, (Me.) 1—Geo. Eaton, ballast.
This Morning—Brig Emerald, Crowell, New-York, 7—G. A. Lockhart, flour, &c.
Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 15—S. Hersey, wheat.
Mary Ann, Patterson, New-York, 7—G. A. Lockhart, flour.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schr. Allen, Campbell, Sackville, cattle. Challenge, Gillespie, Lepreaux, cordwood.
Sunday—Schr. Thomas, Buck, Dorchester, deals.
Monday—Schr. Wm. Wallace, Brinton, Annapolis, ballast.
Sisters, Parker, Cornwallis, barley, meat, cloth, &c.
Tuesday—Steamer Gipsey, Donehay, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, &c. [fish.
Wednesday—Schr. Emma, Ingersoll, Grand Manan,
Thursday—Schr. Fame, Cole, St. Andrews, leather. Julia Ann, Hurdley, St. George, old furniture.

CLEARED.

March 22d—Schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, Providence, scantling and laths—R. P. McGivern.
25th—Brig Albert, Robinson, London, deals, herrings, bread, &c.—N. S. Demill.
26th—Ship Lesmahagow, Gimber, Cork, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Competitor, Goudy, Cork, deals, &c.—Chas. McLauchlan; Schr. Cuba, Cavanagh, Boston, boards—Geo. Eaton.

The ship El Dorado, of 977 tons, owned by D. Gilmore, Esq., in going out of St. Andrews on the 21st inst., got ashore on Indian Point, near the Light House; as the tide receded she listed over, and was so much injured as to be condemned.—The vessel and her cargo of deals were to have been sold yesterday, for the benefit of all concerned.

Barque Palestine, (of Windsor, N. S.) Capt. Lennerton, from Newport, for City Point, with rail road iron, went ashore about 30 miles South of Cape Henry, before daylight on the 17th inst., and bilged—crew saved, and arrived at Norfolk. At last accounts the ship was fast sanding up.—She was partially insured in New-York.

Brig Margaret, at Providence, from St. John, was 20 miles S. E. of Montauk at 8 A. M. on the 16th inst., when she encountered the N. E. gale, which, at 8 P. M. had increased to such a degree that the vessel laboured very hard, and it was found necessary to throw overboard the deck load, which was a very large one, consisting of deals and laths; split some sails, stove bulwarks, &c.—*Boston Courier.*

The British ship Æolus was sold by the Sheriff at Charleston on the 12th inst., for $23,000. She is said to be one of the finest vessels that ever entered Charleston harbour is over 900 tons burthen, and can carry 4000 bales cotton.

Arrived at Mayaguez, March 2d, brigt. F., Furnas, St. John.—At Mobile, 7th, ship Commodore, Kidd, Liverpool.—At Savannah, 17th, ship Jenny Lind, Card, Liverpool.—At Wilmington, 19th, brig Masonic, Heckman, Cardiff, via St. Thomas.—At New-York, 23d, brig George, Clark, Cardenas; 25th, brigt. Emily Allison, Scott, St. John.—At Boston, 21st, barque May, Ritchie, London; 22d, ship Jessica, Hayes, Liverpool; barque Highland Mary, Baker, London, 90 days; schr. Mary, Mahoney, St. John; 23d, barque Peruvian, Mahony, Newcastle; 25th, schr. Herald, Andrews, St. John.—At Providence, 20th, brigt. Margaret, Reed, do.—At Halifax, 24th, schr. Charles, Whipple, do.

(*By Telegraph.*)—Arrived at City Point, March 24th, barque Frederick, Smith, Newport.—At Mobile, 21st, ship Mary Caroline, McGregor, Liverpool. At New Orleans, 25th, ships John Miller, Foy, and Thomas, Smith, from Liverpool.

Cleared at Apalachicola, March 1st, barque British American, Powell, Liverpool.—At Mobile, 7th, ship Delta, Doane, do.—At Alexandria, 19th, brigt. Emily, Fritz, St. John.—At New-York, 25th, barque Amelia, Holder, Matanzas.

Sailed from Hampton Roads, March 17th, ship Belmont, Grant, for Mobile.

Brigt. Portland, Scott, of this port, sailed from Havana 13th March, for New-York.—At Mayaguez, brig Charlotte, McMann, for this port, to sail about 10th March.

Arrivals in Britain from St. John.—March 4th—Harmony, Jameson, at Liverpool; 6th—Charles McLauchlan, Cain, in the Clyde; 7th—Crescent, Nickerson, at Queenstown; 9th, Perseverance, Garrison, at Liverpool; 10th—Pomona, Cronk, at do.; British Empire, Martyn, at Gravesend; 12th—Zenobia, Anthony, at do.; Energy, Bouchier, at Limerick; Indus, Richan, at Belfast.

Arrived at Liverpool, March, 7th, ships Themis, Leighton, and David Cannon, McLay, New Orleans; Kitty Cordes, Findlater, Charleston; 13th, Kingston, Robinson, Savannah.—In the Clyde, 8th, ship Charlotte, Feivouz, Mobile.

Sailed for St. John.—Feb. 22d—Waterloo, from Carthagena; 28th—Caros, from Deal; March 1st—Venerable, from Hull; 3d—Hampton, and Grangemouth, from the Clyde; 4th—Joanna, from Alloa; 5th—Sovereign, from Hull; 6th—Sarah, from Deal; 11th—Glasgow, from the Clyde; 14th—Cluny, from Liverpool; Feb. 28th—Ori, Oliver, from Cork.

Sailed from the Clyde, Feb. 28th, barque Novascotian, for Boston; March 1st, Amelia, and Lydia, do.; 2d, Clare, do.; 5th, Actress, do.; 10th, ship Pilgrim, do.—From Liverpool, 2d, brig Chas. Dewolf, for Windsor; 7th, ship Boadicea, for New-York, and Sir Harry Smith, for Boston.

Cleared at Liverpool, March 14th, barque John S. DeWolf, for St. John; and Helena, Bustin, for St. John and Adelaide.

Loading at Liverpool, 15th March, barques Titania, Helena, and Perseverance, for St. John; at London, the Faside, and Lisbon, for do.; in the Clyde, Sophia, for do.

Passed by Falmouth, March 3d, brig Caros, Taylor, from London, for St. John.

At Deal, 13th, barques Ant, Williams, and Glasgow, Ritchie, from London, for St. John.—At Pill, 13th, barque Fingalton, for do.

Put back to Greenock, 13th, brig Lydia, Trask, for Boston.

Spoken, 1st Feb. lat. 39 S., long. 41 25 W., ship Transit, of St. John, from Callao, for Cork; March 11th, lat. 50 N., long. 8 31 W., ship Sir Harry Smith, bound West; in lat. 14 4S., long. 31 58, ship Patriarch.

Brig Emblem, of Halifax, apparently laden with deals, waterlogged and abandoned by the crew, was boarded by ship Lascar, from Calcutta, on the 25th Feb.—masts and rigging standing; sails all blown away.

The Industry, Stephens, from Dublin for New-York, put back to Kingstown, March 12th, the cargo (iron) having shifted.

To the Electors of Queen's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—

I INTEND to offer myself on Tuesday next, as a Candidate for the Alderman's seat in your Ward. Believing and knowing as I do, that the pruning knife of retrenchment is required to be used freely in our City matters—I shall, if you do me the honor to elect me, endeavour without equivocation or reservation, to deal sharply with all financial affairs that may come up, and in all else to justify the confidence of those friends that have requested me to come forward.

March 29, 1851. JOHN W. CUDLIP.

To the Electors of King's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—A vacancy having occurred in the Representation for Councillor for KING'S WARD, I intend to offer myself as a Candidate for that Office, on Tuesday next; and should it meet your approbation, my best endeavours will be used to forward the interests of the City generally. Yours, &c.

March 29th. HENRY CHUBB.

To the Electors of Guy's Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—

AT the coming Election for Charter Officers, I shall offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of ALDERMAN for this Ward; should I have the honour of being elected, I shall strive to do the duties connected with the Office to the best of my abilities. Yours,

JOHN C. LITTLEHALE.

Carleton, March 20th, 1851.

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

SURROGATE COURT, holden on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1851.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM ROBINSON, late of the City of Saint John, deceased:

WHEREAS GEORGE HARDY and GILBERT T. RAY, Administrators of the said Estate, having 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 Probate in and for the City and County of St. John, at the Registrar's Office in the said City, on MONDAY, the fifth day of May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to attend the passing of the said account so filed as aforesaid. ALFRED L. STREET,

Surrogate Judge of Probate.

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

SURROGATE COURT, holden on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1851.

In the matter of the Estate of LENAH HENDRICKS, late of the City of Saint John, deceased:

WHEREAS SAMUEL HALLETT, Surviving Executor of the said Estate, having filed the account of his 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 Probate in and for the City and County aforesaid, at the Registrar's Office, in the said City, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to attend the passing of the said account so filed as aforesaid. ALFRED L. STREET,

Surrogate Judge of Probate.

WANTED,

AN experienced Licenced SCHOOL MASTER, to undertake the management of a Boys' School at Musquash. A liberal Salary will be guaranteed. Apply to the Subscriber—if by letter to be post paid. ARTHUR JOHN BAKER.

Musquash, March 27, 1851.—2i.

CHRONOMETERS RATED.

George Hutchinson, Junr.

BEGS leave to acquaint SHIPMASTERS, that, having procured an Astronomical Clock, and other Apparatus for Correcting, he is now prepared accurately to ascertain the ERROR AND RATE OF CHRONOMETERS, at the old Stand of Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, where all kinds of Time Pieces and Nautical Instruments are carefully repaired.

COFFEE HOUSE CORNER, St. John, N. B., March 29, 1851. }

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Business heretofore carried on in Portland by W. H. KELTIE, Brewer, will from and after the date hereof, be conducted in the same premises by the Subscribers, under the style and firm of "KELTIE & PENDER," Maltsters and Brewers.

Dated at Portland this 29th day of March, 1851.

WM. H. KELTIE,
WM. PENDER.

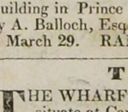
London Novelties.

MADAME LEVILLY, 23 George Street, Hanover Square, London, begs to acquaint Ladies resident in the Colonies, that she has just opened a new suite of Rooms, and greatly augmented her choice stock of Parisian Millinery and Goods adopted for Ladies Dresses, &c. Madame L. takes this opportunity of calling especial attention to her STAYS—the comfort and elegance of which were so much admired last season—as well as to her new system of making Dresses and Stays, which does not necessitate their being tried on, Ladies having merely to forward the correct dimensions.

London, March 14, 1851.—6i.

TO LET

FROM FIRST MAY NEXT—



THE Brick House in Prince William Street, near Reed's Point. Also, the pleasantly situated Dwelling House in Queen's Square, at present occupied by Mr. Edmund Kaye. Apply to JOHN KERR.

March 29th, 1851.

OFFICE TO BE LET.

To be Let, one of those excellent and well known desirable Front Offices in the Brick Building in Prince William Street, now occupied by A. Balloch, Esq.

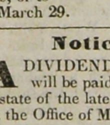
March 29. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

TO LET.

THE WHARF, with Timber Pond in the rear, situate at Carleton, next adjoining the Wharf of Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son, will be Let together or separately. Possession can be given immediately.

March 29. WM. & GEO. CARVILL, Nelson Street.

For Sale!



THE subscriber offers for sale One Thousand Acres of excellent LAND, twenty acres of which are clear and under good cultivation; with a comfortable HOUSE and BARN,—within six miles and a half from the City, and on the Old Westmorland Road leading to Hammond River.—Further information may be obtained by applying to ROBERT BOWES, adjoining the premises, or to THOMAS BOWES, JUNR.

March 29. Loch Lomond Road.

Notice to Creditors.

A DIVIDEND of Ten Shillings in the Pound will be paid forthwith to the Creditors of the Estate of the late JAMES GIGGEY, on application at the Office of Mr. S. GEROW, York Point.

JAMES TRAVIS,
STEPHEN GEROW,
Administrators, Estate of James Giggey.

St. John, 29th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mrs. ANN SHERRARD, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the Subscribers, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JAMES PORTMORE,
GEORGE McKELVEY, Executors.

St. John, March 29, 1851.—3m.

TEA! TEA!

30 HALF Chests Souchong TEA, landing from Schooner 'William.'

Jan 4. FLEWWELLING & READING.