other individuals, with the view to a more effective organization of the Society in their respective districts; and enquire whether there be any particular subject or subjects deserving the immediate attention of this Society; and if so, whether such person or persons will consent to be named on a Special Committee at any meeting of the Society, to report on such subject at a subsequent meeting; and that the Corresponding Secretary do report his doings to this Society.

6. *Resolved*,—That the Executive Committee do prepare and submit a schedule of appropriations for the year 1852.

7. *Resolved*,—That the thanks of the Society are due to his Honor the President and to the various officers and supporters of the Society for the past year.

8. *Resolved*,—That the following gentlemen are elected as officers of the Society for the year 1852.

PRESIDENT,
Honorable Judge Street,
VICE PRESIDENTS,

| | |
|---|---|
| York, | R. Chestnut, Esq., |
| " | J. Jones, Esq., |
| St. John, | R. Jardine Esq., |
| Charlotte, | Hon. H. Hatch, |
| Kings, | A. C. Evanson, Esq., |
| Queens, | Hon. T. Gilbert, |
| Sunbury, | C. L. Hatheway, Esq., |
| Carleton, | H. E. Dibblee, Esq., |
| Victoria, | L. R. Coombs, Esq., |
| Restigouche, | A. Barberie, Esq., |
| Gloucester, | F. Ferguson, Esq., |
| Northumberland, | George Kerr, Esq., |
| Kent, | Hon. J. W. Weldon, |
| Westmorland, | Hon. A. E. Botsford, |
| Albert, | Lieut. Col. Clarke. |

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
Dr. J. Robb.
RE[illegible]G SECRETARY,
[illegible], Esq.,
[illegible]URER,
[illegible]CORD[illegible], Esquire.

Addit[illegible] [illegible] of the Executive Committee.—Mr. W. Watts, Sen., D. S. Kerr, J. A. Beckwith, J. Gregory, and W. Carman, Esquires.

9. *Resolved*,—That the Editors of Newspapers, throughout the Province, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the proceedings of the meeting for the purposes of the Exhibition.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

1. *Resolved*,—That Samuel W. Babbit, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Boies be a special committee to enquire and report to this Society at the quarterly meeting in April next, on the most efficient means for establishing Agricultural ware houses and stores in the different Counties of the Province.

2. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Robert Gray be a Special Committee to enquire and report to this Society at the quarterly meeting in April next on the best modes of improving the breeds of stock in this Province.

3. *Resolved*,—That John Gregory, Esq., and Dr. Robb, be a Special Committee to enquire and report to this Society, at the general meeting in April next, upon the Agricultural statistics of the Province.

4. *Resolved*,—That Dr. Robb, John A. Beckwith, Esq., and Mr. T. Barker, be a Special Committee to enquire and report at the quarterly meeting in April next, as to the breeding and management of pigs.

Extract from the minutes. R. FULTON,
*Recording Secretary.*
Fredericton, 8th Jan., 1852.

# The Courier.

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852.

The Hon. Mr. Howe, in his letter to Earl Grey, dated 25th Nov., 1850, makes the following remarks:—"Suppose that having done my best to draw attention to the claims of those I have the honour to represent, I return to them without hope, how long will high-spirited men endure a position in which their loyalty subjects their mines to monopoly, their fisheries to unnatural competition, and in which cold indifference to public improvement or national security is the only response they meet, when they make to the Imperial authorities a proposition calculated to keep alive their enthusiasm, while developing their internal resources?" When the Hon. Delegate returned from England, he inspired hope—in Nova-Scotia, in the Northern section of New-Brunswick, and in Canada. He spoke confidently of loans at 3½ per cent.; he delighted admiring audiences with his golden promises. His credulous disciples proclaimed the glorious news, and assembled multitudes filled the welkin with his praises; his public speeches cheered the disheartened Provincialists with the speedy approach of an Augustan era; and at convivial boards the sparkling glass proclaimed the *bumper* feelings of [illegible] the pleasing metamorphosis of a howling wilderness into populous settlements, and of imported "CONVICTS" into moral and useful inhabitants. The Howe scheme was the paramount scheme, and the Legislature of Nova-Scotia was convened to confirm it. But—"how long will the high-spirited men" of the Provinces endure the unwarrantable imposition upon Colonial credulity, which Earl Grey's recent despatch has exposed? This despatch calls for an explanation from Mr. Howe, as it is utterly irreconcileable with the assurances which he has made respecting the European and North American Railroad; and unless the Hon. Secretary of Nova-Scotia can adduce some better authority than any at present before the public, for the hopes which he excited, his railroad journies, assemblages, speeches and publications will be considered by many persons as parts and parcels of an electioneering scheme. Earl Grey's despatch respecting the European and North American Railroad is in keeping with his previous communications before the public; nor can Mr. Howe refer to Mr. Hawes' published letter for any justification of his assertions to the people of these Provinces.

Mr. Howe and his confederates authorized the public to believe that some satisfactory despatches from the Colonial Office would be laid before the Provincial Legislatures; and they confidently calculated upon the profits of the European and North American line to meet the deficiencies of the Quebec trunk upon the Northern route. But what says Earl Grey? He says, that the Imperial Government will not furnish funds for the European and North American line. Is this the promised intelligence, which would impart universal satisfaction? Is this the intelligence which is to soothe the "*keen feelings*" of the spirited people of the Colonies? Is this the despatch which affords a satisfactory explanation of Earl Grey's irritating conduct respecting the "*Facility Bill*" for the European and North American Railroad? His Lordship's first refusal to submit this Bill to Her Majesty was considered by many as an act of official tyranny; and when his requirements respecting certain alterations in the Bill were fully met by the Railroad Company, they reasonably anticipated the Royal sanction. But what says the Colonial autocrat? He informs the Company that he cannot submit the Bill for Her Majesty's approval until the *whole subject—not the formerly required alterations—was re-considered by the Legislature*—by that Legislature which had previously approved of the whole subject, and whose re-consideration will probably be re-submitted by the Colonial Minister to a future Session of our Legislature, for further delay and annoyance of dependant Colonists. If the people of these Provinces do really possess the "keen feelings" and "high spirit" which Mr. Howe has ascribed to them, it is to be hoped that the Legislature of New-Br[illegible]wick will demonstrate some of it, by an ac[illegible]ce to their former Bill, subject to the [illegible] already allowed by the Company, [illegible] we must confess that Colonial Legis-[illegible]ockery, and that we want intelli-[illegible]n, as well as freedom to enforce, [illegible]h are best calculated to ad- [illegible] The Colonial Minister [illegible]ting Rail- [illegible]veyances [illegible]nment of [illegible]ment; and [illegible]gislature ef- [illegible]nce to the [illegible]ruction of [illegible] we must [illegible]lation, and [illegible]elings. [illegible] proposition [illegible]he "mem- [illegible]rlour" did [illegible] gentleman, [illegible]y; but they [illegible] Mr. Howe's [illegible] upon the very [illegible] Mr. Hawes' let- [illegible]ence [illegible]

Majesty's Government are of opinion that they would not be justified in asking Parliament to allow the credit of this country to be pledged for any object not of great importance to the British Empire as a whole; and they do not consider that the projected Railway would answer this description, *unless it should establish a line of communication between the three Provinces*." Here we are told emphatically that the pledge of the Imperial Government will be given for a road connecting the British Provinces, and only for such a road, for Mr. Hawes goes on to state that—"it must be DISTINCTLY understood that the work is not to be commenced, nor is any part of the loan, for the interest on which the British Treasury is to be responsible, to be raised, until arrangements are made with the Provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick, by which the construction of a line of Railway passing wholly through British territory from HALIFAX TO QUEBEC OR MONTREAL, shall be provided for to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government." Shortly afterwards comes the Howe-scheme-paragraph, viz:—"It is also to be understood that Her Majesty's Government will by no means object to its forming PART of the plan which may be determined upon—that it should include a PROVISION for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railways of the United States." Here we have no allusion to the WHOLE plan of the European and North American line, through the British Provinces, namely, from its junction with the Trunk Line through New-Brunswick to Calais or Lincoln—nor one syllable about an Imperial pledge in favour of it. The provision refers to a junction, and not to any pecuniary provision for it; and yet the Hon. Secretary of Nova-Scotia has put his forced construction upon the word *provision*, and, with no other apparent authority, has blown his Railway bubbles throughout the Provinces.

It is now apparent that Great Britain will give no assistance to the European and North American line; this must be accomplished by other means. We must look to our Legislature for the accomplishment of the Facility Bill, and appeal to the Throne for the Royal sanction. This will place the Company in a position to exert themselves. If Canada and New-Brunswick concur in the route by the Valley of the St. John to form an intercolonial communication between the three British Provinces, agreeably to the Imperial requisitions, the European and N. American line will follow as a consequence. Canada would naturally prefer this route, as it would open communication with the winter harbours of St. Andrews, St. John, and Halifax; whereas, the Northern route would give but the winter harbour of Halifax, unless a retrograde movement was made by some connecting branch from the North Shore to St. John. Halifax may declaim against any other route, but New-Brunswick may dictate the route best suited to the general improvement of the Province, and Nova-Scotia must eventually concur, as the benefits from any route will contribute largely to the prosperity of Halifax as a terminus.

P. S.—We are informed that the Canadian Delegates and our Government have concluded that the Railway by the Valley of the St. John, with the main terminus at Saint John, as the Canadian outport on the Atlantic, is the only Railway scheme that can be entertained by Canada and New-Brunswick. We presume, however, that unless Canada builds to Woodstock, and Nova-Scotia to the Bend, the whole scheme must fall to the ground—and so will end the great Howe bubble.

THE CURRENCY.—It was said, when Delegates from Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick met at Toronto last summer, that the establishment of an uniform Colonial Currency formed one of the subjects of their deliberations. It was understood at the time that they had agreed upon a decimal currency, similar to that of the United States, but we have not learned what steps were taken to bring it into effect. There is nothing more annoying to the Commercial interests of the country than the present unsatisfactory state of the currency. For all but coppers, (and they are again beginning to get scarce,) we are indebted to the mints of the United States and England, and the exchange being generally against us with the former country, gold and silver coins are taken off by dealers and travellers quite as fast as the Banks can import them.—The remedy for this, as far as *change* is concerned, would be the coinage by the Province, of copper cents and silver ten and twenty cent pieces, containing always making them a legal tender, say to the value of a shilling in copper, and twenty shillings in silver. The Provincial Government would of course gain the difference.

A standard of value, whether in gold or silver coin of greater value, might be arranged between the different Colonies. If this cannot in the mean time be accomplished, we trust the Government will not allow the present Session to pass over without providing *change* for the trading community.

THE SCHOOL BILL.—We have read over the School Bill lately introduced into the House, and find that it is but little altered from the one brought forward last year. The pay proposed for Teachers is quite too small to secure the services of educated respectable men, fit to be entrusted with the up-bringing of the future people of the Province, and the assessment system is not made compulsory.

We are very much inclined to think, that, if passed in its present shape, it will perpetuate the evils of the former system, and add to them the useless expense of Government Inspectors, whose services will be thrown away, simply because, unless the people are forced to pay for education, they will not avail themselves of it, and because no inspection can make efficient Teachers of men whose pay does not exceed that of day-labourers.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the small number of Members present at the Hall on Monday evening, Mr. Watts did not deliver his lecture, as announced. The Rev. Mr. Stewart will lecture next Monday evening, on "Arctic Discoveries."

MR. WISHART'S LECTURE.—The Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered a lecture on *Eccentricity*, in the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday evening last, before a very full house, as usual. The lecture, which was the eleventh and last of his course, consisted of two portions. In the one mention was made of the ways in which it shews itself; in the other, of the causes that produce or foster it. Under the one head, antipathy for certain creatures, odd avocations, ascetic habits, strange studies, love of doctoring, &c., &c., were given as instances. Under the other, division of labour, celibacy, seclusion, and four or five other circumstances, were assigned as reasons. The concluding portion turned upon the fact, that the condition of a new country is little fitted to produce eccentricity, owing to the active and labouring existence of the greater part of the population.

The gentlemen of the Committee who made the necessary arrangements for these lectures, as well as the Rev. gentleman himself, must be well satisfied with the complete success that has attended their exertions in this undertaking, as we believe that on no previous occasion has any course of lectures in this City been so well attended as the one now closed.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—While witnessing Mr. Lewis' illustrations of Animal Magnetism lately, we were struck with the idea that the existence of this strange power in nature may account for many of the things happening round us which otherwise would sadly puzzle us. When we see that Mr. Lewis, by exciting his own magnetism, can, out of an audience of five hundred people, bring perhaps ten or a dozen of them under subjection to his will, after only five minutes of mutual staring, it is no longer a mystery how men, simply in earnest, and of vigorous body or mind, can lead the unthinking multitude, quite irrespective of right or wrong, arguments enforcing truth, or impudent assertion.

It is a fearful power, and the knowledge of its existence is calculated, we conceive, to confer a great blessing on mankind, if properly made use of. Men will now see better the dangers to which society is exposed by allowing the masses to remain in ignorance. Knowledge, reason, and truth will be found to be the only securities against demagogueism and the excesses leading from it; and those who neglect to cultivate their minds, and so are unable to concentrate their thoughts, or, in other words, to think, will find that they have subjected themselves to be at will the mere slaves and tools of those whose minds have been duly trained.

Need we wonder, after this, at the success of [illegible] a Mahomet, a Napoleon [illegible] O'Con[illegible] a Joe Smith, [illegible] come down to [illegible] by aid of this [illegible] have too often [illegible]nly title to [illegible] of mani-pulating, otherwise hand-shaking, or a good power of staring. We hope a further investigation of this science will remove men from the animal and place them a step higher in the moral or mental scale.

PROVINCIAL SHOW AND FAIR FOR 1852.—We this week give insertion, by request, to the document which has been issued by the "New-Brunswick Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce throughout the Province," detailing the preparatory steps which have been taken by that body for having a grand exposition of the various resources and productions of New-Brunswick, at Fredericton, during the present year. We commend the "Outlines of Classification," &c. to the notice of all who intend forwarding articles for exhibition, as containing an admirable arrangement of the productions and manufactures of the Province. It is conceded on all sides that the Industrial Exhibition, held in our own City last year, was most successful in every respect; and that it has been the means of stimulating and developing much talent and industry, which would otherwise have remained inert; and considering the ability and position of those who are pledged to carry out the Exhibition at Fredericton during the present year, we doubt not that, with the example afforded by the commencement made in this City last summer, the result of their exertions will redound to the honour of the Province and all concerned.

No. 6 BALL.—The Ball and Supper, which came off under the auspices of Faugh-a-Ballagh Engine Company, last Wednesday evening, at Lawrence's Assembly Rooms, is sufficient evidence that our energetic young firemen are as efficient in superintending the affairs of a ball room as in subduing the fiery element. The beautiful banner of the Company, characteristic of its motto, painted by Mr. James Holman, of this City, was suspended from the centre of the ceiling; the helmet-shaped hats, and other accoutrements of the members, together with the dazzling uniforms of the different Companies, combined to form a scene truly beautiful.

The refreshments were served up in most excellent style, by Sorlie—whose skill in that line was well appreciated.

The dancing was kept up with great spirit until a late hour, and the party separated, well pleased with the entertainment, the arrangements of which reflect much credit on the originators.

PRESENTATION TO JAMES G. STEVENS, ESQ., BARRISTER AT LAW, AT ST. STEPHENS.—On Monday evening, the 12th inst., the Rev. Robert Irvine, of this City, delivered a lecture in the Free Kirk at Saint Stephens, on the "*Constitution of Presbytery*," at the close of which the congregation presented James G. Stevens, Esq., with a most flattering address and a splendid Gold Watch, as an expression of their gratitude for his invaluable services in support of the cause of Free Church Presbyterianism in that District, during the few past years. Independent of Mr. Stevens' unwearied labours and self-sacrificing efforts in the erection of a handsome place of worship, he has held the congregation together by meeting them and conducting religious service among them. Nothing more need be said in proof of Mr. Stevens' sterling worth, than the fact, that notwithstanding his being a member of an unpopular profession, he has around him on each Lord's Day, nearly all the Presbyterians of the District, listening to his faithful and evangelical expositions of scripture, and other religious exercises.—*Com.*

☞ The Mail Steamer *Cambria*, from Boston, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning at half past three o'clock, and left at five for Liverpool. Messrs. T. E. Millidge, John Hegan, Samuel Parks, and Wm. Morrison, of this City, were among the passengers.

☞ There is no report from Halifax to-day of the English Mail Steamer of the 10th January, now fourteen days out.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

THE RAILWAY DOCUMENTS.—The Journal of the Assembly of the 15th inst. contains copies of the documents communicated to the House on that day relative to Railway matters. Several of these, having reference to arrangements for the meeting of Delegates at Toronto last June, are of little moment.

Earl Grey, in acknowledging the receipt of a despatch from Sir Edmund Head, transmitting resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Dalhousie on the 9th of May, deprecating the plan suggested by Her Majesty's Government, for raising the necessary funds for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, says—

"It has not occasioned me any surprise to learn that a difference of opinion has begun to manifest itself in New-Brunswick upon the decision of the Legislature, to decline availing itself of the aid of Her Majesty's Government towards the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, on the terms contained in my despatch of the 14th of March last."

In reply to Earl Grey's despatch of the 12th June, 1851, (published in the *Courier* of 5th July,) in which the reasons for delaying the Royal assent to the Facility Bill are given, Sir Edmund Head forwarded the following memorandum to His Lordship, under date of 11th of July, 1851:—

MEMORANDUM.

"The Executive Council of New-Brunswick much regret that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies should have determined on not submitting the Facility Bills of last Session, relating to the two Railways, for the confirmation of Her Majesty in Council, because the Act incorporating the North American and European Railway Company does not contain some provisions deemed by Her Majesty's Government as essential for the protection of Imperial interests. These provisions, the Council cannot entertain the least doubt, will be made whenever the Legislature are again convened, an event which will in all probability take place at an earlier period than usual. The Facility Bills were introduced into the House of Assembly by the Local Government, as measures in which they considered the interests of this Province were deeply involved, and were carried almost by acclamation in both Houses.

"Under these circumstances, the Council feel, as a part of the Government, that they are seriously weakened by the action of the Imperial authorities, more particularly as no objection has been raised by them against the Facility Bills, but on the contrary, in all their provisions, they are sanctioned by Earl Grey's despatch.

"The Council feel that no possible injury could arise by passing the Bills in question; but holding them in abeyance until amendments be made to the Act of Incorporation, must inevitably have a tendency to excite great dissatisfaction among a large portion at least of the people of this Province interested in the success of the European and North American Railway, inasmuch as no action, so far as raising subscriptions for Stock, can or will be had until the aquiescence of the Crown in the Facility Bills for that Railway be first had.

"The Council therefore humbly hope and trust that Earl Grey will feel himself authorized to waive all objections, and that he will submit the Bills for Her Majesty's gracious approval.

R. L. HAZEN,
J. A. STREET,
J. R. PARTELOW,
W. B. KINNEAR,
G. S. HILL."

The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

Next we have an extract from a despatch of Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey, dated 2d of August, 1851, as follows:—

"I have also the honour to append to this despatch a copy of a memorandum agreed upon by the Members of my Council thus re-constructed, as expressing the policy which they propose to pursue in the matter of the Halifax and Quebec Railway."

"*In Committee of Council*, 1st Aug., 1851.

"Memorandum in regard to the Railway policy of the Provincial Government, viz:—

"That the proposals made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as expressed in Mr. Hawes' letter, under date of the 10th March last, upon the subject of Railways in these Provinces, shall be accepted in full, so far as the amount necessary is concerned, and upon the proportions specified in Mr. Howe's report to his Government on his return from the Delegation to Canada, or on terms not less favourable, and upon such better modification of the terms specified in Mr. Hawes' letter respecting the securities to be offered by the Province as can be obtained. It being distinctly understood that the Government will not accept any proposals for building the Great Trunk Line which shall not embrace in an equally favourable and explicit manner the European and North American Railway—the liability for the latter line being solely confined to the Province.

"It is also understood that the Government will urge upon the Imperial Government the propriety of obtaining Imperial aid in addition to the guarantee, in consideration of the valuable land which will be conceded by New-Brunswick along both lines for emigration purposes, and of the great national importance of the undertaking."

"*Downing Street, 5th August*, 1851.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th July, enclosing a memorandum of the Executive Council of New-Brunswick, with reference to the Railway Bill, which formed the subject of my despatch of the 12th June last. My subsequent despatch, of the 27th June, will have placed you in possession of the Order of Her Majesty in Council, confirming the Act to facilitate the construction of the Saint Andrews and Quebec line.

"With respect, however, to the two Acts for facilitating the construction of the European and North American Railway, much as I regret that any delay should occur in submitting them for Her Majesty's approval, I cannot regard the evils which may arise therefrom in so serious a light as those which would result from omitting in legislation upon this subject the provisions necessary to secure the general interests of the Empire, and I must, therefore, consider it my duty to defer tendering any advice to Her Majesty respecting these Bills, until the amendments in the Act of Incorporation required by my despatch of the 12th June shall have been adopted by the Provincial Legislature. "I am, &c., "GREY.

"Lieut. Governor Sir E. HEAD, Bart."

The following is an extract from Despatch No. 288, of Earl Grey to Sir Edmund Head, dated Downing Street, 28th August, 1851:—

"With respect to the memorandum of your Council appended to your despatch, it would be premature to enter upon the consideration of a proposal not yet submitted to me; but I think it right to observe, that Her Majesty's Government would not be prepared to recommend to Parliament to extend assistance to the projected Railways in British North America further than was promised in my despatch of the 14th March last."

A bill was brought in on the 14th inst., by Mr. Needham, to abolish imprisonment for Debt in certain cases, and in lieu thereof to authorize the attachment of property on Mesne Process, and directing the issuing, extending and suing out Execution in this Province.

*Friday, 17th January*.—A new Committee has been struck, after some difficulty and debate, in the scrutiny between Messrs. Boyd and Fitzgerald. Messrs. Needham and Johnston were of opinion that the proceeding was contrary to the law. The committee consists of Messrs. Gordon, Gilbert, Lewis, Botsford, and English. Nominee for Mr. Boyd, Mr. Taylor; for Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Barberie.

Mr. Boyd objected to Messrs. McPhelim, Read and Styles; and Mr. Fitzgerald to Messrs. Hayward, Godard, and Williston.

*Monday, January* 19.—The bill to empower the Common Council of St. John to make an assessment for the support of the Fire Department, passed in Committee.

In reply to Mr. Harding, the Attorney General stated that the Government were preparing a bill to amend the Charter of the European and North American Railway Company, and that it would be introduced in the course of the week.

A number of Despatches from the Colonial Office were read.—The abolition of the Judges' Fees is not assented to. The reduction of the Governor's Salary is not approved of. The change in the currency is declared to be a violation of the prerogative, and is not assented to. Full despatches, it is stated, ought not to be laid before the House.

*Tuesday, January* 20.—Despatches respecting the Revenue Bill and the Colonial Reciprocal Trade Act, were communicated to the Assembly: both require amendment.

The Attorney General introduced the bill relating to Parish Schools.

The discussion on the Initiation of Money Grants was fixed for Thursday week. The Attorney General said that Government would not be satisfied to act unless the bill passed.

Mr. Wilmot presented a petition from Carleton respecting the bills sent from the Common Council in reference to the City Debt. He also introduced the bill to erect a separate Parish in St. John for Ecclesiastical purposes.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 21.—The House went into Committee in supply, and passed several of the ordinary grants. On the grant of £10,000 for the Common Schools coming up, Mr. Needham took objections on the ground that the said sum could be drawn under His Excellency's warrant in accordance with the law of the land, and that a special appropriation was unnecessary; several Hon. Members expressed opinions *pro* and *con*. Mr. Johnson replied to Mr. Needham that by the law the Lieut. Governor was not limited to any amount, and that an appropriation was necessary, as it restricted the amount. The grant passed without a division.

A great number of petitions were presented; among them one by Mr. Stiles, praying that a law may pass defining the rights of Lessees of mines. A special Committee consisting of nine members was appointed, to whom were referred this, and other petitions of a [illegible] nature. [illegible] called the House to order, announced that three illustrious strangers from Canada were in waiting, whom he was about to introduce to the House. The Hon. Messrs. Hincks, Young, and Tache, were then introduced to the Speaker by the Hon. Attorney General, and having been provided with seats in the New Lobby, they were afterward introduced, severally, to the members.—*Head Quarters.*

The Governor, in reply to the address moved by Mr. Needham, said he had no farther information to communicate than was contained in the Despatches already before the House.

Mr. Harding moved for copies of the correspondence on the subject of Judges' fees, and the remonstrance of the Judges (if any.)

The bill for the erection of a new Registry Office in St. John passed in committee.

The petition of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland relative to the registration of births, marriages and deaths, was referred to a select committee.

THURSDAY, *January* 22.—The Canadian Delegates are said to have expressed themselves strongly in favour of the Railroad route by the Valley of the River St. John. The Government has prepared a project, which will be submitted to the Delegates.

Bills to regulate the printing of the Acts of Assembly, to add the territory obtained by this Province by the settlement of the Canadian Boundary question, to the Counties of Victoria and Restigouche, and to Incorporate the St. Stephen's Boom Company, passed in Committee.

The Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend the Law for the collection and protection of the Revenue.

The Bill relating to Public Wharves in Portland passed.

The Auditor General's Accounts were laid on the table.

In reply to the Address moved by Mr. Harding relative to the correspondence on the subject of the Judges' fees, the Governor promised to give the information required.

The time for receiving Petitions is extended to Tuesday next.

*Friday, January* 23.—A number of unimportant Bills passed in Committee to-day.

The Bill for the erection of a Wharf at Reed's Point passed without opposition.

The Portland Fire Law passed.

The Bill to erect St. James' Parish was committed. Mr. Needham objected to the words, "as by law established." A warm discussion followed. Progress reported.

The Bill to Impose a Tax upon Wild Lands was committed; the principle of the bill was approved by a large majority.

The Executive members have not been in the House all the morning—the Council had a meeting, but nothing is yet known of their proceedings.

*January 24th*—12 o'clock, noon.—The Hon. Mr. Chandler left this morning with the Canadian Delegates, *en route* for Halifax by way of St. John.

Earl Grey's recent despatch respecting the aid to be afforded by the British Government to Railways in these Colonies, has created much surprise among the gentlemen of the press in Halifax. We notice that they fall into the error of supposing that the despatch was written after the receipt of the bills passed by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, whereas it was on receipt of Sir John Harvey's speech at the opening of the extra session,—which is a proof that the Colonial Minister took the first opportunity, after an official promulgation of the opinion entertained in Nova-Scotia, to set the matter right. The despatch was probably received in Halifax about the 10th Dec., although it is first made public in Canada about a month afterwards!—The Recorder says—

All of a sudden, the Provinces are startled from their propriety by a despatch, declaring that Mr. Howe has misunderstood the British Minister. That *it never was intended that pecuniary aid should be given to the European Line*. In the name of common sense then, what was intended? Every man in America who ever read the letter in question, gave it one and the same construction. Those most opposed, and those most favorable read it alike. No difference of opinion on that point existed. It was too plain, no other construction could be given, no other meaning assigned. Improper influences have been at work to produce this unexpected state of events, we have not a shadow of a doubt; whether their source can be properly discovered, or laid bare is another matter.

It is quite clear that the Upper Canadians are in direct opposition to any Rail Road through the Lower Country and the Lower Provinces, and would be right glad to see the scheme yet strangled.

We feel keenly in this case, as we know a very large majority of the population will; not that we despair of having our Road built—by no means,—but because we have to record a base insult to our Country,—an utter absence of uprightness upon the part of the Colonial Office.

If Mr. Howe misunderstood Earl Grey, that fact must have been manifest to his Lordship for nine months past!! Why then allow the mistake to remain uncorrected?

How the New-Brunswickers will receive the announcement remains to be seen. Their action will, of course, be governed by the publication. The despatch clearly defeats all the Legislation of Nova-Scotia, and it may be set down as certain that Nova-Scotia will not consent to build a mile of Railway beyond her border, if the Northern Line is abandoned. Moreover, if the site is fixed along the St. John, and Canada a party, then each Province must build and own its own Railroad, profit and loss.

This is the phase the matter, we take it, must now assume, and we are far from thinking it at all a change for the worse, as far as Nova-Scotia is concerned. Our liabilities in such a case will be clearly within our means. If Canada and New-Brunswick meet us upon that platform, we believe a Bill will pass our House without debate. The new scheme may give the Port of St. John some advantages a Northern Line would not—be it so; but St. John can never, for many reasons, rival Halifax *as a terminus*,—and, if it be true that Rail Roads pay from their *way traffic*, not their *through traffic*, we have no cause for alarm or despondency. But we are not a whit the less chafed at the *utter entire absence of good faith and fair dealing at the Colonial Office*.

We cannot conclude without special reference to the feature of the extract that declares that Major Robinson's Line is now thrown overboard; and yet Mr. Hawes' letter was express that that very Line should not be departed from without special leave, although it was not intended that the site should be inseparably adhered to. That the whole of this is *an afterthought* requires no acumen to discover. The why and the wherefore will transpire by and bye. One half of the population of British America have for a long time ceased to entertain any very exalted opinion of my Lord Grey's probity, and the other moiety, when the case is fairly before them, will not henceforth risk much, we trow, in vindication of his veracity. The feelings and expectations of a people are not to be the sport of any Nobleman's caprice, and if this policy is persisted in, a howl of indignation, will, ere long, burst forth over these Colonies, that will jeopardize the influences which now link them to the British Crown.

JAMAICA.—The House of Assembly and Council of Jamaica have joined issue with the Executive, on the question of "privilege." Both branches soundly maintaining that it is *the birthright of the people of a free Colony to have the immediate benefit of all the public Acts as soon as they have passed the Colonial Legislature*." (i.e.)—They deny the veto power of the crown as capriciously resorted to by a Colonial Secretary.

The Assembly, in its "Address," maintains that "to hold up instructions addressed to the Governor as a guide to the Legislature is simply to place the House at the disposal of the Colonial Minister; and to surrender every privilege belonging to an independent Legislature."

The Council, in *their* Address, assume the same tone, reiterate the same views, and back their remonstrance by a series of strong *Resolutions*.

What with Kaffir Land, and Australia, and Jamaica, and—we trow that the crotchety Earl promises to have shortly a "fist full of fuss."

The Jamaica people are wrong in talking of "our *independent Colonial* Legislature." The terms are contradictory. There is white-washed serfdom, disguised slavery, a sham parliament—but no Legislative independence in any Dependency of the British Crown.—Why, we, with all our boasted Constitutional Government, cannot appropriate a pound of the taxes laid upon us otherwise than the Colonial minister may think fit to "allow."—Instance—the vetoed Acts—King's College Grant Repeal, Bill for subdividing this County into municipal districts, &c., &c., &c.—*Halifax Sun.*

FROM EUROPE.—The British Mail Steamer *Asia* arrived at New-York on Friday evening, 16th inst., in 13½ days from Liverpool, with English dates to the 3d of January.

Cotton had declined ⅛d. in the lower descriptions, in consequence of an error in the returns of stock, which now show an excess of 40,000 bales.

The Grain market has been more lively, and in the absence of supplies to any extent, much firmness was manifested—London money market easy.—Railway stocks improving.

The proposed loan of £200,000 for the Great Western Canada Company, on the 6 per cent. debentures, repayable in 1857, is completed in London.

ENGLAND.—In the manufacturing districts trade continues tolerably active, both spinners and manufacturers being under orders for some time. New contracts would however be undertaken on more liberal terms, equal to about the decline in our cotton market.

The London Morning Advertiser states that the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation was the interference on the part of the Prime Minister with the affairs of the Foreign Secretary; that Lord Palmerston on ascertaining [illegible] an explanation. The answer of the Premier was vague and shuffling, and the result was a lengthy correspondence between the Foreign Secretary and the Premier. At the Cabinet meeting, only nine out of fifteen members were present. Lord John Russell stated that in consequence of some misunderstanding about foreign affairs, Lord Palmerston had thought fit to resign. His resignation was agreed to without the real cause being understood.—The Premier, it is said, wishes to place in the Cabinet, in order to propitiate the people of England, liberal and independent men. On the other hand, the London News says that it almost exclusively indicates treachery on the part of some member of the Cabinet, that a conspiracy would seem to exist between some one in Downing-street and the Court of Vienna, to sacrifice Lord Palmerston, and apparently that a closer alliance may be formed between England and Austria. On the other hand, the Times states that the very last act of Palmerston was to express his unqualified approbation of Napoleon's Coup d'Etat. The London Chronicle states that all sorts of rumours were afloat as to resignations by the members of the cabinet, and applications to members of a former government to take part in the present, but so far as our information extends, these rumours rest on nothing better than inferences. The Morning Herald says the friends of Lord Palmerston are very indignant at his abrupt dismissal from office, and various rumours are current as to the results it is likely to produce in the Cabinet. It is understood that Lord Palmerston means to bring the whole matter before Parliament, and some person who professes to be well informed asserts that to avoid such an event Lord John Russell will resign previous to the commencement of the Session. For ourselves we are of a different opinion. We believe that the Ministers will cling to office till the latest possible moment, but it is clear that the days of the government are numbered.

FRANCE.—At the latest dates Paris was perfectly tranquil. The result of the election is as follows:—Whole number of votes 8,116,773; for Louis Napoleon, 7,439,216; against, 640,737; making his majority 6,798,479. He was inaugurated on Thursday, the 1st instant, the ceremony passing off with but a slight disturbance. On Wednesday evening M. Baroche addressed a speech to the President on presenting the result of the votes, to which Napoleon replied as follows:—

"France has comprehended that I departed from legality to return to the right. Upwards of 7,000,000 votes have absolved me. My object was to save France, and perhaps Europe, from years of trouble and anarchy. I understood withal the grandeur of my mission. I do not deceive myself as to its difficulties; but with the counsel and support of all right minded men, the devotedness of the Army, and the protection which I shall to-morrow solemnly beseech Heaven to grant me, I hope to secure the destinies of France, by founding institutions responding to the democratic instincts of the nation, and the desire of a strong and respected government to create a system which reconstitutes authority without wounding the feeling of equality or closing any path of improvement, and to lay the foundation of an edifice capable of supporting a wise and beneficent liberty."

Cries of "Vive Napoleon" followed the speech. On the same evening, the diplomatic corps was presented to the President by the Apostolic Nuncio.

The Globe's correspondent says that Louis Napoleon constantly assures persons about him, and the diplomatic body, that he desires peace, because it is the duty of his position, and the only means of re-establishing the finances and placing trade, agriculture and manufactures on a good footing. In order to tranquilize foreign governments, he will send instructions to his Ambassadors to give the Courts a most positive assurance to maintain peace.

M. Persigny has gone to Belgium, to demand the extradition of the insurgents of the 2d of December, and also for the immediate payment of the sum which the Government owes to France for the expedition to Antwerp in 1831.

The Austrians have sent to England to buy five new steamers for their service.

The deficiency of corn in Hungary is so alarming, that an Austrian commissioner has been sent with a view to establish magazines at the government expense.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.—The news from these countries is very contradictory. Whilst a certain satisfaction is discerned among the absolutist parties, it is not unmixed with alarm at the ambitious propensities of Louis Napoleon, and active military preparations are observable everywhere. At Mayence the military evolutions are incessant.

The official project of Prussia continues to assume a more decided tone. It is argued that Austria is endeavouring to establish a centralization in commercial matters that would introduce elements foreign to Germany. It is also thought Austria wishes to increase the value of her paper money by circulating it beyond her frontiers.

A grert and favorable impression is described to have been caused at Vienna by the resignation of Lord Palmerston.

PERSIA has become the scene of frightful confusion. The downfall of Mirza Khan, who has been prime minister since 1848, had been followed by complete anarchy.

The Sultan of Turkey had issued a decree in favor of his Christian subjects, securing to them freedom of meeting and the registry of their births and marriages.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland mail brings Bombay dates to Dec. 23d, and Calcutta to Nov. 23.

A new riot had taken place among the mussulmans at Bombay, but tranquility was restored. The forces of Sir Colin Campbell met no opposition, and the same is the case with the Kihat forces. The troops stationed at Moultan had received orders to be ready for immediate service.

### By Telegraph to the News Room.
FOUR DAYS LATER!

The American Mail Steamer *Arctic* arrived below New-York on Tuesday night, from Liverpool, with dates to the 7th inst.

Cotton, Flour and Wheat had advanced in price.

France was quiet. Coins hereafter to bear the likeness of Napoleon. The new Constitution was shortly to be published,—the first Article giving the title of Emperor to the President.

The prisoners of Ham will be released on condition of leaving France in one year.

As the President was coming out of Elysee he was shot at by the Sentry, who was immediately arrested and shot.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Amazon*, from Southampton for the West Indies, took fire off Scilly and was entirely consumed. There were 255 persons on board, of whom only 22 were saved.

☞ In consequence of the indisposition of the Rev. Mr. Irvine, there will be no service in the St. John Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning. The Rev. Mr. Mackay will preach at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ GARRETT & SKILLEN have now commenced to sell off their immense stock of made CLOTHING at ruinous prices. £4000 worth must be sold for whatever they fetch, to satisfy pressing demands during the months of January and February. The above amount of Clothing must be sold, if the Goods should only realize one half their value. —Gentlemen in want of Clothing, and having a spare £5, can easily fill up a trunk so as they will be in no want of clothes for years to come.

## MARRIED,

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Mr. Alexander Anderson, to Mrs. Sarah Ann Anderson, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Charles Theall, of Carleton, to Miss Margaret Caldwell, of Westfield, K. C.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Alexander Ross, of this City, to Miss Susan Ross, of Portland.

On Thursday the 15th instant, by the Rev. J. M'Givern, Rector of St. George, Mr. Henry Ballantine, to Miss Margaret Kidd, both of St. George, Charlotte County.

At Greenwich, (K. C.) on the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. William Burgess, of Hampstead, to Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of the Hon. Col. McLeod, of Kingston.

At Wickham, Q. C., on the same day, and by the same, Mr. Samuel Wheton, to Miss Nancy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Carpenter, all of Wickham.

At Petersville, on the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. Francis Woods, to Miss Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of John Armstrong, of Petersville.

On the 22d inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. Richard Y. Fowler, to Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. Isaac Waters, all of Petersville.

At Hillsborough, on the 1st January, by the Rev. Wm. Sears, Mr. Joseph Wilbur, of Harvey, to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Joney, of Hillsborough.

[illegible] the same, [illegible] 14th inst., Captain Christopher Rogers, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Bishop, all of Hopewell.

At Fredericton, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Mr. William Graham, of Maryland, to Miss Margaret Jane Willox, of Fredericton.

At same time and place, by the same, Mr. Isaac Naish, of Fredericton, to Miss Elizabeth C. Willox, of the same place.

At Jamaica, (L. I.) New-York, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Beverley R. Betts, Henry Barclay Robinson, Esq., of Fredericton, N. B., to Caroline, only daughter of William Betts, Esquire.

## DIED,

On the 18th inst., Charles Heughn, mate of the Barque Albion, a native of Palneckie, County of Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

On Sunday the 18th inst., Adolphus, infant son of Mr. John Herrington, aged 7 months and 12 days.

On Tuesday last, Mary, wife of Mr. John Dunn, Cooper, aged 44 years.

On the 21st inst., Thomas Newton, aged 9 months and 10 days, infant son of Mr. John Bowman.

On Thursday morning, 22d inst., Albert Edwin, son of Mr. A. J. Lordly, aged six months.

Same morning, after a tedious illness, Mary Jane Rooney, in the 7th year of her age.

On Friday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Mary Louisa Foster, wife of Mr. John Foster, aged 28 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to mourn their sad bereavement. She died in full assurance of a glorious immortality.—Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence on Vinegar Hill, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Bridget, wife of Mr. Michael Rogan, aged 48 years, a native of Castlefai, County Donegal, Ireland. Her end was peace.—Funeral to-morrow, Sunday, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence in Pond Street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Last evening, Anna Payler, daughter of Capt. Duncan Robertson, aged two years and seven months.

At Carleton, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Donald Robinson, in the 70th year of her age.—Funeral from her late residence on Sunday next, at 2 p. m., when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Norton, King's County, on the 9th instant, George H. Hayes, aged 26 years, fourth son of Mr. John Hayes.

On the 14th inst., in the Parish of Upham, King's County, Mary Sophia, wife of Mr. Hugh Aiton, Jr., in the 31st year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to mourn the loss of a kind partner and tender parent.

At Fredericton, on the 11th inst., Arthur Howard, youngest son of Mr. Richard Payne, aged fourteen months and seven days.

At St. Mary's, York County, on the 20th ult., Mary Jane, wife of Mr. Benjamin Bailey, and only daughter of Benj. Goodspeed, Esq., aged 18 years.

At Woodstock, on the 19th inst., Henry Stephen, youngest son of Mr. Jas. S. Segee, aged four years and six months.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the Rev. James Robertson, Bridgetown, (N. S.) Mrs. Sarah Hansard, relict of the late Major Hansard, of the 69th Regiment of Foot, in her 78th year.

At Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 5th inst., at the residence of her father, G. N. Van Norden, Esq., Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. R. Avery, Rector of Pugwash, aged 58 years.

At Tusket Wedge, near Yarmouth, on Thursday, 8th instant, the Rev. John Nugent, Pastor of the R. C. congregation of that place and Yarmouth Town—a gentleman not only beloved by the members of his own Church, but who won the high esteem and friendship of all, of whatever faith, who had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with his disposition and character.

At Ship Harbour, County of Halifax, on the 29th of December, Mr. Daniel Weekes, in the 117th year of his age. Mr. Weekes was born on Long Island, on the 3d of December, 1735, and served in the British army in which the gallant Wolfe fell, September 12th, 1758, at which time he was 24 years old. He adhered to the Royal cause at the time of the Revolution, and received a grant of land at Ship Harbour, on which he has since been settled. He brought up a family of 21 children, whose offspring to the third and fourth generation are settled around him, and scattered in many parts of the world, numbering some hundreds. In 1838 he enjoyed his second sight, and up to a couple of years ago went daily bareheaded into the woods to cut wood and timber, an occupation he preferred above all others. Even when he became bed-ridden with age and weakness he retained full possession of his faculties—hearing and seeing, and endured but slight pain the two days before his death.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

*Tuesday*,—Schr. Echo, Holder, Boston, 4 days—J. V. Troop, general cargo.

*Wednesday*—New Barque Mersey, Amer[illegible], Windsor—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

*Friday*—Brigt. Comet, Fritz, Alexandria, [illegible] Eastabrooks & Ring, wheat.

*This Morning*—Barque Nova Scotian, C[illegible], Boston, 6—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Aden, Smith, New-York, 10—Crane & [illegible], general cargo.

CLEARED.

Jan. 19th—Brig Daring, Bingay, Antigua, [illegible] and lumber—R. Rankin & Co.

20th—Brigt. Juverna, Taylor, New-York, [illegible] laths, potatoes and fish—Allison & Spurr.

23d—Brigt. Emily, Smith, Ponce, (P. R.) [illegible] and lumber—Joseph Fairweather and L. McM[illegible].

The Comet, which arrived yesterday, brought the crew of the Barque Bonito, Stickney, master, which sailed hence for Barbadoes on the 19th inst. and got on shore on Brier Island the night after leaving. She was got off and taken to the wharf at Brier Island, with six feet of water in her hold, and was being discharged, to ascertain the damage sustained, which, is said to be very great. The Bonito is a new vessel, having made but one voyage to Newfoundland. She is owned by Messrs. R. Rankin & Co. Vessel and cargo insured.

Spoken, Jan. 7th, lat. 42 25, lon. 65 23, ship Montrose, Hue, hence, for Valparaiso.

Cleared at New-York, Jan. 15th, ship Cons[illegible], Marshall, St. John.

Arrived at Mobile, Dec. 30th, ship Harm[illegible], Jameson, City Point.

*Arrivals in Britain from St. John*.—Dec. 24th, Allan Brown, at Glasgow; 25th, Princess, at Gloucester; 26th, Mary, Holyhead; 27th, A[illegible], Port Glasgow; Thomas, Carlisle; Defender, Leith; 28th, Mary Turcan, Dublin; 29th, Bellona, Penarth Roads. Jan. 1st, John Currier, at Gravesend; at Dover, 28th Dec., Luconia, for London—had on board the crew of the Ottawa, Welch, from St. John, which vessel was abandoned on the 6th, water-logged.

At Kingston, Dec. 27th, Grand Turk, from Liverpool, for St. John.

Sailed from Cardiff, 29th ult., Robert A. Lewis, for New-York.

**Diocesan Church Society.**

THE Anniversary Meeting of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY will be held (D. V.) at Fredericton, in the *Collegiate School Room*, on THURSDAY Evening, the 12th of February next, at half past six o'clock.

The Clergy and Lay Delegates are requested to meet in general Committee at the same place, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Evenings, the 10th and 11th February, at half past six o'clock.

By order of his Lordship, the President,
W. Q. KETCHUM, Secretary.

Returns of Local Committees, not yet furnished to the Secretary, are immediately requested, to be included in the Annual Report.

Fredericton, January 16th, 1852.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

A CHANGE having been made at Robbinston in the arrival and departure of the U. States Mails, in consequence of which the Mails from this Office do not reach St. Andrews in time for direct transmission to the United States;—the following change, commencing this day, (Friday) the 23d instant, will be made in the Mail Arrangements between this City and St. Andrews, viz:—Mails for St. Andrews, &c., will close at this Office at 10 A. M. daily, *Sundays* excepted; and the Mail from St. Andrews, &c., will leave that Office daily, Sundays excepted, at about noon, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Mails from the United States.

J. HOWE, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, St. John, 23d Jan. 1852.

**Lecture on Phrenology.**

MR. H. E. LEWIS will deliver a Lecture in the Mechanics' Institute on PHRENOLOGY and MESMERISM, on TUESDAY next, the 27th inst. The lecture will be illustrated by experiments. The proceeds to be given to the Library of the Institute. Admittance 1s. 3d. The Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Jan. 24.

**St. John Subscription Assemblies.**

THE THIRD ASSEMBLY will take place at the SAINT JOHN HOTEL, on Tuesday the 27th instant.
HODSON C. PETERS, Secretary, &c.
Jan. 17.

**NOTICE.**
**Mutual Insurance Company.**

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY the 2d day of February next, at 7 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Every Policy holder is a Member of the Company, and entitled to a vote on all subjects brought up for discussion.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, President.
St. John, N. B., Jan. 20, 1852.

**Copartnership Notice.**

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership under the Style and Firm of CHARLES PATTON & CO.

CHARLES PATTON,
CHARLES KIRKPATRICK.
St. John, N. B., January 20th, 1852.

CHARLES PATTON & CO. beg leave to inform the inhabitants of St. John and the public generally, that they have entered into Copartnership and intend carrying on business in the Store at present occupied by CHARLES PATTON, in Prince William-street, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and a determination to sell Goods at a very small advance, to merit a share of public patronage: And they would also inform the public that they have on hand a large stock of West of England CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, Tweeds, Flannels, Orleans, Coburgs, and French MERINOS; a large stock of Black and Coloured SILKS; Long and Square SHAWLS; Prints and Plain COTTONS, with an extensive assortment of DRESS TRIMMINGS. The whole of which will be offered at a low price, to make room for Spring importations.
Jan. 24.

NOTICE.—CHARLES PATTON tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of St. John and the Public generally, for the very liberal support hitherto received; and as he has now made a change in his business, he requests all parties to whom he may be indebted, to render their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him will please have their respective accounts settled as soon as convenient. He would also state for the information of those who are indebted to him over four months, where there is no running account, that unless the same be paid by the 1st of February, they will be handed over to an Attorney for collection.
Jan. 24.

**Bridge Work.**

TENDERS will be received until MONDAY the 9th February next, for the erection of a BRIDGE across the HAMMOND RIVER, near the South Stream, on the Great Road to Halifax. The BRIDGE is to be carried over without a Pier in the centre of the River. White Pine and Hackmatack Timbers are the Qualities to be used.

The plan and specification can be seen, and every other information given on application to the Supervisor, at Loch Lomond.

Every person Tendering for said Bridge, is required to name two good and sufficient Sureties to be bound with him in a Queen's Bond, for the faithful performance of the Work.

JOHN JORDAN, Jun., Supervisor.
January 22, 1852.

**For Sale,**

THE following valuable Freehold Properties belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable CHARLES J. PETERS:

*City of Saint John*—

A LOT of LAND on the South side of Peters street, King's Ward, 26x110, with the Buildings thereon.

Two Lots of Land, together with the Buildings thereon, situate on Cobourg-street, between the Stone House (so called) and the Property lately owned by J. Hammond, Esq.

The Stone House and Premises, fronting on Cobourg-street.

Lot No. 928, on South side of Mecklenburgh-street, in Duke's Ward, 40x100.

Three Lots on the South side of Queen-street, in Duke's Ward.

The Wharf and Slip called Peters' Wharf, in Queen's Ward.

*City of Fredericton*—

The late residence of the Honorable C. J. Peters, together with the Barns, Outhouses, &c.

One Lot, 40x167, to the North of the above residence, fronting on Waterloo-street and a new street leading to the College Road.

Two Lots in rear and fronting on the said new street, 100x75.

Two Lots on the College Road, so called, 40x115.

GEO. P. PETERS,
EDWD. B. PETERS, } Executors.
M. H. PETERS,
January 24th, 1852.