Commercial Times

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

—OSWEGO:—

Friday Evening, April 6, 1849.

Canadian Imports and Exports.

The Montreal Herald, a Canadian paper, under date of the 26th of March, has a long article based upon official returns made to the Government and published by Parliament, presenting a complete statistical view of the commerce of the country from 1826 up the present time. The Canadian trade was greatly depressed during the last year, and the figures show an enormous falling off in the amount of both imports and exports. A part of the decline in the imports is attributed to the imports of 1847, being in excess of the requirments of the country. The falling off in the exports of agricultural productions, as compared with the preceding famine year of 1847, requires no explanation. The extent of the decrease is indicated by the fact that in 1847 the Canadians ground 393,465 bushels of United States wheat into flour for export in bond, while in 1848 they ground of our wheat, for like purpose, only 127,455 bushels.

A comparison of the imports of merchandize last year with 1847, show a large falling off by the St. Lawrence, while the remarkable feature is presented of an increase of imports from the United States, of upwards of 40 per cent. This change, in the course of Canadian trade, has, in a great measure, probably been wrought out by the operation of our drawback law. The value of imports of merchandize, paying *ad valorem* duties, into Canada by the St. Lawrence, for two years, have been as follows:

1847	$ 7,134,7[illegible]8
1848	[illegible]
Decrease	$ 2,403,[illegible]13

The value of imports paying *ad valorem* duties, from the United States, for the same time, was as follows:

1848	$ 2,576,803
1847	1,828,861
Increase	$747,944

The above does not embrace the agricultural productions of the United States, imported into Canada. The total value of imports into Canada was as follows:

1847	$ 15,[illegible]3,[illegible]28
1848	11,6[illegible],192
Decrease	$3,[illegible],[illegible]36

The exports into the United States forms no inconsiderable item in the Canadian trade, to say nothing of the large amount of goods annually *smuggled* across the line. The value of such exports, paying duties in 1848, was $3,083,729. Agricultural productions and lumber form the most considerable items in these exports, among which were 277,031 barrels of flour, mostly passed, under our warehousing law, for export from the Atlantic ports. About sixty millions of feet of lumber, valued at $[illegible],2[illegible], were among the exports. The value of live stock, exported across the line, amounted to $216,980.

The total value of exports from Montreal and Quebec, for two seasons, were as follows:

1847	$ 11,7[illegible],539
1848	6,994,[illegible]74
Decrease	$4,7[illegible],[illegible]80

Total value of Canadian imports and exports, for the year 1848:

Imports	$ 11,9[illegible],192
Exports	10,[illegible],[illegible]98
Total	$ 21,921,590

The Canadian lumber trade was better sustained last year than any other branch, although it shows an aggregate falling off, as compared with previous years. There was last year a combination of causes to depress the Canadian trade. The commercial crisis in England caused heavy losses in Canada, and had an influence to paralyze all branches of business. The average rates of freight on flour from Montreal to Liverpool, in 1848, was 4s 2d sterling, and in 1847, 5s 4d.

The Reciprocal Trade Bill.

The loss of this favorable measure is a subject of general regret, with those of our citizens who are familiar with the vast and important advantages it was designed to confer upon us, by increasing the trade we already enjoy so extensively with Canada. It will be remembered that it the bill passed the House of Representatives at the first session of the last Congress, but failed in the Senate without a vote, in the press of business at the close. The subject was again brought up and ably discussed by Senator Dix last winter, and much effort was made by Hon. Washington Hunt and our own immediate Representative, Hon. Wm. Duer, to produce its favorable consideration in that body. But the session being a short one, the bill has again failed without a vote being taken upon it, in the hurry and press of other measures of more general and absolute necessity. The friends of the measure were sanguine of a favorable result of their labors, from a change that was brought about in the minds of several distinguished Senators who were formerly strenuously opposed to it—could they have brought it to a vote. We are not without hopes of the success of this bill with the next Congress, in view of the change of sentiment that was effected in the last.

[From the Tribune.]

CANADA.—We have private advices from Toronto of a late date, which say that political excitement in that region, though nearly as high as it can be, is visibly on the increase. Only a spark is needed to set the whole Province in a blaze, and forcible collisions are hardly avoidable. The Tory party is becoming every day sicker of the union of the Provinces, and more alienated from Lord Elgin. It is to be noted that all the violence, riots, &c. of the last month or so has proceeded from the Conservative, Law-and-Order party. The Liberals are quiet or act on the defensive.

The Tribune's "private advices" are all humbug. The tories are making a great noise, enough to ruffle the surface, but the depths of Canadian feeling and resentment are unmoved. The tories have not the power to make any great disturbance, and if they had, they dare not do it. All their noise is a mere ruse to get into power. They are the pensioned subjects of Great Britain, and the last men in the world to make a rebellion.

☞ The "No License Law" in Vermont permits the sale of spirits for "mechanical purposes." It has been held by some thirsty authorities that this does not prohibit the use of a gallon or so as a *torn raising*.

☞ Auburn and Binghamton Rail Road.—This enterprise refuses to go. The Auburn Advertiser says that so far as the citizens of that place are concerned, it was "all talk and no cider." There certainly was a good deal of talk.

☞ Gov. Pennington has declined the appointment of Governor of Minnesota Territory, in a respectful letter to the proper Department, in which he acknowledges his sense of obligation for the unsolicited honor and expresses his gratitude for so distinguished a mark of the confidence and favor of the Administration.

☞ We are much gratified to learn that Col. Collier of Ohio, the newly appointed Collector of Customs, has kindly offered one young friend, Levi Beardsley, Jr., of this city, a subordinate place (Inspector of Customs we believe) and that having accepted the appointment he will be on the party at St. Louis on the 20th or 30th inst. From the [illegible] Independence [illegible] Missouri by [illegible]. There they will be organized and [illegible] for the occasion into the [illegible] Pacific Territories, and thence across the mountains to San Francisco under an escort of a company of mounted Riflemen.

It is understood that orders have been issued and arrangements made by Government to furnish the necessary stores and provisions, with Baggage wagons, and mules or horses to transport the party across the continent with as little delay as possible; and at the same time to obviate the hardships as far as practicable, guarding against attacks and depredations from Indians by the escort which accompanies them.

Col. Collier is a brother of Hon. John A. Collier of this State; a man of firmness and indomitable resolution and courage, as he manifested in early life at the Battle of Queenston. He is a man of fine talents, generous impulses, a whig "all over," and who, we doubt not, will organize the revenue Department, in that new and interesting Territory in the most satisfactory manner.

Though his appointment and official duties will carry him far from his present home, yet we shall look with pleasing anticipations to his return to the councils of the nation, as the representative of the new State of California, for we doubt not that it will become a State, with its representatives and Senators in Congress, before the expiration of one half of the term of the present administration.

We hope to hear of his return, and that he will be found in the Senate of the United States; but whether that result shall follow, or whether he remains in his new home, we doubt not that the selection of young Beardsley will be found not only gratifying to his immediate friends, and numerous connections and acquaintances, but will be satisfactory in the collector himself, and highly popular among those who will be associated in the expedition.

☞ The town elections held in the several towns of Rensselaer county on the 23d ult., resulted highly favorable to the Whigs, they having gained several Supervisors and lost only one. The new Board of Supervisors will consist of 13 Whigs and 6 Locos. Whig majority 5. Last year Loco majority one. Hoosick is a strong Whig town and elects a Loco for other than political reasons.

Connecticut Election.—The Whig ticket has about 500 pluralay in the State; it may be less, but is as likely to be more. The Senate is Whig—probably 12 to 9. The House is yet in doubt—neither party secured a majority on the regular Election day. The subsequent elections must decide who is to have the State officers.

☞ Annexation petitions to Her Majesty, the Queen, are in circulation in Kingston and Toronto, to allow the Province to be annexed to the United States.

☞ The Tribune says that the profits of Mrs. Butler's seventeen nights of Shakespeare Readings in New York, cannot be less than $8000.

Two Days Later From France.

The packet ship New York, which arrived on Tuesday night, brings French dates to the 10th of March. The Roman question was the leading topic of debate in the French Assembly. The discussion was opened by M. Bucgnier, who said that a coalition of the Northern Monarchies of Europe had been formed against Italy, and charged the Government of France with aiding them. Ledru Rollin and Lamartine took part in the debate, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied—confining himself, however, to the assertion that the Government would do all in its power to avoid war.

The journals in the interest of the Government remark that the mere fact of the socialists and red republicans being in favor of war, was sufficient to set all true patriots against it.

An address has been issued by Cardinal Antonelli, on behalf of the Pope, at Gaeta, to the Foreign powers, recounting the history of the revolution which forced him to fly from Rome, and recounting the various acts of the Roman government since his departure. He protests "in the face of all the sovereigns and nations, and of all the Catholics upon the earth," against the act depriving him of his temporal sovereignty, as "an excess of irreligion, a violent attempt which he upon him of his most sacred and imprescriptible rights." The following passage contains his appeal for aid:—

"The Holy Father, having exhausted all the means in his power, once more turns towards the foreign powers, and especially towards the Catholic powers, who will, as much generosity of soul and as much as so much generosity of soul and as much as so marked, have in a measure their first resolution to defend his cause. He feels convinced that they will be anxious to cooperate by their moral intervention in re-establishing [illegible] to its Seat in the capital of those dominions which have been unjustly constituted to maintain his full liberty and independence, and which have been guaranteed by treaties forming the basis of the public right of Europe. And since Austria, France, Spain, and the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, are by their geographical position in a situation to efficiently co-operate by arms in re-establishing in the domain of the Holy See the order which has been destroyed by a horde of sectarians, the Holy Father, confiding in the religious interests of those powers, demands with full confidence *their armed intervention* to deliver principally the states of the Holy See from the faction of wretches, who, by all sorts of crimes, exercise there the most atrocious despotism."

In the Chamber of Deputies of Turin on the 3d, ministers were asked to explain the entrance of from 5000 to 6000 Austrians into Tuscany. The answer was that the rumor was believed to be unfounded.

Several persons had been arrested in Paris for distributing Proudhon's paper among the troops of the barracks.

By a circular of the Minister of the Interior of Rome, dated the 25th ult., addressed to all the Presidents of Provinces, they are informed that desperation [illegible] the soil on every quarter; that the Austrians attempt invasion on the side of Ferrara, and the Bourbon of Naples menaces the southern frontier, with the willing consent of the Pope.

The *Positivo* of Rome states that the prisons of the Holy Office had been visited by the authorities, and the prisoners set at liberty. Among them were a Bishop of Foligni condemned under Leo XII, who, he [illegible] nearly paralyzed from the length of his confinement, and two nuns who have been released in a convent. The forced loan is decreed.

On the 5th the National Assembly of Frankfort re-elected M. Simson, President, and MM. Bassler and Kirchgessner, Vice-Presidents. M. de Gagern then gave some explanations respecting the notice by Denmark for the cessation of the armistice of Malmoe. The result of these explanations was that the negotiation commenced in London will be suspended until the Central German Government shall have obtained a delay of a certain time, during which time both parties shall agree that hostilities shall not be recommenced, notwithstanding the cessation of the armistice. M. de Gagern added that the German plenipotentiary would confine all his exertions to obtain this concession. With respect to the entrance of the Russians into Transylvania, M. de Gagern declared that he had not been able to obtain any explanation from the Austrian Cabinet.

The French Minister of the Interior has sent directions to the Perfects to deliver passports, for leaving France, to all Polish refugees who may apply for them.

A skirmish is said to have taken place on the 21th ult. at the Epitaffio, on the Roman frontier, between the Neapolitan outposts and the Roman troops.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 5th states that General Paulet has been named minister of War at Palermo.

The *International* of Bayonne of the 6th states that Cabrera was collecting his forces at Estella. The insurgent chief Marsall had caused three gendarmes who fell into his hands to be executed.

The affair between General Narvaez and M. Rois Rosas was brought to a satisfactory conclusion by mutual explanations in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, on the 2d.

The Czar of Russia has refused to recognize Queen Isabella.

Letters from Vienna in the Cologne, Rhenish, Frankfort and Brussels journals, confirm the report of Cracow having again risen in insurrection, and that it had in consequence been bombarded. Neither date or details are given, but it appears order was re established, and that five leaders of the insurrection were hanged.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 3d confirms the statements of the Hungarians under Dembenski having been defeated by Windischgratz on the 26th and 27th ult, at Kapolna.

The *Barrenzeitle* of Berlin announces that extensive movements of troops towards the Polish frontiers are being made in Russia, and that the fortresses are being stocked.

Legislative Summary.

Wednesday, April 4.

In the Senate the bill in relation to emigrants arriving at the port of New York was gone through with in committee of the whole and ordered to a third reading. A large number of bills, mostly of a private or local character, were read a third time and passed, as were the canal appropriation bills.

In the afternoon, the Albany wharfage bill was gone through with in committee of the whole and ordered to a third reading. The bill appropriating the revenues of the Literature and Deposite funds was reported to the Senate amended so as to make the appropriation for one year instead of two.

In the evening, private claims were considered until the adjournment.

House.—The Albany basin, and Albany water works, bills—passed. Also the bills to secure a fair competition between the Troy and Schenectady and Albany and Schenectady R. R.—the "ten governors" minimum bill, in an amended form—to provide for the publication of unclaimed deposits and dividends of all corporations—to regulate the sale of keg oysters. Resolutions were laid on the table, to raise a committee to sit during the recess, on the Bloomingdale road and other assessments—to rescind the resolution appointing a committee on the Geological survey—and requesting the governor to call an extra session to consider the code. An instalment of the labors of the commissioners of the code—being a partial revision of the R. S., was received. Recess.

In the afternoon, bills passed to amend the N. Y. marine court bill—relative to the Court of Appeals—to charter the N. Y. and Liverpool U. S. mail steamship company—regulating the rates of wharfage in New York and Brooklyn. The special order—the bill to erect the new county of Harrison, was referred to a select committee to report complete. Recess.

In the evening, a resolution was offered inviting the late commissioners on practice to seats on the floor, to aid in considering the code. Table. The consideration of the amended code was then resumed and proceeded with. Progress. Adj.

Monterey, California, Jan. 18, 1849.

The mail rider South, named Pearson, returned last evening from Dana's. He waited there three days for the mail from Los Angeles, but it did not come; so he returned with no written mail but considerable gossip, amounting to this—Lieut Ord, with his party, together with some rancheros, who were aiding him in pursuit of the famous San Miguel murderers, came upon the robbers this side of Santa Barbara, where the road runs upon the sea beach. They resisted their arrest, and in the affray one of the murderers was killed, three captured, and one took to sea, swimming beyond the range of musketry. He was repeatedly shot at, and at last, upon a signal being made to him, he turned to swim to shore, but drowned before reaching it. His body was washed in by the surf, and was found wounded in two places. The three men captured were conducted to Santa Barbara and tried and shot. Thus the five are disposed of. One of the men was named Lycch, formerly a corporal in company G. of the volunteers; the other, his companion, and three sailors were deserters from the Warren. The two former are supposed to have committed a murder on the Santa Barbara last November. A Californian of the pursuing party was killed.

These facts are given by Pearson, as having been told him by C. P. Wilson and Mr. Garner, who arrived at Dana's from Santa Barbara, and rode as far as San Louis Obispo in company with the mail rider. They are, therefore, entitled to credit.

Lieut. Ord and party have gone south to Los Angeles. Why, I know not—doubtless to communicate with the newly arrived dragoons. There is still another mail rider south, due here this evening but he cannot get back so soon, as the rivers are all swimming.

From Panama.—*Latest.*—A letter from Robt. S. Baker, late of the firm of Baker & Pussel, in New Bedford, (Mass.) received in this city on monday, 2d inst. dates Panama, 20th Feb. mentions the arrival of the bark Equador, Capt. Matthews, of New Bedford, at that date, with 430 bbls. sperm oil. Capt. Matthews took on board 130 passengers at Panama for San Francisco, at $200 each. Mr. Baker states that there were 1,200 people waiting at Panama for conveyance to the gold region, and $300 premium had been offered for tickets issued by the steamer.

Emigration to Minesota.—Gen. Caleb Cushing and Robert Rantoul, Jr. of Massachusetts, it is said, propose to emigrate to the new Territory of Minesota, there to engage in the iron business, in connection with a company already formed.—[Cor. Phil. Inquirer.

If these gentlemen were going into the brass business there would be a great chance of their success, as they could carry into it a large stock in trade, and vast and varied experience.

New Steamboat Arrangements.

The railway between Saratoga and Whitehall, having been completed, some alterations in relation to the Lake Champlain steamers have been recently made by the directors of the Champlain Transportation Company.

Upon the opening of the navigation, the arrangements will be as we are informed, as follows:—

The line of day steamers consisting of the "United States," Capt. Chapman, will ply between St. Johns and Whitehall—leaving St. Johns at 2½ o'clock A. M. and arriving at Burlington at 8½ o'clock A. M. going to the South; leaving Whitehall at 4 o'clock A. M. and arriving at Burlington at 12 o'clock M. going toward the north.

A line of evening steamers, consisting of the "Whitehall," Capt. Lathrop, and the "Burlington," Captain Anderson, will ply between the same ports; leaving St. Johns, going south, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. or on the arrival of the cars, and arriving at Burlington at nine o'clock, P. M. leaving Whitehall going North at 12 o'clock M., after the arrival of the morning train in of cars from Troy, and arriving at Burlington at 7 o'clock, P. M.

This arrangement, it will be observed, enables passengers by the day boat leaving St. Johns in the morning, to arrive at Troy in time for the evening boats for New York. Passengers after leaving New York at 7 o'clock, P. M., will arrive in Burlington on the next evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. completing the trip in 24 hours only.

The ferry boat "Saranac," under the command of Capt. Brainard, late of the steamer "Whitehall," will ply between Burlington and St. Albans, leaving Burlington at 8 o'clock, A. M., St. Albans at 2 o'clock, P. M., and returning the same evening.

The following extracts from a letter written by George H. Gould, Esq., to his father in Boston, dated

Honolulu, Nov. 6, 1848.

I am here in command of our bark, the Mary Frances. I have just arrived from San Francisco. I sold a cargo there this time to the amount of $60,000. I have not time to give you a description of the state of the country. There are, at present, about 10,000 people concentrated at the mines, who are digging, on an average, 30 dollars per day of this gold dust, and many of them strike a vein and get out, in value, at 16 dollars per ounce, from 100 to 1,000 dollars per day. Pretty fair diggings these; but the country in the immediate vicinity of the mines is very sickly, and hundreds are dying off with fever and ague and the Sacramento fever, which is fatal in most cases. There are thousands flocking into the country from all directions, and not very desirable people to populate a country with. San Francisco, at present, has neither law nor order; the cobourdey have the day. I was obliged to pay laborers six dollars per day and board them, to discharge my ship. The whole of my crew deserted the vessel, and there were about twenty other ships in the same predicament.

Montreal, April 3, 1849.

The University Bill, which has been expected for some time, comes up for discussion in the House to-night.

Last night, in the Assembly, Sir Allen McNab moved an address to his Excellency, the Governor, calling for copies of all petitions he had received in regard to giving his sanction to the resolutions on the payment of the rebellion losses.

An exceedingly sharp and bitter discussion ensued. The motion was lost—ayes 16, nays 39.

An investigation is going on at Toronto in regard to the late riots at that place.

The mail steamers are running on the upper Lakes.

The Welland Canal is open.

Launch of the Schooner E. C. Williams.—The fine schooner E. C. Williams, which has been building during the past winter at Carthage, was launched at a quarter past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All things being prepared, the word was given and she slid easily and gracefully into the water, in view of a considerable number of spectators, without accident.

The E. C. Williams is owned by Mr Hosea Rogers. She is is a very handsome craft; sits lightly on the water, and will prove a fast sailer. Her keel is 101½ feet long; deck 107 feet. She is rated at one hundred and seventy-five tons, but is capable of carrying 250. The vessel is named after our enterprising townsman E. C. Williams, who presented her a beautiful ensign, upon which was inscribed the worthy name by which she is to be known upon the lakes. She is destined for the Upper Lake trade.—*Roch. Ame.*

A Good Joke"—The Panamano (a paper published at Panama,) of February 11th, has the following. It is a grave official document, being a proclamation by the governement:

Republic of New Granada, *Government of the Province.*

[Circular No. 11.] Panama, Feb. 8, 1849.

There has commenced to circulate in the country, certain coins of copper or other metal, which the inhabitants of the United States are accustomed to give to their customers, which coins are of no value. They have upon one side the arms of the United States, and on the other an inscription. As they are of a yellow color, some have commenced to cheat those little accustomed to foreign money, by giving these medals for gold coin, by which commerce is injured, and foreign money depreciated. I consider it then, my duty to inform you that you may instruct the public, that the North American eagle has the following marks, viz: on one side the arms of the United States, and the words "United States of America, ten dollars," on the other side the figure of liberty, thirteen stars, and the due of the year. The half eagle has exactly the same marks, except that in place of ten, it says five dollars. The copper coin of which I have spoken above has on one side, the arms of the United States, and the words *N. C. Folger, 17 Old Lazes, cor. of Customhouse st. New Orleans.*" On the other side it has a long inscription in English, which means "*Clothing store; clothes for youths, boys and children: caps, blankets and plantation goods; trunks and hats.*" With these explanations it will be easy to tell the genuine coin of the United States.

God preserve you!

THOMAS HERRERA.

☞ The Cholera prevails to an alarming degree at Eberville, La.

Character of Tyrconnel.

[From Macaulay's History of England.]

Talbot was descended from an old Norman family which had been long settled in Leinster, which there sunk into degeneracy, which had adopted the manners of the Celts, which like the Celts, adhered to the old religion, and which had taken part with the Celts in the rebellion of 1641. In his youth he had been one of the most noted sharpers and bullies in London. He had been introduced to Charles and James, when they were exiles in Flanders, as a man fit and ready for the infamous service of assassinating the Protector. Soon after the Restoration, Talbot attempted to obtain the favor of the royal family by a service more infamous still. A plea was wanted which might justify the Duke of York in breaking that promise of marriage by which he had obtained from Anne Hyde the last proof of female affection. Such a plea Talbot undertook to furnish. He affirmed that he had trampled over the young lady's virtue, made up a long romance about the interviews with which she had indulged him, and related how, in one of his secret visits to her, he had unluckily overturned the chancellor's mistand upon a pile of papers, and how cleverly she had averted a discovery by laying the blame of the accident on her monkey. These stories, which, if they had been true, would never have passed the lips of any but the basest of mankind, were pure inventions. Talbot was soon forced to own that they were so; and he owned it without a blush. The injured lady became Duchess of York. Had her husband been a man really upright and honorable, he would have driven from his presence with indignation and contempt the wretches who had slandered her. But one of the peculiarities of James's character was that no act, however wicked and shameful, which had been prompted by a desire to gain favor, ever seemed to him deserving of disapprobation. Talbot continued to frequent the court, appeared daily with brazen front before the princess whose fame he had plotted, and was installed into the lucrative post of chief pander to her husband. In no long time White hall was thrown into confusion by the news that Dick Talbot, as he was commonly called, had laid a plan to murder the Duke of Ormond. The brave man went to the Tower; but in a few days he was again swaggering about the galleries, and carrying billets backward and forward between his patron and the ugliest maids of honor. It was in vain that old and discreet counsellors implored the royal brothers not to countenance this bad man, who had nothing to recommend him except his fine person and his taste in dress. Talbot was not only welcome at the palace when the bottle or the dice-box was going round, but was heard with attention on matters of business. He affected the character of an Irish patriot, and pleaded with great audacity, and sometimes with success, the cause of his countrymen whose estates had been confiscated. He took care, however, to be well paid for his services, and succeeded in acquiring, partly by the sale of his influence, partly by gambling, and partly by pimping, an estate of three thousand pounds a year; for, under an outward show of levity, profusion, improvidence and eccentric impudence, he was in truth one of the most mercenary and crafty of mankind. He was no longer young; but advancing age had made no essential change in his character and manners. He still, whenever he opened his mouth, ranted, cursed and swore with such frantic violence that superficial observers set him down for the wildest of libertines. The multitude were unable to conceive that a man who, even when sober, was more furious and boastful than others when they were drunk, and who seemed utterly incapable of disguising any emotion or keeping any secret, could really be a cold hearted, far-sighted, scheming sycophant; yet such a man was Talbot. In truth, his hypocrisy was of a higher and rarer sort than the hypocrisy which had flourished in Barebones' Parliament: for the consummate hypocrite is not he who conceals vice behind the semblance of virtue, but he who makes the vice which he has no objection to show, a stalking-horse to cover darker and more profitable vice, which it is for his interest to hide.

This Life.—Life is beautiful compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if it be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they sometimes perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day, to crush the mouldering tenement which we inhabit. The seeds of decease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life are impregnated with death—health is made to operate its own destruction. The food that nourishes, contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by a revivifying fire tends to wear it out by its own action. Death lurks in ambush along our path. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart. We see our friends and neighbors perish among us, but how seldom does it occur in our thoughts, that our kind shall, perhaps, give the next fruitless warning to the world.

Fruit Growing.—We see it stated in one of our exchanges; that Henry Coleman, formerly Agricultural Commissioner of this State, who has been making observations in Europe for two or three years past give it as his opinion, that England will depend on this country for its supplies of fruit whenever we are prepared to furnish them. Good Fruit can be raised so much easier here, and at so much less expense than in England, and many kinds are so much better when grown here than there, that it gives us an advantage which they cannot overcome. This is an important consideration in reference to the extended culture of fruit in this country.—[Worcester Spy.

☞ The Cholera prevails to an alarming degree at Eberville, La.

DIED,

On the 26th March last, at Vermillion, Oswego County, of Consumption, Mr. Cornelius Perries, aged about 76.

☞ Thinking that the Ladies and Gentlemen of Oswego would like to know where they can get the best and cheapest over shoes in these days of wet and splash, we would say that Best of the Empire Block, East Oswego, has a good assortment. Give him a call before buying.

Oswego Horticultural Society.

A MEETING of the Oswego Horticultural Society, will be held at the Court Room, Market Building, Saturday, April 7th at 7, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Executive Committee.

April 6th, 1849.—2t

BOARD OF TRADE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Trade will be held at the Exchange Room on Monday, 9th of April, at 12 M.

A general attendance is requested.

A. BRONSON, Pres't.

Oswego, April 6, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL supply of Timothy Seed of first rate quality at the City Exchange Store.

April 6th, 1849. COOLEY & CRANE.

WANTED, a respectable Sewing Girl, at the City Upholstery Warehouse.

April 3. R. GOODWIN.

Commercial.

Commercial Times Office,
April 6,—2½ P. M.

The steamer Niagara, Capt. Childs, came up this morning from Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Sackett's Harbor; all of which are clear of ice. She leaves this afternoon, on the arrival of the cars, for Rochester and Lewiston.

Considerable salt is going forward on owners' account, and the stock, wintered here, will soon be exhausted. The shipments to-day, for the Upper Lake ports, are about 2400 barrels.—There are no established rates yet, and prices will not be fixed till the canal opens.

The steamer Hermann, from Southampton on the 26th ult., is now fully due at New York with some 8 days later intelligence. The American sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of March, for Boston, and has been out 13 days. Her news, two weeks later, is fully due.

Saturday, March 31, 1849.

Prices for produce to-day are as follows:—Wheat 85c on board, 75 in store. Flour $4—Pots $7 for prime and $9 for mess. Firkin butter 9c. Lard in firkins 6c. Meal 33c. No sales.—*Syracusian.*

Buffalo, April 4, 1849—2 P. M.

Two steamers supposed to be the *Chautauque* and *Champlain*, are in the ice some three miles from the light-house, endeavoring to reach this port. In all probability they will be successful. On the part of some doubts as to these boats as an inducement to engage in trade, and when the distance exceeds one mile, fifty cents.

§13. If any Cartman shall neglect or refuse to engage his horse or horses, cart, wagon, or other vehicle, for any person when required, unless he be then actually employed otherwise, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for each offence.

J. M. CASEY, Clerk.

Of Markets, and the sale of Hay, Wood, and Fish.

Passed March 30, 1849.

§5. No person shall exercise the trade of a butcher within this city, without a license, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

§6. No licensed butcher shall offer for sale, fresh meat, at any place in this city except at the stalls of the public market in the basement of the City Hall, unless permission in writing to otherwise granted by the Mayor, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

J. M. CASEY, Clerk.

Resolution of the Common Council of the City of Oswego, declaring limits of Lamp and Watch Districts.

Passed March 30, 1849.

Resolved, That the common council of the city of Oswego, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of title 1, of the act to incorporate said city, do hereby declare that portion of the compact part of said city, which is included within the following limits, shall constitute the Lamp and Watch district of said city, to wit: All that part of the first and third wards of said city, bounded and described as follows:—On the North by Lake Ontario, east by the Oswego River, south by the south line of Oneida Street, and west by a line one hundred feet west of the west line of First Street. Also all that part of the 2d and 4th wards of said city, described and bounded as follows—on the north by Lake Ontario, east by a line one hundred feet east of the east line of Richmond Street, south by the north line of Oneida Street, and west by the Oswego River.

april 2w1 J. M. CASEY, Clerk.

D. VAN DENBURGH,
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,
And Resident Dentist of Oswego.
Office over Hart & Butcher's Dry Good Store, First-street, West Oswego.
Jan. 13.—3m

LOOKING GLASSES.
JUST RECEIVED, a new and ele gant lot of Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames and French Plate Tayble Pattern. Also, Portrait Frames.
March 30 J. BICKFORD.

Coffins Ready Made.
CONSTANTLY on hand and trimmed to order with or without Pattes.
March 31 J. BICKFORD.

LOST.
THIS MORNING, MARCH 27TH, A black wallet containing $31 in bank notes, of which there were $20 bill on Lumber Wright's bank, and some papers, among which was an account against H. Gurney, and an order drawn by A. Tuby on John McNair for $16. The wallet was lost on first street, between Mr. Goyne's store and the Niagara House. A liberal reward will be paid for the wallet and its contents at the Times Office.

NATHAN FARNHAM.
Oswego, March 27, 1849.

FEED! FEED!!
AT THE STARCH FACTORY.
LARGE SUPPLIES of Feed may at all times be obtained at the Starch Factory. This article stands No. 1, in the market for producing milk, or for fattening hogs. Application to be made at the counting room of the Factory.
Oswego, March 27, 1849. 3m-p

Oswego & Syracuse Rail-Road.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 10th, the cars will leave OSWEGO FOR SYRACUSE daily, (Sundays excepted,) at
5 o'clock A. M. & 2 o'clock, P. M.
Syracuse for Oswego, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at
7½ A. M. & 2 P. M.
The trains connect at Syracuse with the Cars for Albany and Troy.
JOHN I. ATHROP, Sup't.
Oswego, April 2nd, 1849.

LARD WANTED, for which cash will be paid by H. C. WORTS.

100 TONS LEHIGH COAL for sale. Enquire of A. C. MAYER, Esq., at Bronson & Cook's office.

TRANSPORTATION.
NOTICE.
THE Boats and effects of the PEOPLE'S OSWEGO LINE, having been transferred to the undersigned, they beg to inform the Public that until June will be continued the coming season with additional facilities.
Jan. 24, 1849. LEWIS & HARRIS, L. V.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA IN BOTTLES, a new arrangement just received and for sale by the agents for Oswego County.
April 5th. J. B. COLWELL & CO.

HORSE, BUGGIES, &c.
FOR SALE, ONE LARGE BAY HORSE and two Buggies, all in good condition. Enquire of J. B. COLWELL & CO.
April 5, 1849.

TO MERCHANTS.
Anderson's Cotton Yarn
BY THE BALE, assorted numbers, at manufacturers prices. We shall be able to supply all orders as to quantity and size. The warp is tip top, good as any southern, and will give satisfaction to the consumer.
J. M. HART & CO.
Oswego, April 5, 1849.

Marine and Fire Insurance.
THE COLUMBUS INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL $200,000,
THE LEXINGTON INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL $250,000,
THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent of the above offices is insure every species of insurable property against
LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE,
AND
Vessels, Canal Boats & their Cargoes
against the Dangers of
LAKE AND CANAL NAVIGATION,
and will issue Policies for the season or year, upon as liberal terms as those of any other Company.
Both of these companies are well long established, and have acquired a reputation for liberality and promptness in the adjustment and payment of losses, not surpassed by that of any other company in the United States.
☞ Goods to Canadian ports can be shipped direct by steam-boat or sail vessel, and particular attention will be paid to the perfecting and return of certificates accompanying property forwarded under bond or for debenture.
☞ Merchants will please mark their packages, "BY THE OLD OSWEGO LINE of LAKE BOATS."
For freight or passage, apply to
H. FITZHUGH & Co. Oswego, } *Proprietors.*
JAMES PECK & Co. Chicago, }
P. M. LITTLEJOHN, 100 Canal St. N. Y. } *Ag'ts.*
L. S. LITTLEJOHN, 96 Pier, Albany. }
H. Pittsburgh, }
James Peck, } *Proprietors*
DC Littlejohn, }
GEORGE THORNTON,
General Agent for Ohio, Michigan and Indiana.
AGENTS AT
Strydam, Sage & Co., New York.
C. V. Clark, 116 North street "
George Wentworth, Albany.
Carver & Co. Utica.
H. D. Hotels & Co. Syracuse.
J. Markham & Co. Port Ontario.
Hooker & Blow, Sackett's Harbor.
Shefelt & Hall, "
J. A. Bell & Co. Dexter.
E. Browne & Co. Kingston,
G. P. Starkey, Cape Vincent
Fowler & Emerson, Clayton,
J. W. Fuller, Alexandria,
J. H. Connell, Oak Point,
W. Mathie & Co. Brockville,
G. & R. Chapman, Morristown,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburgh,
A. Lane, Youngstown,
Niagara Lewiston "
William M. Gorrie, Tuscarora,
James Browne, "
H. W. & S. Bowers, Hamilton, "
A. Gillett, Cleveland,
Handy & Herman "
Wilcox & Ely, Milan
Hubbard & co. Sandusky city,
Haskell & Co. Toledo,
Peshine & Russel, Detroit,
Kemp, Marley & Dutton, Racine,
Perkins & co. Southport
Donelson & Co. Milwaukee,
D. O. Dickinson & Little Fort,
James Peck & Co. Chicago, 4ty

BOATS
NORTHERNER, BAY STATE, ONTARIO, CATARACT, NIAGARA, LADY OF THE LAKE, ROCHESTER, ST. LAWRENCE and TELEGRAPH, between *Oswego and Lewiston, Toronto, Hamilton, Sackett's Harbor, Kingston, Ogdensburgh and the intermediate ports.*
The OSWEGO and THE AGGY Line of Superior CANAL BOATS will run in connection with this Line, offering abundant means for the speedy transportation of EMIGRANTS and all kinds of property, to and from the ports on Lakes ERIE, HURON and MICHIGAN.
☞ Goods to Canadian ports can be shipped direct by steam-boat or sail Canal, and particular attention will be paid to the perfecting and return of certificates accompanying property forwarded under bond or for debenture.
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A. Lane, Youngstown,
Niagara Lewiston "
William M. Gorrie, Tuscarora,
James Browne, "
H. W. & S. Bowers, Hamilton, "
A. Gillett, Cleveland,
Handy & Herman "
Wilcox & Ely, Milan
Hubbard & co. Sandusky city,
Haskell & Co. Toledo,
Peshine & Russel, Detroit,
Kemp, Marley & Dutton, Racine,
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1840.
LAKE AND CANAL TRANSPORTATION.
Old Oswego Line of Lake Boats