

HOW TO ASCERTAIN THE AGE OF A HORSE.—"An esteemed correspondent" of some Journal unknown to the writer hereof, requested the editor of the same to publish directions for discovering the age of horses; the following were returned:—

In purchasing a horse, not the least important matter is to be able to tell his age. In transfers of ordinary farm and saddle horses, great impositions are often practised upon the credulous and uninitiated purchaser. To prevent this, to as great an extent as possible for the future, is the object of this communication to the public. The most certain means of ascertaining the age of a horse is to examine the changes which take place with the teeth. The twelve front teeth begin to shoot in about two weeks after the colt is foaled. These are called colt teeth, and are shed at different periods, and replaced by others. When the colt is about two years and a half old, the four middle ones come out; in about another year, four others are lost—and in another year, or when the horse is four and a half years old, the four last are shed. These last are replaced by what are called corner teeth. They are hollow, and have a black mark in their cavity. They are scarcely visible, and the cavity deep, when the horse is four and a half years old; they begin to fill when he is six and a half, and the mark continually diminishes and contracts till the horse is seven or eight years old, when the cavity fills up and the black mark is obliterated. The horse acquires his canine teeth or tusks about his fifth year. The two in the lower jaw begin to appear when he is between three and four years old, and those in the upper jaw five or six months after. They continue very sharp-pointed till six. At ten, the upper seem blunted, worn out and long, the gum leaving them gradually; the barer they are, the older the horse.—From ten to fourteen, it is difficult to tell the horse's age—it is sufficient to know he is old, and under the hard treatment which is given to horses generally, the conclusion will be, that he is worth but little.

EFFECTS OF A NEWSPAPER ON INDIANS.—The following extract is from Mr. Catlin's recent work on the American Indians:

"The sensation I produced amongst the Minatarees, while on the Upper Missouri, by taking from amongst my paint apparatus an old number of the New York Commercial Advertiser, edited by my kind and tried friend, Col. Stone, was extraordinary. The Minatarees thought that I was mad, when they saw me for hours together with my eyes fixed upon its pages. They had different and various conjectures about it, the most current of which was, that I was looking at it to cure my sore eyes, and they called it the "medicine cloth for sore eyes." I at length put an end to this and several equally ignorant conjectures, by reading passages in it, which were interpreted to them, and the object of the paper fully explained, after which it was looked upon as a much greater mystery than before, and several liberal offers were made me for it, which I was obliged to refuse, having already a beautiful garnished robe from the hands of a young son of Esculapius, who told me that if he could employ a good interpreter to explain every thing in it, he could travel about amongst the Minatarees, Mandans, and Sioux, exhibit it after I was gone, getting rich with presents, and adding greatly to his list of medicines, and it would make him a great Medicine Man. I left with the poor fellow his painted robe and the newspaper; and just before I departed, I saw him unfold it to show some of his friends, when they took from around it eight or ten folds of birch bark and deer skins, all of which were carefully enclosed in a sack made of the skin of a pole-cat, and undoubtedly destined to become, and to be called, his mystery or medicine bag."

THE GLACIARIUM.—Among the numerous calls upon the attention of the seekers for entertainment no exhibition is so novel as the artificial skating ground now to be seen at Jennings's Nursery in the New Road. While, out of doors, the sudden thaw has effectually put its veto upon skating, under cover, with a temperate atmosphere, will be seen some of the best skaters in London performing all their evolutions, until now only to be done while the thermometer has been below freezing point. Through the courtesy of Mr. Kirk, the inventor of this Glaciarium, we tried the quality of the material, and found, while skating, that it has been justly said it is better than bad ice, but not so good as good ice. It had also been stated that the compound is saponaceous, but Mr. Kirk most emphatically contradicts the erroneous assertion. The composition is crystalline, containing sixty per cent. water, the other forty being (we believe) ingredients to prevent the ordinary atmospheric influence from dissolving it, even at a very warm temperature. The tout ensemble of the scene immediately surrounding the "frozen lake" is similar to a Siberian landscape, and this picturesque addition is designed with excellent taste and artistically executed. The frozen plants and trees, covered with a hoar frost, have a most natural appearance, and the whole scene is elaborated to very admirable effect. There is also an excellent model of the whole hereafter to be carried into execution, this execution being but a miniature of the projection.—London Atlas.

BANKING!—A dying banker thus addressed his eldest son:—"You may suppose you are going to inherit a large fortune, but you are mistaken. I have no property, and the bank is insolvent to the extent of £200,000. On the death of my father, who died of a broken heart, I found the bank was hardly solvent. I at first resolved to close the concern, and pay off the creditors, but I afterwards determined otherwise. I proved my father's will for a quarter of a million, and set up a large establishment. This gave me the reputation of wealth, and increased the business of the bank. I have lived in splendour, as you know, for many years. All your brothers and sisters are handsomely provided for, and to you, as my eldest son, I now leave the bank. I have appointed you my sole executor to my will. You have only to prove my property to any amount you think proper to name, and if you manage your affairs prudently, the bank may last out your time as it has done mine."—Yorkshire Gazette.

YANKEE INGENUITY.—We understand that an ingenious and worthy mechanic in our vicinity has in progress, and nearly completed, a loom that will knit a perfect stocking or glove without a seam. The loom may be propelled by hand or foot power, or by water, and the cost will not exceed \$30 or \$40. What will your good old dames say to such an innovation upon their prerogative? "A pest upon your machinery—give us the good old way."—Springfield Gazette.

SHARP ENOUGH ALREADY.—A solicitor, who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his nose, once told a lady, that if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. "Indeed, sir," said the lady, "there is no necessity to file your bill, for I am sure it is sharp enough already."

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—WEST INDIA STEAMERS.—Advices from Havana to the 15th inst. state that the four British West India Steamers had all arrived at Havana. The Solway, Lt. Britton, (which arrived at Balize, Honduras, no date, and sailed Jan. 22, for Havana) sailed on the 4th for Vera Cruz. The Forth, Lt. Fayres, sailed on the 2d for New Orleans. The Tay, Lt. Hayden, arrived on the 1st inst. in 28 days from Southampton, via Barbadoes, &c. and sailed on the 4th for Balize, Honduras. The Thames, Lt. Hestie, 30 days from Falmouth, via Surinam, Demarara, and Tobago, arrived on the 3d, and remained in port.—Daily Advertiser.

COLONIAL.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEB. 19.—HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 15.—Resignation of two of the Executive Councillors.—Mr. Wilson said, that as there were rumours in circulation that two of the Executive Council had found it necessary to tender their resignation, and that such resignation had been accepted, he wished to know, from the proper quarter, whether they were true. It was of the highest importance to that House and to the country, that they should have correct information upon the subject.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson then rose and said, that he had tendered his resignation, which had been accepted, and that, therefore, he was no longer a member of the Government.

The Honorable Mr. Weldon, in reply to the question from the Honorable member from Westmorland, said, he had only to say, that, after the vote which he had given on Wednesday last, he had felt it his duty to disembarrass the Government in carrying out those views which were considered essential to the welfare of the country; and he had, therefore, tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Council. That resignation His Excellency had been pleased to accept, and he was no longer a member of the local Government.

Mr. Wilson expressed his regret that any thing should have occurred to render it imperative on the part of the Honorable Gentlemen, who had the confidence of the country, to resign their offices as members of the Government.

Mr. End said, that with the exception of the present Government measures, the hon. Gent. in question had deserved the thanks of that House and the full confidence of the country. He had risen to add his meed of praise, his just praise, to what had been said.

LIGHT HOUSES IN CAPE BRETON.—For 20 years previous to the Light Houses being erected on St. Paul's and Scatarie, the loss of shipping on those Islands, and the eastern part of Cape Breton, averaged 2,000 per annum; and in some instances the loss of life (several of the vessels having passengers on board) was frightful in the extreme. These casualties were attributed by many to the want of Light Houses; and after numerous representations, the attention of Government was finally called to the subject, and those splendid Light Houses were erected at the cost of the Mother Country, and are now in full operation.—They are said to be equal to any on the coast of Great Britain, and are furnished with a liberal establishment of men, boats, clothing, and other requisites for the relief of those unfortunate persons who may be wrecked in their neighbourhood. These establishments are placed under the care of active and zealous superintendants, who have been extremely fortunate, during the short period they have been in charge, in assisting on shore and affording relief to several hundreds of their fellow beings, many of whom in all probability, would otherwise have perished.—Spirit of the Times.

REVENUE CUTTERS.—It is generally believed, that since the Revenue Cutters have been employed for the protection of the Fishery, not only has that of the Island improved, but, we are informed, all along the coast of Nova Scotia, they have made greater catches of fish this season than for years previously,—whereas the Americans have taken very few, which we see remarked in several of their papers. We think it would be advisable to have another vessel or two employed in the service for the encouragement of this valuable source of wealth, both to our merchants, and hardy, industrious fishermen, who toil from morning till night, in wet and dry weather, often exposing their lives to obtain for themselves and their families a comfortable living,—and why should they not meet with every encouragement from the Legislature?—Ibid.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 1.

The Order of the day, for the House in Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the several Acts for the preservation of property at Georgetown, and for preventing accidents by fire, being read;

Mr. Palmer moved, that the House do accordingly resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Thomson moved, in amendment, that the said Bill be referred back to the Special Committee who prepared it, for reconsideration.

Mr. Thomson's motion was negatived—Yeas 6, Nays 10. The House then resolved itself into Committee on the said Bill; some of the Clauses were got through, after a long discussion upon each, when, at a late hour in the evening, and several members having retired, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again the following day.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

The Fish Inspection Act amendment Bill, and the Central Academy Bill, were severally read a second time, and committed.

In the afternoon's sitting, the House again went into Committee on the further consideration of the Georgetown Assessment Bill; after several hours spent therein, it was observed that several Members had retired, when the Speaker resumed the Chair, and at half-past seven, p. m. adjourned the House for want of a Quorum.

THURSDAY, March 3.

Mr. Fraser, from the Committee appointed last Session, with leave to report this Session, on the Petition of divers inhabitants of Lots 15 and 17, praying that a road may be opened through the farm of James Ramsay, on Lot 17, to the sea-shore, presented the Report of the Committee, which is as followeth:—

The Committee appointed last Session to examine into and report upon the Petition of the inhabitants of Lots 15 and 17, praying for a right of way to the Shore through the Farm of Mr. James Ramsay, Lot 17, have to report, that they have examined the said Farm, where the contemplated Road is required, and find that the distance from the end of Mascouche road to the desired landing place, at the water's edge, is 823 yards; and that the bottom of said landing place is of a hard nature, and the water deep enough, close to the shore, for the purpose of loading or unloading any common fishing boat.

Your Committee have further to report, that they have examined the proffered landing place, at Rushy Creek, offered by Mr. James Ramsay, upon his giving a fair remuneration; and that the distance from the end of Mascouche Road to said place, is 1240 yards, being about 19 chains longer than the place prayed for—on 10 chains of which a Road is required to be made through a spruce swamp. That the bottom of the said proffered landing place at Rushy Creek is of a soft nature, and from all the information that could be got, the depth of water is somewhat less than where the Petitioners pray for.

Your Committee have further to report, that a Road through said Farm, as prayed for, would be a very great loss to the owner, and that considerable compensation would be required.

And further, that it is the opinion of your Committee, that if a sum of money was granted to open a Road to the proffered landing place at Rushy Creek, and a Slip or Hard extended some 40 or 50 feet into the water, it might, to a certain extent, answer all the purposes required.

Yet your Committee are decidedly of opinion that the line of Road through Mr. Ramsay's farm is the best, provided the House will go to the expense of opening same.

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Saturday.

The Contract entered into by Isaac M'Isaac, for building a Wharf at Minchin's Point, opposite Charlottetown, was referred to Messrs. Palmer, Le Lacheur, Maclean, Longworth and Thomson, to report thereon.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend

the School Act; and after some time spent therein, it was reported to the House, that the Committee had made an amendment thereto,—which amendment was agreed to by the House. The object of this Bill is to give power to two-thirds of the inhabitants of any School District, being subscribers to the support of the Teacher, whether they have or have not any child or children attending the School, to or have not any child or children attending the School, to assess the remaining one-third, provided that they have children between the ages of seven and fourteen years.

The House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to alter and amend the Act for the establishment of a Central Academy in Charlottetown, Mr. D. Macdonald in the Chair. The Hon. A. Lane, one of the Trustees of the Academy, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, the Teacher of a School recently established in Charlottetown, were severally examined at the bar. The former gave it as his opinion that the falling off in the Academy was chiefly owing to the responsibility being equally divided between the Teachers, whereas, he thought, there ought to be a head-master. He was satisfied with the progress his own children were making in that Institution. The Rev. Mr. Brown dwelt chiefly upon the great difficulty there existed in obtaining suitable school books. When these examinations terminated, the Committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. Pope, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House certain Tenders submitted for the erection of a Fence to enclose the Jail-yard at Charlottetown, received in compliance with the Message of this House to His Excellency.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, to consider the expediency of bringing in a Bill to regulate the Fishery Reserves in this Island, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hudson reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution; which Resolution was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:—

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the House be recommended to order a Bill to be brought in for the regulation of the Fishery Reserves in this Island.

And the said Resolution being again read, and the question put thereon;

Mr. Palmer moved, in amendment to the said Resolution, that the following be added thereto—"the said Bill to be framed on principles in conformity with the Despatch of Lord Glenelg, Her Majesty's late Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 10th May, 1838—or otherwise be framed on principles different from those agreed to and insisted on by the House of Assembly at the last two Sessions."

The House divided on the motion of amendment: Yeas—Messrs. Palmer, Hudson, Longworth, Yeo—4.

Nays—Messrs. Clark, D. Macdonald, Gorman, Macintosh, Macfarlane, Thomson, Macneill, Fraser, Beck, Montgomery, W. Dingwell, Rae, Dalziel, Le Lacheur—14.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the said Resolution;

The House again divided:

Yeas, 14. Nays, 4.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Clark, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Le Lacheur, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Dalziel be a Committee for the purpose mentioned in the above reported Resolution.

FRIDAY, March 4.

An engrossed Bill from the Council, intitled *An Act to amend an Act intitled 'An Act to regulate the performance of Statute Labour on the Highways, and for other purposes therein mentioned,'* was, according to order, read a second time.

Mr. Rae moved, that the Bill be printed, and the further consideration thereof postponed until another Session.

Mr. Thomson moved, in amendment, that after the word "Bill," all be struck out, and the following inserted—"be referred to a Special Committee, to report thereon, by amendments or otherwise."

The House divided on the motion of amendment:

Yeas—Mr. Thomson, Hon. Mr. Pope, Messrs. Forbes, W. Dingwell, Clark, Dalziel, Montgomery, Gorman, Yeo, Beck, Hudson, Longworth, D. Macdonald, Macfarlane, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Palmer—17.

Nays—Messrs. Rae, Le Lacheur, Macintosh, Macneill, Fraser—5.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Palmer, Mr. Longworth, Hon. Mr. Pope, Mr. Montgomery and the Hon. J. S. Macdonald do compose the said Committee.

The Bill to amend the Act for the appointment of Fish Inspectors, and the Bill in further amendment of the Small Debt Acts, were severally forwarded a stage, after an animated discussion upon the merits of each.

SATURDAY, March 5.

The House again went into Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to amend the Small Debt Acts. After some time spent therein, the Chairman (Mr. D. Macdonald) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Rae objected to the Report being received, because the Bill did not correspond with that which was agreed to by this House last Session, and which was ordered to be printed, in order that the public might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject. The present was a Bill of a very different nature; it contained much that was not adverted to in the Bill of last year, and it left out one important item. He would therefore move, that the Bill be re-committed, with an instruction to the Committee, that the clause suspending execution for three months after judgment, contained in the printed bill of last year, be inserted in the present Bill. The motion was negatived; Yeas, 3; Nays, 16.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee, on the Report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the Petition praying that a Road may be opened through the farm of James Ramsay, on Lot 17, to the sea shore, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee—Mr. Beck in the Chair.

Mr. Fraser submitted the following Resolution:—

RESOLVED, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to take the necessary proceedings for securing a right of way from the end of Mascouche Road, in a direct line through the Farm of Mr. James Ramsay, to the shore.

Mr. Clark contended that the Committee had not done their duty, as they had not personally inspected the spot. It was true, he (Mr. Clark) was one of them, but the Chairman (Mr. Fraser) had never given them notice to meet for the purpose. In the absence of sufficient information, therefore, he proposed that the Committee do rise without reporting, which was carried—so the motion was lost.

In the House, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Palmer, was adopted—Yeas, 15; Nays, Messrs. Fraser, Rae, Gorman, viz:

RESOLVED, That it does not appear to this House what amount of compensation will probably be required to have a Road carried through the farm of the said James Ramsay, in that course prayed for by the Petitioners; nor does it appear satisfactorily to this House whether the different course of Road terminating at Rushy Creek, as mentioned in the Report of the Committee on the said Petition, will be of equal advantage to the Petitioners and the public; therefore, that there is not sufficient information before this House to proceed further in the matter.

The Georgetown Assessment Bill was reported from the Committee of the whole House, with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House again went into Committee on the further consideration of the Academy Bill. The Rev. James Waddell and Mr. Alexander Brown, the Masters of the Academy, were severally examined before the Committee. Their examinations protracted the sitting of the Committee to a late hour in the evening. Progress was reported, and the Committee obtained leave to sit again.

A Bill for the regulation of the Fishery Reserves was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on Tuesday. It is nearly a fac simile of that of last Session.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider further of a Supply. The Chairman (Mr. Hudson) being absent, in consequence of a domestic affliction, the Chair was taken by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald. After several sums for the usual services had been voted, the Hon. Mr. Pope stated that the sum of £5000, previously granted for the erection of a Colonial Building in Charlottetown, was altogether inadequate for the purpose, particularly as the original design had been so far enlarged as to provide accommodation for the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. Before contracts could be entered into for the erection of a building containing all the necessary accommodations, and in a style which would be creditable to the Colony, an additional grant of £5000 would be necessary. The former grant was taken out of the Land Tax; the amount had been collected, and was now lying idle in the Treasury—the proposed additional grant would be derived from the same source, so that it would not be the means of imposing any additional burthen upon the people.

After a short discussion, the grant was unanimously agreed to. After some other sums had been voted, the Committee reported progress, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 8.

The Bill to amend the Fish Inspection Act, and the Bill to amend the School Act, were severally read the third time and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Pope moved, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of improving our intercourse with the adjacent Colonies by means of Steam Navigation. Carried.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Pope, after deprecating the idea of trusting any longer to other Colonies for the use of a Steamer, when we ought to have one of our own, and after eulogising the public spirit of those who were now exerting themselves to form a Company in Charlottetown for that purpose, thought the best policy this House could pursue would be, to appropriate a sum of money for the purchase of a certain number of shares in the said Company, on behalf of Government. He therefore submitted the following Resolution:—

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it be recommended to the House, when in Supply, that the sum of Two thousand Pounds, currency, be granted, and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, for the purchase of One hundred Shares in the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, for the Government of this Island—provided the said Company will engage to run their Boat once a week from Pictou and Charlottetown to Miramichi, touching at Bedouque once a fortnight on her way to and from the latter place, and calling at Georgetown once a fortnight.

After some discussion, the Resolution was agreed to, Mr. Fraser alone voting against it.

Another Resolution was passed, to the effect that provision be made for the management of the Government's interest in the said Company.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

The Bill to amend the Small Debt Act, and for extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Small Debts to the recovery of sums under Ten Pounds, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Rae, a clause was added to the Bill providing that in cases where the amount of account adduced by either plaintiff or defendant shall exceed Five Pounds, it shall not be competent for either party to prove such excess solely by his own oath.

A motion being made, that the Bill do now pass;

Mr. Rae moved, in amendment, that it do pass this day three months.

The original motion "that the Bill do pass," was carried on the following division:

YEAS—Messrs. Montgomery, D. Macdonald, Macfarlane, Maclean, J. S. Macdonald, Clark, Fraser, W. Dingwell, Forbes, Macneill, Pope, Longworth—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Rae, Palmer, Gorman, Dalziel, Le Lacheur, Beck—6.

Mr. Palmer, by leave, introduced a Bill for establishing Criminal Sessions in the different Counties in this Island.

Second reading on Thursday.

The House went into Committee of the whole, on the further consideration of the Academy Bill.

On the House resuming, the Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto, which amendments were again read at the Clerk's table, and agreed to by the House.

The first clause of the bill provides that in future the Chief Justice and the Speaker of the Assembly shall be the only ex-officio Trustees; that of the remaining Trustees no shall go out of office yearly, in rotation, their places to be taken by two others, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

The second clause repeals that part of the existing Act, by which both Masters are vested with equal power and authority.

The third clause empowers the Trustees to frame By-Laws, and to appoint a head master, at a salary of £150 per annum, which said master shall appoint under him an Usher or second master, (subject to the approbation of the Trustees), which second master shall be allowed One hundred pounds per annum—the tuition money to be divided between the Teachers, in such proportions as the Trustees may direct.

The fourth clause gives the Governor the veto upon any question that may arise between the Trustees and the Masters, or either of them, and conferring upon His Excellency such other controul and authority over the Academy as is usually conferred upon Governors of Colleges.

The fifth clause provides that four pupils from each County shall be taught at the Academy gratis for a period not exceeding years for each pupil—said pupils to be chosen by a majority of the Trustees.

The next clause goes to fix the rates of tuition, which are considerably under those formerly exacted.

The Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Mr. Rae moved, that a Committee be appointed, to inquire into the several amounts of British and other Coin, and of Notes of the other Provinces, at present in the Treasury of this Island, and report thereon.

The Hon. Mr. Pope moved the previous question; when it was decided—13 to 4—that the question should not be put.

Mr. D. Macdonald introduced a Bill to amend the several Acts relating to the appointment of Sheriffs, and to regulate the fees to be taken by them in certain cases. Second reading on Friday.

The remainder of the day was chiefly spent in Committee on the Bill for establishing Criminal Sessions. Several clauses were gone through, after undergoing a great deal of discussion, when progress was reported, and the Committee obtained leave to sit again.

A painful feeling has been excited by the intelligence recently received, that when the mail left Halifax on the 2d inst., the Caledonia, Steam-ship, from Liverpool, then twenty-six days out, had not arrived. We are far from despairing of her safety, but still we cannot but look with the greatest anxiety for the next accounts.

The papers by the last post are without any news of interest.

HALIFAX, N. S. March 2.—The Caledonia, we are sorry to say, has not yet made her appearance—she has most pro-