SAINT JOHN OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER,

Published on TUESDAYS, by D. A. CAMERON at his Office, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 12s. 6d., per annum.

☞ This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT 244 Strand, LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Paper.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1836. *Secretary*

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

Corner of King & Germain Streets,

HAS received from London, Glasgow, Manchester, and the United States, per *John Barbour*, and the *Eastern City*, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

SHAWLS—In Long and Square Cashmere Paisley and Satin;
Newest materials for Ladies' DRESSES;
Gros de Naps and Satins;
BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES;
Moleskins, Vestings, Ticking;
5-4 PRINTED COTTONS, Furnitures, Table Cloths
Muslins, Diapers, Huckabacks, Towelling;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes and Collars;
Infants' Robes, and Frock Bodies;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
English and American BONNETS, RIBBONS,
Parasols, Neck Ties;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS;
Hosiery and Gloves—in great variety;
Cashmere and Berlin Wool Hoods;
Silk and Cotton VELVETS, Spring Stocks;
Gents' SHIRTS, SHIRT FRONTS, and Collars;
" Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Braces
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Hair Nets, Reticules, And Macassars.

Millinery, Small Wares, &c., &c.

The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to the Subscriber's present Stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS; it having been selected in the best markets, will be sold at the lowest prices, *Wholesale and Retail.*

May 2. JAMES BURRELL.

SILENT SORROW.---CERTAIN HELP!

Numerous Extraordinary, Anatomical, Explanatory Coloured, Engravings. In Six Languages. Fifty-third Edition. Price 2s. 6d. in a sealed envelope through all Booksellers, or sent post free from the Author for 42 Postage Stamps.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER on the physical decay of the system produced by delusive excesses, infection, the effects of climate, &c.; with remarks on the treatment practised by the Author with such unvarying success, since his settlement in this country. Rules for self-treatment &c.

By WALTER DE ROOS, M. D., 35 Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, where he may be consulted on these matters daily from 11 till 4. Sundays excepted.

Sold also by Gilbert, 49 Paternoster-row, London; Watt, 11, Elm Row, Edinburgh; Powell, 15, Westmorland-street, Dublin; and through all others.

Dr. DE ROOS from long practical experience in the most celebrated institutions of this country and the continent, has had, perhaps, unusual opportunities of observing the peculiarities relating to the physiology, pathology, and general treatment of the disorders referred to in the above work, and having devoted his studies almost exclusively to this class of diseases, he is enabled confidently to undertake their removal in as short a time as is consistent with safety.

PERSONS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch, and secure from observation.

The Concentrated GUTTA VITÆ, or Vegetable Life Drops,

are recommended to all those who have injured themselves by early excesses, and from Spermatorrhœa, Nervousness, Weakness, Languor, Low Spirits, Aversion to Society, Study or Business, Thinking, Trembling and Wasting of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Cough, Asthma, Consumptive Habit, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head &c.

Their almost marvellous power in removing Contamination, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scurvy, Scrofula, and all other impurities, must be felt to be believed. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per bottle. CURES Packages, by which 1 lb. are saved; and the 11s. packages, by which a still greater saving is effected, will be sent from the Establishment only, on receipt of the amount per draft on a London house, or otherwise.

PAINS in the BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Indigestion, Bile, Flatulency, Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, &c.

THE COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are a most safe and efficious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any Kind, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which if neglected, frequently result in stone in the bladder and a lingering painful death. They agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and will effect a cure when other medicines have utterly failed. Price 4s. 6d., 11s., & 33s. per Box, through the Vendors.

CAUTION AGAINST the recommendations of spurious or other articles by unprincipled Vendors, whereby obtain a larger profit. To protect the PUBLIC against FRAUD, Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," to be printed in white letters on the Stamp affixed to the above, to indicate which is genuine.

Sold by Von Lentzay, Lall Bazaar, Calcutta; Ashton, Richardson, & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Hulse & Nephew, Agra; Teacher & Co., Poonah and Kurachee; Esperance & Co., Bombay; Smith & Co., Scinde; Dodsworth & Co., Colombo & Kandy; and obtainable through all Medicine Vendors, of whom also may be had "THE MEDICAL ADVISER;" or should difficulty arise in procuring any of the above, enclose the amount by draft, or otherwise, to 35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London, and they will be sent securely packed per return. July 18.

Feathers, Oils, Paints, Nails, &c.

GEESE and other FEATHERS, in bags of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds each, at 1s., 1s. 3d, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. per pound, on hand, for sale at all times.—LIKEWISE:

OILS, of different kinds;
PAINTS, White and Coloured;
Wrought and Cut NAILS;
SPICES, ground and whole;
FLINT GLASS, assorted sizes;
SALTS, SODA, STARCH, SULPHUR, &c.
SHOT, Blue VITRIOL, &c.
Cane and Wooden Seat CHAIRS, with many other articles—all for sale by JOHN KINNEAR'S,

September 5. Prince William street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Per the Packet Ships Liverpool and Middleton, from Liverpool.

D. PATERSON

WAS much pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public, that he has received by the above ships, a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of almost every description, among which are to be found—

Ladies' Prunella, Cashmere, Satin and Leather Boots; Ladies' patent Kid, Morocco and Leather Slippers; Ladies' patent Kid and Morocco, Jenny Lands, and Village ties; Ladies' Berlin, Carpet, and Web Slippers, &c., &c.

Misses' Prunella and Cashmere Boots; Misses' Patent and Leather Slippers, and Back Straps; Misses' Bronze and Patent Jenny Lands, stout and light, &c., &c.

As the above have been made expressly to his order, by one of the best manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in Staffordshire, England, he feels assured they will give satisfaction.

Also—By late arrivals from the United States, a large supply of American Boots and Shoes, which, together with work of his *own manufacture* comprises the largest Stock he has ever yet offered for sale. "Foster's Corner," Kingst.

WASHING

Made pleasant and easy by the use of

BOSTON

Chemical Washing Powder.

THIS Soap Powder, prepared by a practical Chemist, is superior for washing clothes, cleaning paint work, removing grease from woollens and takes the place of other soaps for cleansing purposes. One package with five minutes labor makes two gallons of pure soft soap. Thousands of families have adopted its use and give it the preference over all other saponaceous compounds.

Manufactured by BECK & Co., No. 120 Washington-street, Boston.

Retailed by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Sold in St. John, by FELLOWS & Co., G. F. EVERETT & Co., and G. C. GARRISON.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

August 29, 1854.

First FALL Importations.

Per Packet Ship "John Barbour,"

53 Packages containing

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Gray, White and Printed COTTONS, Warps, OIL CLOTHS, GALAS, BROAD CLOTHS, ORLEANS, COBURGS, CASHMERES, &c. &c.

Wholesale & Retail.

T. W. DANIEL & CO.

Spring and Summer Fashions, 1854.

C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE been busily engaged for the last month in making up and are now prepared to furnish the public with HATS and CAPS, of all patterns and prices, of the Spring and Summer styles for 1854.—We believe that the Spring style of Hats will be much admired. We have on hand just made up, a very large and excellent assortment of Summer CAPS.

Our prices are, as usual, low. Notwithstanding the large advance in prices of Goods generally throughout the community, *we have not advanced one penny* on any article of our manufacture.

The remainder of our Winter Stock of BUFFALO ROBES, FUR CAPS, &c., will be disposed of at *extraordinary low prices.*

12, North Side King Street.

March 3. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Prince William Street,

9th May, 1852.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per late arrivals, a very large and well assorted Stock of

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

WHICH are now ready for inspection, and will be sold to the TRADE at the lowest possible prices, for satisfactory payments.

☞ The subscribers are determined to keep their assortment complete, and will be receiving NEW GOODS, of the LATEST STYLES, by the regular Steamers and Packets every month.

J. & J. HEGAN.

From New York and Boston:

100 BRLS. Canada S'fine FLOUR;
10 tierces superior head RICE;
14 Tons do. Jamaica COFFEE;
6 Casks extra Lard OIL;
20 brls. BEANS & PEAS; 6 boxes CHEESE;
5 do. Thomas' Sweet TOBACCO;
10 bls. Dried APPLES;
WICKING, SAGO;
Yeast Powders, ORANGES and LEMONS,
Show GLASSES, PHIALS, &c

June 27 JAS. MACFARLANE.

Best French Kid Gloves.

J. & J. HEGAN

HAVE just opened 210 dozen Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid GLOVES, of the best quality, and ass'd. in the most fashionable colours.

July 11. *Prince William Street.*

COALS! COALS!

Landing to-day at Custom House Wharf, ex Ship "*Joseph Parrott*":—

120 CHALDRONS Liverpool House COAL —for sale from the wharf by

Oct. 17. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

GOODS.

Per "Liberia" and other vessels, just landing and for sale:—

1 TON Valencia RAISINS, in 56 lb. boxes
5 cwt. BLACK LEAD;
10 cwt. Blue and Patent STARCH;
40 dozen BATH BRICK;
An assortment of BRUSHES;
25 boxes Ground COFFEE;
30 boxes ARROWROOT, ground;
Asst. Wooden ware, Varnish, &c. &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,

June 1, 1854. Prince Wm. Street.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William street.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 23, 1854.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION OF

Spring and Summer Goods!

Per Steamships *Asia, Andes, Canada, Arabia* and per ships *John Barbour, Pandonald, Lisbon, Barbara.*

—COMPRISING—

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
FANCY DRESSES,
MANTLES,
MILLINERY,
STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
PARASOLS,
LACES,
HABIT SHIRTS, &c.
POCKET HDKFS,
NECK TIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES.

BROAD CLOTHS,
TROWSERINGS,
VESTINGS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTING STRIPES, &c.
TICKENS,
LINENS, DIAPERS, &c.
PRINTED CAMBRICS,
GREY & WHITE COTTONS,
&c. &c. &c.

Family Mourning.

All of which having been carefully selected by our JAMES DOHERTY in the best European markets, will be found on inspection to comprise the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST VARIED assortment ever before offered for sale at the VICTORIA HOUSE, and will be sold at

Extremely Low Prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring, Preserving, & Beautifying the Hair.

THIS elegant preparation is an effectual remedy for Baldness, or falling off of the hair. It prevents and completely eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, strengthens the Roots of the hair; causes it to grow luxuriantly; gives it a rich, dark, soft and glossy appearance, and prevents its turning gray. The Hungarian Balm is a purely vegetable compound, scientifically and chemically combined, and is warranted to contain none of those deleterious ingredients which prove so injurious to the hair. It acts directly upon the skin, cleansing and purifying it from all unhealthy secretions, thereby removing and preventing the accumulation of scurf, dandruff and other impurities, which so frequently cause decay, and loss of the hair.

The Hungarian Balm is especially adapted to ladies' use; and those who have tried the various oleaginous mixtures, with no benefit, will at once, discover the agreeable and beneficial effects produced by this pure and delicate preparation. Instead of matting and tangling the hair, (which is more or less pulled out in the process of combing,) it leaves it free and clean; promotes a natural moisture, and imparts a beautiful dark and glossy appearance. Try it once and you will be convinced of its superiority over all other compounds for the hair.

Much more might be said in favor of this inestimable Compound, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the proprietor feels confident that ONE TRIAL will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it,
If you are troubled with Dandruff and wish to remove it,
If you have any Humour of the Scalp and wish to cure it,
If you are troubled with Nervous Headache wish to cure it,
If you have Hair Eaters at the roots of the hair and wish to destroy them,
If you have Harsh, Dry and Wiry Hair, and wish it to become Soft, Pliable, and Beautiful as silk;
and if you wish to preserve Rich, Glossy, and Luxuriant Tresses to the latest period of life,

Use Perry's Hungarian Balm.

PRICE—25 and 50 cents per bottle, in large bottles.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent for the Provinces, to whom orders must be directed.

For sale in St. John, by G. F. EVERETT & Co., G. C. GARRISON, S. L. TILLEY, FELLOWS & Co. and druggists generally.

Permanent Arrangement.

Saint John, Eastport and Portland.

CONNECTING with Railroad at Portland, for *BOSTON, Lowell, Portsmouth,* and all intermediate places. *Also*—By Railroad from PORTLAND to MONTREAL.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

Steamer "GOVERNOR,"

ALBERT WOOD, MASTER,

611 Tons,

Leaving Saint John on MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock.

RETURNING

Leaving Portland on TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

Leaving St. John on her first Trip on THURSDAY Morning next, 17th August, at 8 o'clock.

Passengers having through Tickets to Montreal not obliged to go immediately forward from Portland.

Through Tickets for Railroad to Boston and the intermediate places, also to Montreal issued by the Agent here.

By the above arrangement the tedious outside sea Voyage from Portland to Boston is avoided and presents the most comfortable conveyance for the Travelling Public. GEO. THOMAS, *Agent.*

August 15. South Market Wharf.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

Foster's Corner, Germain Street.

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received per Packet Ships "Middleton" and "David G. Fleming."

TWELVE CASES of Men's, Women's, & Children's CLOTH, PRUNELLA, FELT, CASHMERE, and other BOOTS and SHOES.—For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

Further supplies expected by succeeding Packets.

Aug. 22, 1854. S. K. FOSTER.

Literature, &c.

A MODERN SERENADE.

Come to the casement, my fairy,
Come to the window, my dove;
The night is remarkably airy,
And very propitious to love!
Fling round your shoulders a shawl,
For fear of the dew and the damp,
While we walk in your father's old hall,
By the light of your eyes—and a lamp!

Above,—all is brightness and bloom;
Below,—all is perfume and light;
There is not a shadow of gloom
To mar your soft beauty to-night;
Stars in their splendor are shining,
O'er mountain, tree, tower, and rill;
The moonlight is gently declining,
In grandeur behind the far hill.

I've dwelt mid the beauties of Spain,
And sigh'd neath the bloom of their bowers:
With the sky for a shelter have lain,
And stole the soft breath of their flowers!
I've roved o'er the cities of France;
I've studied Italian at Rome;
I've laughed at their eyes' brightest glance,
From the fairest of women at home.

What was glory and brightness to me?
What was beauty when you were not by?
The flower, the blossom, the bee,
Were nought to the breath of your sigh!
Visions of beauty! ye throng
O'er my spirit in forms of delight;
I have written you many a song,
I have played to you many a night.

I have fought for you many a duel:
I once wore my arm in a sling;
I am sure that you cannot be cruel,
When you think of myself and my ring!
O, come to the window my syren,
Or, if you won't—come to the door,
And I'll sing you a lay out of Byron,—
Or would you prefer it, from Moore?

The moon like a crescent of gold,
Is shining o'er mountain and flower,
And I am exceedingly cold,
With waiting best part of an hour!
Slumbers lie soft on thine eye;
In thy dreams, wilt thou think of my suit?
And light be the sound of thy sigh,
While I play thee a tune on my flute.

But, come to the window, my fairy,
Come to the casement, my dove;
The night is remarkably airy,
And very propitious to love;
Put on your boa and shawl,
For fear of the dew and the damp,
And we'll walk in your father's old hall,
By the light of your eyes, and the lamp!

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS COMRADES

[*From the Montreal Herald, Oct 21.*]

We are indebted to Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory, for the privilege of first publishing to the civilized world, the, at length, ascertained fate of the noble but ill-starred, Sir John Franklin, and his gallant company. Alas! that their fate should have been so sad; and that the problem, which has so long occupied the thoughts and engaged the energies of the great navigator's countless friends and admirers in Europe and America, should be solved by so painful, so distressing a narative as is contained in the following letter, which only reached Sir George Simpson yesterday afternoon—it having been forwarded from York Factory, *via* Red River. Our own hopes of Sir John Franklin's restoration to the world, had, we confess, long ceased: but who could have been prepared for the fearful reality—a miserable and lingering death, from literal starvation—possibly, as Dr. Ray conjectures, worse than starvation—on the frozen and desolate shores of the Arctic Ocean. But we shall not detain the reader, by any reflection of ours, from the perusal of Dr. Rae's intensely interesting narrative—we shall merely mention that York Factory is situated at the mouth of Hayes River, in Hudson's Bay, in about 57° N. L., 93° W. L.

DR. RAE'S LETTER TO THE HONOUR SIR, &c.

York Factory, 5th August, 1854.

My dear Sir George,—Your several letters, public and private, of the 15th June, and 1st July, 1853, and 13th and 15th June, 1854, were handed me on the 25th ultimo, by my respected Colleague, Connolly, and I regretted to learn from your letters that he had failed so much by the way.

Let me now allude to the business of my mission. I arrived here on the 10th ult., very well in health, in excellent health, but I am sorry to say without having effected our object. At the same time information has been obtained and an approximate idea from the natives, which gives the fate of a portion, if not all of the then survivors of Sir John Franklin's miserable party beyond a doubt—a fate the most deplorable,—Death from starvation, after having had recourse to cannibalism as a means of prolonging life.

I reached my old quarters at Repulse Bay, on the 15th August, and preparations were immediately commenced for wintering. On the 1st of September I explained to the men our position, the stock of provisions we had on hand, (not more than three months' rations,) and the prospects we had of getting more, &c., pointing out all the danger and difficulty of our position. All readily volunteered to remain, and our exertions to collect food and fuel went on with unabated energy. By the end of September, 109 deer, 1 musk ox, 53 brace of Ptarmigan, and one seal had been shot, and the nets produced 130 salmon.

Of the larger animals above enumerated, 11 deer and the musk ox were shot by myself, 29 deer by Mistegan, (the deer hunter,) 11 by one of the men, 9 by Oulibuck and 16 by the other Esquimaux. The migration of the deer terminated about the middle of October, and 25 more animals were added to our stock.

On the 28th of October, the snow being sufficiently hard for building we were happy to exchange our cold tents for the more comfortable shelter of the snowhouse. The winter was very severe, but the temperature in our snow-huts was never so low as in my winter quarters of 1846-7. Up to the 12th of January we had nets set under the ice in the lakes, the nets were taken up on that date as they produced nothing.

On the 31st March my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of winds deep and soft snow, and foggy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Pelly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimaux, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party, (at least 40 persons) had perished from want of food, some 10 or 12 days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources, was as follows:—

In the spring, four winters past, (1850) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen traveling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is an island, named Ke-ii-ta-lak, by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but, by signs, the natives were made to understand that their ship or ships had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, (of whom, except a few officers, all looked to be in a state approaching to starvation,) they had a small sled from the natives.

At a place, the name of which I have forgotten, to the direction of which, the Esquimaux point, some white people were discovered on an island, and died on an island near the island, a long days journey, (say 30 or 40 miles) to the N. W. of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux, Outkoo-ha-ca-lak,) as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double barreled gun lay beneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barrelled,) all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the events and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co. on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed has seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

From the head of Pelly Bay,—which is a bay, spite of Sir H. Beaumont's opinion to the contrary,—I crossed sixty miles of land in a westerly direction, traced the west shore from Castor and Pollux River to Cape Porter of Sir James Ross, and I could have got within thirty or forty miles of Bellot Strait, but I thought it useless proceeding farther as I could not complete the whole.

Never in my former Arctic journeys had I met with such an accumulation of obstacles. Fogs, storms, rough ice, and deep snow we had to fight against. On one occasion we were 4½ days unable to get a glimpse of the sun, or even to make out his position in the heavens. This, on a level coast, where the compass was of little or no use, was perplexing in the extreme.

The weather was much finer on our return journey than when outwards bound, and our loads being lighter, our days marches were nearly double the distance, and we arrived at Repulse Bay on the 26th of May, without accident, except in one instance, in which one of the party lost a toe from a frost bite.

The commencement of spring was very fine, but June and July were colder. We were unable to get out of the bay until the 6th August.

Our progress along the coast as far as Cape Fullerton, was much impeded by ice; but on getting to the southward of the cape we had clear water, and saw no ice afterwards.

The conduct of the men I am happy to say, was generally speaking, good; and I should mention single case of mutiny as all the thanks of our thanks.

Being anxious to send this to Red River by the first boats, I write in haste, hoping [illegible] have the pleasure of sending a more [illegible] account by some future opportunity.

With the usual respect I have [illegible] to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN RAE.

[illegible] DR. RAE'S LETTER.

Copy.

No. 1.—Head of a gentleman, with whiskers, [illegible] dragon's wings.

No. 2.—A Griffin, with wings and feathers [illegible] and 1.

No. 3.—A Griffin's head, with wings.

No. 4.—A Lion, with other beasts in [illegible] surrounded by a scroll, with the motto, *Spero meliora.*

No. 5.—A Fish's head, with [illegible] (apparently) [illegible]

[illegible] small silver table spoons, [illegible] K.C.B."

A Star with a motto, "Nec Aspera Terrent" on one side, and on the reverse "G. H., MDCCCXXV."

Also a number of other articles of minor importance, as they have no [illegible] could be recognized, but which will [illegible] Hudson's Bay Co.

Repulse Bay, July 1853. JOHN RAE, C.C.

CALCUTTA.

Its extent along the river from north to south is about four miles and a half, and its breadth from thence to the Circular Road measures about a mile and a half; the entire site, which comprises an area of nearly eight square miles, being inclosed between the river and the line of the old intrenchment known as the old Mahratta Ditch. The approach to Calcutta by the river from the sea is marked by a series of elegant mansions at Garden Reach, surrounded by lawns which descend to the water's edge. Off this point anchorage is afforded to the magnificent steamers plying between Suez and Calcutta, by means of which the semi-monthly communication with Europe is carried on. A considerable part of the European division is inhabited by natives, chiefly Mussulmans and the lower castes of Hindoos, while very few Christians have their abode in the native quarter. In the last mentioned division the streets, as in most oriental towns, are narrow, though the houses of the wealthier class are lofty. Some few are built in the form of a hollow square, with an area of from fifty to a hundred feet each way, which, when lighted up on the occasion of festivals, has a lands me appearance. The other division is European in character and appearance, as well as in population. It has its city and its court end, the one intersected by several noble streets, and the other adorned with the residences of Government functionaries and opulent merchants. In the latter quarter, which is called Chowringee, the houses are constructed in the Grecian style of building, ornamented with spacious verandahs, and from their imposing exterior Calcutta has not unusually been signalized for the accommodation of "the City of Palaces." Between Chowringee and the river an extensive open [illegible], designated the Esplanade, on which is situated Fort William. This Fort is stated to surpass every other in India in strength and regularity. Its form is octagonal, five of its sides being [illegible], and three facing the river. A company has been formed for the purpose of providing the inhabitants of India with gas. Calcutta is to be the starting point for its operations; and it may be confidently expected that a very brief period will be granted to elapse before the present defective system of lighting the city with oil lamps is entirely superseded.—*Thomson's Gazetteer of India.*

The Open Sky.

It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man—more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him, and teaching him, than in any other of her works: and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some mere material or essential purpose than the mere pleasuring of man, is not achieved by every part of their organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be answered by every part of its organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be answered, in some instance days or thereabouts, a great ugly black rain cloud were brought up over the place, and everything well watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. And, instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain that it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or of beauty, has this doing for him constantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them; he injures them by his presence, he ceases to feel them if he be always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not too bright nor good for human nature's daily food." Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful; never the same for two moments together; almost human in its passions—almost divine in its infinity, its appeal to what is immortal in us as distinct as its ministry of chastisement or of blessing to what is immortal is essential.

And yet we never attend to it, we never make it a subject of thought, but has it has to do with our animal sensations; we look upon all which it speaks to us more clearly than to brutes, upon all which bears witness to the intention of the Supreme, that we are to receive more from the covering vault than the light and the dew which we share with the weed and the worm, only as a succession of meaningless and monotonous accidents, too common and too painful to be worthy of a moment of watchfulness, or a glance of admiration.—*Ruskin.*

Yankee Clateness.

When at Brazos Santiago, the army suffered much from heat, and drought. The water from the Rio Grande, though abundant, was not very potable, and all kinds of liquor were at a premium. A certain heavy-headed Yankee by some means procured a barrel of cider, and with this he determined to set up business. He ran together a large canvas shed, tapped his barrel and proceeded to retail his cider at two dimes a glass.

Customers flocked in by dozens, and our Yankee was reaping a rich harvest. For a time, some of his patrons complained that two dimes a glass was an outrageous price; but the times were hard as well as hot, whisky scarce, water bad, the cool and convenient easy; he had all the cider in the market, and he knew he could not afford to sell any cheaper. For several hours the cooler was in great demand, a perceptible crowd of his thirsty fellow-citizens were in rapidly, and the deep pocketed dollars and half dollars continued to accumulate in the Yankee's [illegible]. But the tide of fortune unfortunately changed, and before the cooler was half sold the patrons gradually fell off, and in the middle of the afternoon our Yankee was left alone upon his bench to wait and ponder upon the uncertainty of trade. Towards evening a customer appeared in the shape of a regular old veteran cider drinker. The recognition was mutual, with the usual salutation. The veteran, after drinking, took out the usual quantity of the cash.

"Pay down," said the Yankee.

"Two what?" inquired the veteran.

"Two dimes," said the Yankee.

"Two cents!" exclaimed the veteran; "why, I can get plenty good cider here for five cents a glass."

"No, you can't," declared the Yankee. "There isn't a pint of cider kept what I've got in that cider barrel, this side of Orleans. Pay down, I say."

"I know better," retorted the purchaser; "I bought a glass and an hour ago, and only paid five cents for it."

"Why, chose by here somewhere—just back of your place," rejoined the customer.

"I'll bet you twenty dimes you didn't," said the Yankee, and we'll go right round the cooler."

"Done!" responded the customer. Off they started.

Sure enough, "right round there," they found another establishment in full check. A second Yankee had rigged an awning behind the first Yankee's shed, and placed the rear end of the identical cider barrel through a board, and was retailing it at three cents a glass to a pen full of customers.

"I'll have to take you," said the vanquished; "this small transaction, imported the Yankee.

"Right round here," was the answer.

"I'm sure we didn't round here, right round where I'd like to stop," commenced the cider seller.

[illegible]

It has been remarked that the Highland regiments in the Turkish service suffer less from the cholera than the other French and British regiments in the East; and that the cases of cholera has been most numerous and fatal in the regiments wearing white trowsers. The kilt of the Highlander is reckoned more favourable to health, as the cloth is porous and permits the free escape of the perspiration from the body, which, if it may become quite wet; but the contrary is the case with white duck trowsers, or other similar clothing, as when they become wet with perspiration, they remain long in that state, and chill the body by their cold application, thus completely suspending perspiration, and therefore is found deleterious to health [illegible]

It has been stated, at the Post Office Department, that sixty [illegible] through the mails [illegible]