itself, and that they do not in reality determine, nor permanently interfere with, the natural adaptation of the Province as a field of agricultural exertion."

And finally, "That those who have confined themselves to their farming operations alone, and have been ordinarily skilful, industrious and prudent, have, in no case, failed to do well."

The Directors will only notice and endeavor to refute one objection which has been frequently made to the correctness of this Report, and on which much of its value depends.

It is, "that much of the information furnished is obtained from farmers who either had better land and better crops than their neighbors, or were desirous of making things appear better than they are."

To the first part of this objection it is replied, that there are included in the other returns, seven from Agricultural Societies—that it may be presumed that these gave the general produce of the County or district which they represented.

The Directors beg distinctly to state, that the return furnished for this County was made up at a full meeting by unanimous consent; that the meeting consisted mainly of practical farmers, and of others well acquainted with the produce of the County; and that the returns were given as the *general average produce* of the County.

Now, on comparing the returns of those seven Societies with those from individuals, it will be found that they do not, in any material point, vary.

To the second part of the objection it may be answered, that of the fifty farmers who gave in their returns, twenty-five are of opinion that farming *will not pay*. It may be assumed that they, at least, would not wish to represent matters in too favorable a light, and yet their returns give no less favorable a view of produce and prices than do those of the twenty-five who say that farming *will pay*.

As to the prices given, the returns are more than confirmed by a price current running over five years, made up from the Colonial Advocate Newspaper, and likewise published in the Report.

It is important to know, that the statistics with which these are compared were made up in precisely the same manner, namely, by returns from Agricultural Societies and farmers.

No one in this Province will presume to say that more authentic or trustworthy information could be obtained in any country than from such men as Walton, Mowat and Farmer, of Charlotte County; Gilbert, Chapman, Crane and Trenholm, of Westmorland; Otty, Hayward, Aiton and McLeod, of King's; Coster, Robertson, Perkins and Smith, of Queen's: Hubbard, Clowes, Harrison and Simonds, of York; Rankin and Pickett, of Carleton; Steves, Lewis, Wallace and McLatchey, of Albert: Layton and Wheton, of Kent; Porter and Hea, of Northumberland; Baldwin and Lockhart, of Gloucester: and Stewart, of Restigouche.

There are many, however, who, from having made up their minds that this is not a farming country, or from being naturally predisposed to criticise, grumble, and find fault, will continue to assail this, as they do every effort at improvement, with sneers, doubts and ridicule. It is not expected that evidence or argument can have any effect upon such.

It did not surprise those who were familiar with the produce of the Northern States and New Brunswick, to be told, that the Grain, Vegetables and Grass of New-Brunswick surpassed those of New-England in quantity and quality. All who had travelled with their eyes open had seen it, and those who had thought at all upon the subject must have been aware that prices of provisions must needs be higher in the importing than in the exporting country, by at least the charges for transport and merchants' profits.

As compared with Great Britain, to those who knew that it is not the annual average temperature, but the quantity of heat distributed through the summer months, that effects the growth and maturity of grain and vegetables, it needed only to be told, that while in Great Britain the temperature barely reaches the required standard, in New Brunswick it considerably exceeds it, to expect it to follow, that while in Great Britain a fall of one or two degrees in the summer temperature spreads dismay over the land, causes a certain and serious deficiency, and in many localities hinders the ripening of wheat and even oats: in New Brunswick, on the contrary, wheat, oats and barley have never failed to ripen when sown in good season, and in favorable circumstances, and that Indian Corn, which in England can scarcely be grown, is here a productive and generally a sure crop.

The Directors understand, that in addition to the 1000 copies of Professor Johnston's Report, already published, another edition of 10,000 copies is being printed.

It is expected that these will be distributed for sale at a cheap rate through every town and village in Great Britain and Ireland, and that a copy will be placed in every agricultural library. Thus will a knowledge of our advantages, as a field for emigration, be communicated to thousands in the older countries, who are seeking to escape from the evils incidental to excessive competition, and to find a home where an honest living may be obtained by patient industry.

If, in addition to this, the Report be read, and the directions contained in it be, to any extent, put into practice by the farmers of the Province, evidence will soon be furnished in the increased productiveness of the soil and consequent prosperity of all connected with agriculture, that to increase knowledge is to increase power, and that all that has been judiciously expended in obtaining this knowledge has been well laid out.

In conclusion, the Directors are gratified to be able to record, that a desire for information and a spirit of improvement have arisen, and are spreading over the land; Agricultural Societies are formed, or forming, in almost every County and Parish in the Province; Shows are held: improved stock, seeds and implements are sought after and appreciated: a much larger quantity of provisions is now raised in the country, to the exclusion of the imported wheat, flour, and meal, and the great truth is coming nearer and nearer to men's minds, that on the ability to furnish food to its inhabitants, on the substitution of an *improving*, for an *exhausting* system of husbandry, must depend the future prosperity, independence, and well-being of this country.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JARDINE, President.

D. B. Stevens, *Secretary*.

St. John, October 31, 1850.

[The Appendix to the Report will be published in our next paper.]

The Coloured People of Canada.—The Rev. Wm. King, in a recent lecture at Quebec, spoke of the condition of the coloured people in Canada, and stated that no less than 20,000 had taken refuge, most of them to the westward of Toronto, and that the number was being constantly augmented by the effects of the new slave law. He then spoke of the state of ignorance in which they came out of slavery, and the difficulty which was experienced of bringing them under the influence of religion and education while scattered over the Province. A plan had been devised in order to remedy the obstacle. A tract of land, 8000 acres in extent, had been bought by a company, and thirty families, comprising nearly 200 souls, had been already settled upon it. A school house had been built, a schoolmaster procured, and the settlement had succeeded admirably. The land was capable of accommodating 200 families, including the mechanics, &c., of a village.

The merchandise depot of the Boston and Maine Rail Road, in Boston, was wholly destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last, together with much other valuable property. The building was built of brick, 300 feet long and 50 feet wide, two stories high, and cost $32,000.—The depot contained a very large quantity of goods, besides those which were loaded in 14 long cars and 28 short ones, the whole of which was entirely destroyed. One firm, Messrs Mason & Lawrence, (agents,) lost 369 bales of cotton goods. The loss to the Company is variously estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, on which it is stated there was but $20,000 insurance. The entire loss by the conflagration is estimated at not less than $250,000.—The upper part of the building was occupied by Messrs. Harrod & Pernald, for the storage of mahogany and other valuable woods, and such was the immense quantity at one time on fire that the continual pouring of several streams of water upon the ruins for several hours did not effectually extinguish the fire.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN NOVEMBER 12, 1850.

GREAT FIRE IN FREDERICTON.

Nearly all the Business portion of the City Destroyed!

It is our melancholy duty to-day to record a most disastrous conflagration, which has destroyed almost the whole of the business portion of the City of Fredericton, and a large number of dwelling houses. We subjoin a few brief particulars of the calamity, which we have obtained from several sources; and regret that, from its very recent occurrence, no fuller or more detailed accounts have yet reached us. It is evident, however, that the great majority of the most important business establishments of Fredericton have fallen a prey to the devouring element; and that great numbers of the distressed inhabitants have been rendered houseless. Indeed, we are informed, that at present Fredericton does not possess sufficient house accommodation to afford shelter to all who now require it. We deeply sympathize with the unfortunate sufferers, whose distresses, independently of their actual losses, must be greatly aggravated by the late period of the year at which the calamity has occurred; rendering it impossible to provide sufficient house accommodation before the setting in of winter. We should imagine, that this great and truly lamentable catastrophe will render it absolutely necessary that the Session of the Legislature in the coming winter must be held in St. John; as, although the Legislative buildings have not been injured, yet the impossibility of providing sufficient accommodation in Fredericton during the winter, for the hundreds of strangers who must necessarily congregate together, and reside at the seat of Legislation for about three months, will afford an insurmountable obstacle to its being held at Fredericton during the Session of 1851. *Temporary* accommodation for the two Houses might easily and speedily be prepared here, by fitting up apartments in the Custom House Building; while our numerous Hotels and Boarding Houses will afford abundant shelter to those who may require the comforts of a temporary residence.

The following are all the particulars we have obtained of this deplorable calamity:—The fire commenced about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a barn or workshop near the Methodist Meeting House, which, after destroying that fine Church, with the Mission House opposite, extended with great rapidity along the line of Regent Street, on either side, and, blown on by a stiff gale, swept downwards, and burned every thing almost of any value along the range of the west side of Queen-street, and on either side of King-street, including Regent-street, down to the Bank of British North America. There were nearly four blocks destroyed, and it is stated about two hundred houses—some accounts say more, and some less.

Among the Stores burnt, we learn, are those of Messrs. Spahn, Grosvenor, Thomas, Doherty & McTavish, Horsfall & Sheraton, Beek, S. K. Foster, Barker, F. W. Hatheway, Wolhaupter, Flewwelling, Kirlin, Beverley, T. Hatheway, J. S. Coy, Grigor, Mrs. Welch's Hotel, Segee's Hotel, McIntosh's Hotel, &c. &c.

The loss of property is immense, and is variously estimated. The Stores had their Winter Stock of Goods in, much of which, we are glad to learn, was saved, but still the loss must, in many instances be very heavy: and the loss and inconvenience to the numerous families burnt out is incalculable.

The enterprising people of Fredericton had just commenced their undertaking of supplying that City with Gas, which was first lit on last Thursday evening; the Electric Telegraph line was also nearly completed. The whole calamity is certainly a severe affliction—but we hope and believe that the well known energy and perseverance of our friends at Fredericton will, ere long, restore them to their full prosperity.

A letter says:—"With great difficulty the Organ of the Methodist Meeting house was taken to pieces and got out, with cushions, books, &c.; but within half an hour the flames wreathed round the lofty spire, which, with the ponderous bell, fell into the midst of the burning heap.

"The calamity is awful, as ruin, irretrievable ruin, must be the result to hundreds. The Insurances were considerable. The Wesleyan Church was insured in the Central Office for £600, and the Organ for £100. Other insurances on private property are considerable. The Central Office has lost heavily of course, and so also have the Foreign Offices.

"The whole City seems to be in ruins. I look down and see nothing but long ranges of chimneys, surrounded by burning heaps, where, a few hours ago, hundreds of comfortable Dwellings and Stores existed. I cannot—dare not—attempt to realize the consequences. *About Three Thousand People are this evening houseless!*

"The fire was made more unmanageable in consequence of the wind, which blew a gale, scattering burning flakes far and wide, and an irresistible amount of flame. The art and energy of man seemed altogether powerless.

"While I write, (10 o'clock,) the fire is still burning—immense quantities of furniture, goods, &c., are lying exposed, and hundreds of our citizens are in the streets striving to look after the remnant of their property. What the houseless people are to do, I know not. It is now almost winter, and the means of accommodation cannot be furnished."

"All classes of people were at work. I noticed the Governor, the Bishop, and all sorts and conditions of men."

Mechanics' Institute.—The Lecture season of this popular Institution commenced last evening, when the opening Address was delivered by His Honor Mr. Justice Carter, to an overflowing and highly gratified auditory. The spacious Hall was filled to excess: a large proportion of the audience being ladies. The learned Judge's Lecture was, of course, of a general nature, principally elucidating the advantages of literary and scientific pursuits, and including many valuable suggestions for their efficient and profitable prosecution. As a composition, the Address was truly elegant and chaste; and it was delivered in so easy, pleasing and gentlemanly a style, as evidently to afford entire gratification to all who heard it. We congratulate the Institute on this auspicious commencement of the Season; and doubt not, from seeing the list of Lecturers already announced, (many of whom are of established reputation and talent,) that the prestige will be fully sustained.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.—This new and beautiful Church was opened for Divine service, on Sabbath last, on which occasion sermons were preached by the Rev. Messrs. Stavely, Lawson, and Sommerville, to crowded audiences, composed of various denominations of professing Christians. The Rev. Mr. Lawson commenced the services of the day, by reading and briefly commenting on the 137th Psalm, which being sung, the Pastor of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Stavely, offered the Dedicatory Prayer, and delivered a solemn and interesting Address, founded upon the first verse of the 122d Psalm, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord"—in the course of which he took occasion to refer, in grateful terms, to the kind liberality which had been manifested towards them, by the members of other churches, here and elsewhere, through which they were enabled on that day to meet together under such favorable circumstances.—In the afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Lawson conducted the services, preaching an eloquent discourse from the last verse of the 122d Psalm, "Because of the house of the Lord our God, I will seek thy good," in which he enumerated various means by which we should seek the good of Zion, concluding with an earnest and affectionate appeal to all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, to endeavor to pluck up those roots of bitterness that have too long troubled the church, and in their own example "by living to him, who died for them," shew to the world that they are indeed "his epistles, seen and read of all men."—The Rev. Mr. Sommerville concluded the services of the day. His discourse, which was founded on the words contained in 2d Corinthians, 12th chapter, from 7th to 10th verses inclusive, was, as usual, masterly and eloquent, occupying an hour and a quarter in its delivery, and listened to with the most profound attention. Our space will not allow of even a brief outline of this truly admirable discourse; but we cannot refrain from noticing one or two passages of surpassing power, in which he illustrated the workings of God's providence, in reference to individuals and nations, referring particularly to that striking passage in the life of Jacob, who when pressed down with earthly sorrows, looking only to the present, exclaimed, "all these things are against me;" but who was brought to see that those things which *appeared* to be *against him*, were, in reality, all *for him*: and again to his description of the overthrow of Paganism, and the establishment of Christianity in the ancient Roman Empire, which although proclaimed by only illiterate men, despised alike by the mitred Jew and the crowned Pagan, yet step by step, unseen by mortal eye, and unable to be accounted for by human reason, did it develope itself, until at length it took possession of the throne of the Cæsars, and made imperial Rome do homage to its all conquering power. But we cannot continue, although the remembrance of such passages crowd upon us, on which we might write many pages. It was indeed a discourse that will long be remembered by those who heard it. Among the audience in the evening were the Ministers of several of our City Churches.

The collections amounted to £43 6s. 9d., which, added to that received from friends during the preceding week, makes the sum of £75 which they have received during the last few days—a substantial evidence of the sympathy of their many friends in the various christian Churches of this city.—The building, which is capable of accommodating about 600 persons, is exceedingly neat in its exterior appearance, and the arrangements of the interior are admirable, reflecting the highest credit on Mr. Robert Ewing, of Portland, who kindly furnished the plans and models, and who although not a *professional* Architect, has in this his *first* attempt, produced a work, which would entitle him to rank high even as such, nor should we forget Messrs. David Johnston, John Ewing and McAfee, who as the builders and finishers have so faithfully performed their part. We are glad to see our City further beautified by this building, and trust that this small but devoted congregation, now occupying a more central position, may grow and flourish under the pastoral care of their zealous and much esteemed Minister, the Rev. Mr. Stavely. We understand that it is the intention of his father, the Rev. Dr. Stavely, of Ireland, to visit St. John during the coming year, when for a few months they will have an opportunity of enjoying the ministrations of this distinguished Pastor.

The steamer Asia, Capt. Judkins, sailed from New York at noon on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, with 86 passengers and $230,000 in specie.—Among her passengers was lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, an accomplished lady, who has been sojourning for some time in the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

Saint Andrew's Society.—At the Quarterly Meeting of this Society, held on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

Mr. Robert Jardine, *President*, (vice Mr. Jack retired.)
Mr. John M. Walker, *Vice President*.
Mr. William Thomson, *Treasurer*.
Mr. James Macfarlane, *Secretary*.
Messrs. W. W. Emslie, Andrew Scott, and Robert Thomson, *Committee of Charity*.

The Society intend to celebrate their Anniversary on the 30th inst. by supping together. It is intended also to have a Ball under the Banner of the Society at an early date, in order to afford the Ladies an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the season.

New Vessels.—A Brigantine, built at St. Martins, called the "F." is now fitting out here for sea. She measures 166 tons, was built by Messrs. J. & T. Berry, and is owned by Mr. Thomas Furnas, Jun. of this city. Another new Brigantine, called the "*Triumph*," was recently launched at Sackville, and is now fitting out here for the West India Trade, for which she is intended. She measures 144 tons, and was built by Mr. Charles Dixon, for himself and Mr. Mariner Wood, of Sackville.—*Courier*.

Among the passengers by the Commodore from Portland, were the somewhat distinguished Wm. Crafts and wife, escaped slaves, who are on their way to England. An unsuccessful attempt was recently made in Boston to capture them.

The Commodore met with an accident on her passage to Portland last Wednesday night, by coming in contact with a schooner, name unknown, when off Kennebec river, by which she knocked off part of her stem, and was compelled to run in upon the flats. The night was dark and stormy, and nothing could be seen of the schooner after the collision.—*New Bruns.*

Fredericton, Nov. 8.—Last night, for the first time in Fredericton, the Houses and Stores were illuminated with Gas, reported by the best judges to be of the most brilliant description. Indeed the whole routine of business from the first, has been extremely well managed, and reflects much credit on the gentlemen to whom it has been entrusted, and likewise upon the different individuals employed by them, as practical men in its execution. Mr. McInnis, who in the latter capacity has had the sole management, has we believe acquitted himself to the full satisfaction of all concerned, not only by his unceasing industry and attention, but also by the judgment which he has displayed in his profession. We trust that the whole undertaking will be patronized as it deserves, and, that in another year we may be able to congratulate the inhabitants upon the *cheapness* as well as *excellence* of the Gas.—*Reporter*.

Dark Atmosphere.—A darkness set in yesterday afternoon which surpassed anything of the kind we had ever witnessed. It was not the effect of a fog, but the clouds fell, and cast a dark pall over the city so that one could not read without candle light at three to four o'clock P. M. When night set in the darkness was so dense that people in the streets ran foul of each other,—a person standing within two feet of another was invisible! Three of our river steamers—the *St. John*, *Forest Queen* and *Madawaska*—ran aground that night, but the two first mentioned were soon got off.—*Fred. Amaranth*.

Latest from Europe.—The new steam ship *Africa*, 12 days and 21 hours from Liverpool, arrived at New York last Friday morning, on her first trip across the Atlantic, with 119 passengers. She brings English papers to the 26th October.

Nothing of importance in the political world had transpired during the week.

The *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool from New York on Sunday evening and the *Atlantic* on Thursday morning—the former making the shortest run by 13½ hours.

Indian Corn is rather dearer, with some speculative demand at 30s. per quarter for white and yellow, and 29s. for mixed. Flour without change.

Money continued abundant, and the rates of discount moderate. Bullion in the Bank was increasing.

The agricultural meetings which have been held in England exhibit a marked advance in the social position of farmers.

We understand that Government have just appointed a gentleman of color to the office of British Consul at Liberia. This is, we believe, the first instance on record in which a man of color has received a similar appointment from our Government. He is a man of superior intelligence and of highly polished exterior.

It is stated that a pair of carrier-pigeons, taken out to the Arctic regions, from the port of Ayr, by Capt. Sir John Ross, have recently returned to their old dove-cote at Ayr, without, however, bringing any intelligence from Sir John Ross or his expedition. One of the birds appeared somewhat mutilated about the legs, as if it had been shot at. If they were actually dispatched from the Arctic regions, they must have traversed a space of nearly 3000 miles, and lost the message which was doubtless attached to them.

The Paris Journals are occupied in discussing the condition and probable future conduct of Gen. Changarnier, with respect to the President, and the prolongation of his powers. The permanency of the Republic seems to hang upon this point.

An insurrection has recently broken out in China, against the Government, with a view to depose and exterminate the present Tartar, and restore the Ming (Chinese) dynasty. The leader of the rebels, named Ho-ting-pung, is said to have at his command 50,000 men. A strong rebel force is said to be within 100 miles of Canton.

The Steamship *Washington* arrived at New-York on Sunday from Bremen and Southampton—fourteen days from the latter port, having left on the 20th ult. She brought 160 passengers and a large freight.

The West India Mail steamship Thames arrived at Southampton from Chagres and the Spanish Main just before the Washington sailed. She had on freight $1,300,000, of which nearly $1,000,000 were in gold from California.

The United States Mail Steamer Franklin, Capt. J. A. Walton, arrived at Havre on the *evening* of the 18th October, having performed the voyage from New York to Havre, including the detour to and detention at Cowes, in 13 days, a distance of 3275 nautical miles. The magnificent appearance and proportions of the Franklin excited a great deal of attention and admiration in Havre. The ship behaved admirably on the voyage.

Letters from Havre allude to the competition for freight between the American and Cunard steamers. The agents of the latter vessels, to compete with the Franklin, have lowered the rate from Havre to New-York, via Liverpool, to $20 per ton. The former rate was $40. The agents of the Franklin complain that this is a breach of faith, as the Cunard company now charge $35 from Liverpool to New-York.

A curious exhibition is in course of preparation for the World's Fair, by Mr. Wyld, M. P., the eminent map engraver. He is constructing a huge globe, of 56 feet in diameter, which will be provided with a convenient mode of ingress and egress; the different countries of the world will be represented upon the inner, and not upon the outer surface, and the interior will be fitted up with galleries and staircases, so as to enable the visitor to make a tour of the world, and visit each of the countries whose industry or productions will be displayed in the Great Exhibition.

Measures are in progress to erect a magnificent monument at Madrid, to Christopher Columbus. The preliminary arrangements hint at a colossal statue of twenty feet high, and of groups surrounding it, forming a base of 40 feet in circumference. The statue to be of the finest Florentine bronze, and the pedestal of redish granite. The lowest estimate of the Columbus monument is £20,000.

Cardinal Wiseman is the youngest amongst the cardinals. His eminence was born at Seville, where his father and mother (natives of Waterford) resided for many years. His father was a wine merchant of much repute in the capital of Andalusia.

It is stated upon good authority, that in the articles of rice and tobacco alone, a mercantile firm in Liverpool will this year realize £300,000, supposed to be the largest sum ever made by any mercantile house in Europe, in one year.

It has been calculated that more than 100,000 operatives have quitted France since the Revolution of February, and that more than two-thirds of these were natives of Paris.

It is stated that about £70,000 was paid by the Government of Spain for the steamships *Hibernia* and *Caledonia*.

About 170 female convicts have been shipped at Woolwich for Hobart Town.

The landed interest of the late Sir Robert Peel was not much under £35,000 a year.

The wreck of three East Indiamen is reported, The Manchester, of 600 tons, bound for London; the Ariadne, of Greenock, bound for Liverpool, and the Nereid, 700 tons, of London. It is feared that all on board the Ariadne have perished. They took to a raft, but are not reported as having been picked up. The loss of the three ships is calculated to exceed £100,000.—*Liverpool Journal, Oct. 19th.*

The new planet Victoria, discovered by Mr. Hind, has had its proposed name and laurel symbol accepted by the astronomers of England, Prussia, and Denmark. Its period of revolution, Mr. Hind states will probably be nearly the same as that of Iris, perhaps a little longer.—*Literary Gaz.*

On the 1st of January 1851, the half allowance of grog to seamen serving in H. M. Navy commences, as also the system of paying the fleet by the calendar instead of the lunar month as at present. The new regulations to come into operation simultaneously on board H. M. ships both at home and abroad.

The officers of the Royal Navy are subscribing handsomely for the purpose of presenting Mr. O'Bryan, the celebrated Naval Biographer, with a testimonial to mark the estimation in which they hold his services to the profession.

The latest advices from Commodore Martin's Squadron of Evolution state that the frigates had been ordered to cruize to the Westward of the Azores, and look for a gale of wind, in order to test their respective qualities in heavy weather.

The Packenham, from Australia, arrived on Tuesday, with 750 tons of copper ore, having made the run, round Cape Horn, in 104 days. She sailed from here in December, and leaving out the time she was detained in the colony, has made the voyage round the world in six months seventeen days.—*Liverpool paper.*

It is expected that the revenue will be so satisfactory for the year that £900,000 will go towards the reduction of the national debt.

Mr. Snadlock, of Bolsover, is preparing an heraldic chair of carved oak for the Exhibition of 1851, comprising the coats of arms of the sovereigns of England from the Conquest to the present time.

In London the accounts by the mail from India and China were considered favorable.

From Paris we learn that the Legitimists were still unfavorable to a prolongation of the President's powers, but M. Thiers was said to be favorable to that measure. The Committee of Permanence had separated without coming to any decision on the cries uttered by the troops.

Banvard, the American artist, with his huge panorama of the Mississippi is now in Paris, drawing crowds of people, and making his fortune.

From Rome we learn that the Pope intended to nominate Bishops for Liverpool, Birmingham, and all the populous cities of England and Scotland. The French army of occupation was to be reduced to 5000 men.

Persia.—The works which had been ordered for the formation of a road from Trebizond to the frontiers of Persia, via Erzeroum, are being actively carried on. According to the last accounts from Teheran, dated 30th August, the State of Persia is represented to be very disturbed. The Shah had attempted to introduce several reforms, but they had not met with general approbation. The total destruction of Zengan, in the Azerbidjan, by the royal troops, has given the last blow to the sect of the Babis, the last remnant of whom had taken refuge at that town. The Cheikulislam, or chief of religion, of Tabriz, has been arrested by order of the government, and sent under a strong escort to Teheran; the charge against him is of having favored the subversive projects of the Babis. The Khorassan is in full insurrection. Yar Mehemet Khan has revolted against his father, the Viceroy of the Shah, and besieges him in Herat. Sami Pacha, an Ambassador of the Sublime Porte, who has been sent to Teheran to congratulate the Shah on his accession to the throne, has arrived in that capital at the same time as an envoy from Caboul, charged with a similar mission.

From California.—The Steamship Alabama, Foster, from Chagres, arrived at New Orleans Nov. 1, with two days later from California, bringing dates to the 17th September.

The accounts from California are not of a very encouraging nature. San Francisco has been visited by another destructive fire, which consumed over one hundred buildings. Preparations were to be made at once for removing the rubbish, and erecting more substantial buildings.

The loss by the destruction of goods and property is estimated at over one quarter of a million of dollars. Money was in great demand.

The financial crisis still excited much talk, but it was thought the worst was over. From the mines there is little news to add to that brought by the Pacific. New discoveries were being made. The rainy season was about commencing.

The passengers by the Alabama have considerable gold dust with them.

Markets.—Flour was in good request at $14 to $16 for Chili, in 200 lb. sacks; and Sweet Western $11 25 to $12. Bricks were selling moderately at $20 to $25 per M. Coal had a downward tendency. Lumber continued in good request, at steady and rather improving prices.

New York, Nov 6.

Later from California.—The Empire City has arrived from Chagres, with 20 days later news from California.

She reached the wharf at 11 a. m., with 300 passengers, a large amount of gold, and 20 days later news, bringing dates to the 5th of October.

The Empire City left Chagres on the 26th, and Kingston, Jam., on the 29th.

The steamers Isthmus and New Orleans, which left San Francisco on the 1st and 5th ult., had both arrived at Panama, but the Sarah Sands, which left on the 25th Sept., had not arrived.

The bulk of the gold, about two millions, may be expected by the Georgia and Cherokee.

The Georgia left Chagres about two hours before the Empire City, and the Cherokee was to leave on the following day. They will bring each 250 or 300 passengers.

The San Francisco papers are filled with the accounts of the late conflagration, which consumed over 150 buildings. The fire originated in a house on Jackson Street, between Kearney and Dupont. It extended up towards Dupont Street and Portsmouth Square. The buildings were mostly of wood, and the flames spread rapidly, owing to the want of water.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and several arrests have been made. The office of the Pacific News was entirely destroyed—loss, $30,000. The Picayune office lost heavily.

The fire was cut off towards Montgomery street, thereby saving the most valuable part of the City; the City Hall, though in imminent danger, escaped, and it is thought the great destruction of property might have been prevented had there been an Engineer to direct operations by blowing up a few of the buildings.

The accounts from the diggings are various, and many are wending their way back from the mines. Some report gold plenty, while others announce the reverse.

The expenses of the squatter war reached ten thousand dollars.

We are pleased to notice that the improvements in the City of San Francisco are progressing very rapidly, and by the time the rainy season sets in, the streets will be substantially planked.

The accounts from the overland emigrants are of the most painful character. A requisition on the Collector of San Francisco for an advance of $100,000, has been suggested, and it is likely the distressed citizens will resort to that means of alleviation of their distress.

Cholera at Jamaica.—Intelligence from Jamaica, to the 29th ult., via New York, give distressing accounts of the ravages of the Cholera in various parts of that Island. Whole families, in some instances, have been swept away, and there is scarcely a house that has not furnished one or more victims. Business was wholly suspended.

In Port Royal, the accounts state that fully one-sixth of the population have fallen victims, and there is not a house that has not been visited by the angel of death, or a heart that has not to mourn the loss of some relative or friend.

In Kingston, the deaths have exceeded 360, by the official report which is made every morning by the Board of Health, but it is generally believed that it does not contain one half the number which have fallen victims to the sad distemper.

In St. Catherines, where it made its appearance but a few days ago, the mortality has been awful, and the deaths average about forty to fifty a day.

The Assembly was opened on Tuesday, the 22d ult.; but, in consequence of the present state of things, the minds of members were unfitted for public business, and after the Governor's speech was replied to, the two branches of the Legislature were adjourned to the 19th November.

His Excellency Sir Charles Gray has issued a proclamation setting apart Friday, the 2d of November, as a day of general humiliation throughout the Island.

In Mexico also the cholera is making sad ravages in the country near the Gulf coast. At Orizaba, in a population of 25,000, there has been 6000 cases and 1100 deaths. At Guadalajara, there had been, up to Aug. 29th, 3174 cases and 1534 deaths.

Mr. Clay was received with great demonstrations of respect and popular enthusiasm on his recent arrival at Lexington, from Washington. Bonfires were kindled and cannon discharged in his honor, and an immense crowd assembled to meet him. He was compelled to make a speech to the multitude. After thanking them for their kindness, and making a few remarks upon the condition of the country, he told them that, happy as he was to meet them, there was an old lady about a mile and a half off (pointing to Ashland) with whom he had lived fifty years, and whom he would rather see than all of them. He was released, after this good-natured remark, and suffered to go home.—[Philadelphia Courier.]

The population of Philadelphia is expected to reach about 450,000—in 1840, it was 258,407. Pittsburgh, with its suburbs, has about 80,000—in 1840, 40,000.—It is estimated that the entire population of Pennsylvania will be shown to be not far from 2,300,000, and that of Ohio about 2,200,000.

Mr. James, the novelist, has sent one of his sons to Yale College, and put another into the law school of New Haven.

The Boston Society for the prevention of Pauperism, within the last ten years, has supplied 24,574 girls and women with employment. Of this number, 11,142 have been furnished with places out of the city. On an average, nearly 2500 places have been furnished, and more than 1000 applicants have been sent into the country each year.

A gentleman from Aroostook County, Maine, informs the Belfast Signal that crops there have never been better than they are the present season. Potatoes and grain of all kinds have turned out remarkably well. The quantity of wheat raised, he estimates sufficient to supply the whole population for the next two years.

The nett annual income of the literary fund of North Carolina for 1850, amounts to $102314, and has been distributed among the several counties of the State, for the support of common schools. The spring distributions amount to $40,000, and the fall to $52314.

The Georgia Helicon sets down the number of cotton mills in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama, at 93, in which are invested about $1,000,000.—16,000 hands are employed, and 150,000 spindles. They consume 94,000 bales of cotton per annum.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Naval officers here are grumbling greatly at the selection of the store ship Fredonia to carry goods to the World's Fair. They wish the Pennsylvania, 100 gun ship, to be fitted for the purpose.

How they do things in Ohio.—The City Council of Cincinnati have appropriated $600,000 to the Indiana Railroad, $150,000 to the Belpre and Cincinnati Railroad, $150,000 to the Covington Railroad, and $100,000 to the Hamilton and Eaton Railroad.

The Cotton Crop.—*Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 1.*—Heavy frosts have appeared here earlier than last year. It is thought the yield of cotton will be about 100,000 bales, and that the total crop will not exceed 1,900,000 bales. The quality of the new crop is very good, and the market is active at 13¼ cents.

A Relic.—A Cincinnati paper mentions that its reporter saw a watch, a few days ago, that was recovered from the wreck of the steamboat Tennessee, which was sunk in the Mississippi river on the night of the 8th February, 1823, nearly twenty-eight years ago. Two years since, a Mr. Mathis, with a diving bell and the usual appliances, cut his way through vast masses of accumulated sediment, and got into the wreck, from which considerable property was taken. The watch referred to was found in a berth, along with the bones of a man, and the dial indicated nearly about the time when the boat went down. The steel works are corroded and decayed, but the brass and silver retain their shape and surface.

The New Orleans Picayune contains the substance of McDonough's will. Three millions are appropriated to establish a School Farm and an Asylum for the Poor at Baltimore. He gives four hundred thousand dollars to the Protestant Male Orphan Asylum of New Orleans, and sends all his negroes to Liberia.

The steamer Telegraph, while on her passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, on the 7th inst. burst her boiler off Newcastle, Deleware, by which sad accident, it is said, 15 to 18 persons were killed, and a large number of others dreadfully burnt and scalded.

Oswego, 4th.—There arrived here by lake, during the last 48 hours, 40 vessels with 65,700 bushels of wheat and five thousand eight hundred twenty-five barrels of flour.

There cleared by canal during the same 48 hours twenty-three boats with twenty seven thousand four hundred bushels wheat and ten thousand eight hundred barrels flour. The tolls amounted to $3,249.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—In seventy counties, the assessment of hogs is 1,046,000 head less than at this time last year.

Departure of the Admiral.—The Flag Ship and Squadron sailed hence for Bermuda on Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock, a. m. They went out of harbour under all plain sail, and port studding sails, with a moderate breeze at N. N. E., in the following order:—First, *Helena*, 16, Com. De Courcy, led the van, and that powerful and beautiful sloop was closely followed by *Plumper*, 12 (sc.), Com. Nolloth. The latter fine vessel's funnel being fitted on the telescope principle, it could scarcely be discerned, and without the aid of her screw she was obliged to haul up her foresail in order to keep her station astern of the van ship. Next, about half a mile astern, came the "tall admiral" H. M. S. *Wellesley*, 72, Capt. George Goldsmith—bearing the Flag (red at the fore) of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Dundonald—clothed in canvas from deck to truck, including her port studding sails slow and aloft.—This noble old ship commanded especial admiration as she slowly and majestically passed down the harbour, within a few fathoms distance of the wharves—the shipping in port dipping their ensigns as she passed—a compliment duly acknowledged by the Flag ship and squadron. The rear ship was *Sappho*, 12 Com. the Hon. A. Cochrane, which pretty sylph-like craft, although having only top-sails and top gallant sails set, was repeatedly compelled to brace her main yard and shiver the main topsail to keep from shooting ahead of her Leviathan consort. The whole was an imposing spectacle, which in the very nature of things, always must be a favorite sight to our citizens, many of whom were drawn to the water side to see the ships pass. Each man of war as she went out of harbor presented unmistakable evidences of the order and discipline so eminently characteristic of the British Navy. There seems but a slender chance of again receiving a visit from the noble and veteran Earl Dundonald. Standing as he does at the head of the list of Vice Admirals, he may succeed to his full flag at any moment. His seniors are all very aged men, and death is making sad havoc among the veterans. In the event of his being promoted to be a full Admiral, prior to his leaving the station, his pay would be increased to £15 stg. per diem for every day in which his flag was flying within the limits of his command. The old Earl has been a hardly used man in his time, and most sincerely do we hope that he may have the good fortune to fly his flag at the main for an indefinite period.—Meanwhile we wish his lordship, and his gallant followers, a pleasant and prosperous passage to the Sunny South, and if it should please the great disposer of all Naval events to send the *Wellesley* and her consorts back to Halifax, we will guarantee them a hearty welcome from their old friends in this City.—*Novascotian.*

A public meeting has been held at Windsor, to endeavor to procure an electric telegraph between that place and Halifax.

There was not less than *forty six* arrivals at this port of vessels large and small, on Wednesday last, beside some American fishing schooners which put in for a harbour.—*Halifax Wesleyan.*

J. Wilkinson, Esq., Civil Engineer, and party, came in from the survey of that part of the European Railway lying between St. John and Calais, on Saturday last. We understand Mr. Wilkinson is quite satisfied with the result of the exploration, and that it is intended to make further Barometrical experiments, to test the character of the country lying to the Southward of the line explored.—*Head Quarters.*

William Walker, the late Post Master of Brantford, has been sentenced to death at the Hamilton Assizes by Mr. Justice Draper, for purloining Bank notes from letters passing through his hands. Death is the stern penalty attached by the Imperial Statute to his crime. We trust the sentence will be commuted.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The Bishop of Toronto, while in England, got subscriptions to a fund for supporting an Episcopal University to the amount of $64,000.

During the last month, several large whales have been captured in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. One of these animals, says the Quebec Mercury, seventy-five feet in length, was harpooned at Kamouraska. Another caught on the 17th September, was 100 feet long.

From 1840 to 1848, the English men-of-war captured six hundred and twenty-five vessels, containing thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and three slaves, of whom near four thousand died before an adjudication. The latest advices from Sierra Leone represent the slave trade to be flourishing.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Kingston Bible Society will be held at the Court House on the 14th November, at two o'clock, p. m.—All persons favorable to the circulation of the Scriptures are respectfully invited to attend.

SAMUEL FOSTER, Secretary.

Kingston, Nov. 5.

MARRIED.

This morning, at St. Paul's Church, Portland, by the Rev. W. H. Shore, A. M., George J. Dibblee, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Jane, daughter of the late Honorable Charles I. Peters, formerly Her Majesty's Attorney General of New Brunswick.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. McKay, Mr. William L. Plummer, to Mary C., second daughter of Mr. Thomas Plummer, all of this City.

At the residence of the Bride's father, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr John Campbell, of Saint John, to Miss Jane, daughter of Mr. J. McLaren, formerly of this City, now of Greenwich, King's County.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. County, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. John Bartlett, to Miss Johanna A. [illegible], both of Maugerville, County of Sunbury.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. Daniel Coggan, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, both of St. John.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. [illegible] Brown, to Miss E. Tinney, both of this City.

On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. John Scott, to Miss Mary Farren, both of this City.

At Gardiner's Creek, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. Reid Lawson, Mr. Thomas Russell, to Mary A., relict of the late Robert Gracie, both of the Parish of Simonds.

At Sheffield, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. W. D. Fitch, Mr. John Wasson, to Miss Letitia Jane, only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Barker, all of Sheffield.

At Studholm, (K. C.) on Wednesday, Oct. 30th, by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Mr. George Pearson, to Miss Eliza Ruth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Secord, all of Studholm.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Thomas McLaughlin, of Sussex Vale, to Miss Rebecca Secord, of the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County.

At New Orleans, on 18th Oct., in Christ's Church, by the Rev. Charles H. Williamson, William P. Hardenbrook, Esq., of that City, to Margaret Anna, youngest daughter of the late Absalom Pitt, Esq., of the City of Dublin, Ireland.

At Philadelphia, 5th instant, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Frederick R. Starr, Esq., of Montreal, Canada, to Miss Henrietta Maria, daughter of John M. Atwood, Esq., of the former City.

DIED.

On Friday, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas [illegible], Compositor, Portland, and formerly of Belfast, (Ireland,) aged 21 years.

Yesterday morning, George F., only son of Mr. James Anderson, aged 15 months.

At Carleton, on the 27th ult., very suddenly, Catherine Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. John McKilligan, aged six months and a half.

At Saint George, October 27, after a painful sickness of 16 weeks, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Augusta Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Col. Henry Seelye, aged 21 years.

At Saint Andrews, 22 inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William Mahood, Maria, wife of Col. Henry Seelye, in the 54th year of her age. "She is not dead but sleepeth."

At Dorchester, October 23d, Mr. George Taylor, aged 66 years. "His end was peace."

At Dorchester, October 31, Thomas C., infant son of Mr. Conrand, aged 1 year and 14 days.—On the 7th October, Ann, daughter of the same, aged 5 years and 3 months.

In the Parish of St. Patrick, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Catharine Morrison, aged 68 years.

PORT OF SAINT JO[HN]

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Ship Favorite, Pickance, Bristo[l]... Wishart, coals.
Castilian, Graves, New York, 8—John Robe[rtson]...
Brig William, Kay, New York, 10—to order...
Schr. Relief, Johnston, Fredericksburg, 14—...
wheat.
D. Phillips, Small, Alexandria, 10—Estabro[oks]...
Wednesday—Ship Lady Peel, Johns, New Y[ork]...
Robertson, ballast.
Barque Mary, Scott, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 2—...
lan, ballast.
Thursday—Steamer Maid of Erin, Belye[a]...
Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Friday—Barque Pearl, Morris, Carthagena, ...
31—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Brigt. Bream, Harvey, Boston, 2—J. & T. R...
eral cargo.
Mariner, Hoyt, New Bedford, 6—Master, ba[llast]...
Saturday—Brig George, Atchison, Philadelp[hia]...
Troop, flour, &c.
Brigt. Victor, Kinney, New York, 8—J. V. ...
Schr. Rising Sun, Brannen, Bath, 3—T. McH...
Sunday—Schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, 3...
sorted cargo.
Oregon, Carver, Mount Desert—Jewett & M...

CLEARED.

Nov. 6th—Schr. Charles, Whipple, Halifax...
steam engines, &c.—G. & J. Salter.
7th—Barque Linden, Kirkpatrick, Sligo, ...
R. Rankin & Co.; Edward, Hughes, Barb...
&c.—Estabrooks & Ring; Nova-Scotian, ...
Glasgow, timber, deals, fish, &c.—R. Rankin...
[...]an, Mahoney, London, oil, timber, deals...
Cadlip; Susan, Rudolph, London, timber, ...
Geo. Worrall; brigt. Emeline, Clifford, Bo...
&c.—George Eaton; Iris, Covell, Providen[ce]...
clapboards, &c.—C. E. Cross.
8th—Ship Lightning, Burns, London, ...
spars, &c.—N. S. Demill and P. Burns; Sc...
Wall, Boston, boards and clapboards—Geo...
Nov. 9th—Ship Wm. Wirt, Sampson, Liv[erpool]...
and deals; Jenny Lind, Card, Cork, do; ...
Greenow, Robbins, Boston, shingles and pot...
11th—Ship Satellite, Markham, Liverpool...
deals; Elizabeth Holderness, Leaper, do; ...
Olive, Liverpool, do; Clytha, Reynolds, Qu...
Schr. D. Phillips, Small, Eastport, ballast

The Pearl picked up, on the 24th Octobe[r] ... the brig James Andus, Capt. Barker, which ... ed at sea near the Western Islands,—the cr[ew] ... four days in the boats. The brig was fr[om] ... bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of Railroa[d] ... Barker speaks in the highest terms of the co[nduct of Capt.] Morris, who, after having picked up one ... two o clock in the morning, hove his vessel ... light, to make search for the other boat, whi[ch he succeed]ed in discovering at ten o'clock.

Brig Mary Emma, of this port, from the C... ton, put into Halifax, 5th inst., in distress.

The Halifax Sun of Wednesday last, state[s] ... Fundy schooner, with a cargo of flour, fr[om] ... Miramichi, went ashore at Sheet Harbour o[n] ... had been got off and taken into Hardwood ... bably the Three Sisters, Capt. Whelpley, w... Boston for Miramichi on the 25th ult.

Cleared at Boston, Nov. 2d, schr. Pomfer[et] ... John; 5th, Cuba, Kavanagh, do.—At New ... 31st, barque Onyx, Hogg, and brigt. Fashio[n] ... Nov. 4th, barque William & Ann, Scott, d... Oct. 23d, ship Kitty Cordes, for Liverpool...

Arrived at Alexandria, Nov. 2d, brigt. E... John.—At New York, 2d, barque Idas, Roo... tle (Eng.); 3d, brig Charles DeWolfe, Fri... 4th, propeller Merlin, 3 days from Halifa[x]... 3d, schr. Olive Branch, Gimber, St. John.

Arrived at New York, Nov. 6th, brig ... hence; ship British Queen, Conway, fro[m] ... barque Wave, Halpin, Dublin, and barque ... Newry.—At Boston, 9th, brigt. Portland, ... John; 8th, schrs. Francis, and John Snow, ... 6th, schr. Triumphant, do.—At San Francis[co] ... schr. Clairmont, Betts, St. John.

Below New York, 8th, barque Actress, f... Reports having spoken, (no date,) lat. 45, ... Recovery, hence, for Fleetwood.

Cleared at New York, 4th, brig Sarah, J... John; 5th, brig Eliza, do.; 6th, brigt. ... Brown, St. John's, N. F.—At Alexandria, ... Nevius, St. John.

At Coquimbo, Sept. 26th, brigt. Lion, H... port; was to sail next day for St. Carlos; ... her outward cargo.—Brigt. Paraguay, Corn... days before for San Francisco.

Sailed from Liverpool, Oct. 19th, ship S... Staten Island; 23d, ship Themis, Leighton...

The schr. Three Sisters, (before report[ed]) ... been taken into Pope's Harbour, near Hali[fax] ... masts.

Carleton Night Fe[rry]

TENDERS will be received at the Offi[ce] ... Smith, Chairman of the Ferry C[ommittee] ... Thursday next, the 14th inst., from p... LEASE the FERRY for the conveyan[ce] ... across the Harbour by the Small Boats. ... Boat ceases running in the Evening, until ... again in the Morning, for One Year, from ... The highest offer, if approved of, will be ... BOATS to be furnished by the Corporatio[n]...

W. O. S...
G. VANH...
R. D. WI...
J. C. LIT...
J. FAIRW...
Steam F...

St. John, Nov. 12, 1853.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby notifi[ed] ... Trespassing, or infringing on ... and part of Lot No. 123, situate o[n] ... Harding and Germain Streets, so c... the possession of the Subscriber,) or ... erection around or on the same, ... will be prosecuted to the utmost rig[our]...

THOMAS R...

St. John, N. B., Nov. 12th, 1850.

FUR CAPS!

C. D. Everett & ...

HAVE just received from New ... of very superior Fur Caps. ... Fur, Sealette, Glengary and other ... ceived from Great Britain, complete ... this line, and which they will disp[ose] ... that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

On hand and constantly making ... skin, Silk, Fur, Sombrero, Glazed a[nd] ... Cloth and Glazed Caps, &c.

Hats and Caps made to order at ... Cash and the highest prices paid ...

November 12.

Superfine FLOUR—Gr...

LANDING ex "Bream" fro[m] ... Barrels Baltimore Howard S[treet] ... FLOUR. (Nov. 12) GEO...

Ships' Provisions i[n] ...

Ex "Cuba" from Bosto[n]...

40 BRLS. Boston Inspecti[on] ... 40 do do Prime M...

—ALSO—

1 Hhds. Sugar Cured HAMS; ... 20 Barrels Boston CRACKER[S] ... [illegible] 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butte[r] ... Family Pilot BREAD, all ... in Market.

Nov. 12. GEO... Sout[h]...

BREAD for Ship Store[s]

85 BRLS. Fine NAVY ... 25 do No. 1 Pilot ... consignments, at less than cost ... Also—35 Bris Matthews Cob...

GEORG... Sa...

Nov. 12.

CHEESE.

A FARTHER supply of thos[e] ... equal to the best English ... JA...

Nov. 12.

Black Currant ...

A FEW dozen Jars of Super[ior] ... JELLY, for Sale by ... JA...

Nov. 12.

Ayrshire Oat[meal]

Just Received ...

10 BRLS. fresh ground ... MEAL, for Sale by ...

Nov. 12.

Tobacco PIP[ES]

JUST received from Glasgow ... Tobacco PIPES, assorted ... FLEWWELLING ...

Nov. 12.

Paper Hang[ings]

TWO THOUSAND Pie[ces] ... low priced just opening a...