THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1854.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

Yesterday, (Tuesday,) was observed in this City as a day of general humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the severe visitation with which our community is at present afflicted. In compliance with a Public Notice to that effect, very judiciously issued by His Worship the Mayor, all business was suspended throughout the day; the stores and offices were all closed; and all the Churches and places of public worship were well attended, by serious and devout congregations, heartily uniting together in humiliation before God, and in earnest supplication that in the midst of judgment HE may remember his wonted mercy, and graciously stay the hand of the destroying Angel. We subjoin the official reports of the progress of the disease for the past eight days.

We have postponed publication until Wednesday on account of the day of humiliation.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

In the City,	13
Portland and Indian Town,	22
	35

THURSDAY MORNING.

In the City,	12
Portland and Indian Town,	27
	39

FRIDAY MORNING.

In the City,	21
Portland and Indian Town,	23
	44

SATURDAY MORNING.

In the City,	8
Portland, &c.	21
	29

SUNDAY MORNING.

City,	19
Portland, &c.	18
	37

MONDAY MORNING

City,	21
Portland, &c.	16
	37

TUESDAY MORNING.

City,	18
Portland, &c.	14
	32

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

City,	13
Portland, &c.	20
	33
Total during last eight days,	286
In the Alms House,	4
Number of deaths previously reported to the Board of Health, from the 26th ult. to 1st inst.	271
Total reported to the Board,	561

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—At length, after long deliberation, much doubt and conflict, it appears that the United States Congress has signified its assent to the so-called Reciprocity Treaty, agreed upon between Lord Elgin and Mr. Secretary Marcy. Telegraphic Despatches lately received in this City state, that the Senate declared its approbation on Wednesday last, by three votes more than the requisite two-thirds Vote of that House; the House of Representatives also formally adopted the Treaty. The 5th of December next is the day appointed for the Treaty to come into operation, if previously agreed to by all concerned; but to secure such agreement, the respective Colonial Legislatures of British America must first testify their consent; and that consent we devoutly hope will never be given.

☞ The Public GRAMMAR SCHOOL was re-opened last week, but on account of the small number of Pupils in attendance and the prevalence of the Cholera in the City, it was deemed prudent to extend the Holidays until further notice.

☞ On Tuesday, (last week,) the Steamer "*Governor*" arrived in this port from Boston, temporarily to supply the place of the late "*Admiral*" The *Governor* is a large and handsome boat, having very capacious and commodious accommodations; and as she is commanded by the popular Capt. Wood, late of the *Admiral*, and has also the other favourite officers of that Steamer, no doubt she will receive her full share of public patronage.

We understand that the proprietors of the *Eastern City* are about to build or purchase a new and superb steamer for this route; a large proportion of the stock being already subscribed.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received, through Mr. B. O'Brien, the August number of Harper. It is only necessary to say, that in literary quality and pictorial embellishment, the established fame of this pre-eminent Periodical is fully sustained by the August number.

NEW YORK JOURNAL.—The number for August of this extremely cheap, interesting and attractive periodical, has also reached us through the same channel. The "*Journal*" comes to us this Month increased in bulk, having a number of additional pages of letter press; the whole being will filled with excellent literary matter, and beautifully embellished. Both the above works are on sale by Mr. B. O'Brien, King Street.

A writer in the *Morning News* recommends the burning of Tar Barrels in the large open squares of the city, as he says he has seen done in Ireland, with salutary results, for purifying the air from cholera.—The plan may be a good one, and worthy of a trial.

AFFECTING.—We learn from a member of the Board of Health, that six little children (the oldest not more than twelve) have been suddenly thrown upon the world, without father or mother, from the effects of the fatal epidemic—the father died on Friday and the mother on Saturday. The poor little things were all gathered up and placed in a room (so we were informed) in the Cholera Hospital, preparatory to obtaining a building for an Orphan Asylum, which we believe the Board have in contemplation. We hope that the Ministers of the Gospel will aid the Board in this good work, and not lose sight of such an Institution—for, the family now referred to, is only one out of many. We believe there are hundreds of poor little children left destitute, without any natural protector.—*News.*

We publish below a valuable communication from Dr. William Bayard, M. D., on the subject of the Cholera, from which it will be seen that there is not so much danger from the disease if taken in time, and the premonitory symptoms attended to. We have also much pleasure in stating that the Board of Health are now taking some vigorous measures for arresting the progress of this fatal disease. The building formerly used as ad Alms House for the Parish of Portland, situated on Fort Howe, has been purchased for an hospital, to which patients will be at once removed and carefully attended to. Another temporary Hospital will be erected on a piece of ground near the foot of the Town Hill to the rear of the residence of the Hon. R. L. Hazen. An arrangement has also been made by which poor persons wishing to remove from the City can be accommodated in a healthy and airy building on Partridge Island, where there is a resident Doctor. A number of active and humane citizens, including some of our leading clergymen, have also formed themselves into a body for the purpose of supplying cooked provisions such as soup, &c., to the poor who are unable at present to obtain proper nourishing diet. The Soup Kitchen is to be established at Portland. We also learn that a system of medical house-to-house visitations is to be immediately organized, in order that the premonitory symptoms may be watched and attended to in time. We sincerely hope, with all these excellent measures, to be able next week to give a more satisfactory account than we can this week, as we are of opinion that they will have the effect of allaying to a great extent the present panic.—*Courier.*

MESSRS. EDITORS—

An erroneous impression prevails among the community that Cholera exhibits itself without any previous monitory symptoms;—that impression has tended largely to produce the present state of panic, and it is to be feared has too often led to fatal results, by inducing a neglect of those premonitory symptoms which *invariably* precede that last and often fatal stage of the disease, which is commonly mistaken for its commencement. I have no doubt that a very large proportion of the mortality that has resulted from Cholera, since its appearance in St. John and Portland, has been caused by a total inattention on the part of the persons attacked, to those symptoms That they do exhibit themselves—well defined and easily distinguished, all experience has proved—while experience has also proved that in a *very large majority* of those cases in which early attention has been given to them, the disease has been readily subdued. They are *timely warnings* of danger to all who labor under them. These facts cannot be too widely known, and the urgent necessity of paying immediate attention to those warnings cannot too strongly be impressed upon the public. By such attention, many valuable lives may be saved, and public confidence restored, while the neglect of it will inevitably result in continued mortality. The most easily to be ascertained—the most important—and the most necessary to be attended to of those symptoms is Diarrhœa—whether it be accompanied by or be wholly free from cramps or pains. Any looseness of the bowels should be regarded as a *warning. It need not, and it should not excite alarm*, but it *should suggest* to every person thus affected, the imperative necessity for early measures to arrest the progress of a *symptom*, which, if unattended to, *might* prove fatal, but which, if taken in time, would no doubt yield readily to proper remedies. under no circumstances are delays more dangerous—and in no cases are early and judicious remedies more efficacious. The discovery of and early attention to first symptoms are among the principal objects of sanitary efforts, both in England and America, and led to that admirable system of "*house-to-house*" visitation, which under Providence has been the means of saving thousands of lives on both continents.

Under this system, every house in a given district was visited daily, and every instance of indisposition received immediate advice and treatment. One of the most striking instances of its success was exhibited in Sheffield, on a recent visit of the Cholera to that place. In one fortnight the visitors discovered *two thousand nine hundred and sixty seven* cases of premonitory diarrhœa. These cases received timely treatment, out of this great number only *four* deaths occurred No stronger argument need be urged for the adoption of similar measures in St. John.

These are proper precautionary or preventive measures, but they are not the only ones to be attended to.

Cleanliness, regular habits, wholesome diet, and above all, *sobriety*, are equally necessary.—The intemperate use of ardent spirits has hurried hundreds to their graves. Almost equally injurious is the indiscriminate use of purgative medicines. On this subject Dr. Sutherland, in his report to the House of Commons, says—"I have known a number of instances in which individuals living in comparatively healthy situations, have been destroyed by the use of purgative medicine, and that in very moderate quantity. Saline purgatives, which under ordinary circumstances may be used with advantage, are invested with poisonous properties in relation to the altered constitutional state produced by the epidemic influence." Mr. Grainger, in a similar report, says—"I have known the most alarming and even fatal results produced by the administration of the mildest purgatives; and it is certain much mischief was produced by the notion, so common among non-professional persons, that all cases of looseness of the bowels are caused by some noxious matter which demands expulsion."

In the hope that these suggestions may be acted upon, and be productive of benefit, I offer them for public consideration.

W. BAYARD, M. D., &c,

At a meeting of the Board of Health of the City of St. John and Parish of Portland holden at the Common Council Committee Rooms, 28th July, 1854.

Ordered, That the Clergymen of the various denominations in this City and Parish of Portland, be members of the local Committees in the several districts in which they reside.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOMAS M'AVITY, *Clerk.*

From Boston Papers received by the *Eastern City* last evening:

Four Days later from Europe.

Arrival of the "Atlantic."

The Steamer "*Atlantic*," from Liverpool, 26th July, arrived at New York on Saturday evening last.

There is little from the seat of war. Everything is apparently deferred awaiting the action of Austria.

Prussia more than ever holds aloof from the western powers and favors Russia, and the fleets and armies remain as at last advices.

Another battle has been fought at Giurgevo, but we have no details except that the Turks claim the victory, and state that two Russian generals were wounded.

The Anglo-French have not yet seen the enemy.

Gortschakoff announces that he is determined to hold the Principalities with two hundred thousand men if necessary.

The Germanic Diet has unanimously acceded to the Austro-Prusian treaty.

Abbas Pacha of Egypt is dead.

The British Parliament has voted an extra war credit of three millions pounds sterling.

The mother of Ledru Rolin is dead.

Three Austrian Officers of rank arrived at Schumla on the 10th of July, and immediately left for Varna, as Commissioners of the Austrian Government.

Omar Pacha has gone to Rutschuk.

The advanced force of the British army had passed no farther than Deono. The Generals-in-Chief are understood to have now completed all their plans for the campaign. It is said that Paskiewich will be reinstated in command.

The Bey of Tunis sent a present of 42,000,000 francs to the Sultan.

There are strong rumors about the reported suicide of Gen. Aurep. It is said Gortschakoff knows more about it than any one else.

The cholera disappeared in the Baltic Fleet on the 13th of July.

Three English steamers arrived at Odessa, and destroyed some small works, when the Tiger went ashore; the object being to complete the destruction of a vessel to prevent machinery from being available to the Russians.

Capt. Parker, of the British frigate Firebrand, was shot through the heart at Sulina.

Henry Dupuc Labouchere is appointed Attache to the British Legation at Washington.

Breadstuffs.—Brown, Shipley & Co. report wheat again declined 6d. and Indian corn 2s. 6d., the continued fine weather having greatly improved prospects of the growth of the crops.—Western Canal Flour 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canada, 29s. 6d, to 30s. White wheat, 8s. to 9s. 3d.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The British squadron of seven sail, containing the French troops, was at Kioge Bay on the 24th. On the 26th the combined fleets steered for the Aland Islands. Twenty vessels of the fleet had been telegraphed off Lochman Light on the Swedish coast.

The Insurrection in Spain.—The Spanish insurrection is triumphant.—The new Rivas Ministry has resigned, and the Queen has besought Espartero to form a Government. There was barricade fighting in Madrid on the 18th and 19th. Queen Christina's Palace and the residences of her favorites, were sacked and demolished—Christina, with her minions, have fled into France, the people demanding her head.

All the chief cities have joined in the insurrection. The Carlist guerillas are up in Narre. Gen San Miguel is named Minister of War

Dates from Madrid to the 24th state that although the city is covered with barricades it is quiet. The Junta, distrusting the Queen's promises, has resolved to hold its own until the arrival of Espartero and the arming of the Naval Guards. General O'Donnell was expected with the troops of Gen. Blaser, who had joined him.

The Duchess of Montpensier has no party whatever in favor of herself or her French connexions.

Nothing later from the Black Sea, where last accounts the fleets were cruising. Nothing later from Greece or Asia.

Cholera is still raging at Marseilles 120 deaths are reported daily. At Nancy it also very violent.

THE LATEST ASPECT OF THE WAR.—The London *Times*, of July 25th says: According to the most recent telegraphic dispatches, and the ministerial announcements in both Houses last night, *two* points of infinite importance to the further course of the war are now answered.—It is affirmed with confidence, both that the Emperor of Russia will maintain the occupation of the Principalities by force of arms, and that the Emperor of Austria will, if necessary, by force of arms repel him. If these resolutions have indeed, been finally taken by the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna respectively, there will be an end to all the delays which have hitherto attended the land operations of the war. Austria, in view of her double engagement with Europe and with the Porte, will enter the Danubian Provinces in imposing strength; and it to be reasonably assumed that the forces of the Czar, distracted as they will be by the expedition to the Baltic, and the Crimea, can withstand the new allies with the victorious troops of Omar Pacha. It would not be prudent, however, to underrate the strength of Russia, or to infer that the Czar is altogether powerless because he has failed to overcome the stubborn resistance of the Ottoman. Though we entertain no doubt of the ultimate result, we are not disposed to conclude that the Principalities will be cleared of the invaders without some hard fighting."

Triumph of the Reformers in Canada.—The Parliamentary election in Canada has resulted so far, in the choice of 66 Reformers and 21 Conservatives; giving the former a large and decisive majority in the Parliament. As a general test the Reformers sustain the course of Lord Elgin. The appeal to the people, on his part, therefore, has been quite successful. Sir Allan McNab, the old Premier, has been returned by two constituencies by large majorities.—*Boston Trav.*

TORONTO, August 1—The Parliamentary Election returns up to the present time show that Mr. Hincks, the premier, has been returned by to constituencies by large majorities.

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—The Provincial Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the th December.

The Canadian reciprocity treaty was ratied yesterday, and to-day the House will be caed upon to pass a bill giving the President the necessary authority for completing its stipulations—*Boston paper.*

HOMICIDE IN NEW YORK.—We copy from the New York Courier and Enquirer's account of the melancholy homicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in that city.

A fatal and very lamentable affray occurred on Wednesday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel in which Col. Chas. Loring of California, was killed by Dr. R. Graham, of New Orleans. Both were putting up at the Hotel with their families, and Wednesday morning, about 5 o'clock, Dr. Graham, who had been out drinking most of the previous night, came home almost crazy from the effects of liquor. He became quite disorderly by constantly ringing the bells of the hall near his apartments, and calling loudly [illegible] the great annoyance of some [illegible] section of the house. Col. Loring came out of a room which was nearly adjoining Dr. G's. room, and requested that he would desist making such a noise, as it annoyed Mrs. Loring, who was at the time unwell. Col. L. went back into his room, but soon had to emerge from it again, and requested Graham to stop his noise. The latter swore he would not or something to that effect, and threats were made on both sides. About a quarter of an hour afterwards Col. Loring got up from his bed apparently determined to quiet Dr. Graham in some way. His wife urged him to stop in his room and not to notice the disorderly character, but he pulled on his pants and went into the hall half dressed. The bell stopped ringing, but Mrs. Loring being anxious about her husband's safety went into the hall. She could not find him and every one of whom she inquired regarding him, were silent. Her anxiety increased, and on reaching the remote end of the hall, she to her horror, discovered her husband lying dead upon the floor in his own blood. The scene which followed was truly pitiful, and for some time the greatest consternation prevailed throughout the hotel. Two of the waiters witnessed the affray which resulted in Loring's death. The parties disputed in the hall, while moving towards one end of it. The dispute of course was about Dr. Graham making a noise and annoying him and his wife. In the course of this dispute, Graham called Loring a liar—Loring in return slapped Graham in the face, when the latter, who had a sword cane in his hand, made a blow, Loring took hold of the cane and in an instant Dr. Graham drew the sword from the stick, and stabbed his antagonist through the body. The weapon entered the small part of his back, and passing through the left lobe of the lung, came in contact with the bones of the breast, and bent nearly double. Loring dropped upon the floor, and died in two minutes afterwards. The only words he uttered were, "I am stabbed—I am killed."

Graham did not attempt to touch his victim after he had given the fatal blow, but threw his sword into the pantry, and walked up and down the floor, apparently very much agitated. He was immediately taken into custody by the 8th Ward Police, and held to await the action of the Coroner. About 10 o'clock Coroner O'Donnell proceeded to the hotel, and instituted an investigation, when the above facts were elicited. The jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict, "That Charles Loring came to his death by a wound inflicted on his person by means of a sword cane in the hands of Robert M. Graham."

On the reendtion of the verdict the Coroner committed Graham to the Tombs to await an examination.

It appears that Graham hds been travelling about the streets of the Eighth Ward a good part of Tuesday night and visiting porter houses and other resorts. His disorderly conduct attracted the attention of the police, and they were about to take him into custody, when some person from the hotel, then with Graham, promised to take him home and keep him there the remainder of the night. They did keep him in the hotel, but he got out again the same night, and became considerably intoxicated. It was shortly after returning the last time that he committed the deed. The prisoner belongs to New Orleans, and is about 40 years of age. He evinced much grief yesterday during the inquest. Col. Loring was late of Benecia, California, where he had been acting in the capacity of Receiver of Public Monies. This sad affair created much unpleasant excitement about the city yesterday, and seemed to cast a painful gloom over the boarders.

A WHOLE TOWN IN QUARANTINE.—The Board of Health of the village of Lockport have literally placed their goodly town in a state of quarantine. They have denounced "the practice of congregating in large numbers at funerals," and denied the rites of sepulchre within the town to any person who may be so unfortunate as to die just outside the corporation limits. They have gone farther, and ordered.

'That all persons having families in the said village of Lockport are hereby ordered to refrain, for forty days from the date of this ordinance, from taking, boarding, or lodging in their families, any person or persons who may hereafter, and within forty days from the date hereof, come into the said village of Lockport.'

We publish this ordinance for the purpose of advising our friends, that under its terms they are prohibited from obtaining board or lodging with any family residing at Lockport, for the same space of time that the flood prevailed—forty days and forty nights, of course! The man who goes from any point outside this modern ordinance walled city, on business with its population, must take his bed and board with him, or fast and sleep under the broad canopy of heaven. Why didn't the Board of Health prohibit people from going outside, within that period, to mingle with the world, and bring home with them infectious and contageous diseases. Inasmuch as fright is a provocative of disease, we should not be surprised to hear that the entire Board of Health of Lockport had fallen victims to the cholera.—*Buffalo Express.*

BARBADOES.—The mortality from cholera in Barbadoes has been fearful in the extreme. Accounts state. that "Persons were seized suddenly in the streets and at their business, and after a few hours stupor, attended with cramps in the arms and legs, sometimes with vertigo, died, often without any signs of pain. The remedy found most efficacious was camphor, which, administered to a person when first seized, a few drops on a bit of sugar or in teaspoonful of water, as recommended by Homœpaths, very often was sufficient to arrest the disease. At a later stage it was more obstinate; and other remedies were resorted to, but by no means with the same success.

"The West Indian" says—the most successful treatment of Cholera has taken place at Currington's Estate, by the Attorney and Manager, Mr. Jas. Clarke. It should be circulated far and wide. Out of twenty-nine labourers taken down—not one died—all were saved. The moment the disease appears, one table spoonful of Spirits of Camphor is given in one table spoonful of water, and if not relieved in two hours, one tea spoonful of the same medicine is repeated every hour after the second hour. This he had only recourse to in a few cases, the first dose having entirely broken the neck of the disease."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* has the following:

"A most distressing instance of the ravages of the cholera in a single family occurred within the last few days in Pasayouk road above Carpenter street. The disease first attacked Albert G. Bakere the son of John George Baker, 11 years of age, and terminated fatally on Thursday. On Friday, the father and another child, George W. Baker, aged 11 years, died, and the mother, Elizabeth Baker, expired at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, leaving only three survivors, Charles, aged 7, Elizabeth, aged 9, and Catherine, an infant, only 14 months. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and an immense crowd of men, women and children assembled in the vicinity of the desolated house to witness the melancholy spectacle.

The funeral was under the direction of L. Fayette, who had four hearses devoted to carrying the remains to the grave. The body of the youngest child was placed in Mr. Fayette's white hearse, drawn by a beautiful pair of white horses. The interment took place at the Union Burial Ground, and the four coffins were placed in a grave along with that of a younger child, aged 5 years, who only preceeded them a week. Thus in a family of eight, that ten days since were in the enjoyment of health and happiness, only three survived last evening, and the two girls were sick, and of the survival of the infant there was little hope."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—One of the most amusing little episodes occurring in the public streets lately, happened Saturday evening in Broadway, of which a fine looking woman, of some embonpoint in figure, and fashionably dressed in silks, was the heroine. It appears her husband is a cartman, owning an excellent horse and cart. During the afternoon she struck a bargain with a fellow cartman and sold him his horse, cart and harness for about $200. About 6 o'clock he went home as usual, excepting that he appeared at his domicil on foot, whereas he formerly appeared invariably mounted—on his cart. His wife immediately noticed the change, and asked him where he had left the horse? "I've sold the horse, cart, harness and all," said he. "Sold them" she exclaimed, "and to whom?" Her husband then related to her all the circumstances, laying marked emphasis on the price he had obtained. Whether the wife considered the price insufficient, or whether she had other reasons for opposing the sale, it is not known, but she commanded her husband to "go right back and get his horse and cart again." To this he demurred, when she prepared herself as quickly as she could and started off in pursuit of the horse and cart. Arrived at the corner of State street and Broadway, where the cartmen generally stand, she was not long in selecting her husband's horse and cart. She then asked the man to whom they had been sold if he claimed the property, to which he replied that he did. "By what right?" she inquired. "Why, your husband has sold it to me" "I don't care if my husband has sold it to you; you can't have this horse and cart, even if it were the ——" The remainder of the sentence was lost, as she jumped on the cart, seized the reins, and started the horse off down Broadway, on a run. She stood up, man fashion, holding a rein in each hand, and ever and anon laying one end of one of the reins with much force across the back of the horse. She attracted the attention of everybody as she passed through the streets with her silks flying gaily in the breeze, her head erect, and urging the horse on with vigor. But she drove on, looking neither to the right nor the left, until she arrived home with the horse and cart.—*Albany Atlas, July 31.*

RAILWAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

[*From the State of Maine.*]

We were favored yesterday with a visit from Hon. Joseph Howe, late Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, and now Chief-Commissioner of Railways for that Province.

Mr. Howe is well known as a public man, having for the last twenty years been at the head of the liberal party in that Province, and for many years past at the head of its government, holding the office of Provincial Secretary. Mr. Howe resigned his political offices, and was placed by the government of Nova Scotia at the head of the Board of Railway Commissioners, under the law of the last session, providing for the building of railways in that Province.

Mr. Howe evidently enters with the same zeal upon his new vocation as he embarked his energies and his facile pen in the advocacy of the principles of "responsible government," years ago, when that question excited so much alarm in the minds of the "solid men" of Nova Scotia and Canada. We hope Mr. Howe may meet as much success in this new field of labour as attended his efforts in the carrying out of that great principle of "popular sovereignty," now so well established throughout British North America. We have formerly had doubts as to the policy of building railways through the agency, or by means of, governmental management—but this fact does not diminish or weaken our regard for those engaged in the carrying out of their respective portions of the European and North American Railway. Our desires in regard to the carrying out that work have been, that, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Maine, each should adopt its own method for its accomplishment, while all should harmonize upon all questions affecting its structure or its future management.

Fortunately, all questions of the latter description are now adjusted. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have both adopted the guage of 5½ feet making it uniform with the line of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; and when the various sections, the *disjecta membra*, in Canada, Maine and in the Provinces east, become connected, they will form an unbroken line of railway, of uniform guage, from Halifax to Detroit.

In 1853 Nova Scotia provisionally agreed to adopt the "Company principle" similar to that of New Brunswick, and six months time was allowed after the royal assent, for the organization of the company. On the failure of this, "the government scheme" was to come into operation.

The war in Europe checked, and in fact defeated the plans of those who sought to inagurate the company within the six months, and at the end of that time Mr. Howe introduced and carried through Parliament his scheme for a government line.

The work was commenced on the 8th of June, 1854, at Halifax, and a section of some ten miles is under contract to be opened this year. An additional section of fifteen miles will be opened in 1855.

The first twenty-five miles forms a common trunk for the lines running to Amherst, to Windsor, and to Pictou, and we learn from Mr. Howe that they intend to push the trunk line to the frontier of New Brunswick, so as to meet their line at that point, as soon as it can reach it, from St. John. They will then extend branch lines to Windsor and Pictou, as occasion may require.

The Province of Nova Scotia has an overflowing treasury, and is free of debt. For some years to come the city of Halifax will furnish a ready market for her debentures, at 5 per cent, and as the line proposed will form an important link in the Great Trunk Railway from Halifax to the United States and Canada, no fears are entertained as to the paying qualities of the line.

Our people will recollect that Mr. Howe pledged himself at our City Hall, in the fall of 1851, to complete that portion of E. & N. A. Railway in Nova Scotia, as soon as Maine should build her part of it, and as the work is now in progress from Halifax this way we must be up and doing, or forfeit our pledges thus mutually given. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are both at work, and their lines under contract for a good portion of the distance. The line from Waterville to Bangor will be completed the present year, but from Bangor to Calais the means for building the ninety-five miles are still unprovided. We have no doubt, however, that before the fall of the leaves the coming autumn, some action favorable to its accomplishment will be had. The visit of Mr. Howe, and the explanations by him given, have awakened a new and fresh interest for the carrying out of the European and North American Railway.

It is officialy recorded, that during the visitation of cholera in France, out of nearly 16,228 subscribers to public baths of Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, only two deaths among them were ascribed to cholera.

One of the persons who died from cholera during the recent visitation at Trimdon, Durham, had previously eaten eighteen fresh herrings at one meal.

The Greek Government has selected a marble block in the Parthenon for the monument of George Washington, now being erected in the city named after him.

A good deal of talk and discussion is carried on in the English papers, about drinking in the Crystal Palace. The feeling is very decidedly against the directors for allowing liquor to be sold there.

Boulogne is the seat of a detachment of 50,000 of the French army; and as soon as the officers sit down to dinner, the Bands strike up "God save the Queen." There seems to be the greatest heartiness and enthusiasm in the alliance between the French and English.

The Russian Count Phalen is now on a visit to England. He is the son of the celebrated *diplomat*. He had been introduced into the Travellers' Club in London, by Earl Granville, of the Council.

ALBANY, August 5. The Board of Health today report 86 cases in this city since Wednesday noon, of which 28 terminated fatally. Eleven of the cases and four deaths occurred in the Alms House.

About two thousand dogs have been slaughtered in New York within the last five weeks, at the public pound, in addition to as many more which have been redeemed by their owners. The amt. of money paid to the dog catchers during the same period, out of the city treasury, is $2000.

New York Hotels reducing their Prices.—We are glad to see by the New York papers that the Hotel keepers in that city are beginning to come down in their high charges.—*Boston Trav.*

The present population of Portland, Me., is estimated at 30,000, an increase of 10,000 in four years, in consequence of the late railway improvements. The valuation of the taxable property is now about $19,000,000 against $12,000,000 in 1850.

The screw steamer Glasgow, sailed from New York last week, for Glasgow with 260 cabin and 220 steerage passengers.

A man in Wheeling, Va., lately rendered himself a cripple for life, by a cold bath while sweating. Paralysis immediately shrivelled his left side from shoulder to foot, a deadness creeping over it which no medical aid could probably remove.

A sprightly looking little girl passed through Buffalo, on Tuesday last, in charge of the American Express Co. She was destined for Joliet, Ill. This method of sending children by express is getting to be common.

TEETH AND EYEBROWS.—We have seen a private letter from Yedo, Japan, in which the writer says:—"All the married women shave their eyebrows, which gives the face a singular, uncertain appearance, as if there was nothing to distinguish the top from the bottom, and blacken their teeth. This custom has the effect of making them look hideous, and unpleasent, when they are pleased, for to look at them when laughing, you seem to be looking into a coal-scuttle!"—*Washington Sentinel.*

Holloway's Pills, a Wonderful Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, and Sick Headaches.—Thomas Goodman, Esq., of Baker-street, Portman-square, had for many years suffered from Indigestion and frequent bilious attacks, and was very seldom free from severe sick headaches. He had consulted the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, but could derive no permanent relief from their remedies; at last, tired out by their ill success, he resorted to the use of Holloway's Pills, which so renovated his system and strengthened his constitution, that he neither suffers from bile, indigestion, or headache, but enjoys the best of health.

☞ Mr. James Hartley, Surveyor of the Liverpool Docks, laid before the Dock Committee lately, a remedy for the Cholera and Diarrhœa, which he affirmed was given to not less than 350 of the workmen attacked, not ONE of whom died; while of those who did not take it, 23 died. This remedy is for sale in this city by THOS. M. REED, North Market Wharf. See advertisement.

We learn that the Steamer Arabia arrived at New York last evening. War news of very little importance.—Reduction of 6d. on Wheat.

LITERATURE.

☞ BOOKS RECEIVED.—The following publications of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, have just come to hand, and will be noticed more particularly next week.

I. "SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS."—By MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c.—2 Vols. 1854.

II. "HISTORY OF CUBA, or Notes of a Traveller in the Tropics."—By MATURIN M. BALLOU.—1 Vol.

III. "Dr. LINGARD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND."—Vol. VI. B.

THE HAPPY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills,

☞ Are daily forcing themselves before the public. Our citizens will speak out. Read the following:

This is to certify that I was troubled with liver complaint for six months, and being advised by a friend to use Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver complaint, or any other disease arising from excess of bile.

MRS. CARNES, No. 5 Clinton st. N. Y.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public.

☞ Sold in St. John by CHALONER & HUNT and T. WALKER & SON.

☞ The difficulties and dangers of bringing up Infants by hand or wet nurses have been entirely overcome by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which feeds, strengthens and removes all those little pains and irregularities Infants are so subject to: The following letter speaks volumes:—

Grammar School, Stevenage,
Dec. 16th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I think it but common justice to you to state that I have used Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for the last four months, during which time our infant has *never had disordered bowels*, from which it had suffered much during the previous six months, whilst being nursed, though every care was taken to prevent it. Had I known of your valuable Food sooner, it would have saved my infant much pain, and me also, the heavy expense of a wet nurse.

I am &c., ROBERT AMBLER.

*** A great number of similar acknowledgments will be seen in Messrs. Du Barry's advertisement.

Married.

At St. John's Church, on Wednesday morning, by the Rev. George Armstrong, Rector of St. Marks, William Olive, Esq., of Carleton, to Mrs. Jane E. Gwynne.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst., at Trinity Church, by the bride's father, Francis Robinson, Esq., M. D., to Eliza Isabella, youngest daughter of the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., both of this City.

At Trinity Church, on Thursday morning, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector, Captain Isaac W. Doane, Jun., of the Packet Ship *Eudocia*, to Isabella, daughter of Charles J. Melick, Esq., all of this City.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Samuel Wilson, to Miss Mary Ann Douglas.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Jones, to Miss Theresa Adelaide Hennigar, all of St. John.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Convers Taylor, of Indian Town, to Catherine M., second daughter of Mr. James Reynolds, of the same place.

Died.

On Monday morning, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, of Bilious Fever, Jane, relict of the late James P. Payne, Esquire, of Portland, in the 52d year of her age. She died as she lived, trusting in the merits of her Redeemer.—Funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 p. m., from her late residence, Queen Street.

On Monday morning, (at the residence of her son in law, Mr. Jarvis Wilson, Carleton,) Mrs. Helen Kerr, aged 82 years, wife of Mr. James Kerr, late of Hampstead, Queen's County, and formerly of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Suddenly, on Monday night, Mary, relict of the late Stephen Story, and only daughter of the late David Walker, of this city, in the 33d year of her age, leaving four small children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate parent.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a few hours illness, Mr. Wm. H. Fisher, in the 34th year of his age.

On Monday evening, Robert L., only son of Robert F. & Catherine Smith, aged 2 years and 4 months.

After an illness of two years, which she bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Anne, beloved wife of Mr. Wm. Ball, of this City, a native of Devonport, England, in the 74th year of her age, deservedly respected by a large circle of friends.

Suddenly, on Thursday 3d inst., in the Parish of Portland, Alice and Emily Muncton, youngest daughters of Mr. William Hay.

Suddenly, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Wm. Starkey, aged 54 years; also, on the 28th ult., Mr. Wm. Starkey, aged 56 years, residents of this City.

On the 28th ult., after a short illness, Mr. Alexander Magee, in the 49th year of his age, leaving a wife and family to mourn their loss.

On Friday, the 19th ult., Mr. William Carr, aged 29 years, leaving an affectionate wife and three small children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and parent. And on Monday, the 22nd ult., in the 9th year of her age, Margaret, eldest daughter of the deceased. Also, on Friday the 28th ult., aged 2 years, Mary Ann, youngest child of the above.

On Saturday evening, July 29th, Mr. Richard Pitt, Sen., in the 66th year of his age. He was a native of the Town of Landrake, County of Cornwall, England, and came to this country in the year 1818.

Suddenly, on the 31st ult., Mr. John Lester, in his 64th year, a native of Scotland, and much respected by his relatives and acquaintances.

Suddenly, on Tuesday night last, Mr. John Quinslow, (formerly of Germany,) in the 48th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Anne J., aged 20 years, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Randall, Cornwall, England.

On Thursday, James Strang, infant son of Mr. Thomas L. Taylor.

On Thursday, of Croup, Charles Edwin, fourth son of Mr. Richard Thomas, aged 3 years.

On Thursday morning, Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Walter and Mary Ann Walsh, aged one year and eight months.

On Thursday, Mrs. Harriet Marsh, aged 34 years, wife of Mr. John Marsh, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss.

At Exmouth Street, on the 3rd inst., after eight hours illness, Mr. Grant McKenzie, aged 55 years, leaving a wife and five children, besides a numerous circle of relatives, to mourn their sudden bereavement.

On Friday, Mrs. Isabella Jones, wife of Mr. Joseph Frizzle, aged 40 years, leaving a husband and six children.

On Friday morning, Lawrence Fitch, youngest son of Mr. T. R. Gordon, aged one year.

Suddenly, at Carleton, on Monday last, William Henry, in the 19th year of his age, son of the late Mr. William W. Jordan.

In Portland, on Monday evening, 31st ult., Mr. Solomon Davis, in the 32nd year of his age, after an illness of twelve hours, leaving a wife and four small children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate father.

In Portland, on Tuesday, Mr. William Magee, aged 55 years, a native of Londonderry, Ireland.

In Portland, on the 2d inst., after a short illness, Sarah Harrel, wife of Mr. Squire Mauks, and on the 3d, Mr. Squire Mauks, aged 46 years—natives of Belfast, Ireland. Mr. M. has fallen a victim to his zeal in rendering most valuable services to the sick and distressed in Portland, and his loss will be much felt at this time.

In Portland, on the 2nd inst., Robert Magee, aged 19 years.

Suddenly, on the 29th ult., at Lakefield, K. C., George, only son of Mr. Andrew Vance, of this city, aged 8 years.

At Greenwich, K. C., on the 1st instant, after a lengthened and severe illness, which he bore with exemplary patience and devout resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Jos. A. Richards, in the 49th year of his age.

On the 27th ult., at New Jerusalem Settlement, (Q. C.) Margaret, wife of Mr. Hugh Dollar, aged 42 years, leaving a husband and 3 children to mourn their loss.

Suddenly, at the Grand Lake, on Wednesday, the 26th, Mr. John Hawksworth, in the 32nd year of his age

On the 21st ult., at Cornwallis, (N. S.,) after an illness of one year, of consumpton, James Edward, eldest son of Mr. James Heales, formerly of this City, aged 25 years.

In Portland, Maine, on the