The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 16, 1851.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 29th ult. Heavy weather was experienced during the passage. The Niagara brought out 39 passengers, three of whom were for Halifax.

The Cotton Market was animated; prices of ordinary and middling qualities had advanced from 1-8d. to 1-4d. per lb.; demand good. Sales of the week, 59,240 bales.

The Corn Market was brisk; for Flour a fair demand existed, and prices were fully maintained; the same remark applies to Wheat. Indian Corn dull.

Money continues abundant: a reduction in the rate of interest at the Bank of England is expected. Bullion in the Bank had increased four hundred twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds.

Timber Market.—Pine, Quebec Yellow, three cargoes sold at 14 1-2d. per foot.—Red, at 16d. and 17d.—Birch, one parcel, at 13d.—St. John Yellow Pine timber, a cargo 19 inch average, at 19d. per foot.—Birch, at 14d.—Spruce Planks, at £8 5s. per standard.—Pine, £9 to £9 5s.—Scantling, £8.

The suspension of Pride, Jones & Co., and Herndon & Co., of Liverpool, two firms connected with the American trade, is announced. The liabilities of the latter amount to £60,000.

Lieutenant Pim Royal Navy, in company with a Cabinet Messenger, arrived at Berlin, en route for Siberia. On Sunday, Nov. 23rd, he was introduced by Baron Humbedit to the King, who gave him letters to the Emperor of Russia, who will no doubt afford him all possible assistance in his search for the long-lost Sir John Franklin.

Lord John Russell had granted £500 to Lieut. Pim, from the Treasury, towards paying his expenses to Siberia, in search of Sir John Franklin.

Lord Cathcart was to be appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, in the place of Sir Edward Blakeney.

Mr. Ramshay, the Liverpool County Court Judge, has been removed; his successor is Mr. Pollok.

KOSSUTH'S DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.—When the time of parting came, Kossuth was powerfully affected, and expressed, in accents broken with emotion, his warm thanks for the kindness he had experienced from his Southampton friends. The tears of sympathy glistened in the eyes of the numerous party assembled to bid him good-bye; and, amidst the loud and long continued cheers of the thousands of people who were present in steamers—in boats of all classes and sizes, lining the shores of the picturesque and beautiful Isle of Wight—the garden of England—the *Humboldt* got under way; the multitudes offering up prayers for the welfare of the illustrious Hungarian liberator.

COLD WEATHER.—It is a remarkable fact that the past week has been colder, by several degrees, than any November week during the last six years; and yesterday was ascertained to be colder, by 13 degrees, than any 28th November for several years past.

Marriage in High Life.—The marriage of his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Lady Augusta Katharine Gordon Lennox, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, was celebrated with unusual *eclat* at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, on Thursday.

The Emigration still continues from Ireland. The quays of Dublin are crowded with emigrants, principally the very poorest of the peasantry; and what with famine and emigration, some districts are almost depopulated.

Forbidding the Bands of Marriage.—At the close of the service at the parish church, on Sunday, the 9th, a gentleman forbade the marriage of two parties whose names had been read by the Rev. Henry Burgess, on the ground that the wife elect was a deceased wife's sister.—*Blackburn Stand.*

It is confidently believed that Sir George Grey, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Mr. Fox Maule, are about to retire from the Cabinet, and that their places are to be filled up by the three most distinguished individuals of the Peel section, namely Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Sidney Herbert.

The Protestant Alliance held a great meeting in London, on the 28th ult; at which the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. Resolutions were passed for petitioning both houses of Parliament for the repeal of the Maynooth Endowment Act.

Lieut. General Sir Charles Napier it is reported will have the command at the Cape, and that the appointment has been urgently recommended at the war office and Horse Guards.

The beautiful estate of Balmoral, in the highlands of Scotland, has been purchased by Her Majesty for the sum of £31,500.

The ship Emma, from St. John's, N. F., for Liverpool, was wrecked off the Burbo bank, Liverpool, on Friday 14th ult., when the pilot, and all the crew, except the mate, 12 in all, were lost.

Ernest, King of Hanover, fifth son of George Third, died on the 18th November, aged 81 years. The body laid in state on the 22d and 23d ult. in the royal palace at Hanover. He is succeeded by his son, George V., who is blind. A change of Ministry had subsequently taken place, the precursor of an entire change of policy.

The Boston packet ship Daniel Webster, Capt. Howard, had arrived at Liverpool with the passengers saved from the ship Unicorn, of this port, before reported abandoned at sea.—In a letter in the *European Times*, dated Nov. 25th, Capt. Howard says, "As soon as we could bring our ship in working order, laid by and took off all the passengers, and as many from the Brig Harriett as chose to come. When we reached the ship the passengers were being thrown into the boats alongside in the most inhuman manner, some falling into the water and some on the rail of the boat, all more or less bruised. They are almost destitute, having saved nothing but the things they stood in. We found that we had 175 more to take care of than we made calculation for when we left, consequently have put all hands fore and aft on an allowance of water. Only one passenger died through the injustice received by being thrown into the boat, but several have their limbs broken and are under our Surgeon's care. The Capt. and crew were offered a passage back to Liverpool, but they preferred going to New-York in the brig."

The republic of France is obviously safe, through the good sense and sound discretion of the Republican leaders. The army has perpetuated order, and tacitly defeated those who would outrage, under the pretence of promoting it. The *Constitutional* openly charges Changarnier and fourteen others with conspiring to expel the President and reinstate monarchy, and the charge is sufficiently specific to indicate that there is some truth in it. The latest telegraphic news says that the President's last speech had created a most favorable impression on the Bourse.

The East India Company have forwarded to Manchester, for sale a further consignment of 96 bales of cotton from Cochin China.

The Prussian Government has undertaken to establish an electric Telegraph between Hamburgh and Lubec. The wires are already being laid down. There will be no intermediate stations.

A letter from the Russian frontier reports the publication of an imperial ukase, ordering the Jewesses to wear their own hair, and prohibiting the use of wigs.

The Russians have again been terribly defeated by the Circassians.

The *Cape Town Mail* announces the arrival at the colony of Mrs. Pfeiffer, the lady who has travelled around the world. She intended, it is said, to set out on a tour in the interior.

Accounts from Australia continue to arrive. Gold is very abundant, new diggings are daily being discovered.

Cuba Trade.—The Exports from Cuba the past year were 25 millions, and the imports 29 millions. The increase of trade with the United States in one year is over 2 millions, making our trade with Cuba take precedence of that with every other country.—*N. Y. paper.*

We have been accused of inconsistency or want of information, in having stated sometime ago, as our opinion, that the Legislature of Nova-Scotia would not sanction Mr. Howe's scheme.

What we then said was strictly correct, as we will prove by plain arguments.

In Mr. Hawes' letter of 10th March, it is stated, "that permanent taxes shall be imposed, (or taxes to continue in force until the debt shall be extinguished,) sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the loans proposed to be raised," and "if on the part of the Government of Nova-Scotia, you should express your concurrence in the above proposals, Lord Grey will immediately direct the Governor General to communicate with the Lieutenant Governors of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, who will also be directed to bring the subject under the consideration of their respective Executive Councils, in order that if they should be prepared to join in carrying the undertaking into effect, *on the terms proposed*, the details of the arrangements between the Provinces may be settled," &c. And in Mr. Howe's reply, dated 12th March, the following passage occurs: "I beg to assure his Lordship of the satisfaction with which I have read that communication, and of the sincerity of the belief which I entertain, that the Governments of the North American Provinces will cheerfully, and to the full extent of their means, exert themselves to secure, *upon the terms proposed*, the completion of the great national highway."

Now, we have never known of any other proposals for building the railway than those contained in Mr. Hawes' letter, which proposals, on behalf of the Government of Nova-Scotia, Mr. Howe accepted.

This was the scheme that was presented to our Legislature last spring, and promptly rejected; and it was this scheme which we said Nova-Scotia would also reject.

Mr. Howe, in his progress through the Provinces, found that his scheme would not go down. It would afford an instructive lesson in modern deplomacy to gather from his speeches the various lights in which he held up "the bag" to his admiring audiences. All this, of course, produced its natural effect on a certain class of minds; and many were willing enough to clutch the money, but they could not be made to swallow the terms, so as a desperate throw, the terms were made to suit.

Accordingly, to save a defeat in Canada, the four millions were merely voted, the details to be arranged by the new Parliament. In Nova-Scotia, however, the details had to be settled, and it was expressly enacted in the Act recently passed, that *no sinking fund should ever be chargeable on the revenues.*

That the money will never be got on the terms agreed to by Nova-Scotia, we have no less an authority than the Honorable Mr. Howe himself. He stated distinctly, when in St. John, as a reason why the sinking fund could not be dispensed with, "that no Bill granting a loan of money could pass the British Parliament, which did not contain a provision for its repayment, to insure that the debt could never be chargeable on the British nation."

Now we presume that what was true then, is true now; and if so, pray what progress has Mr. Howe made since his return from England? And how much nearer are we to the seven millions?

No doubt, if the other Provinces agreed, Mr. Howe could easily coax Nova-Scotia into further legislation; but if, as the United Legislative bodies of Nova-Scotia state in their address to Her Majesty, that Province is scarcely able to provide Thirty-five thousand a year, and prays for help to "Mother" even for that, how, in the name of Euclid, are we to figure up *three* times that sum? It is really too ridiculous to waste argument upon.

☞ The Royal Gazette of last week contains His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation, calling the Legislature together on Wednesday the 7th January next, for the despatch of business.

On Saturday evening, a man calling his name Abraham Lowdy, was arrested for attempting to pass a Five Pound Note on the Bank of N. Brunswick, which was pronounced to be a counterfeit. After a lengthy examination at the Police Office, yesterday, he was committed to gaol for trial.

By telegraph, we learn that it snowed yesterday morning in Quebec, and in Fredericton the Thermometer stood at 10 below Zero. A snow storm commenced in St. John between five and six o'clock last evening; this morning it changed to rain.

Quebec, Tuesday morning, 16th Dec.—Still snowing—about two feet has fallen since yesterday—Thermometer at zero.

The Rev. Dr. McKinnon, parish priest of St. Andrews, Sydney County, a native of Nova Scotia and of Scotch descent, has been appointed Catholic bishop of Arichat, in place of the late bishop Fraser.

☞ In consequence of the storm, the Creole will not leave for Portland till eight o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) morning.

TOYS—Persons purchasing Toys, &c., for their little Masters and Misses, for holiday presents, would do well to call at PAGE'S, in Prince William street, who has an excellent variety suitable for Christmas Gifts.

That "New-Brunswicker" again.—The "*mysterious* personage" whose fanciful imagination has, for a length of time past, been parodying in the columns of the New-Brunswicker, its own long neglected, and, we think, by it forgotten motto of "Truth, &c.," has in a late number of that *justly celebrated* journal charged us with dreaming!! So far as our memory serves, we plead guilty to the charge of having "oft in the stilly night, when slumber's chain has bound us" dreamt, and right pleasant dreams they were too, for the simple reason, that as they are usually made up of what is most impressed upon the mind in our waking moments, we have had nothing there of such a character as to render them at all unpleasant. Sometimes however, a guilty conscience finds vent in dreams, and in vague incoherencies utters what it may be unpleasant to dwell upon; perhaps this "*mysterious* personage" and his coadjutor writers may have had personal experience of this matter, and hence their *horror* of dreaming. Like Macbeth, "Sleep in the affliction of these terrible dreams that shake us nightly: better be with the dead . . . . . than on the torture of the mind to lie in restless ecstacy."

In the case of the *mysterious* gentleman at times the mind would recoil at the remembrance of the long yarns about enormous shell-fish, or wonderful salmon which its possessor, in his waking moments, gave forth without thinking, that each new adventure was alway hailed by his auditory as "another of those fish stories;" or perhaps visions of Mill speculators and disappointed Merchants might range through his mind, mixed up with the good time he had when, as the Great Chief, he performed the Indian War Dance—supped turtle soup with the Lord Mayor, and made pious speeches on Colonial Missions, when in old England.—Or coming home again, before him might arise the shivering form of the "poor exile of Erin" waiting in vain at the door of the man who was well paid for it, to direct his way, but who in despair, finding no counsellor, had to find a home in other lands,—or to the more glorious prospect of Seven Mill ons of Sovereigns all pure gold, and his friend Howe with one hand mysteriously pointing "over the left," and vulgarly winking at him as he offers a slice of the spoil, to "such a clever man," if he only succeeds in pulling the wool over the eyes of New Brunswick. Such may have been the dreams of some; we do not envy them: we would rather enjoy our own; and as our dreams have been, so also shall be our course—an honest one—neither publishing "Glorious News" to gull the credulous on the one hand, nor making speeches of sham patriotism at Portland Conventions with a prospect of *pocketing* the results, on the other; but in our own way endeavouring to advance the real interests of our country, rather than those of party.

DEATH OF THE MURDERER.—It is reported that the lunatic, Kerrigin, has died from the effects of exposure to cold and of the injuries he sustained at the time of his capture. After the perpetration of the frightful massacre, finding himself disabled, he took to flight, and was exposed all night, and was severely frost bitten. On being discovered, he offered an obstinate resistance, and was overpowered with difficulty, but not until he had sustained the serious injuries from the effects of which, combined with the exposure to the cold, he is said to have died.—*Freeman, Thursday.*

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—We are informed that a desperate assault was made upon Messrs. George and James Stockford, at Lepreau Basin, near Hanson's Mills, in the adjoining Parish of Lancaster, whilst these officers were in discharge of their duty. In the execution of warrants against sundry persons at the place above named, the Stockfords were murderously attacked by Owen Sullivan and William Whalen, aided by Richard Knowles. Mr. James Stockford was struck with an axe by Sullivan, on the head, by which he was knocked down and immediately disabled, whilst down he was stabbed in the hip, with a bayonet, by Whalen. Mr. George Stockford was slightly wounded only.

Certain parties against whom the Stockfords held warrants have been arrested, and are now in jail. The miscreants Sullivan and Whalen have not yet been taken. In due time, however, we trust that these wretches will receive the punishment they so justly merit.—*Chronicle.*

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We learn that letters by the *Pacific*, at New-York, have been received at St. Andrews, announcing the completion of a contract with Mr. Shaw, to finish the road to Woodstock, the funds to be found in England.—*Courier.*

NO. 6 (FAUG-A-BALLAGH) NEW ENGINE.—On yesterday we had the pleasure of examining the new engine imported by the Faug-a-Ballaghs. It was built to order at a cost of $891. It is a size smaller than No. 5 Engine, but is fully equal to it in beauty of workmanship and finish. The cylinders are 7 1-2 inch diameter, and it is intended to supply a double hose. A brass plate in front with the Company's name, and a lion couchant on the top of the air vessel give it an appearance of superior finish. All the mountings and fittings are in the very best style. The brakes are fixed in a new and convenient manner, so as to be easily turned up at both sides, thus rendering the engine capable of being taken through a very narrow passage.—*Freeman.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURT.—At a meeting of the County Magistrates, Tuesday, G. A. Lockhart, Esq., brought up the question of petitioning the Legislature, and praying that body to pass a bill similar to one which he submitted—which was read by the Recorder—and to make it the law of the land; the purport of which was that the authorities should be instructed to destroy liquors wherever they might be found, and annulling all laws which should be of a different nature to the law in question, allowing, however, parties authorized by the authorities to import and sell it for medicinal purposes. After the bill to be sent to the Legislature was read, Mr. Lockhart briefly stated that he did not bring it forward on his own responsibility; neither was it a whim of a few individuals; but that it was the wish of a large body of the people. He then presented two petitions numerously signed, one of which was from the ladies of the County. The principal opponent of the motion was Mr. Keltie, who stated that he was not opposed to the passage of the law, but believed that the Magistrates Court was not the proper one before which to bring the subject. Mr. Simonds was in favor of such a law being adopted, but did not believe such a bill should go before the House of Assembly without stating the laws which should be annulled by it. Mr. Needham thought it unnecessary to speak in favor of the motion as he believed that it would pass; if it should be lost, he would move its re-consideration. After a little discussion, which was but of short duration, the question was taken, with the following result:—

YEAS—Messrs. G. A. Lockhart, Alex. Lockhart, Travis, Haws, Needham, Fairweather, Simonds, Dunham, Payne, and Olive—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Keltie, Gallagher, Parks, Beatteay, Leavitt, Henderson, and Hawks—7.
—*Morning Times.*

The Railroad Bills recently passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature, and the Address of both Houses to Her Majesty, was sent to England by the Steamer last Thursday evening.

The Halifax Recorder says—"We understand that Her Majesty's Government have decided upon lighting the Public Works at Bermuda with the Kerosene Gas, and an order has been made for that purpose. The Government of Nova Scotia have also directed Dr. Gesner to proceed with the light-houses of this Province, his mode of lighting having proved to be most effective and economical.

The Barque "*Metropolis*" 42 days out from China, bound to Halifax, with a cargo of Teas, was lost near Binting, on the 19th Sept.

JAMAICA.—From Jamaica the news is both of the most interesting and the most painful nature.—Serious differences have taken place with His Excellency Sir Charles Grey. His speech at the opening of the Legislature had given great offence to both Branches.

The Cholera, instead of being on the decline was extending its ravages in many parts of the Island. The *Morning Journal* says, "from all parts of the country our accounts are lamentable. The peasantary are again being swept off, and the disease is spreading fearfully, while the virulence with which it acts, leaves but little time for the beneficial application of medicine. At Montego Bay the town is infected in all quarters. At Leith Estate the mortality has been very great, death is carrying off his thirty and forty victims daily from that property and neighbouring estates. The effect of this disastrous state of affairs is already manifest in mercantile matters.

BARBADOES.—Another large crop of Sugar is anticipated at Barbadoes, should the weather prove propitious. An extensive portion of land is devoted to the cultivation of Cotton.

EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIGUA.—About 1 o'clock, P. M. on the 1st November, Antigua was severely shaken by an Earthquake of considerable duration (nearly a minute,) and of great severity. The sound was terrific as to resemble a discharge of electricity.

Antigua papers of the 14th of Nov. furnish no local news of any interest. The export of Sugar up to the beginning of November amounted to upwards of 13,000 hogsheads.

Dominica papers state that fatal disease, resembling Cholera, called "La Gripp" had broken out in Guadaloupe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The steamship Humboldt arrived about 2 o'clock this morning. She left Havre at 8 A. M., on the 20th ult., and Cowes Roads at 4 P. M. on the same day.

Kossuth is a passenger by the Humboldt. He is accompanied by Madam Kossuth, and by M. and Madam Pulzski, together with his Aid-de-camp and Secretaries—in all 13 persons. Kossuth landed at Staten Island, and remained with Dr. Doane, Health Officer, till noon to-day.

DEC. 7.—The reception of Kossuth by the City of New-York yesterday, was a spectacle of the most imposing character. The day was exceedingly clear and sparkling, with a bracing northwester, and a splendid sky.

The scene on the Bay, on Castle Garden, on the Battery, in the Park, and for three miles along Broadway—the banners, and the arches, and the grand procession, the thunder of the cannon and the shouting, the whole moving panorama of the day, was something for the recollection of a life time. At two o'clock there was not less, probably, than two hundred and fift thousand people in and near Broadway.—Kossuth was finally escorted to the Irving House, where splendid apartments had been prepared for him, his family, and suite.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—*Kossuth.*—Among the deputations received at the Irving House this morning was one from Gov. Hunt, tendering him the hospitalities of his mansion at Albany. There was also one from New Haven, another from Virginia and another from the Germans at Albany. Kossuth, in short addresses, said he felt deeply obliged for the honor paid him. It has been determined that the dinner of the Press will take place on Monday evening next.

In a speech made on Saturday evening at the Irving House, upon the occasion of an invitation to visit Philadelphia, Kossuth said he was highly gratified at the invitation, and felt anxious to visit the spot where the immortal charter of our independence had been adopted, but that his object in visiting this country was not a personal one, but to promote the great cause of liberty throughout the world, and especially in Hungary. While he was sure the people of the United States sympathised in that object, he could not but say he was deeply distressed at the action which had been taken by Congress, and had it reached him before he left Europe, he would have hesitated about coming to this country. He said further, that he did not know whether he would leave the city at all.

DECEMBER 9.—*Kossuth's movements to-day.*—A deputation from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society called upon Kossuth this morning. Mr. Lewis Tappan, Chairman of the deputation, read a long address and a letter welcoming him to these shores.

Kossuth, in reply, thanked them for the address and letter, and said he was sure they would not endeavour to entangle him with questions of a party character. He must attend to one straight course, and not be forced to connect himself with any principle but the one great principle of his country's liberation.

He was also waited upon this morning by the Rev. Messrs. Jno. Kennedy, Jno. G. Matthews, and Giles M. Fitch, a deputation from 45 clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, for the purpose of inquiring whether it would be agreeable to him to receive a welcome and sympathising address from them in a body. He was also waited upon by Wm. Beech Lawrence, the Lieut. Gov. of Rhode Island, tendering him an invitation to visit that State and partake of the hospitalities of its capital. Kossuth cordially thanked him, and was pleased that a governor of one of the United States should come forward to identify himself with the cause of Hungary.

The President's son, Mr. P. Fillmore, waited upon him at the Irving House and said that his father, the President, would be pleased to see and welcome him at the seat of government—and that he desired to know when it was his intention to be in Washington. Kossuth replied that his movements were somewhat uncertain, and that it was somewhat doubtful whether he should go to Washington at all. The action of the Senate was far from being agreeable, and that circumstances would govern his future actions in regard to his visiting Washington and other places.

A meeting is to take place this evening at Newark, N. J., to make preparation to receive him.

The City Corporation of New York entertained Kossuth with a dinner at the Irving House on Thursday evening. 300 persons were present. It was a magnificent affair.

HUDSON RIVER RAIL ROAD COLLISIONS.—The way train for Poughkeepsie, which left New York at 4 P. M. on Thursday, when it had reached the centre of a curve running around projecting head lands, was stopped by the conducter to land two Irishmen who refused to pay the fare, and while they were being put out, a locomotive that was sent up behind the train to bring down some freight cars, ran into it about 6 o'clock, P. M. and injured several passengers, some of them severely. The locomotive, which was going at the rate of 30 miles per hour, penetrated into the car among the passengers about two-thirds of the way, cutting out the centre of the car as it went, and completely housing itself within it. It forced some of the passengers ahead, threw others to the right and left in the narrow space between it and the sides of the car, and one passenger, a lady, was forced on the top of the boiler. The smoke pipe broke as it entered the car, and the latter was instantly filled with smoke, and it caught fire. The scene as may be supposed, was one of great consternation. The passengers were relieved by being taken out through the windows. A passenger, Mr. R. M. Crane, of Newark, after recovering his mind, which was affected by the shock of the blow, states that he was on the back seat, and that as the car was struck it was instantly raised, and he recollects only that he fell in among rubbish much bruised. A colored man on the other back seat was fastened between the locomotive and the side of the car and seriously cut in the head. Mr. Robert Case, of Newburgh, was sitting near with his mother and two sisters, and it was one of the latter who fell upon the boiler. She was not seriously hurt. Mrs. Case was much injured by being jammed in some way. Several other persons were injured, some of them seriously.

The train was on the east track, and was thrown partly over the west, so as to obstruct slightly the passage of cars. The 5 o'clock express train for Albany, which used the east track, was due there at twenty minutes past 6 P. M., and it was stopped below and sent back to Croton, about a mile distant, with news of the accident, and with directions to switch off and come up slowly on the west track to take off the passengers and perform whatever service it could, and with directions that the next up train should be warned of the accident. The express train returned to Croton, as ordered, and went up on the west track to the scene of the disaster. The passengers of the injured train were removed into it, the obstruction on the west track was cleared away, and when the express train was about to start off, the up train for Peekskill, which left New York at 5 30 P. M., ran into it when going at 30 miles per hour, and did serious damage to a number of passengers. The up Peekskill train, which had previously stopped at Croton was, for the first time, changed there, from the east to the west track, on account of the first obstruction on the other, and strange as it may seem, dashed away at high speed, without regard to the circumstances. The conductor states that he was told at Croton that the track would be cleared and that he must go ahead; the station man, on the contrary, states that he mentioned the difficulty and supposed that he would slow up in time. The last engine penetrated into the rear car of the express train, split it open, forced the passengers forward, and jammed and bruised many of them—some very seriously.

Mr. W. C. Potter, is so badly hurt about the head and chest, that he is not expected to survive. He is at the City Hotel, at Peekskill, and has not been able to speak. Mr. Lewis Stone, a merchant of North Harperfield, Delaware, had his left arm mashed between two cars, (he was thrown there from his seat;) and it was amputated by Dr. Stewart, of Peekskill, midway between the elbow and shoulder. Chas. H. Harris, of New Orleans, lately from California, had his leg mashed at the knee. It was caught between two seats, and he was otherwise injured. Mr. Thomas N. Vail, of Pokeepsie, drover, had three ribs broken. Mr. Clapp, Deputy Sheriff, of Stuyvesant, had his leg fractured. Several persons received injuries less severe.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

Several of the Directors made an immediate investigation of the affair, and published a statement of the causes of it. They attribute it to the misconduct of two of the conductors. They announce that

Mr. Cary, the conductor of the 4 P. M. train, has been suspended from duty for violation of rules, and that Mr. Nichols, conductor of the 5½ o'clock train, will be dismissed from the service of the company for his reckless indifference in his proceedings.

The officers of the company have taken every care to provide for the comfort and relief of the injured, and Mr. Lee, the Secretary, proceeded to Peekskill, early in the morning, with two respectable Surgeons.

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.—A destructive fire broke out in Portland, between four and five o'clock on Sunday morning 34 inst., which destroyed thirty-seven stores, several vessels at the wharves, and a large amount of property. We copy the following particulars from the Portland Advertiser:

The fire broke out in the store of Messrs. Larrabee & Jordan, Commercial wharf, and was discovered by the watchman at the Ferry village, on the Cape Elizabeth side of the harbor, who fired a gun several times to attract attention to it. Guns were also fired from the Revenue cutter Albert, the fire being readily seen on the harbor side, while it was not visible from the interior of the city.

The store containing a large stock of groceries and fishermen's supplies, was entirely consumed with its contents. The fire thence extended down the wharf to a small refreshment saloon, kept by Mr. George Conant, and thence and with a rapidity that defied the strenuous exertions of the firemen, swept away the wooden stores of Mr. John Conley, dealer in groceries and ship stores; of Mr. Jeremiah Proctor, inspector and packer of fish; large building owned by Mr. Benj. Willis, and occupied by Mr. Charles P. Ingraham, for the storage of heavy groceries; large building occupied by Messrs. Larrabee & Jordan, for storage of heavy groceries; store owned and occupied by Mr. C. P. Ingraham, dealer in groceries and ship supplies. Here it was arrested by the exertions of the firemen, some of whom stood to their task till their faces were blistered, and the drag ropes were burnt from their engines.

Above the building where the fire commenced, was the store of Mr. Wm. Alexander, fish dealer, which was levelled to the ground—and in rotation the following—1st, store belonging to Mr. James Saville, dealer in provisions; 2d, store belonging to Mr. Bliss Thomas; 3d, large three story store owned and occupied by Messrs. Perley & Russell; 4th, turning Commercial street, a large new three story store.

On the South West side of Commercial wharf, every building was entirely swept away, as follows:—1st, store of Lovitt & Atkins, fish dealers; 2d, store owned and occupied by Mr. Samuel N. Beal, dealer in lime; 3d, store of Messrs. Hodgdon & Mason, dealers in groceries; 4th, store occupied by Messrs. Chas. Rogers & Co. for storage of corn and flour.

On Long wharf, the flames extended to the four extensive stores owned and occupied by Mr. P. T. Chase, which were stored with an immense quantity of corn and flour, and which were entirely destroyed. Thence the flames swept with tremendous fury down the wharf, consuming 1st, store occupied by Mr. Geo. Warren for a counting-room, and Messrs. Charles Rogers & Co. for storage of wholesale provisions; 2d, store owned by Preble heirs, occupied for storage; 3d, store belonging to Mr. Samuel Trask, and occupied by him and Messrs. N. O. & C. H. Cram for storage of flour and corn; 4th, store owned by Mes Sally Jewett, occupied in part by B. W. Porter, and containing a quantity of molasses, belonging to Mr. J. B. Brown and Jenness, Chase and Co.; 5th, another store owned and occupied by Mr. D. T. Chase, filled with flour and corn; 6th, store belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Warren; 7th, store belonging to Mr. Isaac Sturdivant; 8th, another store, filled to overflowing with flour and corn, belonging to Mr. D. T. Chase.

Over the lower range of stores on Long wharf, was the sail loft of Messrs. Leavitt & Lovell, wherein were stored a large quantity of new sails, which were mostly saved.

The extent of the conflagration is owing in a great degree, to the want of a sufficient supply of water, the tide being out at the time of its commencement.

The total amount of losses is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000.

ELOPEMENT FROM ENGLAND—ARREST OF THE PARTIES IN NEW-YORK.—Maximilian Benedict, *alias* Baron Baumgatnur, was, on Sunday evening arrested by Officer Jones, of the Fifteenth Ward, on complaint of Mr. G. H. Taylor, a wealthy merchant of London, who charges him with being a swindler and thief. It appears from the affidavit of Mr. Taylor, made before Justice M'Grath, that about six months since the accused, who had been admitted by him at his house as a friend and visitor, induced his youthful wife to elope with him, which she did, carrying away with her about $1,200 worth of her husband's property. The occurrence took place in the city of London, and Mr. Taylor, immediately after he became aware of the fact of her elopement, supposing they had gone to France, pursued after them, and not being successful there, extended his travels to Prussia, Austria, and other countries, in all of which he ascertained that Benedict was regarded as a swindler, and had been arrested in each of them. Not finding the runaways, he concluded to come to this country, and accordingly took passage in the steamship *City of Glasgow*, which arrived at her wharf on Saturday night. On the following day he ascertained that his wife and her lover were at the house of Mr. Genin, the celebrated Hatter, where he was boarding, and to whom he had represented himself to be a Hungarian patriot, and Mr. G. was led to believe that this was true from statements of a similar character which had been made to him by others relative to Benedict. The prisoner was taken before Justice M'Grath, in whose presence he was searched, and a gold watch and chain valued at $250, together with an elegant snuff box worth $50, and a gold finger ring, were found on his person, all of which bear the initials of Mr. Taylor; and were identified by him. The accused was locked up to await further examination. The truant lady is now in charge of her husband, who expresses a willingness to overlook the past, if her conduct for the future is irreproachable.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A resident of this city, has taken out a patent for making sugar out of Indian corn and oil of vitriol. The process, though familiar to all chemists, is doubtless novel to most of our readers. A quantity of corn meal is placed in a boiler, to which is added nearly anequal quantity, by measure, of water, together with a small proportion of common oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. The mixture is then boiled at a very high temperature, when common brown sugar is produced, held in solution, of course with the acid. A quantity of common chalk is now thrown in, which has the effect to remove the vitriol from the sugar, the vitriol uniting to the chalk, and falling with it, as sediment, to the bottom of the boiler. The liquid sugar is then drained off into another vessel, boiled down to molasses, and finally chrystalized and clarified in the usual manner.—*N. Y. Courier.*

THE ÆOLIAN VOCALISTS.—We see from late Boston papers, that the proprietor of this excellent band has taken the Old Province House in Boston intending to fit it up at an expense of $3 000, as a Music Hall. We trust that he will be fully sustained in his new enterprise, by his own citizens; and, for ourselves, we feel safe in predicting for him and his company a hearty and substantial welcome, should they again visit this quarter, where their gentlemanly bearing, and the superior character of their entertainments, render them so popular.—We extract from the Boston *Herald*:—

Mr. J. P. Ordway, the enterprising music publisher and composer, has, we understand, disposed of his entire stock and catalogue to E. H. Wade, 197 Washington street, for the handsome sum of £10,500. This catalogue embraces some of the most popular copyrights in the country, such as "Home Again" "Lone Starry Hours," "Be Kind to the Loved Ones," &c., which, added to Mr. Wade's former catalogue, gives him one of the largest and best in the country. We learn from the *Bee* that Mr. Wade has also made arrangements with Mr. Ordway to publish all his future compositions as performed by the Æolian Vocalists and others, Mr. O. still retaining an interest in the same. This will allow him more time to attend to the proper management of his concerts.—*Courier.*

LITERATURE.

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY. By the Spectator.—[Boston. Ticknor, Reed & Fields. 1852.]—pp. 233.

One hundred and forty years ago, Addison & Steele, with their subordinate co-operators, instructed, polished and delighted their generation, by the elegance and morality of their charming didactic periodical, "*The Spectator*;" a work whose object was, "to enliven morality with wit, and to temper wit with morality;"—"to teach the minor decencies and inferior duties; to regulate the practice of daily conversation; to correct those depravities which are rather ridiculous than criminal, and remove those grievances which, if they produce no lasting calamities, impress hourly vexation." The 635 Essays comprised in the *Spectator* now form a series of volumes, of standard English Literature, which find a place in every well-selected Library, and afford delight to every reader of refined taste. "The excellent morality, the useful and reasonable principles of good breeding, the Christian and gentle spirit which they inculcate," will ever render these volumes charming and useful; and conspicuous among all those delightful essays, and above all the other and various characters pourtrayed in them, are those portions of the *Spectator* which delineate the *Adventures, Opinions and Conversations of* SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY. "This enchanting portrait of benevolence, old-fashioned politeness, simplicity, superstition, charity, and a taste for rural sports, sketched with a light and delicate, yet firm and skilful hand," will always present attractions to readers of every age and period; and inasmuch as thousands who might delight in its perusal, may not have access to the extensive series of volumes, through which it is scattered, Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields have done an essential service to the reading public, by selecting the Adventures of the worthy Baronet from the *Spectator*, and publishing them in a connected form and separate volume. The Work thus issued, is beautifully printed and got up, and will assuredly command an extensive sale. The title-page bears the date "1852"; it being intended as one of the first publications of the new year.—The work is now on sale by Messrs. McMillan, at the Phœnix House.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

THE "*DREAMING*" NEW-BRUNSWICKER!

Cannot conceive upon what grounds your comparatively young contemporary of the *New-Brunswicker* thinks himself entitled to lecture, to scold, and to threaten his brethren of the press. Can it be possible he has been "*dreaming*" that he has been appointed Dictator and Censor General of the Province, and that no man must think or speak without his sovereign permission? Or is it that he has acquired such a character for consistency, political honesty, and *truth-telling*, that whoever differs with him must necessarily be in the wrong? All this may be so, but I will venture quietly to suggest that he himself is the *dreamer*.

Your contemporary must surely have been dreaming, when he imagined himself appointed "Government Organ." His abuse of the present members of Government did more to gain them the confidence of the people than any of their own good deeds, and if *he* now declares himself their supporter, it will be taken as a sign by all honest men that there must be something rotten in the State.

Can "the Solitary Advocate" of the Howe scheme and the North Shore Railroad be otherwise than *napping*, if he imagines that by his present course he is not running counter to the feelings, wishes and interests of nine-tenths of his readers? and if I mistake not, if he held on long in his present course, his awakening will be rather a disagreeable one.

Again, your contemporary must be dreaming when he allows his paper to be made the vehicle of strong assertions which nobody believes, and of romancing and bombast which everybody laughs at.

As your contemporary of the penny whistle is so free in giving his advice, I would use the privilege of an older brother, and give him a word in turn. "Dont sail under false colours, brother; while you keep your *present* pilot at the helm, your motto is quite out of character. Let us in future stand thus—

"*Lies*, ever hateful since the world began,
The friends of Tyrants, and the *foes* of man!"

Your loving brother, TYPO.

FACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY.

Carelessness in treating the hair is the prevailing source of incipient baldness, which is promoted by the accumulation of substances which derange the healthy capillary action necessary for luxuriant growth. The best cure for the disease, confirmed or incipient, beyond all question, is BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, sold by the inventor, William Bogle, 277, Washington street, Boston.

Sold also by S. L. TILLEY, Druggist, King-st. St. John, N. B.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

No Quackery—No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish toculogise it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

We cut the following very valuable and important testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the spicy and highly respected Daily Evening Transcript:

PROVIDENCE, April 16, 1849.

We take pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine, and in doing so feel that we are doing our duty. We do not say this from mere hearsay, or from the examination of the large number of certificates from authentic sources, (and persons, too, whom we know to be responsible,) of the wonderful cures wrought by this truly remarkable discovery, but from a personal knowledge of several speedy cures effected by it, in cases of Coughs, Colds, and Diseases of the Lungs.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—For Sale by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, St. John, N. B.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Mr. Thomas F. Raymond, to Jessie, second daughter of the late Mr. John Th