The Weekly Observer.

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The Weekly Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of $200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9.—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office issures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—LOCAL REFEREES—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law* St. John.
AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—

50 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE;
1 cask Prime HAMS;
10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts,
5 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY,
20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff,
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD,
1 ton Logwood; 1 half-ton Fustic,
5 barrels QUINCES; 10 bbls. APPLES.

Per "*Gazelle*," from Halifax—
200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

Corner of Dock-street and Market Square.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ship *Commodore*, from England, and other arrivals, the following Goods, viz

2 BDLS. Wire Riddles: 2 Grocers' Coffee Mills, on Metal stands;
2 cases Counter Scales; 1 cask Weights; 1 cask Butt Hinges; 1 cask Hand and Tenon Saws.
2 cases Cross cut Saws; 75 Plough Moulds;
10 bundles Long handle Frying Pans;
8 casks Tea Kettles and sauce Pans; 6 casks Sad Irons; 6 rolls Lead; 2 tierces Lead Pipe.
12 bales Iron Wire; 1 cask Traces;
25 bags 8d'y and 10d'y Rose Nails; 75 bags Spikes and Clinch Rings; 14 bags Tinmen's Rivets;
3 casks TIN WARE, comprising Dish Covers and Japanned Ware;
7 packages Sheffield Goods, consisting of Tools, Files, &c.; 1 case *Thomson's* Long Treenail Augers; 1 cask Curb Chain, for Wells;
1 case GUNS, including one MINNIE RIFLE;
3 casks Barn-door and Gate Hinges;
1 cask T, Chest, and Strap do.; 1 cask Venetian Shutter, &c.; 95 coils Manilla Rope;
75 boxes 10x12 Glass; Gas Pendants & Brackets

17 Packages containing

Brass and Iron Shelf Goods amongst which are Brass and Iron Chamber and Pillar CANDLESTICKS, Pocket COMPASSES, Copper Coal Scoops, Counter Weighing Machines with Tin and Copper Scoops, Curtain Pins and Bands, Powder Flasks, plated Cruet Frames and Candlesticks, Locks of all kinds, Cornice Slides and Tester Hooks, Whip Thongs, *Pianos*, Brass Rack *Pullies* and Roller Ends, Castors, Cornice Ends and Rings, Bell Levers, Brass Latches, screw Hooks and Rings, Brass and Iron Bolts, stair Rods and Eyes, Coffin Mounting, *Percussion* Caps, Glass *Paper*, Wire Web, Awls, *Punches*, *Pinchers*, shoe Hammers, *Peg* Breakers, Tinned Tea and Table Spoons, Coolers, Ladles and Forks, Britannia and German silver and Albata do., Jack Chain, Knitting *Pins*, Brass Butt Hinges, Cart Hames, Gimblets, Japanned and Mahogany Knobs, Mineral, Glass, *Porcelain* and other Knobs for Locks, Italian Irons, Cork *Squeezers*, Shoe Bills, Screw Bolts, Door Springs, Brushes, Curry Combs, House Bells and Copper Wire, Gridirons, short handled Fry *Pans*, Rat and Fox Traps, Farriers' Hammers and Knives, Hooks and Staples, Brass and Tin Cocks, Chest Handles, &c. &c. Nov. 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Boots and Shoes.—*Ex "Olive.*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR

HAVE just received by the above ship—Ladies Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Soles made thin, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girls Kid SLIPPERS, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS—☞ Please call and see. Will be sold cheap. *Rocky Hill, Germain Street.*

December 4th 1852.—6i.

GAS FITTINGS.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per brig "J. G. Hall," from Liverpool:—

1 CASE containing two and three light GAS PENDANTS.

ALSO—One Light Pendants and Brackets;
1 cask Glass SHADES. *Dec. 14.*

Hemlock Logs.

WANTED by the South Bay Boom Company, a quantity of HEMLOCK LOGS.

Parties desirous of Contracting will please make immediate application to A. McL. SEELY,
St. John, N. B., Dec. 18, 1852. *President.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square, December, 1852.

WE are just opening, ex *Olive*, *Cathcart* and other vessels, a splendid assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Presents.

We invite the attention of purchasers to the following list of articles, which are offered at such prices and quality as will ensure a continuance of that patronage we have so liberally enjoyed.

Gold and Silver WATCHES, with all the modern improvements; rich gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches, Rings, Cuff Pins, Lockets, Earrings, Gold Chains, Vest do., Necklets, Seals, Keys, Slides, Studs, split Rings, Hooks, Gold and Hair Bracelets, gold and silver Thimbles, gold and silver Pencil Cases, Penholders, Toothpicks,

Silver and Plated JEWELLERY, in great variety—Black Brooches, shawl Pins; gold, silver and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks, Albata and Electro do., silver, electro and albata Spoons, Forks, &c. silver Combs and Bouquet Holders, silver Mugs, and Knife, Fork and spoons in cases, silver Bell Corals, Paper Knives in cases, Cake Knives and Fish Carvers in cases, silver Fruit Knives, Vinegarets, silver Scissors, Bodkins, Emerys, Waxes, Yard Measures, Card Cases in silver, pearl, papier machie, tortoise shell and leather, Pottemonnies do. do., silver top Smelling Bottles &c. &c.

☞ *One Large and Powerful Achromatic MICROSCOPE.*

Electro Plate TEA SETS, Cake Baskets, Salvers, Castors, Butter Coolers; Table, Piano and chamber Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays to match; Communion Sets; Coasters, Toast Racks, plated Desserts in case, &c.

Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, do. Urns, Kettles do. on stands, Castors, Candlesticks, snuffer Trays, Wine strainers, Flasks, &c. block tin saucepans, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Egg Coolers, Graters, patty pans, soup tureens, dish covers, bedroom candlesticks, foot warmers, fish trowels and shivers, gravy strainers, pepper and flour boxes, dust pans, japanned Cash Boxes, &c.—Six sets new patterns fancy Toilet Ware; japanned and copper Coal Pans, small Brass Kettles, Tea Trays and Waiters, Fenders and Fire Irons, Crimping Machines, Hearth Brooms, Gilt Cornices and Cornice Poles, Rings for do.

Papier Mache Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Portfolios, Card receivers, Hand screens, Tea Caddies, Inkstands; a large lot of Rosewood Work Boxes, all prices; Ladies' and Gents. Rosewood and Leather Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Papateries, Draft and Backgammon Boards; Ladies' Companions, in great variety; a beautiful assortment of Toilet and Mantle Ornaments, in lava, terra cotta, china and glass ware; Fancy Handkerchief Boxes, Scents, paper Weights, Snow Storms, Accordeons, Ivory and Bone Fancy Articles, Fancy Fans, Games, Alphabets, Puzzles, Magic Toys and Lanterns, Transparent Slates, porcelain Slates, boxes Tools, Colour Boxes, &c.

Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks; GLASSWARE—Pitchers, Creams, Sugars, Decanters, Toddies, Plates, Dishes, Salts, Tumblers, Wines, Jars, Butter Coolers, spoon Glasses, Bowls on feet, Glass Lamps (Fluid and Oil), Lamp shades, &c.

An invoice of DOLLS—in Wax, Composition and Wood; Cutlery of every description, Combs and Brushes, Bronzed Ornaments, &c. &c. with a great variety of other Goods not enumerated.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Expected daily per Steamer—A good supply of Ivory Handle Table Knives, self tip and other Patterns; Carvers to match—in sets 51 pieces and dozens.

☞ The above, with the large stock of fancy articles on hand, not enumerated, are worthy of inspection. We can with confidence say, that there is not such a selection of novel and seasonable Goods to be found elsewhere in this city. Thanking our friends for all past favours, we solicit a continuance for the future.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Dec. 7, 1852. Proprietors.

London House, Market Square, Sept., 1852.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Per "*Themis*," "*Village Belle*," and "*Glasgow*."

A considerable portion of the WINTER STOCK of this Establishment has arrived by the above vessels, which, (with those previously received per Steamers,) comprises a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS; some of which are Ladies' MANTLES, and SHAWLETTES, Long and Square SHAWLS, *DRESS GOODS*, in various styles; SILKS, SATINS, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloakings.

Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, Doeskins, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Sheetings, LINENS; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS—and such other general Goods as are generally found in a Stock of this kind.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sept. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

Dick's Celebrated Threads.

THIS unrivalled and superior Sewing Thread can be supplied by the Subscriber, "the sole Agent of the Manufacturers in New-Brunswick," in any assortment and quantity to suit purchasers. The Threads can with all confidence be recommended to importers and parties in the trade.

Just received per Ship *Cathcart*—Four cases of Dick's three and six-cord Threads, in 100 and 300 yard reels, of white, black and various colours, which are ready for inspection, and will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Dec. 14. North Market Wharf.

Sheet Lead and Shot.

Ex "Pilgrim," from Liverpool:—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, from 3 to 5 lbs.
2 tons Patent SHOT; for sale by
Sept. 14. W. TISDALE & SON.

Important Notice,

To owners and all others that use and have the care of Horses.

KIDDER'S Superior HORSE LINIMENT, warranted to be one of the most Valuable Articles ever offered to the Public, for Sprains, Wind-Galls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains, and Callouses of long standing, also Swelling, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been in successful use for the last *fifteen years*, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The proprietor cheerfully recommends the above remedy to the public under a full conviction of its efficacy in the above named diseases, and all to which that valuable and useful animal (the Horse) *by accident or neglect is liable*, where an external application is required. This Liniment will also equally apply well to *Neat or Horn Cattle*. It reduces inflammation and swelling, or when the flesh has become callous, or the cords stiff, it so teases and reduces, and affords a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected. Purchasers may depend upon this being an entirely different article from any other ever offered to the Public, both in its healing qualities and superior strength, as but a small quantity is required at a time, to produce the desired effect. As a proof of the benefit resulting from the use of this Liniment, I have been induced to offer for consideration the names of a few highly respectable Gentlemen, from among many thousands, who have used the same for years, and are competent to judge of its merits.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, have used Mr. James Kidder, Jr.'s Horse Liniment for a number of years past, and have found it decidedly the most efficacious of any article in use, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as a clean and valuable Liniment to all those who use and have the care of Horses.

SAMUEL BLACHARD, Medford; KIDDER & CO., Boston; SAMUEL DAGGETT, Charlestown; JAMES SIMMONS, Cambridge; AMOS BUTLER, Malden; ANTIPAS JACKSON, Watertown; ELIJAH GIBBS, Newton; ROBERT A. BAXTER, Woburn; E. H. BALCH, Providence, R. I.; CHARLES HOLDEN, 2d., do.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse. Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

HAVE received per BRITISH STEAMER via Boston, and ship "THEMIS," from Liverpool, part of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

consisting of

Pilot, Beaver, & Broad Cloths,

in Blues, Black, and other colours;

PARTRIDGE and MARBLE MIXED BEAVERS;

Witney, Venetian and Satarra Cloths,

in the newest shades;

Extra Heavy Dufill and Siberian Cloths;

Cassimeres, Doeskins and Fancy Trowserings

Grey, White & Printed Cottons,

TICKINGS, REGATTAS, &c. &c.,

STUFFS and DRESS GOODS

of every description:

Black and Coloured GLACE SILKS and GROSDENAPS; BARATHEAS;

Rich Watered and Damask Silks and Satins.

Satinetts and French Satins;

RIBBONS, BONETINGS, &c. &c.

☞ Remainder of Stock daily expected per "Actæon," from London; "Commodore" and "Devon," from Liverpool; and "Henry Holland," from Glasgow.

P. S.—In order to make room for the very extensive Stock of CARPETINGS daily expected, the subscribers will sell at an IMMENSE REDUCTION the present stock of BRUSSELS and SCOTCH CARPETING, for Cash.

J. & J. HEGAN.

St. John, N. B., 28th Sept., 1852.

FIRST PRIZE.

TO be found at the Establishment which gained the FIRST PRIZE for TAILORING at the last *New-Brunswick Provincial Exhibition*, No. 4, BRAGG'S BUILDING, South side King-street, opposite Estey's Hotel.

The largest, *cheapest* and by far the *best* assortment of CLOTHS, BEAVERS, Cassimeres, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. &c. in the New Brunswick market, consisting of—Woaded West of England, Extra Damped and Impanel Black, Brown, and Green WOAD DYED BROAD CLOTHS. Double Milled Black, Brown, Invisible Green and Olive Brown Carded Satara BEAVERS.

Fine, Superfine and Extra West of England Wool Dyed Black *CASSIMERES*, West Saxony Double Milled Black DOESKINS.

Fancy Doeskins and Heather Tweeds, in endless variety; a good quality of SATTINETT, RUSSELL CORD, and Shepherd Plaid always on hand.

VESTS.

The richest and newest English and French Style of VESTINGS.

Superior Reversable OVERCOATS, only £1.

A good supply of FURNISHING GOODS constantly on hand.

The subscriber will dispose of the whole of the above large STOCK—Wholesale and Retail—at a lower figure than can be procured in any other Establishment in this city in order to make room for a large Spring importation.

Dec. 28, 1852. A. GILMOUR.

Children's Chairs.

ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole.

—ALSO—

ROSIN OIL, in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.

St. John, Dec. 18. JOHN KINNEAR.

Corn and Horse Feed.

The Subscribers have on hand:—

OATS, CORN, and Cracked Corn, BRAN and HORSE FEED; for sale by
Feb. 1, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c.

C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received per *Admiral*—a lot of *BUFFALO SKINS*, Dressed *OTTER SKINS*, Fur CAPS, Oiled Silks and Trimmings.

ALSO—From Great Britain—Fur, Plush, Scalette, Glengary and Cloth Caps.

On hand—our own manufacture and constantly making up;—Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Rustic and Glazed HATS; Broad Cloth, Whitney Cloth, Hungarian, Plush, Silk and Glazed Cotton Caps, &c.

All the above will be sold at a small advance.—*Cash on Delivery.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, North side King-St., and
East side Market Square.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship "Royalist," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool.

Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, comprising Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 30. North Market Wharf.

PERFUMERY.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Lubin's celebrated PERFUMES, consisting in part of "Jockey Club," "Bouquet de Caroline," "Eau de Adelaide," "Patchouly," &c. &c., all of which are *warranted genuine*.—Also, a small assortment of PERFUME and CONFECTIONARY BOXES, suitable for Christmas Presents.

THOMAS M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

☞ MARTIN'S superior *unadulterated* CONFECTIONARY, always on hand. Dec. 28.

270 Canada Stoves.

For sale at low rates, Wholesale or Retail:—

270 CANADA STOVES, assorted sizes: Also—150 Cooking Stoves of St. John and American manufacture, which can be recommended with confidence to those in want of a good and durable article.

Oct 12. E. STEPHEN.

White Sugar, Feathers, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—

20 BARRELS Crushed SUGAR;
500 pounds Live Geese FEATHERS;
15 bales COTTON WICK;
4 tins East India CASTOR OIL.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 25, 1853. *Prince William-street.*

Tea and Oatmeal.

Landing ex *Harriet Newell*, from Halifax—

50 CHESTS "Chebucto" CONGOU;
50 barrels fresh OATMEAL.

For sale by [Dec. 28.] JARDINE & CO.

Poetry.

HOME IS WHERE THERE IS ONE TO LOVE US.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls—
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded.

Home!—go watch the faithful dove
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us—
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endear it;
Home is where the heart can bloom;
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it.

What is home with none to meet,—
None to welcome, none to greet us?
Home is sweet—and only sweet
Where there's one we love to meet us.

Who would not be a Christian? Who but now
Would share the Christian's triumph and his hope?
His triumph is begun. 'Tis his to hail,
Amid the chaos of a world convulsed,
A new creation rising. 'Mid the gloom
Which wraps the low concerns of states and kings,
He marks the morning star, sees the far East
Blush with the purple dawn; he hears a trump,
Louder than all the clarions and the clang
Of horrid war, swelling and swelling still,
In lengthening notes, its all awakening call;—
The trump of Jubilee. Are there not signs,
Thunders, and voices in the troubled air?
Do ye not see upon the mountain tops,
Beacon to beacon answering? Who can tell,
But all the harsh and dissonant sounds which long
Have been—are still—disquieting the earth,
Are but the tuning of the varying parts,
For the grand chorus which shall usher in
The hastening triumph of the Prince of Peace.
Yes; His shall be the kingdoms. He shall come.
Ye scoffers at history's page! Hear ye not,
E'en now, the thunder of his wheels? Awake,
Thou slumbering world! E'en now the symphonies
Of that blest song are floating through the air,
Peace, peace on earth, and glory be to God!

—*From "The Star in the East," a Poem. By Josiah Conder.*

Miscellaneous.

The Art of Arranging the Hair.

How often do we see a really good face made quite ugly by a total inattention to lines. Sometimes the hair is pushed into the cheeks, and squared at the forehead, as to give a most extraordinary pinched shape. Let the oval, where it exists, be always preserved; where it does not, let the hair be so humored that the deficiency shall not be perceived. Nothing is more common than to see a face, which is too large below, made to look grossly large and course, by contracting the hair on the forehead and cheeks, and there bringing it to an abrupt check;—whereas such a face should enlarge the forehead and the cheek, and let the hair fall partially over, so as to shade and soften the lower exuberance.

A good treatise, with examples in outline of the defects, would be of some value upon a lady's toilet, who would wish to preserve her great privilege—the supremacy of beauty.—Some dress the hair down close to the face, which is to lose the very characteristic of hair—ease and freedom. Let her locks, says Anacreon, lie as they like; the Greek gives them life, and a will. Some ladies wear their hair like blinkers; you always suspect they will shy if you approach them. A lady's head-dress, whether in a portrait or for her daily wear, should, as in old portraits by Rembrandt and Titian, go off into shade, not to be seen too clearly, and hard all round; should not in fact, be isolated, as if out of sympathy with all surrounding nature. The wigs of men of Charles Second's time had at least that one merit of floating into the back ground, and in their fall softening the sharpness of the lines of the dress about them.—*Blackwood.*

ORATORICAL.

Beyond all question, the man of the meeting was Dr. Duff, the great Scotch missionary at Calcutta. I had heard of him—I had read his powerful and moving addresses and communications; but now I saw and heard him. The day was chilly, and he sat near me, wrapped up in a cloak. He is quite tall, probably six feet, two or three inches, when he takes the folds out of his body. He is a very slender man, with a small head, thick black hair, combed back from his forehead and temples, deep sunken black eyes, hollow cheeks, and presenting on the whole, a worn, sickly aspect. His accent is of the broadest Scotch, and his delivery most furious. When his name was announced, the hall rang again. He commenced like a racehorse, and kept in full gallop to the close of a very long speech. He twisted his body into all possible shapes—at one time, a part of the tail of his coat was over his shoulder; at another he had every available portion of it closely packed under one arm, so as to reveal his waistcoat midway to his shoulders. I never heard such a torrent of information, of history, of invective, of figure and illustration, of vigorous grappling with pantheism, infidelity and formalism, and of earnest exhortation to the whole host of God's elect, to a bold and united assault upon the army of the aliens. And as he traced the progress of the soul emerging from the darkness of nature into the light of revelation, and by the aid of that light ascending step by step until introduced to the general assembly and church of the first-born in heaven, he held his audience in breathless silence. When he concluded his speech he was dripping with perspiration; and the moment his last words were uttered, he rolled his cloak around him, and, amid the tumultuous applause of the house, darted out of the hall.—*London Cor. N. Y. Observer.*

Comfort the Mourners.

The past winter has been a severe season to parents. Sickness among children has raged to an uncommon degree. Measles, scarlet fever, canker rash, croup, whooping cough, and many other diseases incident to childhood, have carried distress and sorrow into a large number of families, while very many parents have been called to lay their little ones in the silent tomb. In many cases whole families have been stretched upon a sick bed. The most painful case that has come to our knowledge is that of Mr. Ebenezer Maxum, residing just over the line in our village. On the 2d inst., George, only son, in his 6th year, died; 10th, Andrew T., a brother, aged 17; same day, Sarah E., daughter, in her 5th year; 13th, Marietta F., daughter and only remaining child, in her 3d year. Thus in a few days four members of the family are removed to another world. We commend the survivors to the sympathy.—*Fall River Monitor.*

Order and obedience, morality and power, are all in Britain connected with the observance of the Sabbath. Amidst the activity which pervades all things, the bustle of the towns, and the energy with which the inhabitants pursue their earthly callings, what would become of them if they had not a day's rest in which to recruit themselves, and laying aside things temporal, which are seen, to look forward to things eternal, which are unseen?—*Dr. Merle D'Aubinge.*

A Happy Illustration.

The Courier des Etats Unis, in an article on the caloric ship Ericsson, illustrates the operation of the wire apparatus: in alternately heating and cooling the same volume of air, in the following apposite manner:

"The great fundamental principle of the transmission of caloric cost the inventor twenty years of reflection to realize in this machine. It consists in using constantly the same heat to warm the air which is made to enter the cylinders. The apparatus by means of which this principle is applied is called a regenerator, and we can form a clear idea of it by supposing a man has his mouth filled with a warm metallic sponge; if he draws in his breath, the exterior air, in traversing the poses of the warm sponge, will itself be warmed, and will arrive warm into the lungs, whilst the sponge having parted with its caloric, will have become cold; if he exhales the air thus warmed, this air, in again traversing the sponge, will come out reduced in temperature. If instead of producing these movements by the contraction of the muscles of the breast of the individual, an ordinary bellows is adapted to the mouth to produce the inhalation and the exhalation, we well nigh have Erricsson's machine.

Erysipelas---Cranberries.

We are able to record another case of the complete cure of erysipelas by the simple application of raw cranberries pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so much swollen and inflamed that the eye had become closed, and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and after several changes the pain ceased, and the inflamation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestige of the disease has dissappeared. The case occurred in the family of one of the editors of the Palladium, and we can therefore vouch for its truth.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Preserving Properties of Coffee.

M. E. Robin speaks highly of the preserving properties of coffee. For example, meat dipped in coffee, rather strong, which had been allowed to cool, and then left in the air for three days, had been preserved without any change worth mentioning. Another piece of the same meat placed in a similar quantity of coffee, in the same manner, had a bad odor at the end of ten days, and putrified at the end of three weeks. The question of its certainty of preserving *is one of interest to domestic economy.*—*Maine Farmer.*

California Amusements.

The following is a part of an advertisement in a California paper, giving an idea of the popular amusements in the Mountain region:—

Three different fights with three different bears!—The performance will commence with a man and bear fight! Mr. Daniel Fremont, an old California bear-hunter, will fight one of the fiercest kind of grizzly bears, with the same knife which killed the bear at Columbia on August 15th, 1852. The chain is to be attached to the hind foot of the bear, who is to have the full sweep of the ring; so that the man cannot escape, except by killing the bear.

The above is to be followed by a bull and bear fight! After which ten of the largest dogs in the country will be turned loose, to fight another bear, fresh for the occasion. This will be a new sport, as a dog and bear fight has never before been exhibited in this country.

The performance will close with the ascension of a large balloon, 30 feet high, which will be let loose from the Amphitheatre.

The Goldschmidt Rumors.

There is hardly a more humiliating sign of civilized human nature, than the eagerness with which the newspapers (in this respect merely reflectors of the public moods, and hence not primarily to blame,) catch up and repeat every idle report that places a distinguished person in an unfavorable light. There have been perpetual newspaper hints during the past year, about domestic differences between the great singer and her husband. No one knows that these have even a grain of truth in them, and yet they are triumphantly repeated and greedily read. We have had one lately going the rounds, in a still more confident and formidable shape, and credited to a correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*. This letter bears upon the face of it, and in the whole coarse and boastful style of it, evidence enough that it could not have proceeded from any reliable persons.—*Dwight's Journal of Music.*

Little Things.

Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bridle-bit is a little thing, but see its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of large buildings together; a word, a look, a smile, a frown, all are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things. Pay that little debt; it's a promise—redeem it; it's a shilling—hand it over; you know not what important event hangs upon it. Keep your word sacredly; keep it to the children; they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. *Mind the little things.*

Accounts from Western Africa state that thirty varieties of cotton have been found growing spontaneously in that country. A missionary says he has stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree, in a Goulche village, so heavily laden with bolls that it was propped up with forked sticks to prevent it from breaking down under its own weight. The cotton was equal to that of any country. The natives manufacture cotton goods extensively. Western Africa also abounds in coffee. The whole land is said to be covered with it. In Errayala and Kaffa 200 pounds can be purchased for a dollar. A single tree in Monrovia yielded four and a half bushels in the hull at one time, which made 31 pounds when shelled and picked.—*Rich. Whig.*

GOOD LOGIC.—"Brudder Jones, can you tell me de difference twene dieing and dieting?" "Why, ob corse I can, Lemuel. When you diet you lib on noffin, and when you die you lib *noffin* to lib on." "Well, dat's different from what I tort it was. I tort it was a race atwene de doctorin stuff and starvation, to see which would kill fust."

Charles Lever, the Irish author, is at present in Florence. It is said there is scarcely a capital of Europe where he has not been, and where he does not owe a bill! He is little over fifty years of age, and the shrewdest "Jeremy Diddler" of the age.

The American Crystal Palace.

Colonel Hughes, the representative of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all nations, when in London had an interview with Prince Albert, who, as well as the Queen, takes a deep interest in the American Exhibition. The Queen and Prince Albert, will themselves send over a number of choice and valuable articles for exhibition, including a bust of Her Majesty. Louis Napoleon, Pope Pius IX. and the Sultan are also all contributors. The number of objects sent by England is stated at 542, France 326, the Zollverein 500, Holland 142, and Italy 100, the last being nearly all statues. The Exhibition will thus afford an imposing display.—*Boston D. Adv.*

THE RIGHT TO HISS.—An officer put a man out of a theatre in New Orleans for stamping his feet and hissing. He received a blow while removing the offender, and prosecuted him for the assault. The court decided that hissing and stamping were allowable in the theatres, and a part of a privilege for which the fee of admission was paid.

The "Illustrated London News" establishment is clearing annually about £25,000 for its proprietors. Most of their engravings are executed in their office by their own artists. The sale is so enormous that, besides making their own presses, each of which prints 10,000 an hour, they actually manufacture their own paper.

The Diplomatic Corps made their formal introductory visit to President Pierce yesterday by appointment, and were individually presented by the Secretary of State. M. de Bodisco, Minister of Russia, and *Doyen* of the Diplomatic body, made on behalf of himself and colleages, as we understand, a very excellent address to the President, who replied fittingly and courteously.—*National Intelligencer.*

An investigation was held before Ex-Judge Vanderpool and two other Commissioners on Monday evening, in the City Hall, respecting the alleged lunacy of Mr. George Doughty, of Flushing, L. I., who was victimed by "Spirit Mediums" to the amount of about $15,000. The Jury found a verdict of lunacy, and that the property, (valued at $30,000) should be divided between his wife and children.—*N. Y. Times.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, March 22.

Bill to amend the Charter of the Commercial Bank passed in Committee.

Bill to amend the Charter of the City of St. John committed, a long discussion.

Wilmot, Gray, Jordan, Partelow, Street and others opposed the election of two Aldermen for each Ward.

Gray's amendment for keeping matters at present passed by a large majority.

The election of the Coroner and Sheriff, was opposed, not passed.

The election of the Mayor by the Citizens from the Citizens passed without opposition.

The election of the members of the Council without regard to Wards, on either side of the harbour, was opposed by some parties, and not passed.

The Ballot was adopted without discussion by a majority of 16 to 2.

Got to the 17th section and progress reported.

Gray wished the Bill relative to the Presbyterian Church read a second time.

Partelow opposed as irregular—the Committee had reported adverse to it, and if he desired to press the Bill, he should move the House into Committee on the report.

Mr. Gray said he would, he intended to press the Bill, the objections on which the Bill was based are now removed, notice had been given to all the congregation interested &c.

The Election Bill is in, it does not embrace Bangor.

Mr. Partelow handed a financial statement—the liabilities of the Province are £156,920, assets about £70,000—promised a further statement.

Wednesday, March 23.

Mr. Boyd took his seat to-day.

The Bill relating to the St. John debt and Law Suit passed without discussion; also, the Bill to extend the capital of the Shediac Grindstone Company.

The Bill to amend the Charter of the City of St. John was again committed, and occupied nearly all day. Several minor ammendments were made.

The Attorney General determinedly opposed that part of 31st section imposing a Road Tax on Tax on real property—contended that the property of non-residents should be exempt; hours were spent in the discussion.

Mr. Gray took a different view of it.

The Attorney General's amendment was lost, but a reconsideration was moved and the amendment finally carried.

The Poll Tax is reduced to half-a-dollar, and

persons under 18 years of age are exempt. The Bill was then got through to the end, and progress reported to allow provision to be made for registration, which had been overlooked. Police sections are not yet taken up.

Mr. Harding presented a petition from the Roman Catholic Corporation and Cathedral Committee, praying power to dispose of certain lands, &c.

There has been nothing more about the mutilated accounts to-day. The Road Committee have been all day sitting.

Thursday, March 24.—On motion of Mr. Hayward, the House resolved to go into mourning one week, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Beardsley, a Member for the County of Carleton, who died last night.

There was a warm discussion on the suspension clause added by the Council to the Bill suspending the Militia Law—the third reading was [illegible] fifty years of age, and from the age of sixteen he had never seen any improvement.

Mr. Hatheway indignantly denied the propriety of such a system; and would oppose the bill with all its responsibility.

Mr. Needham said the responsibility will rest upon the Assembly, unless the suspending clause is attached to the bill; being part of the Royal instructions, the only proper way of dealing with it, is to address Her Majesty. He would therefore vote for the suspending clause.

Hon. Mr. Gray said there was no doubt but we had a right to manage our own affairs, but are our national defences to be considered local?—they are not—they are national—a member of a body body must be governed by the general rules of that body. So with a Colony and an Imperial Government. He was willing to go as far as any hon. member on purely local matters, but where national controul is the question, he could not attempt an interference.

Mr. Smith said the question is—have we the right to regulate our own internal affairs? There was no question arising as to whether the Colonies were to be separated from the mother country or not.

Hon. Attorney General said the head of the Executive Government had no wish or desire to interfere with the internal regulation of our own affairs; and recommended that the bill stand over until the afternoon.

Mr. Botsford pressed the bill's discussion; he had no intention of giving way to *obsolete Royal instructions*.

Hon. Mr. Street animadverted on the expression of the hon. member from Westmoreland, "obsolete Royal instructions." What did he mean by it? Such high-sounding expressions would do very well to go abroad, but what did they mean? Or what did he intend by them?

Mr. Botsford said the definition of the word "Patriotism" *is love of Country*—now it appears that the Hon. Attorney General's loyalty is across the ocean.

Mr. Johnson said if there were any danger of a colony breaking off from an imperial Government, it is remaining too long under the heavy finger of grievances, without timely remonstrance. The hon. member believed in the Government of the Colony, and not to depend too much on the Government of England. It will not do to remain too long pent up, until the volcano bursts forth; there is great danger in delays, and every hon. member should speak out and declare his sentiments fully and fairly.

Hon. Mr. Street said there was no disposition on the part of the British Government to interfere with or trample on the rights of the British Colonies,—no desire to infringe upon the rights of a single individual. The further discussion of the bill was postponed until Mondal next.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the Arostook Boom Company, and a long discussion followed.

There was a warm discussion on the suspension clause added by the Council to the Bill suspending the Militia Law—the third reading was postponed at request of the Atty.General.—*News.*

Saturday, March 26.—Mr. Kerr proposed an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for sundry returns.

Mr. Hatheway an addres to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for returns of sums drawn from the Treasury for Adjutant General, Quarter Master, &c. of the Militia.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition from Donald Mackay and 46 other inhabitants of Northumberland, against the North West Bridge.

Mr. Johnson brought in a Bill to restrain the 5th Section of the Civil List, and to make other provisions for granting of timber berths.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot by command of His Excellency brought down an account of Mining Licenses; also a Report of Mr. Robinson, Seizing Officer.

Mr. Kerr placed an entry on the Supply Book for £500, for the purpose of sending an Emigrant Agent to Britain.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot brought in the Report of Finance Committee.

Hon. Mr. Partelow placed sundry grants on the Supply Book for Schools and other purposes, including £150 for the Roman Catholic School in the City of St. John.

Hon. Attorney General placed one for North West Bridge—£1500.

Mr. Pickard presented petitions for Incorporation of Orange Lodges.

House adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock.

Monday, March 28. At one o'clock, on motion of Mr. Partelow, the House went into Supply and passed several grants—two for Roman Catholic Schools, in the City of St. John; one for £250 for the relief of indigent Indians; one for £500 for the purpose of sending home to Britain an Agent to induce emigration to New Brunswick, moved by Mr. Kerr, was withdrawn by consent.

The Miltia Bill sent down from the Legislative Council with a suspending clause, after some debate was adopted, upon a division of 15 to 13.

£24 were granted for the orphans of a widow, murdered by a Lunatic, near Long Reach, in 1851, to enable them to purchase 200 acres of land. House adjourned at five o'clock.—*Tel. to News Room.*

THE VACANT BISHOPRICS.—The death of two Bishops in rapid succession,—of the Bishop of Lincoln on Friday, and of the Bishop of Sidney early on Sunday,—places two bishoprics at the disposal of her Majesty's Ministers. The manner in which these appointments will be filled up by the coalition ministry will be jealously and anxiously watched for more than one reason. Looking at the composition of the cabinet, there is abundant cause of uneasiness in the fact that, to confront the Deism of Sir W. Molesworth, the Presbyterianism of the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Argyll, and the Latitudinarian Erastianism of Lords Lansdowne and Russell, there is no Church element, except one tainted by Tractarian unsoundness and tendency to separation between Church and State. But the solicitude of Churchmen is increased by the character of the times, which demands, both at home and in the colonies, not merely that the appointments should be unobjectionable, but that the persons placed in offices of such high trust should, by their energy, their courage, their zeal and practical knowledge, be enabled to make provision for the wants of the Church, and successfully to cope with the difficulties which beset her, as well as with the enemies by whom she is surrounded.—*John Bull.*

AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS.—A proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in Italy, which was published last week in the name of Kossuth, is not the real one. In that case, Mazzini, as the instigator of the late outbreak at Milan stands alone. Within a week of this miserable riot comes an all but successful attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Austria. Thus it is that under a despotism the most iron oppression never wants a plausible excuse. Severity begets crime, and crime affords a plea for severity. For these mad and isolated acts of atrocity the state of seige will be indefinitely prolonged at Vienna, and Milan is handcuffed, gagged, and fined, till the iron enters deeper than ever into the soul of the people. It is easier to get into the groove than to get out of it—yet even that is not so difficult as it looks. The Emperor is a young man; let him try for once whether a little mildness will diminish the stability of his precarious throne.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE MORMON DELUSION.—On Wednesday, the ship International sailed from the Stanley Dock with upwards of four hundred believers in the book of Mormon on board, proceeding to the City of the Salt Lake, *via* New Orleans. All the steerage passengers were of the Mormon faith, as, with one or two exceptions, were those of the second class cabin also. Many of the men were mechanics, but still more were evidently from the agricultural districts, as they wore their smock-frocks—some being yet soiled with the labours of the field. All were orderly and quiet in their demeanour. The second-cabin passengers are principally respectable artizans; they are all, for the most part, from England and Scotland, some from Wales, and only three or four from Liverpool. As soon as the ship had sailed, the Mormon disciples were to proceed to the election of a president, under whose control all matters not taken cognizance of by the ship's authorities would be placed. He will be implicitly obeyed; and will, in his turn, appoint captains of fifty and captains of ten to serve under him.—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE GARDEN.—Perfect Wisdom placed the perfect man in a garden to dress and keep it. The place and the duty must have been divinely congenial with the exercises of an unclouded reason and an undepraved heart. The love of man's primeval calling seems yet to linger fondly in the bosom of the exiled race. The first pleasure of children is to gather fresh flowers from the daisied mead, or to ply *their* little hands in the allotted patch of garden-ground. "Heaven lies about us in our infancy."—Some faint visionary gleam from Eden seems yet to rest on the infant soul, and, with the dawn of reason, the first voice of childhood seems to say that Paradise *should* have been its home, and horticulture its *proper* vocation. It is sadly true, no doubt, that adverse lessons in gardening have come to us from Paradise—promptings of an apostate kind from the Euphrates. Boyhood, and the succeeding period of immature manhood, with their tumultuous passions and noisy pleasures, shew themselves alien to the tranquil delights of the garden. But "years that bring the philosophic mind," and that chasten humanity with their mildening influence, conduct the belated pilgrim back to the garden, and teach him there to find pleasure serene and unalloyed. The Gentile imagination placed the future home of renovated man in the *Elysian fields—gardens of the picturesque type.* It might almost seem that the poor worshipper of nature had gathered, from some faint tradition or deep instinct of the soul, tidings of the Paradise whence man had sprung, and whither it was meant he should be translated.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, March 29, 1853.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, with dates to the 9th inst. arrived here at six o'clock this evening, bringing 42 passengers.

The news is dull, as are also the markets. Cotton at Liverpool is drooping, with a partial reduction to effect sales. Large arrivals of breadstuffs, with slackened demand.

The weather in England is seasonable. In North Britain, and parts of the Continent snow lies many feet deep.

Lombardy is utterly prostrate before its tyrants. The confiscation is begun.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Monday the 6th instant, the Earl of Aberdeen replied, in answer to a question by the Earl of Malmesbury, that the government had no information as to Mazzini having escaped on board the British frigate Retribution.

The Earl of Malmesbury maintained that if it were true it was an act of the most ill-judged humanity in the Captain of the ship to receive this political agitator on board.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume touching Mr. Everett's letter to the President of the United States, on the Isthmus Canal, Lord John Russell said: "With respect to the question of my Hon. friend, it is on a most important subject. I beg to state that with regard to the Canal across the Isthmus of Darien, the recent intelligence which has been received, induces the Government to think that the Convention entered into with the United States would by no means answer the desired purpose.

The projectors of that Canal having changed their scheme from a canal which would admit merchant vessels of a large size to a canal of restriction of depth, and in fact one which would only be useful to coasting vessels.

Her Majesty's Government therefore communicated with the Government of the United States upon that subject, declaring that the object originally contemplated by that plan would not be gained by the altered scheme. Latterly there had been another plan proposed, which is to make a ship Canal of 30 feet depth through the Isthmus of Darien, having a very sufficient port at each end, and so as to join the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The house will at once perceive that this is a subject of very great importance.

So far as Her Majesty's Government have had an opportunity of judging, they would be very favourable to a plan of that kind, and they would be very glad if the United States Government would concur with it in favor of the plan, supposing it should be found practicable. I do not of course pretend on the part of the government to give an opinion upon the Engineering questions and upon other questions, which is for others to consider; but so far as an outline of the plan is concerned I have to say that if that plan could be adopted it would tend very much to increase and favor the commerce of all nations.

The West India steamer Thames arrived at Southampton on the 6th. She brought specie in value of $800,000.

The Board of Trade have issued returns for the month of February, showing an increase on the declared value of the exportations of £1,410,000 sterling, being nearly 30 per cent. over the corresponding month of the preceding year.

A deputation of the Directory of the Atlantic and Pacific Company had an interview with the United States Minister on Saturday the 6th. The object or result of the interview did not transpire to the public.

The departures for Australia are still as numerous as ever, considerable shipments continue to be made of manufactured goods and general merchandise, but freights for the moment have experienced a decline. The new screw steamer Antelope sailed from Liverpool on Monday the 7th for Australia.

WRECK OF THE ARIENIS.—The fate of this vessel, an East Indiaman, and that of her officers and crew, has for a long while excited much anxiety. She sailed from London some two years since, on a voyage for Bombay and China, and from the period of her departure from Bombay nothing was heard of her until about a month or six weeks ago, when there appeared in the Java paper, an announcement that a large ship, supposed to be the Arienis from England, had been wrecked on the Engans Islands, in lat. 5 31 south, long. 102 12 east, about 60 miles off Sumatra, on the west coast, and that the whole of the crew, 44 in number, had perished by starvation. Lloyd's agents at Singapore have sent additional information respecting the unhappy catastrophe, from which we gather, that although a great many of the crew, including the master, Captain Brown, his chief officer, Mr. Church and others, 20 in all, perished, the remainder of the ship's company, 24, were found on the island by a merchant trading there for oil, who took them on board his vessel, which has since arrived at Singapore.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur has been unusually fertile in decrees lately, but they possess no general interest, being mostly individual appointments to office. A draft of new Senators is created and several members are added to the Council of State.

One hundred and sixty-four additional amnesties for political offences had been issued.

The Moniteur of Sunday the 6th contains a decree nominating a Commission charged to visit every part of the country to inquire into the wants of the country, and to report to the Emperor.

The Abbe Lacondaire has been ordered to leave Paris by the Archbishop acting in concert with the government.

Prince Cancratta committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at Paris on the 4th instant. The Prince was grandson of Eliza Bonapart, the eldest sister of Napoleon.

The steam corvette Veloce is fitting out at Toulon for Newfoundland.

Typhus fever and influenza are raging in the provinces at present as well as in Paris.

A woman was taken sick lately and carried to the Hospital of La Salpetriere, where, believing she was on the point of death, she disclosed the fact that she was acquainted with the man who in the insurrection of 1848, shot the Archbishop of Paris. In consequence a retired tradesman has been arrested, and is to be immediately brought to trial on the charge of having taken part in the insurrection of June, and having assassinated or taken part in the assassination of the Archbishop.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Marshal Ney on the spot where he was executed

PORTUGAL.—The north of Portugal had been visited by an immense fall of snow. Several wine carriers and their mules had perished in the drifts.—The wolves had descended from the mountains in search of prey, and in the country places many of the houses were snowed.

At Lisbon the weather was unusually cold for the season, and much sickness prevailed.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Berne of the 28th ult., state that the Council had determined to address a note to all the European powers, showing that the accusations brought against it by Austria are unfounded.

TURKEY.—We have further accounts of the arrangement come to between Austria and Turkey. On the 15th ult., a divan was held at Constantinople, at which all the high dignitaries of the Court, both in and out of office, were assembled. After a long and stormy debate, the Austrian propositions were accepted.

Omer Pacha is immediately to withdraw his troops from Montenegro, which is to retain its former semi-independent position. The Hungarian and Polish fugitives serving in the Turkish army are to be dismissed directly, and the Porte has consented to pay four million piastres as an indemnification of Austrian subjects on the Bosnia and Kleck, and the Sotorina will still belong to the Porte, though more in name than in reality, as it has relinquished the right to erect fortifications on them and the approaches to them by sea. The claim of Austria to protect the Catholic Christians in the Western provinces of Turkey was for the moment waived, as it was not one of the categorical demands.

It is believed that the Sultan will be obliged to dismiss his Cabinet in order to satisfy the ultra Turkish party, which is highly enraged that the Porte has yielded to Austria.

AUSTRIA.—It was mentioned in our last despatch, on the authority of letters in the Paris press, that a conspiracy had been discovered among the political prisoners in the fortress of Comorn and that the provost who had connived at the plot was hanged immediately on his guilt being discovered.

The telegraphic despatch from Pesth dated Feb. 22, to the London press, confirms the existence of the plot, and says, "We are assured that on the 26th the provost of the fortress was brought here in chains and imprisoned. He had allowed himself to be led by the State prisoners into a conspiracy, the object of which was to deliver up the place to the Magyars.

One of the prisoners disclosed the plot, which when discovered was almost ripe for execution. No fewer than 500 prisoners are said to have been arrested in Pesth through the affair.

The Milan Gazette contains the decree of confiscation, together with a ratification from Radetzky, announcing that the confiscation applies not only to the revenues but also to the occasional sums hitherto payable to the refugees, which must now be paid to the Austrian Commandant.

The London Times adds that the spoliation had commenced, and that the military commission appointed to administer it will have its head quarters at the Bourmeo palace.

ITALY.—Six more of the insurgents have been hung at Milan, making in all thirteen that have been put to death. Marshal Radetzky has placed the whole of Lombardy under the strictest martial law, from a conviction that the inhabitants, "with a few laudable exceptions, allow themselves to be intimidated by the infamous revolutionary party, instead of openly and loyally making cause with the imperial government."—The military authorities, at Milan, believing that Mazzini was still in town, have taken the most rigorous measures to prevent him from escaping. They even opened the coffins which were being carried to consecrated ground, to assure themselves that Mazzini was not concealed in one of them. Orders had been issued to the householders to suspend, for the purpose of lighting the town, a lamp from the first floor of every fourth house, which is to remain burning from six o'clock in the evening until daylight. In case of disturbance the householders are to close their doors, and every man found in the streets is to be treated as concerned in the affray. The inhabitants are fobidden to appear on the bastions from six o'clock in the evening till seven in the morning.

A letter from Turin, of the 21st February, says:—It is believed that the visit of M. Massimo d'Azeglio to London is connected with the London refugees, and that he has been despatched at the instance of the Queen, who still remains in the Tyrol. The government continued to expel from Pied mont the most dangerous of the refugees.

All the natives of Ticino, resident in Lombardy, have been ordered to quit the kingdom: the workmen in twenty-four hours, landed proprietors and others in three days. About 5,000 Ticinese will suffer by this measure.

ROMAN STATES.—The eight new Cardinals comprise five Italians—namely, the Nuncio Vaille and Brunelli; the Under Minister Santucci; the Capuchin Monk Guisto, and Caslinermetti; the Prefect of the Inquisition. Two Frenchmen and one Hungarian, the Primate of Hungary, and Archbishop of Thurs, fill up the list.

The Roman Government have determined to retain the system of paper money for the present.

Hildreth's White Slave has been prohibited at Rome, and is therefore in great demand.

Another translation of Mrs. Stowe's work has been issued.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'ASIA' AT NEW-YORK.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

BOSTON, 26th March, 1853.

The Asia with English dates to the 12th inst. has arrived at New-York.

The Cotton market was dull and had declined 1-8th penny. Corn and Flour market dull.

The screw-steamer Andes, put back leaky after being ten days at sea.

The Continent is in a very excited state.

The King of Naples had been shot at and so severely wounded that his leg had to be amputated.

There are reports of outbreaks at Naples, Mantua, and other places; also of numerous executions at Milan, Mantua and Pesth.

Austria is exercising most despotic tyranny.

Piedmont has notified England and France that she intends repulsing Austria's demands for the expulsion of the emigrants from Lombardy.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived at Liverpool 11th, Tasmania, Cronk, from St. John; 10th, Cambria, McCulloch, from Charleston. At Glasgow, 8th, Canmore, Harvey, from Baltimore. At the Clyde, 7th, Velocity, St. John.

BIBLE SOCIETY JUBILEE FUND.—The Secretary of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society desires to acknowledge the receival of £6 5s. from the Rev. Wm. Henderson, M. A., of Newcastle, Miramichi, as the amount of the Collection made by his Congregation after his Jubilee Sermon on the 13th instant. The day being stormy, the congregation was small, and the collection consequently not so great as it would otherwise have been. In the course of the summer, Mr. Henderson intends to preach another Sermon for the Jubilee Fund at Redbank, 16 miles distant from Newcastle. "It is a cause," says Mr. Henderson, "in which we can all feel interested, and I do trust that the call made by the British and Foreign Bible Society will be warmly responded to."

It is stated that the Central Bank of Fredericton is about establishing an Agency at the Bend, and that a Branch of the Commercial Bank of this City will soon be opened at Shediac.

The ship *Crescent City*, built at this port about two years ago, by Messrs. P. & J. Ruddick, has lately been sold at Liverpool, for £12 10s. sterling per ton, on her arrival from a voyage to New Orleans.

CORPORATION REVENUES.—The following sources of Corporation Revenues were leased at public auction on Wednesday, for one year from 1st April next, by George A. Lockhart, Esq. Auctioneer, and were bid off at the following rates, amounting in the aggregate to £87 10s. more than in 1852.

	1852.	1853.
Wharfage and Slippage,		
Market Wharves,	£512	£513
Breakwater,	215	230
Rodney Wharf,	61	81
Slippage at Union Slip,	17 10	19
Lower Cove Slip,	55	70
Sheffield Street Slip,	15	16
North Slip,	21 10	24
Carleton Slip,	3 5	3 10
Adchorage,	477 5	465
Weighing Machine, Union-st.,	140	145
Ditto, North Slip,	35	73
Ditto, Sydney Ward,	5 5	5 15
Ditto, Carleton,	1	1
	£1558 15	£1646 5

The revenues of the Corporation Ferry Steam Boats for one year, from the 1st April next, were also sold at public auction on Thursday, by George A. Lockhart, Esq. auctioneer, and were bid off at £2125.—Mr. John Sweeny was the purchaser. Last year they sold for £2010.

MARKETS.—The Butchers' Stalls in the Market House in the Market Square, were yesterday sold for one year, and brought in the aggregate £304 13s. 6d.—being £100 3s. 6d. more than last year. The Stalls in Sidney Ward Market sold for £27 0s. 6d.; and the Carleton Market Stalls for £10 2s.—Amounting in the whole to £341 16s.; excess this year over last, £122 3s. 6d.

☞ We return our thanks to the Hon. David L. Seymour, Member of U. S. Congress, for a copy of his Report on "Reciprocal Trade with the British North American Colonies, recently laid before Congress."

Mr. Seymour says in his Report—"Geographical position, and daily increasing social sympathies, are strengthening the bonds of our commercial alliance. These colonies are the natural outlets of American productions, and of the overflowing returns of our extended commerce. Geographically separated from all other countries, they are commercially united to this country. It see as to be almost a waste of words to urge the advantages to us of a reciprocal free trade with a people possessing so many common resources and affinities with ouselves."

A large meeting of Boston merchants has lately been held, at which resolutions favorably touching the proposed measures of reciprocity of trade between the United States and the Canadas, were adopted.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the March number of this old and popular Magazine from Mr. B. O'Brien, from whom it may be obtained.—Contents of the number:—Clubs and Clubbists; Lady Lee's Widowhood—Part 3; The Vegetable Kingdom; Rambles in Southern Sclavonia; John Rintoul, or the Fragment of the Wreck; A Trio of French Tourists; Peace and War; The Malt Tax; Note to Article on Slavery in January Number.

We understand that Mr. Stephenson, the projector of the Menai Bridge, is now on his way to Canada and that on his return he will visit Saint John, to determine the site of the Tubular Bridge across our Falls.

We learn that an accurate survey is now being made of the islands and cliffs in the vicinity of the Falls, to facilitate Mr. Stephenson in his operations on his arrival.

We understand that operations will be concentrated on the line between Shediac and the Bend, which it is intended to finish this season, and that a complete re-survey of the line between St. John and Miramichi will be required, which will probably occupy much of the summer.—*Courier.*

By reference to our advertisement columns it will be seen that Mr. Sinnott, a young man of talent and ability, will deliver a series of six lectures at the Temperance Hall in this city. The subjects are well chosen and may be said to embrace, with other matters, the three most important features of national greatness—Poesy, Patriotism and Politics. We feel well assured that Mr. Sinnott will do justice to the various subjects which the lectures embrace, and trust he will be well patronised.—*Freeman.*

During the last few weeks a great deal of property has changed hands in this City and the neighborhood, at prices which show much faith in a continuation of the prosperous times. We will endeavour to chronicle a few of the transactions. The Roman Catholic community have, in the first place, purchased thirty acres from Mr. McLean, on the Botsford Mill Road, for a rural cemetary, and the small field on Vinegar-hill, where the *fairs* used to be held, from Mr. R. F. Hazen, as a site for a cathedral. The price of the latter is said to be £2000. The property belonging to the heirs of the late Attorney General, known as the Stone House, but without the lot fronting on Union street, was sold at auction on Wednesday, to Mr. Crosby, for £3900—We understand that this property was offered for sale two years ago, and that £2000 only could be got for it. The lots on Union and Prince William streets—150 by 154 feet—occupied by Mr. Harris as a garden, have been bought, it is said, by Messrs. R. Armstrong and A. Hastings, for £3000. The house and lot immediately above Coffee House Corner property, owned by Mr. James Robertson, (formerly Miss Thompson's,) has been bought by Messrs. Doherty & McTavish, for about £3500. The house and lot at the corner of Prince William and Duke streets, belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. W. Gilbert, was purchased at public sale, last week, by Mr. James Garret for $1000. These are only a few of the more public sales which have transpired; but we understand that in all parts of the City vacant lots have been taken up for building purposes at prices ranging far above what could have been anticipated a few years ago.

Our contemporary of the *Morning News*, sharing in the general prosperity, proposes to erect a printing-office of brick, on quite a large scale, on the lot in Princess street, immediately above Mr. Donnelly's.—*Courier.*

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.—At an early hour on Monday the ground intended for the Roman Cathedral was crowded with labourers, mechanics, and men of every trade, who, with enthusiastic zeal volunteered their services to dig out the foundation for the intended Cathedral. There were fully 400 men at work—in fact every square foot was occupied—altogether it presented a most animated appearance.—*Freeman.*

After a contest of two Sessions, and thus far of the third, Mr. Boyd has taken the seat occupied by Mr. Fitzgerald in the House of Assembly. Both the gentlemen concerned, being, we fear, much injured in their pecuniary circumstances.

What an exemplification does the whole affair give us of our present wretched Election Law; and how forcibly does it press upon us the necessity for its being for ever abrogated in the Province.—*Fred. Reporter.*

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—On the evening of the 2nd instant, a boy and girl of the respective ages of 9 and 13 years, having gone to a neighbor's, at some distance, for milk, unfortunately lost their way on their return. It was then blowing and drifting from the eastward, and ultimately they got separated. The Parents, finding they did not return became alarmed and proceeded with several of their neighbors to search for them; the whole night was thus spent in vain, and in the morning the girl was found on the ice with her feet severely frost-bitten, and the boy in a different direction, a lifeless corpse.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

ELECTIVE GOVERNORS.—The talk is, that at the next General Election in this Province, the question is to be raised as to Elective Governors, and it is far from unlikely that such a principle will yet ere long be grafted on these Provincial Constitutions; that it is the last link now wanting to perfect the system of Responsible and Self-Government in a Colony, and if the Hon. Member for Annapolis but perseveres in his agitation on that point, he may yet have the honour personally to dispense Royal favour, as the Queen's Representative, in this loyal and ancient Colony. The talk is, when that day comes, there wont be a hat, a cap, or a bonnet, of fur, of felt, or filligree, but will fly up so high into the atmosphere they may never again come down, and one loud, long acclamation, from Cape North to Cape Sable, will be heard, like the sound of many waters, crying, God save our noble Council!!—*Halifax Recorder.*

More Victims to the Juggernaut car of Intemperance.—Patrick Burke, a trader, of St. Jean Port-Joli, was conveyed to jail on Saturday evening, charged with murdering his wife on the 17th instant.—The Coroner proceeded immediately to St. Jean, to hold an inquest on the deceased, and returned to town yesterday, the jury having rendered a verdict of murder. Intoxicating liquors were the instigators to the crime, and being *particeps criminis*, ought to be immured in a dungeon, to be no more heard of, save for mechanical, medicinal, or chemical purposes.

On Monday night the police had their attention attracted by a disturbance in a dwelling in Champlain Street, and on entering found a man laying on the floor in a wretched state of intoxication, brandishing a knife in his hand apparently with the intention of cutting his throat, and a short distance off his wife was discovered lying dead in her bed! The *Chronicle* says that the woman was not murdered by her husband, but died of inflamation of the lungs.—*Quebec Gazette, 23rd.*

It is said that a very important bill has recently been passed into a law by the Legislature of the State of Texas, granting a charter to a company to construct a railroad from Galveston Bay, to El Paso, to be completed within four years from the month of September next, on pain of forfeiture of the charter. It is further added, that the firm of Baring & Brothers of London, are the parties who have obtained the charter, and that they intend to expend forty millions of dollars on the work; and further that the same company contemplate constructing a road from some port on the Pacific to meet this one at El Paso.—*Ib.*

Abraham Miller, who was with Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, is still alive in Canada, aged 115 years!

Australian emigration is literally emptying the ports of England of the laboring classes, and causing much trouble.

Why is Palmerston like the measels? asks Punch. Because nearly every administration has him once!

A stoker on board H. M. ship Valorous, has become entitled to the Earldom of Stockport, an estate producing £43,750 a year.

Twelve steamers are now on their way from England to Australia.

Four thousand three hundred and twelve persons were embraced in the amnesty recently granted by the French Emperor.

The Christian Register, after mentioning that Louis Napoleon's wedding cake was made in London, adds that there may be some excuse for being beaten at Waterloo; but for France to be outdone in the confectionary line is a sign of weakness. The cake weighed 320 pounds.

The etiquette of the court of the Emperor has caused an enormous demand for elegant and expensive dresses, for both ladies and gentlemen.

The picturesque ruins of Charlemagne's castle of Heinberg, near Aix la Chapelle, fell to the ground, during the past month, after an existence of a thousand years.

The latest news from Burmuda announces a great financial prosperity as prevailing in that colony.

The new custom house, at Bangor, is to be built of granite, at a cost of forty-one thousand dollars.

When completed, the Broadway front of the St. Nicholas Hotel will extend three hundred and five feet.

The salaries of the Vice President and Cabinet officers, including the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, and the Postmaster General and Attorney General, are respectively increased from $6000 to $8000 per annum.

The Middletown, Conn., silver mine has recently beensold for $50,000. It was sold about a year ago for less than $5000.

A wild horse from the prairies was recently purchased in Cincinnati for $4000, and will be exhibited in New York at the World's Fair.

The legislature of the State of Kentucky intend granting five thousand dollars a year, to defray the expense of removing negroes from that State to Liberia.

An affray took place at the dinner table at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, U. S., a few days since, between Ben McCulloch, the noted Texan Ranger, and a Mr. West, a lawyer from New Mexico. The latter insulted the former, and finally threw a glass of water in his face; whereupon McCulloch knocked West down with a tumbler, broke a quantity of plate over his head, and beat him with a chair until he was severely, though not dangerously, injured.

The New York papers warn their readers to be prepared for a monetary crisis at no distant day. One writer who professes to be well informed on the subject, says that the New York money market is "steadily tightening more and more every day."

The terrors of the ocean claim another chapter. Under our telegraphic head to-day, we recount the sad disaster which has befallen the clipper ship Golden Light. The ill-fated vessel left Boston on the 17th of February, bound to San Francisco, with a valuable cargo and thirty-five persons on board. After being at sea twelve days she was struck by lightning and set on fire. The passengers and crew escaped from the burning wreck in the boats, and after five days of suffering on the perilous ocean, and such suffering as only those who have experienced it under similar circumstances can describe, fifteen of the number were picked up by the British ship Shand, from Calcutta, and taken to Boston. The fate of the remaining twenty, who had previously parted from their companions, is yet unknown, but the supposition that they are lost would seem to take the strongest hold on our fears. The vessel and cargo is valued at $300,000, and is said to be fully insured.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Golden Light was struck by lightning night of Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock, in lat. 22 23 N., lon. 47 49 W. Capt. Winsor reports that after every exertion had been made to save the ship, through the night and day of 23d, all hands were driven to the boats at 6 P. M. The crew and passengers, 35 in all, leaving the ship completely in flames forward. At 10 o'clock the foremast was burnt off and fell, and at half-past 10, the main and mizzen masts went. Saw the ship for the last time at half-past 12 same night, when she appeared to be nearly consumed.

The boats, five in number with plenty of provisions and water, were directed to steer South West, and keep company if possible; three of the boats had compasses, and those without were directed to follow the others. One boat was missing morn of the 24th, and has not been seen since; another boat parted company on the fourth night after leaving the ship. After five days exposure in open boats, the remaining three boats were picked up by the British ship Shand, Captain Christie, of whose very great kindness, as also that of his wife, officers, and crew, Captain Winsor, passengers and crew speak in the highest terms.

The Golden Light was a beautiful ship of 1141 tons, belonging to James Huckins, Esq., built at South Boston, and launched January 8.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

NEW YORK CITY.—The principal features in the new form of government proposed for the City of New York in a bill now pending in the Legislature with a probability of passage are these:—The two branches of the Common Council are to have unequal numbers and be chosen by distinct constituencies, one Alderman being chosen by each ward and sixty members of the Council chosen from single districts—the Mayor is to have a veto which can only be overruled by a two-thirds vote in each branch—the most numerous branch must originate all bills involving the expenditure or appropriation of money—the Aldermen are not vested with any judicial powers—leases and sales of public property cannot be made in any other way than by public auction to the highest bidder with seasonable public notice,—contracts for work to be done or supplies to be furnished must be open in a similar way for private competition—the accounts of the city must be audited by officers specially appointed for the purpose—the election for City Officers is appointed to take place on a day different from that of other elections—and all changes to be made in the present charter are to be submitted to the vote of the people.

The only question of importance seems to be whether the new city government shall begin next May, or a year later.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather during the past month, and a temporary delay occasioned by a want of building materials, the Crystal Palace will not, probably, be ready for the reception or articles before the first of June next. During the last few days, the inviting weather has attracted large numbers of visitors. In the meantime, speculation is busy in the neighbo hood.—Tall, unsubstantial structures, intended for the most part as temporary stores and boarding houses, are running up with great rapidity, and, as the time for opening approaches, their number will doubtless very much increase. It is said that as much as $200 per week has been demanded for the former, though this is perhaps an exaggerated statement.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A LARGE STEAMER TO BE SHIPPED.—Mr. Thos. Collyer is building a steamer for the California rivers, 190 feet in length. She is to be put together with screws, and be shipped as freight to her destination. She is the largest vessel ever sent to California in this manner. She will thus escape the hard service and injury experienced by river steamers which have gone around under steam. Her owner is James Cunningham, who, with other gentlemen, is understood to have profited handsomely by the "Levator," one of the earliest boats navigating the rivers of California.—*Ib.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The British bark Abeona, which cleared for Liverpool last week, is now lying on fire at the South-west Pass. She has a cargo consisting of 800 bales of cotton, and a large quantity of corn. She will probably be totally destroyed.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. Thomas Gilbert Barnes, of the Parish of Upham to Miss Mary Matilda, youngest daughter of Monmouth Fowler, Esq., of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. B. Scott, Mr. Benjamin Fish, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Waring, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Long Island (Q. C.) on Thursday, 17th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Merritt, Mr. James Robinson, Jun., of St. John, to Miss Anne Maria, only daughter of the late Isaac Merritt, of the former place.

At Niagara, on Thursday, the 17th February, by the Rev. T. Green, Military Chaplain, William Henry Eliot, 72nd Highlanders, youngest son of F. B. Eliot, formerly Major in the 40th Regiment, to Sarah Caroline Lyons, eldest daughter of the late William Lyons, Staff Surgeon.

DIED.

On Monday morning, the 28th instant, after a short illness, John Paddock, Esq., M. D., in the 59th year of his age.—Funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., from his late residence in Sewell-street.

On Saturday morning, after a long illness, of paralysis, Mr. William Reynolds, aged 66 years, deeply and deservedly regretted. Mr. Reynolds was a native of Kidderminster (England) and for upwards of thirty years Bookseller and Stationer in this City.

On Sunday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Alexander Cunagher, in the 36th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss.

On Wednesday morning, John Henry, youngest son of Mr. Forsyth, aged two years and four months.

On Thursday the 24th March, Ada Eliza, infant daughter of Mr. James S. Marshall, aged 13 months and 8 days.

At Carlton, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Henry Kingston, aged 23 years.

At Carleton, on Friday morning, 25th instant, Mary Jane, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Brittain, aged three years and two months.

At Indian Town, on Saturday the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, Diadama, wife of Mr. William Beard, and daughter of Captain John Davis, of Springfield, King's County, aged 33 years—leaving a husband, and four children to mourn their loss.—Her end was peace.

At Springfield on the 19th Feb. Mrs. Mary Jenkins, aged 68 years. Mrs. J. was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in the faith of Christ.—On the 7th January, Herbert J., infant son of Mr. Edward Jenkins, aged 6 months.—On the 7th inst., Hiram C., second son of Mr. Isaac Wetmore, aged 6 years.

At St. Martins, on the 23d inst., George Kierstead, in the 16th year of his age. The deceased came to his death from injuries received by coming in contact with the stonebion of a bridge while coasting down hill on a hand-sled, on the Monday evening previous.

At Spencer Vale, on the 17th inst., Mr. Alexander McLeod, in the 78th year of his age—leaving a widow and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and fond father.

At the residence of her son-in-
at Woodstock, on Thursday m
Mary G. McIntosh Hill, third d
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At Woodstock, on Wednes
lengthened illness, H. H. Beard
36 year of his age—leaving a wi
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At same place, on the 11th
the late Peter Watson, in the 9
At Digby, on the 20th inst
Crowley, in the 41st year of her
At Wither Grange, on the 4th
Holroyd, a member of the Le
Edward Island.
At Williamsburg, New-York
liam Gilbert, formerly of this
body was brought on

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Malcolm McLeod, at Woodstock, on Thursday morning the 17th inst., Mrs. Mary G. McIntosh Hill, third daughter of the late Christopher Sinifer, of St. John, aged 54 years.

At Woodstock, on Wednesday evening last, after a lengthened illness, H. H. Beardsley, Esq., M. P. P., in the 36 year of his age—leaving a wife, two children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

At same place, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Louisa, relict of the late Peter Watson, in the 92d year of her age.

At Digby, on the 20th inst., Miss Margaret Eleanor Crowley, in the 41st year of her age. Her end was peace.

At Wither Grange, on the 4th instant, the Hon Joseph Holroyd, a member of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island.

At Williamsburg, New-York, on the 16th inst., Mr. William Gilbert, formerly of this City, aged 53 years.—The body was brought on in the Steamer *Admiral*, on Thursday, and interred on Friday, from his mother's residence, Germain-street.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Barque Actress, McMullin, Boston, 4—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Wednesday—Brigt. Eliza Goddard, Henneberry, Matanzas, 19—Flewwelling & Reading and Wm. Thomson, molasses.

Thursday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, via Bangor, &c.—Geo. Thomas, passengers, &c.

Brig Phœnix, Stewart, Machias—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 15—S. Hersey, wheat.

Friday—Sch. Oliver Frost, Smith, Matanzas, 18—Crane & Co., molasses.

Saturday—Barque Atalanta, Robertson, Boston, 2—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Triad, Soley, Rockland, 3—Master, ballast.

Monday.—Brigt. Leni, Leeman, Philadelphia—C. M. Gove, corn meal, &c.

Tuesday—Barque Empress, Pelham, New York, 4—John Robertson, ballast.

Brig Iola, Spates, Matanzas, 16—Crane & Co., molasses.

CLEARED.

March 22d—Schr. Bolivar, Marshall, New Haven, lumber; William Wallace, Hull, Alexandria, lumber, plaster and bark.

23—Brig Zetland, Hatfield, Glasgow, deals, flour, herrings, &c.; Schr. Coral, Purdy, Halifax, liquors, smoked herrings, lime, &c.

24th—Brigt. Kendall, Cathrin, New-York, deals, ship timber, &c.; Bream, Cameron, Antigua, fish and lumber; Schr. Defiance, Wood, Dutch Guiana, boards.

26th—Barque Perseverance, Stephenson, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.

Arrived at Matanzas, March 9th, brigt. Laleah, Fraser, St. John.—At New Orleans, 6th, ship Thomas, Brewer, Liverpool; 11th, brig Zephyr, Whipple, Belize, (Honduras.)—At New York, 16th, barque Princess, Lovett, Newport; 20th, brig Comet, Leavitt, Sierra Leone; J. W. Johnston, Morrison, and Commodore, Hall, Mayaguez; 21st, brig Conductor, Griswold, Guayama.

Cleared at New Orleans, March 7th, barque Olive, Olive, Liverpool.—At Mobile, 11th, ship David Cannon, Robertson, Liverpool.—At Halifax, 21st, schr. Lark, Masters, St. John.

Cleared at Savannah, 19th, barque India, Ketchum, for this port. At Mobile, 13th, ship Perthshire, Creighton, for Liverpool; 14th, ship Harmony, Jameson, do.

Cleared 22d March at City Point, barque Alzoma, Savanah.

Loading at Savannah, 11th, barque Wm. Botsford, Brown, for this port.

Sailed from Havana, March 10th, brig Charlotte, for Cardenas, to load for St. John.—From Charleston, 14th, brig Albert, Robinson, St. John.—From Holmes' Hole, 19th, brig Leni, from Philadelphia, for St. John.

Loading at Cienfuegos, 12th inst., brig Ætna, McKellar, of this port, for New York.

Ship E. A. Soullard, Thomas, of this port, was at Callao 12th Feb., to sail for London on the 14th.

Sailed from Greenock, 5th, brig Clarence, Morris, for this port.

Loading at London—Lisbon, Caros, and Miramichi, for St. John.

The brig Sea Bird, of Pictou, from Arichat, for Boston, coal laden, was wrecked on the 10th inst., near Little Arichat, and the captain, mate and two seamen, one of whom was brother to the captain, perished: the remainder, three in number, got on shore on part of the deck.—The vessel and cargo were totally lost.

The schr. Hero, bound for Halifax, and loaded with hay, was destroyed by fire at La Have on the night of the 14th inst., and Mr. Daniel Parks, one of the owners, who was asleep in the cabin when the flames were discovered, perished. His brother, Mr. James Parks, and another of the crew, were so severely burned in attempting to save the deceased, that they are not expected to live.

New-Brunswick, } ss.
King's County,

At a Surrogate Court holden on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1853.

IN the matter of the Estate of JOHN MCDONALD, late of the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, deceased,

WHEREAS WILLIAM MCDONALD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said JOHN MCDONALD, has applied to me by petition, according to law, shewing therein that the said deceased left no personal property, and that the said Estate is indebted to him in the sum of fifty-nine pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence, and praying that a license may be granted to the petitioner to sell such part of the Real Estate of the said deceased as to me might seem meet and necessary to pay off his debts. I do therefore cite the heirs and all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me, EDWARD B. SMITH, Esquire, Surrogate Judge of Probates in and for King's County, at the Court House in the said County, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of April next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why the prayer of the said petition should not be complied with. And I do order that this citation be forthwith published in any Newspaper in this Province, and continued therein for two successive weeks.

E. B. SMITH, *S. J. P.*

WM. MCLEOD, Register of Probates.

LECTURES.

A SERIES of Lectures, upon the following subjects, will be delivered at the Temperance Hall—

1st. Curran and his times, Tuesday, 29th inst.
2d. Grattan and the Volunteers, April 5th.
3rd. Political Reforms, April 12th.
4th. Moore and Burns, 19th.
5th. Military Genius of Ireland on the Continent, April 26th.
6th. Colonial Administration, May 1st.

Single Tickets 1s. 3d. Tickets for the series $1.
March 28. P. A. SINNOTT.

REMOVAL.

W. TISDALE & SON are Removing their STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, LINES and TWINES, &c. &c. &c., to WILLIAM PARKS' STORE in Water Street, Three Doors South from Market Square. St. John, March 29.

Oats, Barley, and Fish.

To arrive ex *Lark*, from Halifax,

342 BAGS OATS;
199 bags BARLEY;
10 quintals Dun CODFISH—suitable for family use. [March 29.] GEORGE THOMAS.

TO LET,

Immediately, or from the 1st day of May next—The two FLATS, third and fourth stories, of the subscriber's Brick building adjoining Mr. N. S. Demill's store, and over the Clothing Store of Mr. Francis Neil, Water street.
March 29. BENJAMIN SMITH.

PRIME CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—The Subscribers have on hand 150 firkins Butter, of choice quality, for sale.
Feb. 23. JARDINE & CO.

Refined Crushed Sugar.

100 BRLS. Refined Crushed SUGAR;
5 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes;
60 casks Raw Linseed OIL, "London";
50 barrels MESS BEEF;
80 barrels Mess and Prime PORK;
50 hhds. SUGAR;—landing and in Store.
March 29, 1853. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

WANTED.

At the GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince William Street, FOUR YOUNG MEN.
March 29. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Two Trips a week to Digby & Annapolis.

STEAMER "CONQUEROR," will leave Peters' Wharf, for Digby and Annapolis, on
FRIDAY, April 1st, at 8, A. M.
MONDAY, April 4th, at 8, A. M.
March 29. JOHN WALKER.

TEA.

LANDING, per Brig *Mecca*, from New York—20 chests Fine SOUCHONG TEA.
March 29. FLEWWELLING & READING.

New Molasses.

Landing ex "Oliver Frost," *from Matanzas:*

100 HHDS. and 30 Tierces Bright MOLASSES.
March 29. JAMES MACFARLANE.

MOLASSES.

Landing from brig *Eliza Goddard*, from Matanzas:

185 HHDS. } Early Crop Molasses.
25 tierces }
March 29. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Per "Mecca," from New York:

30 BOXES TOBACCO—5's and 8's;
2 cases, 16 small boxes, (20 lbs. each) "Lucke's" Chewing Tobacco;
25 half chests fine Oolong Souchong TEA.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 29. Market Square.

RECEIVED

By the Mecca, and Lucy Ann, now landing for sale,

5000 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS;
23 bales Steamed FEATHERS;
200 boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS;
24 dozen Wooden Seat CHAIRS;
20 dozen Corn BROOMS;
50 dozen assorted BRUSHES;
10 dozen Spirits of TURPENTINE;
10 barrels Dried APPLES;
15 kegs SALERATUS;
2 casks Copper VARNISH; ½ ton PUTTYY;
1 ton Slab ZINC. JOHN KINNEAR,
March 29. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Bones! Bones!!

THE Subscribers will purchase BONES, from this date, at their store in Water Street.
March 29. JARDINE & CO.

Spring Fashions, 1853!!!

JUST received T. OLIVE & SON'S SPRING FASHIONS for 1853. Subscribers will receive the same by calling at
MYLES & HOWARD,
March 22, 1853. AGENT.

BUTTER.—28 Firkins prime Valley BUTTER, for sale by
March 22 FLEWWELLING & READING

Fresh Figs and Raisins,

From Liverpool.

FIFTEEN CWT. Turkey FIGS, in drums;
6 cwt. large Smyrna RAISINS, for cooking.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 22. Market Square.

From Boston, per "Cuba,"

3 BRLS. and 20 boxes SALERATUS;
3 tierces new RICE;
8 bags White BEANS;
5 barrels Dried APPLES;
1 tierce Buckwheat FLOUR, in small bags;
10 barrels Mess PORK—new;
Brooms, Wheel Heads, Wool Cards, Yeast Powder, Pepper Sauce, Castile Soap, Castor Oil, Wicking, American Cheese, &c. &c.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 22. *Market Square.*

Per "Cuba," from Boston:

100 BOXES Bunch RAISINS;
50 bags Java COFFEE.
March 22. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Now Landing from Boston:

WOODENWARE of various kinds; Jute and other MATTS; Corn BROOMS; Wheel Heads; Wire BIRD CAGES and Rat and Mouse TRAPS; Children's Rocking HORSES and PROPELLERS; assorted Baskets, assorted Brushes, Dish Mops, Dust Pans, Iron-bound Measures.

Also, for Sale:—

One Ton of good quality PUTTY—in Bladders.
JOHN KINNEAR,
March 22. *Prince Wm. Street.*

TO LET,

From the first day of May next,—

THE DWELLING HOUSE in St. James' Street, at present occupied by Captain Hare.
JOHN M. ROBINSON.
February 8.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st day of May next.

THE House and premises on Queen's Square, now in the occupation of H. P. Sturdee, Esq.

ALSO—The two Houses and premises next adjoining the Barrack Gate and now under lease to Mr. John Anderson.—Enquire of St. John, Feb. 1. BENJAMIN SMITH.

First Spring Importations.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per Packet Ship "MIDDLETON,"
CARPETINGS & HEARTH RUGS,
PRINTED DRUGGETS,
Morecns and Damasks,
SHEETINGS,
White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Prince William Street, 8th March, 1853.

By the "Middleton,"

From Liverpool, just Arrived—

50 KEGS ground Mustard and Ginger;
7 casks Bread and Washing SODA,
2 barrels Cream of Tartar and Salt Petre;
2 cases refined BLACK LEAD;
2 casks Epsom SALTS;
5 cases SALAD OIL; 2 cases CASTOR OIL;
500 lbs. Blue STARCH.

—ALSO—

48 kegs 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS.—For sale by
March 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

Sewing Threads, Cotton Reels, &c

Received per ship *Cathcart*, from Liverpool,

4 CASES containing an excellent assortment of White, Black and Coloured Cotton Reels, of very best quality, and put up expressly for the Saint John market.—Will be sold low by the package. JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 1. North Market Wharf.

CITY ELECTIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Elections for one Alderman, one Councillor, and one Constable for each of the several Wards, in the City of Saint John, will be held in the several Wards on TUESDAY the 5th day of April next, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, at the places hereinafter specified, and by the Commissioners hereinafter named, who have been duly appointed to hold such Elections, viz:—

King's Ward.—At or near the Office in the North-west corner of the Market House.—Before William Leavitt, Esquire, Commissioner.

Queen's Ward.—At or near the City Court Room in the Court House.—Before George A. Lockhart, Esquire, Commissioner.

Duke's Ward.—In or near the house on the South side of Duke Street, occupied by Michael Hogan.—Before William Hutchinson, Jr., Esquire, Commissioner.

Sidney Ward.—In or near the Market House in Sidney Ward.—Before William Mackay, Esquire, Commissioner.

Guy's Ward.—In or near the Market House in Guy's Ward.—Before Peter Stubs, Esquire, Commissioner.

Brook's Ward.—In or near the School Room at Sand Point.—Before Samuel Clarke, Esquire, Commissioner.

W. O. SMITH,
Dated 22d day of March, 1853. *Mayor.*

For LIVERPOOL.

The Packet Ship
MIDDLETON,
Captain Nichols,

Will sail for Liverpool direct, on or about the 30th instant. For Passage, apply to the Master on board, at Custom House Wharf, or to
15th March, 1853. J. & R. REED.

NOTICE.

York & Carleton Mining Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 13th April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Company's Office in Prince William Street, St. John.

THOMAS VAUGHAN,
22d March, 1853.—3i. *Secretary.*

RICE, TOBACCO, &c.

Landing ex schr. *Mecca*, from New York, and *Cuba*, from Boston:—

10 TIERCES New RICE;
12 boxes superior 8's TOBACCO;
2 cases *four ace* and fine Aromatic Tobacco;
10 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
2 barrels new Pecan NUTS,
1 bale Grenoble WALNUTS,
5 barrels Porter's BURNING FLUID,
10 do. Crushed LOAF SUGAR.

For sale at market rates, by
JARDINE & CO.
St. John, March 22, 1853.

Landing ex "Mecca:"

105 BRLS. PITCH and TAR.—For sale by
JOHN WALKER,
March 22. *Corner Peters' Wharf & Ward-street.*

Prime Valley Butter.

A FEW Firkins Prime VALLEY BUTTER, PUGSLEY's make, for sale by
JOHN V. THURGAR.
15th March, 1853. *North Market Wharf.*

Figs and Raisins.

RECEIVED from Liverpool, ex ship *Middleton*, 150 drums extra Eleme FIGS; 10 cases Smyrna Cooking RAISINS.—For sale by
March 15. JARDINE & CO.

Prepared Wood Oil.

Just received by the Subscriber—

8 PIPES Patent WOOD OIL.—for sale low by
March 15, 1853. JOHN WALKER.

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer "Cambria."

MORRISON & CO.

ARE receiving a splendid lot of PAISLEY FILLED SHALWS, in Squares and Longs, by the above arrival, which will be sold decidedly low.
March 15.

Cuba CIGARS.

Received per *Bream*, from Cienfuegos:—

10 M. Genuine Cuba CIGARS; a few packages fresh Guava JELLY.
March 15. JAS. MACFARLANE.

LANDING

Ex Ship "Middleton," from Liverpool:

2 HHDS. GOLDEN SYRUP,
2 hhds. Refined LOAF SUGAR,
1 case Taylor's prepared COCOA,
10 cases superior Wheaten STARCH,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
1 case Italian LQUORICE JUICE,
10 cases MACCARONI; 10 do VERMICELLI,
1 cask LAMPBLACK; 1 do. Epsom SALTS,
2 casks Bath BRICKS; 1 cask ALUM,
1 do. CARBONATE OF SODA; 1 chest INDIGO,
20 barrels fine seconds and Pearl BARLEY.

Ex Schr. "Cuba," from Boston:

10 barrels "Standard" Crushed SUGAR,
10 boxes Sweet ORANGES; 2 do. LEMONS,
5 barrels BURNING FLUID,
2 boxes CASTILE SOAP,
8 cases fine Aromatic TOBACCO,
2 barrels new Pecan NUTS,
1 bale Grenoble WALNUTS,
50 bags Government Java COFFEE.
March 15. JARDINE & CO.

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE

SAWS, FILES, &c.

Received per "Middleton," "Perseverance," &c.—

130 GANG SAWS, (Hoole, Staniforth & Co.'s);
60 Gang SAWS, (Hoe & Co.'s);
60 Cross Cut SAWS; 12 Pit SAWS;
200 dozen Mill FILES, "Vickers" and others;
130 do. Pit, Blacksmith, and Cross Cut Saw FILES;
180 do. KNIVES, one, two and three Blade Pocket.
March 15, 1853. W. H. ADAMS.

OATS and BARLEY.

To arrive ex "Coral"—

2000 BUSHELS Heavy OATS;
1500 do. Prime BARLEY.
GEORGE THOMAS.
March 12. *South Market Wharf.*

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—Received by the Admiral this week—25 different new Patterns, stout and handsome. For sale at
JOHN KINNEAR'S.
March 1. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Facts---Not Fiction!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GOLDEN FLEECE

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to commence on Monday next selling off the remainder of their FALL and WINTER STOCK—**not at 50 or 100 pe cent. less than Cost Price!** (as is *sometimes* stated, yet *never* done,) but at a **Considerable Reduction from the usual Selling Prices!**

GOLDEN FLEECE,
Jan. 25. *Prince William-street*

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
AND
BRITISH HOUSE,
KING STREET.

Saint John, 8th March, 1853.

First Spring Importations!
PER SHIP "MIDDLETON."
5,000 Straw Bonnets!
Newest Spring Shapes!!
J. DOHERTY & CO.

N. B.—*Further Supply per Steamer* "Cambria," *at Boston, together with RIBBONS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, and Fancy* DRESS GOODS, *to arrive per "Admiral" next trip.* J. D. & CO.

English and American Fashions. 1853.

THE Subscribers have received the Spring Style Hat Blocks and having in their employ both London and New York Workmen, are now busily engaged in making up SPRING STYLE HATS to suit all parties, whether they may prefer English or American Fashions.

The "*Coffee House*" being about to be torn down, we shall, on the 1st May next, remove the whole of our business to the Store, No. 12, *North Side of King Street*, previous to which we are anxious to reduce the Stock on hand. Parties giving us a call will, therefore, be furnished at reduced prices.

☞ Our present Stock consists of HATS and CAPS, of every description.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, *North Side King Street, and*
Feb. 15. *East Side Market Square.*

SELECT SCHOOL

For Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED by MISS THOMSON, assisted by her Father, ELDER THOMSON, M. A. in the large Brick House lately occupied by the Mayor, facing the Sea, and within three minutes walk of Queen's Square, St. John, N. B. The House is in St. James' street and is well adapted for a School, containing some of the largest rooms in the City, and being replete with convenience of every character.

The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education, the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principles of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

References to Clergymen and Parents of great respectability, who have now Children as Boarders with Miss Thomson.

Terms &c., may be known on application.
February 18, 1853.—6m.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE.

A FRESH Stock of the above just received, making the assortment now on hand very complete. W. H. ADAMS,
March 15. *Agent Boston Belting Company.*

Cordage, Fruit, and Provisions.

Landing ex "Pilgrim"—

104 COILS No. 1 CORDAGE, assorted from 9 thread to 4 inch.

Landing ex "Middleton"—

500 drums best Eleme FIGS;
20 boxes RAISINS, fresh, in good order.

To arrive per "Cuba"—

40 barrels Prime PORK;
15 barrels MESS BEEF.
GEORGE THOMAS,
March 15. *South Market Wharf.*

Pure Concentrated Flavoring Extracts,
For Ices, Jellies, Custards, Syrups, Pastry, &c.

COMPRISING Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, Bitter Almond, Peach Kernel, Ginger.

ALSO—1 Case superior Rose and Orange Flower WATER. Just received and for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
March 1. Head of North Wharf.

Mr. Malcolmson's School,

PRINCESS STREET.

MR. MALCOLMSON respectfully announces that his SCHOOL will be opened on Monday next, the 7th instant.

Mr. M. will be in attendance at his School Room, (South side of Princess-street, a few doors East from Germain-street,) from ten till eleven o'clock, A. M., and from two till five, P. M., every day during the present week, except Saturday, to answer inquiries and enrol pupils.

February 1, 1853.

Saint John Hotel Company Stock.

43 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the ST. JOHN HOTEL COMPANY, for sale by early application to
JOHN V. THURGAR,
8th February. *North M. Wharf.*

NEW GOODS,

Per Latest Arrivals.

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William Street,

Have received per Steamers *Niagara* and *Canada*, a splendid assortment of

FURS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTIN
MANTLES,
Newest Styles;
FLANNELS,
White, Red and Black, &c. &c. &c.

The above having arrived *much* later in the Season than was anticipated, when ordered, will be disposed of at prices that will defy competition.
Jan. 4. MORRISON & CO.

CHEAP GOODS.

No. 18,
KING-STREET HOUSE!

JAMES HARDY

HAS received by English steamers further supplies which, will complete his Stock for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S TRADE, WHICH CONSISTS OF

Printed, White, Striped and Grey COTTONS; Printed REGATTA, Osnaburgh and Towellings, Warps, LINENS, Ginghams, GLOVES, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Nets, Handkerchiefs, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, CASIMERES, DE LAINES, Orleans, Coburgs and EMBROIDERED DRESSES, SILKS, SATINS, Persians, RIBBONS, BROAD CLOTHS, Doeskins, Tweeds, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, BLANKETS, DRUGGETS, CARPETINGS, &c., which he will clear off at a *very low figure.* Dec. 21.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, at a very cheap rate, that he has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five pence, Six pence and Seven pence a Piece. Call and see.
Dec. 7. S. K. FOSTER.

Men's Heavy Overall Wool Stockings.

THE subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Cathcart*, three cases of the very best quality of Men's Dark Grey Woollen Overall Stockings that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail. S. K. FOSTER.
Dec. 7.

NEW GOODS.

Received ex steamers *America* and *Niagara*,

AN excellent variety of Embroidered Dresses, in Cobourg, Australian Cloth and French Merino;
Paisley Long and square SHAWLS;
Woollen " ditto ditto;
Embroidered Muslin Dresses;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes;
Collars, Maindain Sleeves;
Insertions, Trimmings and Flowerings.

ALSO—per *Themis*, from Liverpool—Plain and Printed Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Flannels; Grey, White and Printed Cottons, &c.
SMELLIE & ABERCROMBIE.
Nov. 16.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS,

Just received per *Niagara*, and other late arrivals,

RICH Printed CASHMERES, in a variety of styles;
ORLEANS and COBURGHS;
Printed COTTONS; BROAD CLOTHS;
BLANKETS and FLANNELS;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

And from Nova Scotia:—

1000 yards HOMESPUN;
500 pairs SOCKS.
Dec. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Received per *Themis*, from Liverpool, *Glasgow*, and *Village Belle*, from the Clyde, *Actæon*, from London, and *Admiral*, and *Creole*, from Boston

197 Packages, comprising

LONG and Square SHAWLS;
MANTLES, CLOAKINGS FURS;
DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, NETS, LACES;
FLANNELS, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, TICKS;
Grey, White, and Striped SHIRTINGS;
MUSLINS, POLKAS, HOOPS;
RUGS and CARPETING;
which, together with One Thousand Pairs of

BLANKETS

are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices.

—ALSO—

Per Ship *Baron*, from Liverpool;

Furnitures, Regattas and Printed Cottons, Orleans, Coburgs and Fancy DRESS Materials, Orleans Aprons, Damasks and Moreens, Linens, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers, Twill and Plain Linings, Grey and White Cottons, Red and white FLANNELS, &c. &c.
W. G. LAWTON.
St. John, N. B., 26th October, 1852.

MARKET SQUARE.

OCTOBER 1, 1852.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & H. FOTHERBY have received per *Themis* from Liverpool, *Actæon* from London, *Henry Hetson* from Glasgow, and Steamer *Admiral* from Boston, a varied and general assortment of Goods adapted for the present and approaching Season, consisting of all the novelties out, in Long and Square SHAWLS, Ladies CAPES and MANTLES; DRESS GOODS in great variety; Gala Plaids, Tweeds, Mantle Cloths and Moleskins, Pilot, Beaver, Bath and Witney CLOTHS, Tweeds, Kerseys, Doeskins and Satinetts.

Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines, Cod and Pollock Lines.

The Subscriber has received per late Fall arrivals, and is now opening, a large assortment of

SALMON, Seine, Shad and Herring Twines, all of superior quality and description; also of Cod and Pollock Lines, from 9 to 18 thread. Will be disposed of at the lowest prices, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 1. North Market Wharf.

Raisins, Saleratus, Florence OIL, &c.

By the *Charles*—Just received and for sale—

50 BOXES Christina RAISINS;
50 half-boxes Muscatel do.
8 cwt. Chamberlain's Saleratus,
1 barrel Florence OIL,
200 doz. Mason's Blacking,
1 brl. Brunswick Green PAINT,
10 small casks Linseed Oil.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 16. Prince Wm.-street.

HOSIERY, &c.

S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer from Liverpool—

CHILDREN'S Cotton and Worsted Highland SOCKS;
Do. Tartan SOCKS and STOCKINGS;
Do. White and Grey Merino SOCKS;
Do. White and Grey Lambs' Wool SOCKS;
Do. Fancy, Plain and self colored GAITERS,
Infants' Fancy SOCKS, in great variety;
Misses' White and Grey Merino Stockings;
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's black, white and grey Merino Stockings,
Do. Black Cashmere ditto;
Do. Black Worsted ditto;
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's, Girls, and Children's Patent Elastic GARTERS, in great variety.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.
Nov. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

AUGUST 11, 1852.

Per Steamer "Niagara."

JUST ARRIVED—

A LOT of black and coloured RIBBONS, PERSIANS, SARSNETS and SATINS, Black Ribbon VELVETS, Sewing Silks and Twist, superior black LACES, Crimson and Scarlet Worsted FRINGES.

—ON HAND—

An assortment of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising the following widths, *(in chaste new patterns:)*

2 feet,	5 feet 4 inches,
2 feet 3 inches,	5 feet 6 inches,
2 feet 5 inches,	5 feet 9 inches,
2 feet 9 inches,	6 feet,
3 feet,	7 feet 5 inches,
3 feet 6 inches,	7 feet 10 inches,
4 feet 6 inches,	8 feet 3 inches.
5 feet 3 inches.	

The whole of which are offered at the very lowest market rates. W. G. LAWTON.

New Fruit, Tea, &c.

Now landing ex Brigt. Arrow, from Halifax—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 bags PIMENTO,
408 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Muscatel and Layer RAISINS;
20 kegs Grapes; 50 drums fresh FIGS;
10 frails and boxes Jordan Almonds,
5 sacks fresh Filberts;
2 kegs best Bermuda ARROWROOT;
5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts;
150 bags superfine Buckwheat Flour,
5 brls. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts,
5 dozen Lemon Syrup; 7 casks New Rice.

To Arrive—2500 bushels BLACK OATS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

FAVOR'S
Package and Letter Express,

WILL be made up to go by the Admiral as usual, for all parts of the United States. Goods purchased, drafts collected and money carried on reasonable terms. All matters connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Col. FAVOR.

This Express will not be accountable for any Money Letters or parcels unless the value is marked on the same and paid for accordingly.

L. H. WATERHOUSE, Agent,
Feb. 15 *South Market Wharf.*

Adams' Hardware Store,

Corner of Dock Street and Market Square.

THE Subscriber has just received a good assortment of plated, white metal and mineral Lock KNOBS and Escutcheons; Riggers' Clamp Screws; Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Bench and Hand Clamps; Chain Pump, curb and wheels; Cast Iron Planes; Cast Iron Window Blind Butts; Manure Forks, &c.
Feb. 22. W. H. ADAMS.

St. John Public Grammar School.

THE following is the course of Study proposed to be followed during the Term which is to commence on Wednesday, January 5th, 1853.

UNDER THE PRINCIPAL.

(The Senior division of the School attending in the forenoon, and the Junior in the afternoon.)

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, *Latin, Greek* and *French*. The lessons will include *Construing*, with attention to idiom, *Parsing*, with attention to the formation, derivation, and composition of words, and the application of the rules of Syntax, and *Scanning*, with the application of the rules of Prosody; and likewise the Antiquities, Mythology, Biography, History, or Geography, which may be necessary in the explation or elucidation of of the lessons. Grammar Recitations, and Written Exercises, either in verse or prose, will also be exacted on these days. Every alernate Friday will be devoted to Repetitions.

On Wednesday and Saturday, *Geometry*, plane and solid; *Trigonometry*, plane and spherical; *History of Greece*, with contemporaneous events and condition of other countries; *Planetory and Stellar Astronomy*, illustrated by Maps and the Celestial Globe, and occasional evening entertainments with the Magic Lantern and the Telescope; *English Composition*, to consist of letters, prose versions of poetical pieces, original efforts on given subjects, and written translations from Latin or French into English; and Naturnl Philosophy, to include Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Under MR. BLANCHARD, *Master of the English Department.*

(The Junior division in the forenoon, and Senior in the afternoon.)

Every school-day, excepting Saturday, *Reading*, with attention to emphasis and just pronunciation; *Spelling*, with meanings and derivations, taught orally and by dictation; *Arithmetic*, both Mental and Written; *Book-Keeping*, according to the most approved plan; *Penmanship*; *Algebra*; and *Mensuration*.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in addition to the above daily lessons, *English Grammar*, with initiatory lessons in *Composition*, and the *Histories of England and America*.

On Tuesday and Thursday, *Geography*, both *Territorial* and *Physical*.

On Saturday, *The Use of the Globes*, and *Elocutionary Exercises*.

The present is a very favorable time for young pupils to commence their Classical curriculum.

The Master of the English Department can receive a few pupils, designed for an English and Commercial Education only, to be altogether under his own instruction.

JAMES PATERSON, LL.D.,
January 4th, 1853. Principal.

Here is Your Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 13 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 13 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scam or scars, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 13 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel doubly due having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Works, of Ruskleigh-place, Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. Hoghton, Chemist, 13 Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated Dec. 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breast, for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Foster, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, May 15, 1850

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the hay harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORPAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breakhouse, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was

Poetry.

COMFORT FOR MOURNERS.

Child of sorrow, lorn, forsaken,
Whom the world hath long oppressed,
Though by misery's storm o'ertaken,
Calm the tumult of thy breast.
Why this anguish?
Hither come, and sweetly rest!

Child of sorrow, hush thy wailing!
One there is who knows thy grief,
One whose mercy, never failing,
Waits to give thy soul relief;
He, thy Saviour,
Faithful still,—of friends the chief!

Child of sorrow, do they leave thee,—
Those on whom thy hopes have strayed
Jesus calls, and will receive thee,
With a love can never fade:
Hark, he bids thee
Seek the homes for sinners made!

Child of sorrow, tempests lowering
Hang around the clouds of care,
But thy Father's smile, o'erpowering,
Breaks the gloom, and gilds despair;
See thy Father
On the cloud his *bow* prepare;

Child of sorrow, why dejected?
Own, approve my righteous will!
I afflict,—'twas I protected;
Chastened son, be still, be still!
Grace and mercy
Even thus my word fulfil!

From the Christian Visitor, March 25.

The late Rev. E. D. Very.

The remains of the late Rev. E. D. Very arrived in St. John, by the steamer *Fairy Queen*, on Tuesday morning last, under the care of brother John Berryman, of this city, who had been deputed by the friends of the departed to perform the mournful duty of disinterring the body, at Wolfville, and of conveying it to St. John. Brother Berryman is a member of the church in Portland, and was exceedingly attached to his late Pastor, consequently he felt a deep interest in this important undertaking. Providence smiled upon the efforts of our brother in charge, and he was enabled to accomplish his object in a manner highly creditable to himself, and satisfactory to all concerned.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the friends were in attendance at the place where the body had been deposited for a few hours. It was affecting to see amongst those assembled, many of the members of the Portland church, male and female, whose countenances were indicative of painful recollections of the afflictive visitation which had deprived them of a Pastor that they exceedingly revered and loved.

The procession was headed by Ministering Brethren,—Robinson, Bill, Thomson, Harris and Scott, and Dr. James R. Fitch. The Pall was borne by six Deacons, two from Portland, two from Brussels Street, and two from Germain Street. The funeral Hearse bearing the remains was followed by the bereaved widow, her two children and her brother, and a numerous train of sympathising friends. The procession proceeded through the City with slow and solemn step towards the place of sepulchre, and having arrived at the spot, the remains were deposited in the place prepared for them in the Rural Cemetery, amidst a cluster of beautiful evergreens, where we hope soon to see an appropriate monument erected to the memory of our departed brother.

SERVICES AT THE GRAVE.

Bro. Robinson gave out that touching hymn of Dr. Watts,

"Why do we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?"

which was sung with deep emotion; an appropriate prayer was offered by Bro. Scott of Portland, at the close of which the following brief address was delivered by Bro. Bill:

Respected Friends.—The solemn circumstances which have called us together are adapted to awaken in our minds recollections of the most touching and afflictive character. The beloved Brother whose remains we now commit to this noiseless grave to rest in peaceful and undisturbed slumber until the Archangel and the Trump of God shall awaken the dead, was entombed, as you all know, in a watery grave in the basin of Minas, with Professor Chipman and four of the Students of Acadia College, on the 7th of June, 1852. His body was subsequently found and interred by kind friends in the Cemetery at Wolfville, in front of the College. The interment was numerously attended and was conducted with all due respect; expressions of deep sorrow and grief fell from many lips, and tears bedewed many cheeks on that melancholy occasion. If his body could with propriety have been allowed to remain beside those who were his associates in that unfortunate excursion, it would have been gratifying to numerous friends in Nova Scotia, who have expressed an ardent wish to that effect. But the bereaved widow naturally felt a strong desire that he should be removed to this Cemetery, where his grave could be visited by herself and her fatherless children occasionally, and by the members of the Church over which he presided with so much interest and success, and who cherish toward his memory sentiments of deep filial affection.

The Brethren have generally sympathised with these views and wishes, and the result is that we have the melancholy pleasure of paying this affectionate tribute of respect to departed worth, and to living affection. The Brother, to whose care the melancholy duty was entrusted of removing the remains, has performed his work with praiseworthy propriety and with highly satisfactory success, for which labor of love we are assured he has the lasting gratitude of the friends of the deceased.

The body that we deposit here was once a noble specimen of God's handy work: but it is now turned to corruption,—it was the habitation of a soul destined to immortality. The former dwells in death, the latter lives in Heaven: and just so certain as they are now separated, just so certain will they be re-united in the resurrection of the just. That which we now sow in corruption shall be raised in incorruption: this mortal shall put on immortality.

While our Brother Very lived, he was justly held in high esteem among his brethren. His mental powers were of a high order, and were characterized by clearness of conception and depth of thought. He was discriminating in his judgment; took a comprehensive view of truth, and held it with unwavering fidelity; evincing a readiness at all times fearlessly to expose error, and to advocate the word of God as man's only infallible guide.

He was actively engaged for a number of years in prosecuting designs of usefulness in several departments of Christian effort, and largely contributed to the growth of an enlightened piety, and to the intellectual improvement of the people of this Province. As time advances and years pass away, the wisdom of his arrangements, and the advantages resulting from his laborious exertions in the cause of God and humanity, will be better understood and more fully appreciated than they can be at present.

In pastoral oversight our departed Brother was eminently successful, taking care at all times to provide for the spiritual wants of his people: and the best monument that will be erected to his memory is to be found in the deep and undying affection of the people, over whom he watched with intense anxiety, for their present and eternal welfare.

His widow's heart still bleeds in anguish, fully conscious of the irreparable loss which she and her beloved children have sustained by this bereaving stroke: but at the same time marvellously supported by the rich and precious promises of the blessed word of God. Her more recent affliction, occasioned by the death of a beloved child, increases her claims upon our warmest Christian sympathies, and our most fervent prayers.

From whatever point we contemplate this bereaving Providence, we cannot but be struck with the unfathomable mystery in which it is shrouded, and we can only hush our rising murmurs by listening to the voice of our Heavenly Father saying to us "Be still, and know that I am God." We know that his sovereignty is absolute and unimpeachable, that he is the supreme disposer of the destinies of men and angels. He giveth not an account of his matters—"He doeth whatsoever he will in the armies of heaven, and among the children of men—He worketh all things according to the counsel of his own will." Such being the nature of his administration, it becomes us, as his dependent creatures, to bow in humble submission and to acknowledge ourselves, and all connected with us, as clay in the hand of the potter.

It is delightful to dwell upon the thought that this supremacy of Jehovah is always exercised in pure and equitable justice,—when he asserts his imperial claims he does so in perfect accordance with the strictest rules of equity. This is a fundamental element in the divine administration. "Clouds and darkness are round about him; but righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne."—"Just and true are thy ways, O thou king of saints."—"A God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is he." It only remains for us to calmly submit to all the dispensations of his righteous providence, believing that

"God is his own interpreter,
And he will make it plain."

When comforts fail, when kindred droop and die, and as we stand beside the sepulchre of those we tenderly love, it is for us to say, "Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?" His judgments are all tempered with mercy and with love, and he will make all things work together for good.

May God continue to bless our afflicted sister with the heavenly consolations of his grace, throwing over her and her little ones the mantel of his special care; and may we all, as we look into this open grave, remember that we too must die and come to judgment! Heaven grant that like the lamented Brother, whose body we commit to this dust, we may die with our armour on, nobly fighting the battles of the Lord of Hosts, and then shall we meet him and all the redeemed who have gone before, in that celestial place where sickness and sorrow and death can never come.

The Lord command his blessing upon us, even life forever more. Amen.

Pulverization of the Soil.

It may be doubted whether any branch of agriculture is better deserving of attention, and more worthy of care of farmers, than improved tillage. Tillage may be distinguished from the ordinary operations of the farm in consisting of the preparation of the soil for the crop, and subsequent cultivation during the growth of plants when applied to hoed crops. It is therefore the foundation of all success in farming, and worthy of far greater care than is usually bestowed upon it.

In the ordinary mode of preparing the soil for crops very great imperfection is generally observed. The land is poorly plowed, the harrow applied in the most superficial manner, the seed scattered upon it, and the roots left to work their way as best they may among the lumps and clods in which the land abounds. It is clear to see that by this method but very imperfect results are obtained, as it is by the most minute division of the particles that the roots of plants are enabled to draw from the soil the greatest amount of sustenance and support. With the surface of the earth baked, dried and cracked a proper degree of moisture and warmth is not secured for the proper developement of the grain; and when impartial tillage only is effected, the deficiency in crop will be in proportion.

There are different modes of tillage practised, but most of them very impartial in their results. The system most nearly approaching to perfection is undoubtedly most profitable, and should be recommended to the practical notice of farmers. It may be doubted whether, if double the labor per acre was expended in the reduction of the soil to a fine tilth, so as be completely pulverized, the farmer would not as a general rule receive much greater returns for the expenditure than in the ordinary mode. It is thus that our gardens, naturally no better soil than the balance of the farm, are made to produce so abundantly.

We once knew a field of corn, which on a good fair soil, only produced an average crop, or some ten or twelve acres, without manure, of eighty bushels per acre—a crop so much above the average as to lead to inquiries into the cause of so extraordinary a yield. The proprietor, a very intelligent and enterprising man, gave the following account of the mode of cultivation practised:

The ground was plowed early in spring to a depth of eight inches, and instead of receiving a single harrowing, was worked with the harrow and cultivator until, in the language of the proprietor, it was as mellow as an ash heap, and a man walking over it would settle in to his ankles in fine earth. Here was the whole secret of the great crop. The land was *finely and thoroughly pulverized*, a mellow tilth was obtained, the soil retained its moisture uniformly, the roots found no obstruction to their movements in search of food, the nutritive matter in the soil was so reduced and distributed as to be readily and easily taken in by the mouths of plants, the after culture was easy and consequently thorough and affective, and the crop as a natural result, unusually large and profitable.

Now we think those of your readers who will investigate the subject will agree with the writer that in *thorough tillage* may be found the antidote for many of the disappointments and failures in the management of our arable lands.

If farmers will cultivate less land, and do it more thoroughly and perfectly, there can be but little doubt that greater crops will be obtained, and the profit on the labor be comparatively greater. It would at all events be a consolation to witness such a condition of the agriculture of the country as would result from perfect tillage and thorough pulverization.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Breeding Horses.

It was thought, and predicted by many, that when railroads became established pretty generally throughout the country, horses would be little used. Indeed, we recollect once hearing it said in an argument against granting a railroad charter, that among other evils which railroads would bring upon us, would be the damage that would accrue to those farmers who were in the habit of rearing horses, as it would ruin that business entirely. Well, what are the facts? Railroads are pretty well established. Instead of their being no call for horses, there is more call than ever. Instead of ruining the business of breeding them, it is better business than it was when the argument was used. In breeding horses, farmers should be careful to breed from good blood. It is of great consequence to pay particular attention to this requirement. There is no denying that the blood of a long established breed will show itself through a great many generations, and often start out, as it were, years after it might be supposed to have been wholly obliterated by a course of breeding from other strains, in the common haphazard manner. We could cite many instances in proof of this position.

The last number of the Wool Grower, has some remarks upon the subject of breeding horses, and quotes from the report of the Committee, on horses, for the Chittendem county, (Vermont) Agricultural Society, as follows: "In addition to the hereditary transmission of qualities, it says—the progeny will inherit the united qualities of their parents. The good, as well as the bad qualities, will descend from generation to generation. Hence you will see the importance of a knowledge of the parentage, not only as to the sire, but also as to the dam. Peculiarity of structure and constitution will also be inherited, this is an important consideration, though too much neglected, for however perfect the sire may be, every good quality may be neutralized, if not overcome by the defective structure of the dam. Let the essential points be good in both parents, but if there be some minor defects in the one, let them be met, and overcome by the excellencies in those peculiar points in the other parents.

We would also advise you to let your breeding mares be in the full vigor of life. Do not put them to the horse too young, especially do not let your mares be incapacitated for work, by reason of old age. If so, you may expect that the foal will have a corresponding weakness, and scarcely will a single organ possess its natural strength. Our farmers are too negligent in the selection of their mares. They are tempted to part with their best mares, and to breed from those which are much inferior."

The Arabians, who have been celebrated for centuries, as being excellent breeders of horses, and whose horses are of the best blood in the world, pay very great attention to the qualitions and perfections of the mare. The results of such care in this respect, show themselves abundantly in whatever part of the world they are practised, and, as good horses command a high price, those farmers in Maine, who propose to rear good first class horses, ought to furnish themselves with first class breeders, both sire and dam.—*Maine Farmer.*

Agriculture in France.

A letter writer for the Republic says: "A trip of six hundred and fifty miles, from the nothern to the southern extremity of France, justifies me in the expression of my opinion that God's sun does not shed its rays on so fair a land, or one so thoroughly cultivated. The whole country is literally a garden. Every square foot, from the mountain-top to the lowest ravine, is made to produce something, if it be susceptible of it. Their mode of planting or sowing their crops, whether on plain or hill-side, produces the finest effect on the appearance of the landscape; the place allotted for each crop is laid out in squares or parellograms with mathematical precision, and, whether large or small, the best garden could not be divided with greater accuracy. As there are no fences or hedges, and as the different crops are in various stages of maturity, you can imagine the variety of hues that meet the eye, and the magnificence of the panorama that stretches out in every direction as far as the vision can penetrate. I am sorry to add in this connection that seven-eights of the agricultural labor is performed by females, while two or three hundred thousand stalwart men in uniform are idling away their time in the barracks of the cities and villages. In the absence of fences, cattle, secured by ropes, are driven about their pasturage by females; and sheep are confined within the required limits by boys, assisted by a shepherd's dog. Speaking of cattle, reminds me that, notwithstanding fresh pork is abundant enough in market, both in England and France, I have not seen a live porker in either country."—*Me. Farmer*

Effects of Drainage on the Temperature of the Soil.

All the rain that falls upon our fields must either be carried away by natural or artifical drainage, or, having thoroughly saturated the soil on which it falls, be left upon the surface to be carried off by evaporation. Now, every gallon of water thus carried off by evaporation requires as much heat as would raise five and a half gallons from the freezing to the boiling point. Without going to extreme cases, the great effects of the heat thus lost upon vegetation cannot fail to be striking, and I have frequently found the soil of a field well drained higher in temperature from 10 to 15 degrees than that of another field which had not been drained, though in every other respect were similar. I have observed the effects of this on the growing crop, and I have seen only one; a much inferior crop on the under-drained field, but that crop harvested fully three weeks after the other, and the setting in of unsettled weather, I have seen that crop deterioated fully ten per cent. in value.—*Ag. Soc. Jour.*

Marine Glue.

Practical horticulturists are well aware how soon many substances employed in gardens become decayed; for example, wood, the cords of straw mats, cloths, canvas shades, etc. Means of preventing this have been long sought after, but all hitherto tried imperfectly answered the purpose. It appears that the difficulty is at last surmounted, and that the marine glue affords an almost indestructible coating for wood, iron, canvas, and other substances which are injuriously affected by long contact with air and moisture. A widow lady, Madame Audouin, who takes an interest in manufactures, has lately presented to the Central Horticultural Society at Paris, some specimens of cloth and canvas adapted for horticultural purposes, which had been prepared with marine glue, and which she said would last, exposed to all weathers, for almost any length of time. The president of the society, thinking that this invention would prove of great use, nominated a commission for verifying the statements announced by Madame Audouin, and its report has been highly favorable.

Marine glue, invented by Mr. Jeffrey upward of ten years ago, is a substance resembling pitch in its composition, and possesses all the qualities of the latter without its faults. It is as insoluble in water as pitch, and it does not melt with the heat of the sun, neither does it scale and crack by contraction from cold. It glues pieces of wood together, with great firmness, is impervious to water, and according to the preparation which it undergoes, it has the property of being either inflexible, or pliable and elastic; and it may be thinly used as varnish for any article to which its application would be desirable. It has been experimentally employed for several years, and every year affords additional proof of its utility. M. Pepin, botanic gardener at the Museum of Natural History, assisted by some members of the Central Society of Horticulture, has given much attention to the use of marine glue. Five hundred props of oak and chesnut have been in the ground some two, and others three years, without the slightest change. Various landowners and horticulturists, and among them the Duc de Roban, and M. Bella, of the Agricultural Institution of Grignon, have had cloths, canvas, and wood work prepared with marine glue and have acknowledged the beneficial results. The trials made at the museum have been equally satisfactory. We ought therefore, to consider this composition as a great acquisition, and doubtless its application to horticultural purpose will soon be general. It will save much of the expense which is every year incurred by the deterioation of a considerable portion of articles used in gardening.—*Revue Horticole.*

Stained Wood.

Wood is stained by the application of any of the ordinary liquid dyes employed for wool or cotton. They sink deeper into the wood when applied hot. When the surface is properly stained, and dried, it is commonly cleaned with a rag dipped in oil of turpentine, after which it is varnished or polished. Pale-coloured woods are stained in imitation of ebony by washing them with, or steeping them in, a strong deception of logwood or galls, allowing them to dry, and washing them over with a solution of the sulphate or acetate of iron When dry, wash with clear water, and repeat the process if desired. Mahogany stain: logwood, two ounces; madder, eight ounces, fustic, one ounce; boil two hours and apply several times to the wood boiling hot; when dry slightly brush over with a solution of pearlash, one ounce in one quart of water; finish off when dry with wax or oil tinged with alkanet. The wood may be previously washed over with strong aquafortis, and when dry, the following stain used: Pure socotrine aloes, one ounce; dragon's blood half an ounce; rectified spirit, one pint; dissolve and apply two or three coats to the surface of the wood: finish off as above.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

No. 1, South Market Wharf.
W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Actæon' from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; casks PUTTY; 6 casks Brandram Bros. best WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black PAINTS;
100 kegs Hall's Fowling and Canister POWDER;
12 tons of POTS, BAKEPANS, SPIDERS, GRIDDLES, FRY PANS, BOILERS &c.
Casks Cart Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.
Cases Thomson's long and short screw Scotch AUGERS.
Casks SHOT, and Bolts SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, and BLOCK TIN;
Casks TEA KETTLES; Saucepans, tin'd, untin'd and Enamelled;
Casks SAD IRONS, Shoe Bills, in iron, brass, and zinc; casks CLINCH RINGS, from ½ inch to 1¼ inch.
125 bags Wrought NAILS, from 4dy to 50dy;
100 do. SPIKES from 2½ to 8 inch,
50 do. Patent Pressed NAILS from 1½ to 6 inch.
12 pair Smith BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS, 24 Vices, 1 keg Hammers and Sledges;
1 ton Block Bushes; Half ton Block RIVITTS.
2 cwt. BORAX; 1 keg Red Chalk;
1 case HAIR SEATING 1 cask Curled Hair,
155 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS;
50 do Eye Handle Shovels and SPADES.
Casks CUTLERY, viz., Table and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, sets Ivory ditto; Carving, Butcher, Shoe, Putty, Farriers, and Oyster KNIVES, Pocket and Pen Knives; SCISSORS in very great variety; Sheep SHEARS; Cooper's ADZES and AXES, Braces and Bits, Gimblets, HAMMERS, Drawing Knives, Spokeshaves, Plated Squares FILES, &c. &c
3 tons Naylor's CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round, and octagon.
Cases Hoole & Co's Gand and Circular MILL SAWS, X Cut, Hand, Tenon, Pitts, Back, and other Saws;
Casks containing HINGES, and Locks in every variety including a few Chubb's Paten, SCREWS of all kinds, Steel Yards, Bolts, Chest and other Handles, GUN LOCKS, Paints, Curry Combs and Combs, CASTORS, Pump Tacks, Iron squares, Iron Weights, Counter SCALES and BEAMS, welded head BED SCREWS, Coach Screws and Nuts, *GUNS* and *PISTOLS*, Measuring Tapes, *CANDLESTICKS*, Shot Belts, Pouches and *POWDER FLASKS*, &c &c—Which with the Stock on hand, comprising a very general assortment, are offered on their usual LOW TERMS.
☞ The Remainder of *FALL GOODS*, expected in the "Devon" "Commodore," and "Olive."
Oct 26, 1852.

Sheffield House,
Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S, Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Brooches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Callipers; Watch Pliers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers, Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill, bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c. &c.
☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜
April 17.—4i.

MORRISON & CO.,
Prince William-street,

Are Receiving per Mail Steamers "Canada" and "America," Ships "Olive," "Zetland," "J. G. Hall," &c., &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Paisley, Printed Cachmere, Wool, &c. &c.;
French MERINOS, in every shade;
EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
Printed CACHMERES;
Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS,
Black and coloured Vecuna CLOTH,
Black and coloured MANTLES, newest styles;
Black and coloured Genoa VELVETS and Plushes;
Black, coloured and Shot Glace SILKS,
Black Barached SILK; Black French SATIN;
Black Pure SATIN;
Plaid Bonnet RIBBONS;
Velvet and Ribbon Bracelets,
Cloak Tassels; Fitch FURS;
Linens, Linen Sheeting and Table DAMASK,
FLANNELS, Twilled and Plain, &c. &c., which with their present stock, will be sold decidedly cheap *for Cash.*

MORRISON & CO.

Dec. 7.

KING STREET HOUSE,
No. 18, King Street.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has received per Themis, Actæon Henry Holland, and British Steamer, the greater part of his *FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES*

CONSISTING OF—

CASHMERES, Delaines, Coburgs, Lustres, Striped *SOIS*, Sprigg'd *VICUNAS*,
Brocaded LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES;
Flounced CRUVELLIES;
Allumee and Cheene LUSTRES, &c. &c.;
Pilot, Beaver, Whitney and Broad CLOTHS;
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS;
Silk Velvets, Silks, Persians, and Ribbons;
Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS;
Hooded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, *in all the new styles.*
CLOAKINGS, in Lustre, Tweed, Ermine, and Mantle Cloth;
FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Prints, Woollen Droggetts, &c., &c.

Also, every other description of DRY GOODS suitable for the season to which he would call the attention of *Wholesale* and *Retail* buyers.

Oct. 19th, 1852 JAMES HARDY.

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer.

LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light;*
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Cossacks*" for Walking;
Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety.

And always on hand—Every description of BOOTS & SHOES that may be required for City or Country wear.

Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship *Mary Caroline* and Steamer.

Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call.

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress BOOTS;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Boottees.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.
☞ Orders from the Country attended to.
Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

Corner Dock-Street and Market Square
25th SEPTEMBER, 1852.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themis," and "Village Belle

15 TONS Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Boilers, Frying Pans, Bake Ovens, and extra Covers;
6 casks Teakettles and Frying Pans;
3 each casks and cases (Thompson's) Augers, assorted;
45 bags Rose and Clasp Headed Nails;
4 kegs Copper and Composition Sheathing and Boat ditto;
1 cask Wrought Pump Tacks;
3 casks and cases Hair Cloth and Curled Hair;
2 casks Cutlery;
3 cases Sanderson's best Bar Cast Steel;
4 casks sheet Zinc;
4 do. Borax and Glue;
An assortment of Vices and Anvils;
3 casks shoe Thread;
2 cases Lines and Twines.
☞ Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

Window Glass and Champagne.

Landing this day by schr. 'Charles' from Halifax:

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11;
20 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

Daily expected from Glasgow:—
200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases COTTON REELS.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED

POWDER STARCH.

THE subscribers have been appointed Wholesale Agents in New-Brunswick, for the above celebrated STARCH, to which the *Prize Medal* was awarded at the late Great Exhibition in London, and noticed for its "*general superiority*," by the Royal Commissioners and Jury, from amongst thirty or forty Samples Exhibited.

The manufacturers have also received testimonials from Her Majesty's Laundress, the Countess of Eglinton, and many others of the Nobility of the United Kingdom and, from its superior and peculiar qualities, it has met with an almost universal acknowledgment.

In the manufacture of "Glenfield Patent Double Refined Powder Starch," it goes through a process so simple and efficient, that it acquires no properties hurtful to either texture or appearance of the goods, but on the contrary, produces a fine, clear, flexible finish; it requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the Iron.

A consignment has just been received of the above celebrated STARCH, to which the attention of the public is solicited.

☞ *Retailers supplied on favorable terms.*
Sept. 7. JARDINE & CO.

Four Hundred Boxes
7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 German Sheet Window Glass,

Of an approved quality, and for sale at a low price.

—ALSO—

5 Boxes Coloured GLASS—Ruby, Green, Purple Yellow and Blue, sizes to suit buyers.

June 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

New and Handsome PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received per steamer *Eastern City*—

A NEW supply of PAPER HANGINGS, comprising the *cheapest* and most beautiful variety we have had this season. Those who want a good and handsome Paper at a very cheap price, will please call and examine the assortment.

July 27. S. K. FOSTER.

The Road to Health.

Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was indured to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding close, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart-Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing in New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS FEVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heyden, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated Feb. 25th, 1851.

SIR—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) WILLIAM JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King Street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. A. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each Box.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,
CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

HAS received per *Actæon*, from London, *Themis, Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral, Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gro de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES;
Long and Square SHAWLS;
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LINENS, LAWNS, Duck, Diaper, Towelling
Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Artificial Flowers, in great variety;
HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment;
WOOL POLKAS, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes,
Habit Shirts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS;*
Cotton Batting, Warps;
Paramattas, Crapes, Barege;
White and Coloured Table Cloths;
Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts;
Neck Ties, Lawn Hdkfs., Nun's Lace;
White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn,
Pound Cottons, Worsted FRINGES;
Gents.' SHIRTS, FRONTS, and Collars;
Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Braces, Combs, SMALLWARES, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 2. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:—

2000 PAIRS Men's Over SHOES;
1600 pairs Women's Over Shoes;
600 pairs Women's BUSKINS;
100 do. Women's GAITERS;
200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS;
750 do. Misses' Over SHOES;
400 do. Children's Over SHOES;
50 do. Men's India Rubber Boots.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.