The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 21.

The Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—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*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE undersigned, THOMAS BARLOW having sold his right and interest in the "PHŒNIX FOUNDRY" to Mr. Thomas C. Humbert, notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm and style of THOMAS BARLOW & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by Fleming & Humbert, who are duly authorized to collect and settle all outstanding accounts.
THOMAS BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING.
St. John, July 24th, 1849.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, Pond-street.

THE Undersigned, THOMAS C. HUMBERT, having purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas Barlow in the above establishment, notice is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted by the late Firm of Thomas Barlow & Company, will in future be carried on by the subscribers under the firm and style of FLEMING & HUMBERT. A continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on the late Firm is respectfully solicited.

All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by the subscribers, to whom all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment. GEORGE FLEMING,
THOS. C. HUMBERT
St. John, July 24, 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES WOOD, late of the City of Saint John, Cabinet Maker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, to
THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, *Executor.*
ANNE MARJORIBANKS, *Executrix.*
St. John, August 7, 1849.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Colored Engravings.

Just Published, 40th Edition, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s. 6d. Sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from those causes, close study, or the Influence of Tropical climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With FORTY *Colored Engravings*, illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs*, explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them, by "solitary habits, excesses, and infection."

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,
Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.
BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.
CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healty action.
CHAPTER III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.
CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.
CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could one veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift which, when used in moderation, is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers.

The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

This Work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the work; the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger, are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and of the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens, that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and various habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can shew by his possession of the requisite legal qualification, that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits, the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

The Work may be had in St. John, of H. CHUBB & Co., price 2s. 6d. Stg.; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.; Quebec, Mr. NEILSON.
August 21, 1849.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Landing ex "Relief," from Philadelphia:

150 BRLS. "Family" Superfine FLOUR,
150 Brls. CORN MEAL,
50 Do. RYE FLOUR.—For Sale by
Aug. 21st, 1849. JARDINE & CO.

FALL GOODS!

Per "Snowdon," "Lisbon," &c.

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William-street.

MORRISON & CO. are now opening an extensive variety of Goods suitable for the

FALL TRADE,

which have been carefully selected in the best

English and Scotch Markets,

by a person thoroughly conversant with the styles suited to this market.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN ORLEANS, Lustres, and COBURGS, SHOT CHAMELEONS, COVENANTERS, *Striped Glacies, Poplin Lustres,* CASHMERES and DELAINES, &c. &c.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Plaid, Wool, Printed Cashmere, Paisley, NORWICH, BEN NEVIS, MAUDE, GALA and CLOTH SHAWLS, LONG SHAWLS.

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Gala Plaids, all Wool PLAIDS, TWEEDS, Napoleons, BALMORALS, &c.

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ENGLISH and FRENCH RIBBON, VELVETS, PLUSHES, TERRIES, Black and White LACES, Fringes, GIMPS, HOSIERY and GLOVES, *NECK TIES, SASH RIBBONS,* Black Gro de Naps, Pure Satin.

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Muffs, Boas, Cardinals, Cuffs, Victorines, Riding Boas, &c., in every variety of Fur.

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Witney, Bath and Point BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Quilts, Sheetings, Damasks, *MOREENS, FRINGES,* TABLE LINEN.

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White, Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS. SAXONYS, in white, coloured and check'd, TWILLED FLANNELS, *PRINTED COTTONS in great variety,* Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS, *COTTON WARPS.*

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Broad CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Rich Vestings, PILOT and BEAVERS in all colors, New Fancy Trowserings, *BRACES, Neck Ties, Scarfs,* GLOVES and HOSE, LAMBSWOOL VESTS, DRAWERS, &c.

with an endless variety of other seasonable Goods, all of which will be offered to the purchaser at the lowest market rates.

☞ *Remainder of Fall Importations per Unicorn, &c.* October 2.

GOODS

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE

By JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS,
20 crates Tumblers, Decanters &c.
5 crates BLACK TEA POTS,
50 dozen Small LOOKING GLASSES,
18 hhds BRIGHT SUGAR,
20 do. Muscovado MOLASSES,
25 barrels Prime and Mess PORK,
100 boxes *Steele's* SOAP,
25 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL,
10 ditto BRIGHT VARNISH,
3 ditto best COPAL VARNISH,
30 ditto Pitch and Tar, 15 bales BATTING,
200 casks assorted Wrought NAILS,
100 ditto 5 to 9 inch SPIKES,
200 bags assorted CUT NAILS,
25 barrels *Warren's* BLACKING,
6 cases INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
20 kegs SMALL CHAIN,
5 Chain CABLES,
7 Iron and Wood-stocked ANCHORS,
1 ton SPELTER,
250 assorted STOVES; 20 doz. do. CHAINS,
10 casks PUTTY,
23 barrels Bolted WHITING.

ALSO:

Kegs Mustard, Ginger, Blue Vitriol, Tartaric Acid, Chloride of Lime, Sweet Oil, Boxes Starch, Glue, Black Lead, Cassia, Cloves, Bags of Coffee, Pipes, Bags Shot, Bbls Beans, Bbls. Vinegar, Camphor, Clothes Pins, Bbls. Onions, Fukins, Black Butter, Stationery, assd. Paper Hangings, Bath Brick, Cream Tartar, Pearl Sago, Sulphur, Brimstone, Corks, Senna Leaves, Bottles Castor Oil, Rotten Stone, Bottle Ink, Green Tea, Nutmegs, Lampblack, Carroway Seed, Washing Soda, Carbonate of Soda, Alum, Epsom Salts, Wrapping Paper, Fig Blue, Copperas, one case Umbrellas, Wool CARPETING, Narrow Axes, Bath Pot Ears, &c.—With sundry other articles.
St. John, October 2.

Flowwelling & Reading,

No. 10, King-street,

Have landing per *Lisbon*, from London—

23 HHDS. *Martell's* Dark and Pale BRANDY, 15 do. GENEVA,
2 ditto White Wine VINEGAR;
3 tierces LOAF SUGAR,
40 kegs *Coleman's* MUSTARD,
5 cwt. Cbo STARCH,
40 dozen PICKLES—assorted,
5 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
2 cases Cassia, 1 bbl. Nutmegs, 1 sack Cloves.

In Store, per late arrivals—

80 chests CONGO TEA, English importation,
10 do. Souchong ditto, very superior,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
4 hhds. and 10 qr. casks Port and Sherry Wine,
5 hhds Crushed Sugar, 30 bags Java Coffee,
15 bags Pepper, 7 casks Currants,
10 brls Cider Vinegar, 50 boxes Tobacco,
Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Salt, Castor Oil, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Black Lead, Lampblack, Lamp Oil, &c., &c.—For sale at lowest market rates.
October 2.

TO LET,

THREE very desirable Dwelling HOUSES, situate in very eligible situations, with Stables, Gardens, and every convenience.—Apply at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE.
April 10, 1849.—[Courier.]

18th AUGUST, 1849.

"Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS.

Per ship Zetland, just received—

2 CASES GANG SAWS, 5½ feet, No. 10.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Saint John County Agricultural Society, held at the Government Emigration Office on Thursday, 25th October, 1849:

The President took the Chair.

The Report of the Directors, and the annexed papers, being read by the President, it was resolved that the Report be received and adopted, and with the accompanying documents, be forthwith published.

Resolved.—That three hundred copies of the Report and papers be printed in pamphlet form.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

Robert Jardine, *President.*
R. F. Hazen, Robert Bowes, } *Vice Presidents.*
John Duncan, *Treasurer.*
M. H. Perley, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Douglas B. Stevens, *Recording Secretary.*

DIRECTORS:

Frederick J. Ayres,	William Howard,
James Brown,	John Henderson,
Henry Blakslee,	Thomas Trafton,
Henry Chubb,	George P. Peters,
Peter Dewar,	Thomas Davidson,
Charles Drury,	Otty Crookshank,
James Dunn,	W. J. Ritchie,
William Hawkes.	

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors of the St. John County Agricultural Society beg to submit the following Report to the annual meeting. During the past year, monthly meetings have been regularly held, and have been well attended; the consequence of which has been, that much discussion has taken place, and considerable efforts have been made to advance the interests of Agriculture. Most of the remarks which will close this Report are the fruit of such discussions. The action taken by the Directors will be narrated in detail.

Impressed with the importance of obtaining and diffusing sound knowledge on the subject which they have in hand, the following publications have been received and circulated,—"Johnston's Lectures on Agriculture," "Stephen's Book of the Farm," "The Journals of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England and Scotland," "The London Gardeners' Chronicle," "The North British Agriculturist," and "The Albany Cultivator."

Having learned, early in the year, that Professor Johnston, of the University of Durham, and Lecturer to the Agricultural Society of Scotland, had been invited to visit the United States, the Directors brought the matter under the notice of the Government, and petitioned his Excellency to invite the Professor to visit this Province on his route and give his opinion on its agricultural capabilities. This request was complied with. The Professor is now with us, and is making himself acquainted with the soil and produce of each section of the Province. It is to be hoped that his Report will be carefully studied and his directions followed by every farmer. As to his ability to teach, it need only be said, that his opinions are valued wherever scientific agriculture is known; and that the best farmers of Britain and the United States have been glad to come before him in the attitude of learners.

For the purpose of indeoing the farmers of this County to test the utility of *thorough draining*, the Directors offered premiums to those who would undertake the experiment and report on the results. A copy of the conditions and directions will be found in the appendix. As the Directors have reason to hope that the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary will import a tile machine to manufacture draining pipes during the next season, they will allow another year to intending competitors. For their information it may be remarked, that in England, tile draining is done at less than half the cost of stone draining, even when stone is on the land, and is more effective. The former costs in England from £3 to £6 per acre, with drains from 3 to 5 feet deep and twenty to forty feet apart; the latter from £10 to £30. The bottom of the drain is cut exactly to the width of a two or three inch pipe. After the pipes are securely fitted, the clay is packed closely back upon them, without any stone, brush, or other material; and however singular it may seem, experience has proved, that by this simple and cheap drainage, not only are springs and wet lands dried, but that even the surface water finds its way to the conduits, rendering the land more pleasable, easier worked, and earlier ready for the seed than before, and the crops healthier, more abundant, and fully three weeks sooner ready for the sickle.

The Directors caused a large quantity of turnip, carrot, beet, and parsnip seed to be imported last season, together with wheat, barley, and oats, all of which were readily sold without loss. They would recommend that a still larger quantity be imported, as many this season were unable to obtain a supply, and the necessity for an increased cultivation of root crops is becoming better understood.

The Directors offered premiums for the best fields of turnips, carrots, mangold wurtzel and parsnips, "quantity, quality, and cultivation considered," also for the largest quantities of wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat and potatoes raised. The judges awarded these premiums as follows:—First premium for turnips, to Thomas Davidson, second to Dr. Peters, third to F. J. Ayres; first premium for carrots to Dr. Peters, second to Thomas Davidson; first premium for oats and buckwheat, to Thomas Dewar; second premium for buckwheat, to Robert Bowes; third premium for potatoes, Thos. Dewar; first premium for an essay on making manure, to Robert Bowes.

The reports of the competitors will be found in the appendix. The annual fair and cattle show was held on the 27th September. The list of successful competitors has been already published.

The fair, from the day being wet, was not well attended. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to honour the Show with his presence, and minutely examined the Cattle and articles exhibited. Four samples of wheat were shown, one weighed 63lbs. and two over sixty. The oats weighed 36, 41, and 42 lbs. per bushel. The turnips, carrots, mangold wurtzel, and potatoes were very superior, and pronounced by the judges as good as could be raised in any country. There is but little butter and no cheese made in this county. In the appendix will be found directions for making both in the most approved methods.

For the purpose of encouraging the production of these articles in the county, the Directors would recommend that large premiums be offered for the largest quantities of good quality made in any one dairy.

The Directors have to report in relation to the crops in the county for the past season, that hay, except on the marshes, was very light, probably not half an average; very little wheat was grown, but, where tried, yielded abundantly without rust or weevil. Barley has not been successfully cultivated, probably because the land has not been put in a proper condition for it, that crop requiring a very fine tilth. Oats have been a good crop. Buckwheat has been extensively grown and yielded abundantly. Potatoes kept quite free from the disease until fully grown and nearly ripe, and, in general, were not affected at all. In some sections however, especially in the vicinity of this city, the disease made its appearance with all its former virulence. After blackening the tops, it struck down to the roots, and in different fields from a quarter to a half were lost. It appears, therefore, that the disease has not yet taken its departure, and that the potatoe ought not to be depended on as the only root crop.

Carrots and turnips have been extensively cultivated, and notwithstanding the extreme drought, are generally a good crop. Mangold wurtzel and parsnips, although better adapted for cows and pigs, and quite as easily raised as the others, have not been much tried. The English horse bean, or Heligoland bean, has been grown for several years on one or two farms, and when planted early have ripened and yielded well. The white bean and field pea have scarcely been tried, which is to be regretted, as they are a sure and profitable crop, and excellent alike for the table and as food for cattle.

The Directors appointed Committees to organize branch Societies in the different parishes of the county; one only has been formed at Loch Lomond, which has been conducted with much spirit; a report of its transactions is appended.

An oat-mill, grist-mill, and carding-mill, has been established at Golden Grove, to which the Directors have awarded a premium of £25, as advertised.

An application was made to this Society, by persons interested in the coloured population at Loch Lomond, to assist in stimulating these people to help themselves. Seeds were distributed amongst them, from funds furnished by a gentleman in England, through Mr. Duval, of the Normal School here, and premiums offered with a good result. Almost every family have grown more or less vegetables where none were grown before, to the extent of from 10 to 50 bushels to each, and have found out that they *can* do something. Their crops were surprising, considering that their only implement is a short hoe, and that they use little or no manure. The Directors would recommend that a small sum be expended in clearing up and ploughing a field near the school house, where the children may be trained to habits of industry, and be shown the effects of proper cultivation. The present teacher, if properly supported, is likely to effect much improvement amongst them. Their land being very fertile, and their wants few, they require only to be taught industry and self-dependence to prevent them from continuing a burden on the community.

The Directors have as yet been unsuccessful in their endeavours to introduce a bone mill into the county. This is to be regretted, as, besides those wasted, large quantities of bones are annually shipped off to be returned to us in the shape of cabbages and flour. Perhaps the Legislature may be induced to import one, and have it worked in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Directors have had under their notice the way in which grain and vegetables are measured in this Province, and have concluded that the present mode is objectionable, and causes much loss and inconvenience, and would recommend that a petition be presented to the Legislature, praying that a law be passed to cause all grain and vegetables to be sold by weight. Other Societies are requested to examine into the matter, and if they concur in the opinion, to petition to this effect. This would be a simple measure, and is within the competency of every one in the Legislature.

The Directors have pleasure in acknowledging the honour conferred on their Report of last year, by Messrs. H. Chubb & Co. and the Members of the Fredericton Athenæum, by its publication in the New-Brunswick Almanack, by which it was introduced into localities rarely visited by book or newspaper, and they trust that these gentlemen will be repaid by the increasing interest which is being manifested throughout the Province in Agricultural improvement.

In accordance with the report of last year, the Directors petitioned the Legislature to appoint a Central Board or Provincial Society, and to introduce agricultural education, but nothing was done. This arose chiefly from the opposition of the farmers in the Legislature, they being decidedly opposed to any additional expenditure for the improvement of agriculture. Three fourths of them actually voted against the invitation to Professor Johnston.

The Directors recommend that renewed efforts be made to induce Government to furnish means of education suitable to young men designed for farmers, by the formation of one or more large schools, with model farms attached, and by the science of agriculture being taught in all the common schools. Seminaries are maintained at the public expense for the education of those intended for other professions; and as farming is second to none in importance, it is neither for to the farmers nor for the general good that this occupation should be deprived of those benefits which science and knowledge can afford.

The Treasurer's account is herewith submitted, shewing a balance on hand of £40 18s. 2d. The year's subscriptions and the annual grant from Government added thereto, will make the amount available, for next year's operations, about one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

The following general remarks are, as before mentioned, the results of, or suggested by, the discussions at the monthly meetings of the Society.

The state of agriculture and those depending on it in this Province, are admitted by all to be in great need of improvement.—There is little or no farming capital; an exhausting mode of cultivation prevails by which that little is becoming less. There is no surplus produce on which to feed those who would manufacture for us; nay, farmers do not raise even enough for themselves; and it is the reply to those who would wish to introduce draining, deep ploughing, a proper rotation of crops, and plentiful manuring whereby the crops would be more than doubled: Oh, but there are no markets?—we have no capital?—we cannot afford to pay for labour!—we cannot sell at a remunerating price what we at present produce!—and why urge us on to what would be our ruin?

Were we seeking popularity, or desirous of gaining the favour of those to whom we address ourselves, we should probably, like the other quacks of the day, say to them that their present state is caused by an inappropriate climate, or a sterile soil, by errors of omission or commission on the part of Government, by a want of capital or a want of markets, and would urge them to seek for protection or free trade, toryism or responsible government, reciprocity, the political connection, annexation, as a cure for all their evils.

But we have other ends in view, we wish to raise the agriculturists of our country to the condition which belongs to them, to that of intelligent, prosperous, high principled men, who know their rights and their duties, and will fearlessly assert the one, and faithfully perform the other, and must, therefore, say, that from all that we have seen or can judge, we are sincerely of opinion, that general prosperity can alone be obtained by a general increase of individual intelligence, energy, enterprise, industry, and public and private economy, and in no other way, and by no other means whatever, and each one who desires to bring this about must begin at *home*, must do the duties which he nearest to him, must seek out and endeavour to fulfil the purposes for which God has placed him in this world, and resolve that the blame of being one of a spiritless, indolent, extravagant, and poverty-stricken people, shall not lie at his door. Let such a spirit but be diffused amongst us, and with our fertile soil, healthy climate, and vast natural resources, we are prepared to run a race with the best nation on the face of the earth.

But increased production will create markets, and in this way as soon as a surplus of provisions is afforded, the farmer, who was before his own blacksmith, shoemaker, weaver, tailor, doctor and minister, finding out the advantages of a division of labour, exchanges his for the labour of others.—Centres of those thus employed, or towns and villages are gradually formed as supply and demand increase. Machinery is called in to aid, and then come the large manufacturing towns.

We are at about the end of the first, and beginning of the second period. Villages are becoming visible in every direction—at Hampton, the Bend, Dorchester, Sackville, Sheffield, Woodstock, &c.

Some think, and perhaps they are right, that by a certain course of legislation, called 'protection to home industry,' the progress towards prosperity can be much hastened; others, that trade should be left to seek out and follow its natural channels, and that Government cannot interfere with the industry of one class, but at the expense and to the injury of others. As an agricultural society, we discard politics, and cannot, therefore, properly express our opinion on either side; whatever way, however, is taken, a speedy progress to prosperity can only follow an increase of enterprise and intelligent industry.

In inquiring into the causes of the backward state of agriculture, the small amount of accumulated capital, in proportion to the business done, and the want of energy and enterprise in the people, it is obvious that, like rich men's sons, we have had so many advantages bestowed upon us, that our energies have been cramped.—Our forests have been to us like the gold mines to Spain—they brought money so easily, that not knowing the value of it, we let it go as it came.

The gambling nature of the trade in timber operated also to seduce people from the more slow but sure modes of making a living.—The profits of farming—nay, in too many cases, the farms themselves have been sacrificed to the insatiable craving for an easy and quick way of making money which this trade seemed to offer.

From the ease with which the timber growing upon every farm could be converted into money, the population have also acquired a taste for certain descriptions of food, not in themselves more nutritious or agreeable to the taste than the grains and other produce of the country, but which habit has rendered so essential that their use is persisted in, now even when the timber is gone, so that the farmer, from whom we ought to expect not only all our provisions and clothing but articles of export to pay for the few foreign luxuries we require, and cannot produce, are themselves the chief consumers of imports, without furnishing a single export in return.

It may be profitable to us to compare notes with our friends across the lines—they have no advantage over us in soil or climate, and we are all of the same blood. In former times, like us, they attended to lumbering, to the neglect of their farms.

Some thirty years ago they were very much in our circumstances; the lands worn out, no markets, and unable to compete with the produce of the new and fertile western country. The western fever seized them, and an almost general desertion of the farming population took place. We have read accounts of the northern States at that period, which might be applied word for word to our own country at this day. In process of time, numbers of the emigrants returned, in impaired health; having found out that a fertile soil and mild climate (competition and cost of transport rendering money making out of the question) were dearly bought at the price of health. A new stimulus was given to agricultural pursuits, better modes of culture were adopted, improved stock imported, a sound education made accessible to all, and they are now a prosperous and happy people.

Let us compare their present state with ours—perhaps we may profit by taking a leaf out of their book. While they are furnishing a surplus of butter, cheese, beef, and pork as an export to the English markets, we, with equal facilities, do not produce enough for ourselves. While we are grumbling over our long winters, wasting our time in jostling, lounging about taverns or law courts, or what is as bad, cutting logs which will require the best part of the summer to get to market, and in the end run us in debt; their young men and students, taking the advantage of every water-power, and daily inventing new machinery, are making farm boat hats, pails, brooms, rakes, and eggs, which they hand over to us in exchange for our dollars. While we are pampering ourselves on Genesee flour and yankee pork, the very people who furnish us with these articles made themselves in living on corn, rye and buckwheat. While they willingly tax themselves to support a school system which surpasses all that the world has ever seen, and by which every child may obtain the education of a gentleman, we drive out such amiable pittance that no teacher who has strength to be a lab orer will stay with us. While they give all honor and respect to the more ingenious workers of all classes—while their farmers have made in their convention an effort to keep their sons to the leaders who seek to live on the labour of others—we despise the heavy hand and home-spun coat, and those only who are fit for nothing else become farmers. While they have their country and the wise institutions which it has known mainly exertions have founded, and stir up their patriotism and pride by bragging about themselves and all that belongs to them, we, with natural advantages equal to theirs, with institutions such as we are disposed to make them, and which are inferior to theirs only through our own lethargy and stupidity, are content to grovel on year after year, in servile submission to those evils which are the effects of our own spiritless and short-sighted selfishness, without the power to make that vigorous and united effort which alone is required to place us in a position quite equal to theirs, in the meantime, grumbling and disparaging a country, a climate, and a soil, which are far too good for such thankless ingrates.

To conclude, while they, having exercised a rigid and wise economy in their domestic affairs, then as one man to take the same care of their public affairs, to see that no extravagant salaries are paid, and that their public, like their private servants, give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages, we—but we must stop, as we are verging on politics.

In our report of last year, we gave it as our opinion that the low price of feed in our markets might be attributed chiefly to undue competition amongst the producers of that article, caused by the want of green crops for winter feeding. We were agreeably surprised to find in Mr. Macaulay, in his recently published History of England, after describing the state of agriculture in the time of Charles II., in words that might be applied almost exactly to this Province at this day, adduces a similar reason for like circumstances then existing, and further corroborates other of our opinions by stating, that the agricultural prosperity of England, at a more recent period, might be mainly attributed to the introduction of green cropping on an extensive scale.

But we may be required to show where the capital is to come from that is necessary for carrying out this improved mode of farming, and although the subject is a difficult one, we do not shrink from the task.

The Divine truth, "Whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance, but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath," is applicable to temporal as to spiritual things. Conducting the inquiry on this principle, we may ask—Do our farmers make a good use of the capital they have?—Do they take advantage of the light shed by science and increased knowledge on their pursuits?—Do they seek to profit by the experience of others?—Do they add the profits derived from farming to the capital, and invest them in further improvements?—Or do they, on the contrary, regularly loan their profits on mortgage, invest them in more land, build saw-mills, or expend them in fitting out their sons as lawyers or store keepers?—Or to leave generalities and go into particulars—would not the difference in produce arising from a proper rotation of crops, and the present exhausting system, soon increase capital?—Could not each farmer in the country, by the mere exercise of his common sense applied to the matter, at least double the quantity and quality of his manure?—Would not the difference between raising cows of the value of £5 and £10, between a dairy of cows yielding 4 lbs. and 8 lbs. of butter each per week, between beef selling at 1½ and 5d per lb., cheese at 3d. and 6d., butter at 8d. and 1s., oats at 1s. 6d. and 3s.—all such differences, being the result of different management merely, soon leave a surplus of profits which would change the country from a poor into a rich one.

Another mode of obtaining capital, however, is open to us, by means of Banks. Banking capital in this country has hitherto been available only to those engaged in commercial pursuits. Farmers have been rigidly excluded from it, and this chiefly because our Banks were originated for the express purpose of accommodating the mercantile and lumbering interests.

The plan on which they are formed, being a combination of the business of the exchange broker and money-lender, forces them to have their main dealings with those who can furnish them with Bills of Exchange drawn against exports, and causes the accommodation which they can afford to the general interests to be to a limited extent in amount, and temporary and uncertain in duration.

Were our farmers to furnish an export, which they *will* do sooner or later, say of beef, pork, butter, cheese, wool, hemp, or vegetables, the Banks, as now constituted, would, no doubt, be as ready to deal with them as with other producers. We may mention, as an instance of what may be done in this way, that the farmers' wives in the State of Maine export a greater value of poultry and eggs than we do in timber.

But Banks are wanted with a constitution so founded as to enable them to advance capital to farmers without, at least, the immediate necessity of such a return; and what is called the Scotch Banking system precisely meets our case.

This system was founded for the encouragement of agriculture, and has not hitherto extended beyond that kingdom. On this system, productive land, instead of gold and silver deposited, is the value pledged on which the Banks are allowed to issue notes, and money is principally loaned on what are called cash credits—the borrower being allowed to draw to a certain extent, and paying daily interest on the amount at his debit.

But before farmers can obtain loans on this or any other system, they must first generally deserve and obtain the character of being prudent, industrious, frugal, upright, honourable men, willing and prompt to fulfil all engagements at whatever sacrifice; and second, show that they can make a profitable use of capital loaned them.

That there are many farmers who come up to the first condition we are happy to be able to bear testimony; still, from the demoralizing nature of the timber trade, in which so many have been engaged, we are not prepared to say, that the above can as yet be held as the general character of our people. With regard to the second, any one who travels through the country and sees the mere *planing* at farming which generally prevails; the main part of the farms lying in weedy and worn-out hay-fields, and stunted pastures, with little pocket-handkerchief patches of green crop; the scratching of the earth, which serves as an excuse for ploughing; the starved mongrel race of cattle, unfit either to yield milk or take on beef; the manure heaps exhaling their gases to heaven, and the precious liquid draining into the nearest brook—and all this with a listless desponding people, afraid to take hold of work for fear it will not pay, so much accustomed to the high wages and profits of a protected timber trade, that they despise the slow returns and prospective benefits resulting from the cultivation of the soil, worshipping *money* as the one thing needful, as the only thing to be desired, and ignorant of, and, therefore, incapable of appreciating the glorious privilege of being independent, of having enough, and to spare of those things which are ever the reward of frugality and patient industry, and of which money is only the representative.

Any one witnessing such a state of things can have little hesitation in saying, that until an entire change can be brought about, there is already quite enough of capital employed in farming for all the good that is done with it.

That these circumstances are not the effects of any inability in the soil to reward the intelligent husbandman, or any other instrumentable barrier to prosperity, is rendered evident by the fact, that the almost universal answer from every part of the Province, to an inquiry which has been recently made, is, "That farmers who have devoted themselves exclusively to their business have invariably accumulated property, and, with ordinary prudence and industry, have generally become rich."

Our former remarks regarding improved stock perhaps require further explanation. They have been understood as if we wished to introduce *foreign* stock to take the place of native, from, it may have been supposed, our foolish preference for things from abroad, many alleging that *native* cows give as much milk as foreign, thrive better, and are more suited to the country.

Now, be it observed, that we pronounced no opinion as to one breed of cows being better than another; and the reason why we prefer others to the cows of this country is, *that there is no distinct breed here*, they are all mongrels, or derived from crosses between cows brought into the country with the first settlers, and others since introduced from all parts of the world.

As such, although there may occasionally be good milkers amongst them, the progeny cannot be calculated upon, and the more especially on account of the carelessness that prevails regarding what bulls are kept—anything being in the shape of a bull being considered quite good enough. Those making a business of it, and depending on the produce of the dairy for the means of paying a heavy rent, could not afford this *playing at farming*. With them it would be a matter of life or death. Every cow would have to do its duty, and produce so much, or the rent could not be paid.

There are *common* cows in Britain as well as in this country. Particular breeds are thus made. A farmer may have in his dairy of twenty cows, say five, that with the same feed will yield more milk and butter than the others. He is aware that it would pay him better if all his cows were equal to those, and to effect this, he breeds his future stock from them only, taking care that the bull is also from a good milker, it being a rule that "like begets like," and killing off any that may not come up to the mark. By careful breeding in this way, for many generations, have breeds been formed, possessing distinctive qualities, colour, and shape—the produce of which retain the characteristics.

None of these breeds are ever crossed for breeding purposes, nor are they allowed to be mixed with common stock. Some breeds also have been made up on account of their size and fattening propensities.

There are in England three celebrated breeds—the Durham, Devon, and Hereford. In Scotland

but one—the Ayrshire. The Galloway, Angus, and West Highland are not used for the dairy.

Now, if our farmers choose to take the trouble, and are willing to leave the benefit as a legacy to their children, they may make a breed of their own too; the same care and time would produce the same results. But common sense suggests that it will be cheaper to take the benefit of the labour and care of others. He must be a poor farmer, however, who is contented year after year to go on with an inferior race of cows without selection or an attempt at improvement.

One cause of the prejudice against the imported breed in this country is from bulls only being introduced into particular districts. The produce of a cross cannot be calculated on, it may take after either parent, or be worthless.

No correct judgment can be formed of the value of any breed unless it is kept pure; a little care and attention in the beginning is all that is required to effect this: and those only who have seen herds of well-bred and well-fed cattle can understand why such prices should be paid for them.

In Britain and the United States, cattle of the improved breeds are valued at more than double the price of the common kinds, and bulls are often sold at from £20 to £100. Does any one suppose that the rent-paying farmer of Britain can afford to do this to gratify a fancy?

At all the cattle shows in Britain premiums are given only for the above breeds. We observe also that at the last New-York State Show, at Syracuse, no other breeding cattle were admitted to compete than pure-bred Durham, Devon, Hereford, and Ayrshire. Native cattle and grade or crosses were excluded. Our Agricultural Societies may take a hint from this. Some of them this year excluded all but native cattle from competing!! Our neighbours of the United States have no want of national pride; and they rather surpass us in a knowledge of what will pay. We may presume, therefore, that in this they are right and we are wrong.

Those breeds, however, will be no better than our own, unless they are better treated; they will not even do so well with the same care, never having been accustomed, like our hardy race, to stand cold and hunger.

If dairying is meant to pay, cows should be warmly housed from November to May, and only out to drink, fed with turnips and straw or hay in winter. In summer they should have for pasture the best hayfield on the farm, which can be afforded to them if turnips and straw are fed, and the manure saved from the cows being kept in, will raise all the turnips.

With such treatment the improved breeds will show their superiority.

We trust we will be excused for our want of method in putting together these hurried remarks. We are too much engaged in the active business of life to find time to round periods and construct learned sentences; and, unfortunately, many, who ought to take the lead, who have most interest in the improvement of the country, and most spare time at their disposal, stand coldly aloof, and afford us neither their time, money, nor countenance.

We offer no apology for speaking of Provincial agriculture generally, we being only a local society. —In pressing danger, no one can be blamed for calling "fire!" And if ever a country needed the utmost exertions of every one who can aid in rousing her from a state of almost hopeless asphyxia, this is the one.

With our timber nearly exhausted—without another article of export, and following a mode of agriculture that is fast destroying the ability of the soil to produce food—what but poverty and ruin an overtake us!

But we think we can discern symptoms of better things to come. The public mind is becoming alive to the necessity for giving that attention and encouragement to agriculture to which its importance entitles it.

The idea is gaining ground, that probably this may be a farming country after all!

Such being the case, we have full faith in the result, and trust we shall live to see prosperity and happiness, as the reward of intelligent industry, taking the place of our present poverty and despondency. *By order of the Board.*

R. JARDINE, *President.*

DOUGLAS B. STEVENS, *Secretary.*

Saint John, October 25, 1849.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 13, 1849.

The English Mail of the 27th ult. per steam ship *Cambria* in 12 days to Halifax, was received in this City on Saturday morning. The Cambria brought out 88 passengers.

The English squadron, it is stated, has been ordered by Sir S. Canning to the Dardanelles. The French and Austrian fleets were under sail for the same place. A Russian fleet was only four hours sail from the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet was anchored across the Bosphorous to defend the passage. These movements have rather a warlike appearance. It does not seem likely, however, that Russsia in the face of the demonstrations of England, France and Turkey, will proceed to extremity.

The Corporation of London have invited Her Majesty to be present at the opening of the New Coal Exchange, in Billingsgate, to which Her Majesty has acceded.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26,—The general tone of business affairs during the past week has been of a healthier character.

Woollen and Cotton manufactures steady—operatives tolerably well employed.

The estimated sales of Cotton during the week amount to 62,710 bales, and the market closed to-day with a quiet but steady feeling.

The Corn trade throughout the country is very quiet, buyers operating only to meet immediate wants. Holders have not been able to maintain the quotations of last week, and prices have still a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Messrs. A. F. & D. Mackay's circular of the 26th, says, that since the 26th January, 287 vessels, 162,038 tons register, wood-laden, arrived from British North America, viz., 108 from Quebec, 79 from St. John, N.B., and 100 from other ports; in the like time last year, 237 vessels, 142,539 tons, arrived.

Pine Timber.—During the month, St. John Pine has been sold at, for 18½ inches average, 18¾d.; for 19½ inches, at 19½d.; for 18½ inches, 18¾d.; for 19½ inches, 18½d.; and for 18½ inches, 17½d. per foot. Owing to the excessive import, prices have receded nearly 1d. per foot during the month, and sales have been made at considerably reduced rates.

Hardwood.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14d. to 15d. per foot.

Pine and Spruce Planks—The greater portion of the import of this month is in course of yarding on importers' account, the general impression being that the stock of Spruce Deals will be considerably short of the usual quantity at the end of the year. The latest sales of St. John, separate from cargo, £7 10s. per standard for fair quality.

Lathwood is in demand, and separate from cargo, Hemlock is worth £4 per fathom; with the cargo, 20s. to 40s. per fathom.

Railway Sleepers.—The demand extremely limited, and late arrivals have been yarded on account of the importers—the market is completely overrun with them, and no buyers at present.

Spruce Spars.—A supply on hand sufficient for two years, and they are very difficult of sale; 9d. to 12d. per foot is the present price for good black spruce.

There is an immense increase this year in the quantity of timber measured at the Culler's office in Quebec; nearly double that of last year, and rather greater than that of the great year 1847.

This season has been one of the most disastrous on record to the whaling vessels. Intelligence has already been received of the entire destruction of four; and rumour has it that others have shared a like fate. These four are—the Superior, 400 tons burden, belonging to Peterhead; the Lady Jane, 300 tons, Captain Peterson, of Newcastle; the Prince of Wales, 380 tons, of Hull; and a large American ship—the whole crushed to pieces by icebergs. The destruction of the four ships is computed at a loss of nearly £50,000.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.

The present week has been barren of incident. Although certain facts seem to indicate a tendency towards war, the general impression seems to be that peace will not, at present, be interrupted. So far, however, appearances tend to a different inference. The Czar is at least chagrined, if not resolved: he has not yet given audience to the ambassador from the Porte, his military preparations are significant, and he hesitates to avouch any reluctance to try the last resort in questions of diplomatic misunderstanding. It is quite clear that England thinks he is either to be soothed or intimidated, for couriers succeed each other rapidly between St. Petersburgh and London; and there is no doubt that our fleet is on the move in the Mediterranean. Austria is augmenting her army, and accounts from opposite sources confirm the report that, at Vienna, the British ambassador is far more energetic than the representative of France. England alone seems to be in earnest, and has, therefore, excited the anger of Austria and Russia, while France plays the sycophant, and baits between "I would and I would not."

The season favours the labours of the more pacific diplomatists; for, during winter, actual hostilities are almost impossible. Unless the British fleet enters the Dardanelles, it must remain at a distance from the Bosphorus; and a Russian army cannot possibly pass the Balcan mountains between this and March. There is, therefore, ample room for the display of affected dignity, idle threats, and economic cooling, before spring. The chances are, that the peace of Europe is not likely to continue much longer, under any circumstances. The leaven is in the dough, and it will "work."

HAYNAU has been removed from Hungary, and, since his departure, the military butchery has ceased. Railways and steam vessels bring to every place quick news, and the indignation of the civilised world was not long in reaching Vienna, and soon produced its effect. A dead calm prevails over unhappy Hungary; but fourteen millions of men may be stunned, but cannot be destroyed. The Magyars will rise again to reproach and repel Austria.

The courts of Vienna and Berlin have at length agreed to terms respecting the future government of Germany, and the Prussian parliament is discussing the new constitution for their portion of the Teutonic race. The proposed reforms, imperfect as they are, cannot fail to give the nation a taste for self-government; but it is obvious that the German question can be settled only in a German convulsion.—*Journal.*

INDISPOSITION OF HER MAJESTY.—Intelligence has reached us which, we fear, will cause much disappointment in the metropolis. Her Majesty has been two or three days indisposed, and yesterday appearances left no doubt of the disorder being the chicken-pox. Although we are informed that her Majesty is as well as the circumstances will permit, it is evident that it will prevent her Majesty appearing at the opening of the new Coal Exchange on Tuesday next.—*Globe.*

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Saturday last, the 20th, to deliver his credentials. He was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

RUMORED ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.—It is rumored that the Government seriously contemplate abolishing the Board of Ordnance, and that the entire control of this branch of the service will be vested in the commander-in-chief and in two officers, to be called the Comptroller of the Ordnance Store Accounts, and the Comptroller of the Ordnance Cash Accounts.

The crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia of Hungary have been conveyed, it is said, from Widdin to England.

The Board of Health has ordered that certain metropolitan graveyards be covered with lime to the depth of three inches.

Orders to a considerable extent have arrived in England for immediate shipments of lead to St. Petersburgh.

A man and his wife, named Manning, accused lately of the murder of Mr. O'Connor, in Bermondsey, under unprovoked and horrifying circumstances, have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged in Surrey.

Her Majesty's ship Trident has been ordered round to Liverpool, from Plymouth, to receive seamen for the royal navy.

A midshipman and nine sailors belonging to H. M. S. Bellerophon, were drowned, by the capsizing of a boat off Leghorn on the 11th inst.

THE AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES.—A memorial to Lord Palmerston, prepared by Earl Fitzwilliam, on the subject of Austrian atrocities and Hungarian freedom, is now being circulated for signatures amongst the peers and members of the House of Commons of the liberal party. It urges the Foreign Secretary to use every means in his power to put a stop to the barbarities of Haynau, and to restore to Hungary a constitutional system. It has been very numerously signed.

The effective force of the Austrian army is about to be considerably augmented. It is to amount to 450,000 men.

KOSSUTH.—Letters from Malta, by the overland mail, are anxiously expected, as it is believed that they will announce the interesting intelligence that Louis Kossuth is on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, Sultan, from Constantinople, bound for Southampton. Arrangements are making in the latter town to give the illustrious Magyar a suitable reception. The Sultan is expected at Southampton about the 6th proximo.

THE CLAIRVOYANTE AND SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—"Emma," the mesmeric subject at Bolton, has been making further revelations about Sir John Franklin. Whilst in the mesmeric sleep, her attention was directed to the polar regions. She stated that she found Sir John in a house made of three blocks of ice, about nine yards from the ships; that Sir John had been a great way over the country, but had returned to his ships; that he had seen the natives, but not Sir James Ross; and that there were two ships on their way home which would bring good news. She said she had some refreshment with Sir John Franklin, who had his provisions in thick tin boxes. He had also some hard meat in a big tub. Sir John, she said, would be out of the ice in less than nine months. She declared that there was no north-west passage. The *Manchester Guardian* says—"The statements of the girl having excited great interest all over the country. It has excited attention at the Admiralty; and the matter is said to have been enquired after in high quarters."

THE VACANT SEE OF LLANDAFF: A WELSH BISHOP.—The Welshmen who take a deep interest in the welfare of the Established Church in the Principality are taking active steps to induce Lord John Russell to recommend to her Majesty the elevation of some pious and patriotic Welsh clergyman to the vacant see of Llandaff. Two meetings have been held in London on the subject, and a deputation was to wait upon the Premier yesterday. This will be useless, however, if, as reported elsewhere, the appointment has been already filled up.

STEAMERS.—The whole commerce of the world, and its warlike character, will change materially under the improvement of steam. There were on the first of January last, no fewer than 1,113 steamers belonging to the various ports of the British Islands, with an aggregate tonnage of 150,541 tons; and of these 35 were of frigate measurement and dimensions, 61 others ranged 600 tons to 1000, while a total of 173 are represented as capable of "carrying pivot guns such as are used in Her Majesty's ships." In the event of war, the heavy ships of England will be laid aside, and all the steamers capable of carrying guns will be substituted. Privateers will not be required, and fast sailing vessels are of little use against the certainty of steam navigation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received South African papers to the 29th August. The Neptune convict-ship had not arrived; but the organization for a determined passive resistance to the introduction of the transports, was complete.

We understand that an intimation has been given by Lord Grey to parties interested in emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, that the plan of sending convicts to that colony has been withdrawn.—*Times*

OPENING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY TO CORK.—This railway was formally opened on Thursday week, by the Lord-Lieutenant, who, accompanied by the Earl of Belfast, his private secretary, Corry Connellan, Esq., his aides de camp, Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, &c., left the terminus at King's-bridge, at half-past nine, in a special train. Amongst the company were the lord mayor, the Duke of Leinster, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Monteagle, Lord Hawarden, Sir W. Somerville, Sir J. Macneil, &c., &c. On their arrival at Cork, a grand banquet was prepared, but owing to the directors not having made arrangements for the admission of the gentlemen of the press, the speeches were not reported. After the banquet, the Earl of Clarendon knighted the chairman of the company, now Sir Edward M'Donnel, the great paper manufacturer. His Excellency then inspected the new building for the Queen's College, and in the evening returned to Dublin. This railway has been completed in five years. A Cork paper, speaking of the contractor, says:—"A word or two as to the contractor, Mr. Dargan. We are not here going to say, what is true, that he is one of the best and kindest-hearted men living; we shall only speak of him as a contractor,—as one who, undertaking to do, does. In all his undertakings he is as true as the sun, true to the letter and spirit of his promise, true to his time to a single day. Witness the performance of the promise in the present instance: the line was to be opened on a certain day, and it was opened. This is the very morality of public pledges, and enough to restore the confidence which has been so rudely shaken by a thousand and one failures and false hoods from time immemorial."

CONCILIATION HALL.—The Repeal Association held its weekly meeting on Monday, the hall being nearly quite deserted; but the funds collected amounted to some £30. This amount included a subscription from Dean Burke, of Westport, and another from the Roman Catholic clergy of the deanery of Tuam. An address to the Queen was voted, calling on her Majesty to convoke parliament immediately, that the legislature might enact some measure for the relief of the country.

Great efforts are made to incense the Irish magistrates against the government for the dismissal of Lord Roden. They are called upon to "demonstrate" that they will not submit to a dictation which dare not be attempted in England.

Lord Roden has dissuaded several magistrates from resigning their commissions, and will not countenance expressions of personal sympathy carried to such lengths.

Mr. Sergeant Murphy has withdrawn from the contest in Cork. Mr. M'Carthy is certain to be returned.

On the 13th of next month the Young Irelanders are to hold a national conference in Dublin. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake has given in his adhesion.

THE POLITICAL CONVICTS—PARDON OF MR. JOHN MITCHEL.—The *Limerick Chronicle* has the following announcement:—"The friends and family of John Mitchel have, we are informed, received notification from the English Government to the effect that they (the Government) having taken into consideration the condition of John Mitchel's health, have granted him free leave and liberty to go wheresoever he may please, subject to no restraint, with the exception that he shall not return to, or settle in, any portion or Colony of the United Kingdom. His wife and family still remain in this country."

It has been determined to establish a botanical department, an agricultural school, and model farm for Munster, in connection with the Queen's College in Cork, a sum of £5000 having been allocated by the Lord-Lieutenant for this most invaluable project.

WINTER EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration flows on steadily, and a winter voyage across the Atlantic has no terrors for the myriads still seeking a home and the means of existence in America. On the contrary, the emigrants are now much more numerous than during the spring or summer months. All who can provide the means of transport, either by bargains with their landlords for the surrender of land or by making away with the crops, or by converting the remnant of their property into cash, are leaving the country. In some instances, also, boards of guardians are availing themselves of the emigration clauses of the last Poor Relief Amendment Act, to send off able-bodied paupers.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 8th inst. publishes a letter from Athens of the 28th ult., announcing the arrival at Patras of 800 Venetian refugees. Several Hungarian exiles, among whom were four members of the Hungarian diet, had arrived at Athens, in the last Constantinople steamer. Princess Belgiosa had also sought refuge at Athens.

The *Evenement* states that dispatches have been addressed by the French government to General Aupick, at Constantinople, instructing him to act in conjunction with the British ambassador.

There are rumours of an approaching change of ministry in France, the President being, it is said, determined to surround himself by his friends.

The Paris *La Presse*, which accomplished more for the election of Louis Napoleon than any other journal, now sets up the Prince de Joinville as its candidate at the next election.

It is said that M. de Lamartine intends to retire to the East, and that the Sultan has given to him an immense tract of country, situated within a few hour's journey of Smyrna, and forming part of the domains of the Crown.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—It is said that accounts have been received from Vienna, which state that Lord Ponsonby has assumed a very firm attitude with regard to the extradition question, while M. de Beaumont has by no means exhibited a similar boldness.

It is said that Count Sturmer has been recalled from Constantinople. Her Majesty's messenger, Captain Viger, passed through Vienna on the 15th inst., from London, on his way to Trieste and Corfu. He was the bearer of despatches for Admiral Sir William Parker. It is hardly doubtful that these despatches contained instructions for the gallant admiral to sail instantly with the fleet for the Dardanelles. Another messenger, Colonel Townley, passed through Vienna on the 17th, on his way to Constantinople, with despatches for Sir Stratford Canning.

Accounts from Semlin, of the 11th instant state, that General Houslab arrived there on the 11th inst., and immediately set off for Widdin. It is asserted that he is gone to Turkey peremptorily to demand the delivery of the Magyar chiefs. Other accounts state that he was the bearer of an amnesty.

General Francis Lichtenstein has been appointed civil and military commander of Hungary, during General Haynau's absence from that country.

Haynau is in the "dumps." The Emperor, it is said, refused to accept the resignation, especially because it was known that Baron Haynau was moved to this step by his disgust at having some of his measures contravened, and others mitigated, by the Austrian cabinet. Baron Haynau, it appears, complains that his authority had been disregarded by those who presumed to execute Count Batthyany by shooting that nobleman, it being Baron Haynau's express command that the count should die by the hands of the common hangman.

Haynau has retired in high dudgeon to Gratz, because the Red Emperor, terrified at the cry of execration with which Europe echoed against the murderers of the Hungarian patriots, despatched Count Grunne to Pesth to put a stop to these judicial assassinations.

It was rumoured in Prague that General Schlick, who arrived there on Oct. 16, would be appointed Civil and Military Governor of Hungary.

The *Breslau Gazette* states that Count Leiningen Westerburg, father of Count Leiningen, who was recently executed at Arad, has died of grief. His age was eighty.

A nephew of Count Batthyany has been incorporated as a hussar in a squadron which forms the garrison at Trippen, in Silesia. Many other noble Magyars are in the same regiment.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that uneasiness was beginning to be felt in that city. The warlike preparations known to be making were considerable; and the Russian fleet at Sebastopol was under orders to be ready at four days' notice for sea. There were abundance of steam tugs ready, in case of their services being required.

The apprehensions of a war upon the Turkish question diminishes; the attitude assumed by England, in conjunction with France, will doubtless result in favor of the manly and noble stand taken by the Sultan in defence of the Hungarian refugees. The very delicate position of Austria naturally causes her to tremble at the prospect of a general war, and, notwitstanding her recent bloody atrocities in Hungary, she will rather use her influence for the escape of Kossuth and his brave companions, for the sake of peace, than back up the demands of Russia at the hazard of another revolution.

The arrests in Naples continued to take place on the 14th instant. Even the ministers disapprove of the violent conduct of the King of Naples. Fortunato and Dorso have, it is said, remonstrated, and Zucchi has resigned.

The treaty of marriage between the Prince Royal of Sweden and the Princess Wilhelmina Maria, daughter of Prince Frederic of the Low Countries, has just been signed. The union was expected to take place at the Hague towards the end of January. The Prince Royal of Sweden was born May 3, 1826, the Princess, his betrothed, April 8, 1824.

FALL OF NARVAEZ.—On the 18th, the Queen of Spain dismissed the Narvaez ministry, and, it is said, laughed heartily when Narvaez blustered. A new ministry was formed, but on the 21st Narvaez was restored! The reaction, however, was but short-lived, for on the evening of the 24th a telegraphic dispatch reached Paris, dated Madrid, the 23rd, announcing the definitive fall of the old administration, and the entrance on its duties of the Clonard ministry. An intrigue is said to be on foot for dethroning the Queen, and placing the Montpensiers on the throne. Narvaez opposed this arrangement.

The Telegraph line is now completed between this City and Halifax, and communications were sent through for the first time on Friday last. We learn that the English news is to be obtained by telegraph for the News Room in this City, which establishment is hereafter to be under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Robertson.

MACKEREL.—The Halifax Novascotian says that thirty or forty thousand barrels of No. 1 bloaters, caught this month, would be worth all the money that will be coined from California gold during the ensuing year—No. 1 Mackerel being now worth $12 per barrel in the American market. Success to the Fisheries!

The New York Herald says—We understand that the favorite British steamship Sarah Sands, under command of the popular Captain Thompson, has been chartered for a term of years, to run on the Pacific, in connection with J. Howard and Son's line of steamers to Chagres. The Sarah Sands will leave this port for San Francisco on the 10th of December next.

At St. John's, N.F., on the 20th ult., His Excellency the Governor attended an Agricultural Prize Exhibition, and distributed £98 10s. in premiums to the successful competitors, with a silver cup to Mr. L. O'Brien, and £1 10s. to a fisherman.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

Our readers will remember that five or six months ago, an advertisement appeared in our paper from a Lady, unknown to us, offering a Prize of Twenty Dollars for the best Essay on "The present demoralized state of many of our otherwise respectable Young Men." It gives us much pleasure to perceive that four individuals had been incited to write upon the subject, and that the successful Essay is the production of Mr. H. W. FRITH, of this City. This Essay, which has been kindly put into our hands by the Adjudicators, will appear in our next. In the meantime we publish, with much satisfaction, the adjudication, which is as follows:—

We, the Subscribers, have received and perused four Essays, which have been sent for our adjudication, on the subject of the demoralization which exists among some of the otherwise respectable Young Men of St. John, and of the best means of providing a remedy for this deplorable evil.—And we do adjudge the premium of Five Pounds, which was offered for the best Essay on that subject, to Mr. HENRY W. FRITH, the writer of the Essay inscribed with the motto "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

Without holding ourselves responsible for every sentiment that an Essay which has obtained the preference under such circumstances may contain, we have great pleasure in expressing our unanimous conviction that the one selected in the present instance, is highly creditable to the Gentleman who has written it, and have no hesitation in recommending its publication.

J. W. D. GRAY,
R. PARKER,
JAMES PATERSON.

St. John, 6th Nov. 1849.

SEARS' NEW PICTORIAL DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—We have received a specimen number of this cheap and interesting monthly publication for 1850. The many popular works published by Mr. Sears has made his name extensively known throughout all parts of the United States, and the great amount of valuable information and useful knowledge which he has disseminated in an attractive form is unequalled we believe by any other publisher in that country. His labours, which are unceasing, should receive, as they well merit, an extensive patronage.

The steam ship *Europa*, 34 hours from Boston, arrived at Halifax on Friday, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool. She had 81 passengers from Boston.

The steam-ship Washington, 17 days from Southampton, arrived at New York on Tuesday last.

NEW-BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.—A General Meeting of the Members of this Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening last. The Hon. Charles Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, the Delegates appointed to proceed to the Meeting of the British American League at Montreal, addressed the Meeting at some length, explaining their views of the state of public feeling in Canada. Both gentlemen declared it to be the general opinion, that unless Great Britain introduces very important changes in her system of Colonial Government, and in her present commercial policy, it will be impossible for her to retain the British American Provinces as her dependencies. The Delegates submitted their Report, with the minutes of the Meeting at Montreal.

Mr. S. L. Tilley, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed at the last Meeting, submitted a Report, which was received and ordered to be printed—to be taken into consideration at the next General Meeting.—*Courier.*

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.—The Free Church College was opened on Thursday last, with an admirable Address from the Rev. Mr. King, in Chalmers' Church. The College goes into operation with 18 students on the books of the Institution.—*Novascotian.*

Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, passed through the city last week for Washington, the Kentucky Mammoth Cave, New Orleans and Havana. She has travelled in Turkey, Asia, Africa and Europe. She has a daughter accompanying her, for whom Queen Victoria stood god-mother.—*Boston Bee.*

The Governors of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and North Carolina, have appointed Thursday 29th November for the annual Thanksgiving in those States.

THE DUTCH COLONY IN MICHIGAN.—The founder of this colony is Dominie Van Royaltie, a man of great energy and determination.—The colonists follow the nomenclature of the country they left, reproducing the designations of places most familiar to them. Their city is Holland, and in village and environ there is Groningen, Zealand, Dreuthe, Friesland, Overyessel, Gratschaap. In all 630 houses. The whole population is over three thousand. There are three thousand acres cut and in progress of clearing. Great attention is given to education. The schools are Dutch and English. The teachers *must* not only impart the knowledge of the elementary branches, but also of the Heidelburg catechism.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED BY TELEGRAPH.—A package of $2,500 put into the Post-office by the Bank of Troy, Ohio, for Louisville, having failed, and information of the disappointment having been communicated, suspicion rested upon a young man named Fahrman, a clerk in the port-office, who had left Troy for Columbus. Through a telegraphic dispatch he was arrested, and £2,400 of the money found on him.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

The annual Cattle Show and Ploughing Match for this County took place at Sackville, on the 20th October last. The Members of the Westmorland Agricultural and Emigrant Society met at 9 o'clock on the morning of that day, which, fortunately proved very fine.

Judges were appointed to examine the different subjects for competition. It was satisfactory to find that more than the usual number of persons offered themselves to compete in Ploughing; much interest was excited in the performance of the work, and it is obvious that considerable improvement has taken place in this important branch of industry.

An additional number of competitors appeared to contend for the premiums offered for the best Butter, and the Judges found the same difficulties occur that had been formerly experienced in selecting the best, when all the samples were of so excellent quality.

The exhibition of Stock for prizes was very numerous, but was not considered superior, if equal, to that shown last year, in consequence, it is supposed, of the state of the pastures during the late dry season. Some excellent specimens were, however, exhibited; and, among the rest, a remarkably fine Heifer of the short horn breed, belonging to Mr. Martin Trueman, which had produced a calf at the age of sixteen months.

An unusual quantity of Homespun Cloth was offered for competition—the highest prize for any article of this description was awarded to Mrs. Joseph Chapman, for a beautiful piece of Plaid Woollen Cloth, the quality of which was such as to induce a belief that this Province is capable of affording Cloth of a quality sufficient to please the nicest taste.

From the interest manifested in the proceedings of the day, it is satisfactory to observe that the Farmers, although suffering severely from the general depression of the business of the Province, and the want of remunerating prices for their produce, seem desirous of availing themselves of every means of improvement, to enable them to contend with their present difficulties.

The Society's premiums were awarded by the Judges to the undermentioned persons:

Best pair Working Oxen,	Edwd. Anderson,	£1 10 0
2d do. do. do.	Thos. Bowser, jr.,	1 0 0
Best Milch Cow,	W. H. Botsford, Esq.,	1 0 0
2d do. do.	John Morice, Esq.,	0 15 0
3d do. do.	J. F. Allison,	0 10 0
Best pair 3 yr. old Steers,	N. Lawrence,	1 0 0
2d do. do. do.	P. Etter,	0 10 0
Best 2 yr. old Bull,	W. H. Botsford, Esq.,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	R. Watson,	0 10 0
Best 2 yr. old Heifer,	Wm. Hewston,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	N. Lawrence,	0 10 0
Best yearling Bull,	Geo. Oulton, Esq.,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	R. S. Bowser,	0 10 0
Best yearling Heifer,	Martin Trueman,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	N. Lawrence,	0 10 0
Best Heifer Calf,	N. Lawrence,	0 15 0
2d do. do.	Wm. Thompson,	0 10 0
Best Ram,	Jas. Anderson, Esq.,	0 10 0
Best Ewe,	Jas. Anderson, Esq.,	0 10 0
Best Ram Lamb,	Geo. Oulton, Esq.,	0 10 0
2d do. do.	Edward Bowser,	0 5 0
Best Ewe Lamb,	Jas. Anderson, Esq.,	0 10 0
2d do. do.	Thos. Wheaton,	0 5 0
1st quality Butter,	W. P. Wells,	1 10 0
2d do. do.	Ralph Siddall,	1 5 0
3d do. do.	Edward Anderson,	1 0 0
4th do. do.	Robert Trenholm,	0 15 0
5th do. do.	Ebenezer Bowser,	0 12 6
6th do. do.	Samuel F. Wells,	0 10 0
7th do. do.	Thomas Carter,	0 7 6
Best pair fat Oxen,	Ralph Siddall,	2 0 0
2d do. do.	Wm. Hewston,	1 10 0
Best Ploughman,	Jas. Anderson, jr.,	2 0 0
2d do.	John R. Richardson,	1 10 0
3d do.	Moncton Bulmer,	1 5 0
4th do.	Howard Wheaton,	1 0 0
5th do.	Joseph Sears, jr.,	0 15 0
Best Ploughman, (open to all,)	Nelson Bulmer,	2 0 0
1st qlty. 10 yds. Homespun	Jos. Chapman, Esq.,	1 0 0
2d do. do. do.	Martin Trueman,	0 15 0
3d do. do. do.	Jos. Chapman, Esq.,	0 12 6
4th do. do. do.	Silas Copp,	0 10 0
5th do. do. do.	Charles Bowser,	0 7 6
Best qlty. Wheat, 1 bush. 62½ lbs.	Cyrus Oulton,	1 0 0
2d do. do. 61½ lbs.,	Samuel F. Wells,	0 15 0
Best do. Barley, 56lbs.	Robert Trueman,	0 15 0
Best do. Oats, 34lbs.	Edward Bowser,	0 15 0
2d do. do. 34lbs.	W. Fawcett, Esq.,	0 7 6

[Communicated.

[From the Fredericton Head Quarters.]

It is with pleasure that we publish the following Address to Judge Botsford, with his Reply, which were delivered on Monday morning, at the Law Library, in the presence of a large number of our most respectable Citizens. Respect to such a man is due wherever he is known. If the just and generous feelings of our people had found Representatives in the House of Assembly, some allusions in this Address, truly discreditable to this country, would not have occurred:—

To the Honorable WILLIAM BOTSFORD, late one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New-Brunswick.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city of Fredericton, avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by your presence among us, to express the feelings with which your high and honorable character is regarded in this community.

Congratulatory addresses to the present possessors of office and power, might be attributed to questionable motives; but your retirement from public life will have absolved us from all such suspicion. The conviction that respect and honor are due to moral excellence, could alone have induced the avowal of our veneration for yourself.

When Sir, other sentiments and principles of action prevailed in the dependencies of the great Country, for love and duty to which the loyal and devoted band with which you came to this Province sacrificed so much, it could not have arisen as matter of humiliation to those who honoured such a character as yours, that the consciousness of having done his duty in the various and responsible stations to which he had been called throughout a long life, should be the patriot's sole reward.

While, however, it has been thought fit, by those with whom now rests the remuneration or neglect of public merits, to disavow the claims of one of the most deserving servants of the Crown, we may be allowed to acknowledge our responsibility to manifest respect and gratitude for those whose talents, energies, and lives have been spent in promoting the good of our common Country.

The son of a Loyalist—the zealous promoter in early life of all that by well-directed effort could advance a young and feeble Colony—the respected member of an honorable profession—long the Speaker of our Provincial Assembly, as also a valued member of our Legislative Council—a Judge, upright and merciful, and ever as a Christian the friend of humanity. You, Sir, now receive the sincere acknowledgment of our just regard and admiration.

For yourself and family we hope many and happy years of life in a Country of which you must be ever remembered as one of the best and earliest friends.

[REPLY.]

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to return you my most cordial thanks for this expression of your kind wishes towards me.

The assurance that in my retirement I carried with me the esteem and regards of those among whom I have passed many years of public life, is most grateful to my feelings.

I will not dissemble that owing to some circumstances I have been led to distrust the acts of my public life, that they were not such as to have entitled me to the approbation of my Sovereign, or the approval of my fellow-subjects in this Province.

Under this impression, I need not to assure you, Gentlemen, that your favorable opinion of my conduct in the execution of the various duties attached to the several Offices I have had the honor to hold, is more to be prized than any pecuniary reward.

Next to the faithful performance of my official duties, was my devotion to the prosperity and welfare of this, my adopted country.

I have seen, with much gratification, the population of your City, rise from a few hundreds to thousands.

It has always been my opinion, that, situated on the bank of your noble river—at the head of ship navigation—and surrounded by a most fertile country, Fredericton would rise into importance.

That it may become, as I have no doubt it will, one of the great and flourishing Cities of British America, you have, Gentlemen, my most fervent wishes. I thank you for your kind wishes for my happiness and that of my family, and be assured that they will ever be gratefully remembered by them and by myself.

WILLIAM BOTSFORD.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The Government has been taking very active steps to repress, if possible, the Annexation movement. Messrs. Rose and Johnson, barristers of this city, who hold the honorary degree of Queen's Counsel, have been asked by the Provincial Secretary whether the names to the Annexation Address are theirs. If the reply is in the affirmative, of which there is no doubt, they will be dismissed. The Government has also desired all Colonels of Militia to report to the Adjutant General all officers who have signed it, and they will be dismissed also. With some people this conduct would be of no use whatever; it would only do harm, but with others (and there are plenty of them in Canada) it will be very effectual, and I have no doubt, on the whole, it will have a tendency to stop the movement. There is no doubt of the justice, whatever may be said of the expediency, of the course the Government has taken.

These persons cannot expect to hold offices of trust under Government, and at the same time do all they can to subvert its authority. If these magistrates or officers of militia were called upon, for instance, to put down a riot, not to speak of a rising, what would probably be their course? By-the-by, Holmes, the Annexationist member for Montreal, is a colonel of militia, and will be obliged to return himself at the head of the list. The Quebecers appear to be somewhat frightened; about thirty gentlemen having stated that they did not sign the requisition for the meeting, although their names were in it, and Dr. Bardy, the chairman of the meeting, says he will now confine himself to his professional duties.

The British American League has just held its second meeting in Toronto, the City Hall having been granted for its use. The Telegraphic dispatches say that it was resolved to petition the Queen for a return of protection, and that it was supposed that resolutions would be carried in favor of an Elective Legislative Council.

The correspondence between the Government and Mr. Gowan, relative to his dismissal from the magistracy, has just been published. The charges against him were that he circulated hand-bills calling upon the people to assemble to burn the Governor in effigy, and that he headed the procession formed for that purpose. Mr. Gowan does not deny the charges, but denies that he was guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Governor has been feasted in Toronto by the Professors of King's College, of which institution he is Chancellor. He was present in convocation in that capacity. He has been making a great many speeches, and makes himself generally agreeable, and no doubt will be most popular among the liege of Toronto.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—The League met to-day at the City Hall. There were 74 present. Notices of motions were made by Messrs. Gamble and Gowan, both of which amounted to about the same thing, though the last was rather the strongest. The substance of it was to the effect that past misfortunes, caused by lost protection, must be restored, or else reciprocity or a new political existence, and that a deputation be appointed to present the last appeal to the Throne.

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.—Considerable preparations are making for a grand annexation meeting to be held in this city on the 8th instant.

[FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.]

Great Wire Suspension Bridge at Wheeling, Vir.—The wire suspension bridge which spans the Ohio at Wheeling is one of the greatest works of modern times. The bridge consists of a single span, one thousand and ten feet in length. The suspension bridge at Freiburg, the admiration and wonder of Europe, is only nine hundred and five feet in length. The height of the Wheeling bridge, above low water mark, is 97 feet; height of the western tower of the bridge, built of cut stone, 153 feet; of the eastern tower, 170 feet; width of the track, 17 feet, with side walks 3½ feet each, and, in all, 24 feet. There are twelve cables in the bridge, 1,380 feet in length, and weighing 240 tons. In ten cables, there are 550 wires in each, and in the remaining two 260 wires, making, in all, 5,760

A great foot-race came off at Buffalo on Wednesday last, for a purse of £1,000, between two whites and eighteen Indians. One of the Indians, named CANADA, won the race, making his ten miles in fifty-five minutes and forty-five seconds. JACKSON, "the American Deer," coming in some six rods behind him. This is said to be the best time on record.

A CALIFORNIA HOUSE.—We noticed, during the week, at the shop of Mr. Edwards, in Herbert street, a small house which he has been preparing for shipment to California. It is really quite a curiosity. We did not take the dimensions, but should estimate them at about twenty by twenty four feet. The peculiarity of it consists in the fact that all its parts are capable of easy and quick separation and union. It may be taken apart in *sections*, somewhat as the window shutters of our stores are used, each section fitting accurately into its neighbor. When apart it may be so stowed as to take up a very small bulk, and it may be put up in an hour. It is so tight that during our last NE. storm, the inside of it remained perfectly dry. Mr. Edwards has already made several, and has orders for several others. The whole cost is only about $125.—*Salem Observer.*

A young lady of Boston has accepted an offer of $400 per month to act as book-keeper in a mercantile house in San Francisco.

The ship *Leopard*, which is about to sail from Boston for San Francisco, takes out several entire families, and a party of single ladies, who are bound for the gold regions.

A number of gentlemen of Rochester have formed a company for the purpose of erecting at San Francisco a hotel, which shall greatly surpass in size and elegance all other establishments of the kind in that place. They design to have the edifice ready to be shipped early in November. It is to accommodate 200 inmates.

It is estimated that 40,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped from this country to California. At a profit of $50 a thousand, this amount would yield an aggregate profit of $2,000,000. We notice in the *Pacific News* an advertisement of Riga lumber from the Baltic.

(From the London Times.)

Our age is steadily advancing towards good in much; but in one thing it shamefully goes astray. In its humanity, it is grand—in its lust of gold, most pitiful, most mean. With us the great social sin is poverty—the great incentive to crime the possession of wealth. Not for passion, not in madness, have any of the late murders been committed. Simply, in some cases, to gain a few, a very few, extra pounds, have we seen murderer after murderer lift his guilty hand. Each crime is more revolting than its predecessor—each revelation more degrading to human nature than the last. It was a relief to know in Annette Myer another motive than avarice—sick and sated as the world is with seeing life for ever balanced against money and found wanting, though the scales be filled with only penny pieces.

As a stimulus to this modern vice, the discovery of California threatens to be disastrous to the higher morality of society; and it is with much the same sorrow as we feel in reading the statistics of pestilence, that we hear of tens of thousands flocking out to dig for gold rather than gain their bread in manlier and nobler ways. For there is much to be done yet in the world. There are vast regions of untrodden waste which with industry could be made fruitful fields; and *this* conquest of man over nature, instead of perplexing the world with fears for the "currency" and mis-givings about the "depreciation of the circulating medium," would give food to the finishing and labor to the unemployed. When such extravagant prices are given for the most ordinary necessaries at San Francisco, we cannot but think how much better it would have been if all the money that has been *taken out* to California to amass more had been applied to useful purposes at home. As it is, we see but little promise of general advantage in this Californian fascination; and we only hope that men may bring more wisdom thence than they carry thither, and that others may learn from their experience that gold is not the one Good Thing.

INDIA COTTON CULTIVATION.—It will be seen by the following article from the London *Morning Chronicle*, that the efforts which have been put forth during the last few years to make *India* a cotton-growing country that might rival the United States, have entirely failed:—

We regret to notice the failure and abandonment of the experiments in cotton cultivation that have been carried on, under Dr. Wight's superintendence, at Madras. This enterprise, which had for its object the production of an article less palpably inferior to the cotton of America than the present badly-picked and indifferent Indian commodity, was zealously, and even lavishly, supported by the local government; but the late failure of a similar experiment in Bengal, after an outlay of about £100,000, had already given fair warning of the probable issue of Dr. Wight's efforts in the sister presidency. Considered as a scientific attempt to improve the cultivation and the mode of cleansing heretofore practised in India, it was undoubtedly interesting and may possibly have already exercised a beneficial influence. But if it was prompted by any hope of restoring cotton to the place it once held in the export trade of India, we are sorry to say that no project could well have been more chimerical. The changes effected in the Indian export trade within the last half century, are far too significant to admit of a doubt on that head. Fifty years ago, India shipped to this country cotton goods to the value of three millions sterling—in fact, it paid its tribute in cotton. At the present time, the process is exactly reversed, and India imports British manufactures of American cotton to the same amount. The causes which have conspired to produce this result were irresistible. In the first place, the inventions of Hargreave and Arkwright soon rendered it far cheaper for the Indian consumer to purchase British fabrics than to weave them himself. In the next place, the capital and mechanical skill which, since the introduction of Whitney's saw gin, in 1793, have been brought to bear by the Americans on the cleansing of the pods, have given their product an excellence which the Indian planter cannot approach. The result has been a depression of the one trade, and an extension of the other, so prodigious that, in the words of Mr. M'Culloch, "there is nothing in the history of industry to compare with it, unless it be the growth of the manufacture in this country."—In 1790, America did not export a single pound. In 1834, she exported as much as all the rest of the world put together. And in 1846, out of 467,856,274lbs. imported into this country, 410,949,993lbs. came from the United States, while only 34,546,143 lbs. were supplied by the East Indies and Ceylon.

Already, opium, indigo, and in a minor degree, sugar, have almost entirely taken the place of cotton among the exports of India. While there is a yearly export of the first of these products to the value of three millions, of the second to upwards of two millions, and of the third to nearly a million and a half, the total value of the cotton exported in 1845, from the three presidencies, does not amount to £60,000. And now the failure of the experiments made by the Governments of Bengal and Madras, with every appliance of skill and capital to ensure success, will at any rate render it extremely dubious whether cotton be fated to resume its rank among the great staples of India.

From the Montreal Transcript, July 22, 1848.

We think it but due to Dr. Wistar that we should add our testimony to numerous others as to the extraordinary merits of his medicine in certain cures, particularly where the patient has complained of pain in the side, or in cases of an asthmatical character.

We are personally acquainted with many persons who have experienced immense relief from the use of this medicine, when laboring under the diseases above mentioned; and as in the changeable climate of Canada these diseases are more than usually common, any medicine calculate to counteract them must be of value.

We are aware that it has a large and still increasing sale, and has been very generally and beneficially used since its introduction into Canada three years ago—and the very fact of its having stood the test of three years' experience is proof of its value.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines unless the benefits conferred by them have come under our own observation; but in the present instance we can recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY, as a medicine worthy of the confidence of the public in diseases of the Chest and Side, and in many cases in this city severe Coughs have yielded to its influence.

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

MARRIED.

At Woody-bank Cottage, Wallace, N. S., on the 9th instant, by the Rev. R. Avery, Rector of St. George's, William B. Oxley, Esquire, to Miss Ann Elizabeth; and, Amos Botsford Chandler, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Miss Mary; daughters of Joseph N. B. Kerr, Esquire.

On Monday evening the 5th inst., in the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. Richard Knight, Chairman of the New-Brunswick District, the Rev. William McCarty, Wesleyan Missionary, of Halifax District, to Miss Susan Mary Henrigar, of this City.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Abraham Johnston, to Miss Jane Jackson, both of this City.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. John Richards, to Miss Charlotte McGuire, both of this City.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. A. McDonald, James Breen, to Mary Ann Johnston, both of Carleton, St. John.

On the 30th ult., at Shediac, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, R. D., Mr. Thomas Welling, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cusack, of that Parish.

At Moncton, on the 30th of October, by the Rev. D. Crandal, Mr. Henry Cook, to Miss Sarah Rankin, both of Moncton.

DIED.

On Sunday evening, 4th inst., after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Ann Stewart, aged 30 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

On Wednesday morning, after a painful illness of three months, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Margaret, wife of the late Mr. John Warn, of Devonshire, (England,) in the 63rd year of her age.

At Moncton, October 25th, in the 39th year of his age, Mr. Charles Harris. Mr. H. was an industrious, kind, and affectionate husband and father, and was blessed in his last moments with the presence of his God.—*Com.*

At Fredericton, on Wednesday morning last, of consumption, Phœbe Elizabeth, aged 35 years, wife of Mr. Mark Rathbun, and daughter of the late Henry Knowles, Esq., of Falmouth, Nova Scotia.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Hallowell, 4—Master, ballast.

Steamer S. B. Wheeler, Pine, Eastport—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers.

Thursday—Ship Ellingham, Hughes, New-York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., flour.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Monday—Barque Amelia, Holder, Alexandria, 11—Master, flour and bread.

Steamer S. B. Wheeler, Pine, Eastport—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers.

CLEARED.

November 7th—Barque Mountaineer, Carey, Penzance, timber and deals—T. E. Millidge; Frederick, Fink, Rio Janeiro, deals, scantling, boards, &c.—Charles McLauchlan; schr. Hero, Eaton, Boston, boards and shingles—Geo. Eaton.

9th—Brig Grace, Hodgson, Carlisle, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

9th—Ship Miramichi, Main, Glasgow, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; brig Princess Victoria, McGawne, Ayr, timber and deals—John Robertson.

10th—Ship Kingston, Scott, London, deals and palings—Joseph Fairweather; brig Integrity, Stephenson, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; Victoria, Whipple, New York, deals, &c.—Gilbert Bent; brigt. Echo, Holder, New York, salt and lumber—J. V. Troop.

12th—Barque Douglas, Brown, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; brig Raven, Scott, London, deals—Allison & Spurr.

13th—Ship Kitty Cordes, Wright, Liverpool, deals—W. & R. Wright.

A Brigantine capsized, about a mile below Digby Gut, was seen by one of the small craft arrived here yesterday. She had a grey horse on board, and was loaded with lumber and spruce shingles; had several passengers, who were saved. The schooner Crown was alongside assisting. Our informant could not remember her name or where she was from.—*Cour.*

Captain Pine, of the steamer S. B. Wheeler, reports that schr. Boston, Tremble, from Calais, for Baltimore, with lumber, went ashore in West Quoddy Bay, during a gale on the night of the 9th inst.; had her keel torn off, and filled with water. She was subsequently got off, and towed into Eastport by the S. B. Wheeler.

Arrived at Boston, Nov. 1st, schr. Alabama, Wall, St. John; 4th, Emily, Wood, do.—At New York, 2d, schr. Albert, Hilton, do.; 7th, brigt. Juverna, Reed, do.; 8th schr. London, Tinin, do.—At Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Oct. 17th, ship William Ward, Scoullar, Newport.

Cleared at Quebec, Oct. 31st, ship Chester, Hunter, Belfast; Prince of Wales, Brown, Cowes; Nov. 1st, Sir Harry Smith, Hawes, Greenock—At New York, 2d, ship British Queen, Conway, St. John; 3d, schr. Richard Coleden, Faulkner, do.—At Boston, 2d, schr. Eagle, Evans, do.; 5th, brig Watchman, Bagley, do.—Sailed from Holmes' Hole, 5th, barque Amelia, Holder, from Alexandria, for St. John.

Barque Ann, Scott, of and for Yarmouth, (N. S.) from Boston, went ashore on Cross Island, on the morning of the 30th ult., and became a total wreck—crew saved.

Arrived at Boston, Nov. 1st, ship Marnham, Jamieson, Newcastle.—At Bath, 3d, brig Citizen, Brown, St. John—At St. John's, N. F., Oct. 23d, schr. Zetland, do.

Cleared at New York, Nov. 7th, brigt. Lion, Wright, St. John.—At Boston, 7th, brigts. Bream, Joselyn; and Lafayette, Clifford, do.; schr. Saltana, Whittier, do.

Sailed from Holmes' Hole, Nov. 7th, schr. Richard Coleden, from New York, for St. John.

Schr. London, at New York, lost foretopmast and head of mainmast in a S. W. blow, on the 5th inst.

Ship Charles Chabner, Beardfoot, from Liverpool for New Orleans, went ashore on the 26th Oct., 12 miles West of the S. W. Pass. Two steamers were sent to her assistance.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2.—The barque El Dorado, Thompson, before reported ashore on Red Island, has got off, and arrived here yesterday afternoon, in tow of the steamer St. George.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—October 17th, Rover, at Westport; 18th, Joseph Howe, at Queenstown; Conay, at Hull; Harmony, at Campbelton; 19th, Monarch, in the Clyde; Hibernia, at Wexford; Harmony, at Waterford; Charlotte, at Queenstown; Æacus, at Castletown; Planet, at Kennare River; New Zealand, at Warren Point; 20th, Samuel, Bahamas; British American, Jane Anderson, and Boadicea, at Liverpool; Mogog, at Ayr; Sunfield, at Waterford; British Queen, at Londonderry; Siburian, at Bridgewater; Bolivar, at Dublin; Phœbus, at Gourock; Actress, at Gravesend; Barne McEvers, and Orom, at Queenstown; 21st, Oregon, Penzance; Rainy, Drogheda, Sophia, the Clyde; 22d, Sir William Molesworth, Endocia, and Hyndford, the Clyde; Isabella, Queenstown; Gambia, Liverpool; Belvidere, Deal; 23d, Jordeson, do.; Britain, Gloucester; Victoria, Dublin; John Wishart, the Clyde; 24th, Delta, Liverpool; 25th, Douglas, do.; 26th, Isabel Stewart, off Falmouth; 31st, Charles, Southampton; 32nd, Harriet & Jane, Youghal; 24th, Indus, Lowestoft; Harmony, Belfast; Latona, and Belvidere, Hull; 25th, Jane and Susan, Liverpool.

SAILINGS FROM ST. JOHN.—Oct. 21st, Catherine, Deal; 24th, Frederick, do.

Arrived at Gravesend, Oct. 23d, Norton, Quebec; 25th, Allan Brown, and Medina, Sligo.

Loading at Liverpool,—Mary Caroline, Mobile; Zetland, Olive Branch, and Arab, New Orleans—At the Clyde—Hibernia, St. John.

Arrived at London, Oct. 25th, Jack Sasan, St. John—At Gravesend, 24th, ship Oriental, Crosser, Quebec—At the Clyde, 23d, ship Charlotte, Veasey, do.—Off the Isle of Wight, 24th, barque Forager, Spearflove, from St. John for Hull—At Bermuda, Oct. 17th, ship Wm. Ward, Scoullar, Newport.

Sailed from Port Glasgow, Oct. 24th, ship Great Britain, Hume, Bombay.

Ship Brant, Robertson, from Liverpool for New York, put into Queenstown, Oct. 20th, with loss of mainmast, sails, &c.

NEWPORT, Oct. 23.—The Isabella, Gibbons, of Cork, from St. John, N. B., to Gloucester, is on shore on the Welsh Hook, outside the Harbour, is bonepsed, and will discharge her deck load.

COALS!

A SUPERIOR description of HOUSE COAL, daily expected to arrive per brig "*Nancy*," from Liverpool, obtained there from Messrs. A. & D. MACKAY'S *Victoria Mines*.—On sale by

JOHN McGRATH,
North Market Wharf.

☞ The Coals from A. & D. Mackay's "Victoria Mines," are equal if not superior to the best Coal brought to this city, and are preferred in Liverpool to Orrell.—Persons wishing to purchase their Winter supply had better speak in time, as there is but a small quantity to dispose of.

Nov. 6th, 1849. J. McG.

New and Cheap Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has just received a new Supply of very handsome Cheap *ROOM PAPERS*, which are offered for Sale from 4½d. to 9d. a Piece. S. K. FOSTER.

November 6.—6i.

Wines, Brandies, Teas, &c.

The Subscriber has just received his Fall supply of GOODS, comprising—

PORT, Sherry, and Madeira WINES, Pale and Dark Cognac BRANDIES, Prime Scotch Malt WHISKY, Old Jamaica RUM, London Brown STOUT, quarts and pints; First Quality CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints; London Souchong, Congou, and Twanky TEAS: for Sale by [Nov. 6] JOHN V. THURGAR.

Diocesan Church Society.

A MEETING of the Saint John Local Committee of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY, will be held at the Sunday School Room, on *Thursday* Evening next, at 7 o'clock.

R. PARKER, JUN.
Secretary to the Local Committee.

St. John, 13th Nov., 1849.

Notice to the Public.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John, November 12, 1849.

MAILS will in future be received at, and despatched from this Office, for Saint George, Saint Andrews, Saint Stephens, and the United States, daily, Sundays excepted.

Hour of closing, 7, 30, A. M.—Hour of arrival, 4, 15, P. M.

J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

[St. John papers 4 in. each.]

Stoves, Stoves, &c.

THE Subscriber has made a further reduction in the price of his STOVES and PIPES, &c., and would solicit the attention of purchasers to his Extensive Assortment, previous to purchasing elsewhere. Encouraged by the improved state of the Country to add to the number of his Workmen, he is prepared to execute orders in the Foundry line with despatch.

☞ Old STOVES bought, sold, exchanged, and repaired at short notice, as heretofore.

Nov. 13.—3i. THOMAS C. EVERITT.

Linen Threads, Blue Serges, &c.

Just received, and for Sale by the subscriber—

3 CASES superior quality Linen THREADS, black, drab, and brown, as'd. numbers, 1 bale of BLUE SERGES.

November 13. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Heavy Navy Canvas.

On Sale by the Subscriber—

4 BALES Heavy NAVY CANVAS, assorted numbers,—a superior article, and will be sold low, by

Nov. 13. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Coffee, Oranges, &c.

Landing ex "*Dolphin*," from Boston—

50 BAGS Government Java COFFEE, 5 boxes SPERM CANDLES, Bags Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Pecan and Hickory Nuts.—For sale by

Nov. 13. JARDINE & CO.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demand against the Estate of JOHN APPLEBY, late of this City, deceased, will present the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber for payment, within one month from this date; and to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment.

MARGARET APPLEBY,
Administratrix

St. John, 6th Nov., 1849.—3wp.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed under the Act of Assembly made and passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "an Act to authorize the widening and enlarging of Mill Street, in the City of Saint John," having duly made and completed their estimate of the value of the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purposes of the said Act, and their assessment, pursuant to the provisions of the same Act, of one half the amount of such estimated value upon the respective parties liable thereto. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said estimate and assessment have been this day filed by the said Commissioners, in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, together with a Plan of the said Street, shewing the intended alterations, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, and that the same will be finally filed of Record on the 12th day of November next. Dated this 27th day of October, A. D., 1849.

JOHN DUNCAN,
THOMAS LEAVITT,
N. S. DEMILL,
WM. WRIGHT,
} *Commissioners.*

HOUSE COAL.

To arrive ex Olive, from Liverpool,—

150 CHALDRONS Best Pemberton HOUSE COAL.

GEORGE THOMAS.

Nov. 6, 1849. *South Market Wharf.*

NEW FRUIT.

Landing ex Delphin, from Boston—

30 BOXES and 50 Half-boxes New Bunch RAISINS;

10 kegs GRAPES.—For sale by

Nov. 6. JARDINE & CO.

TOBACCO.

Just landing per "*Mary Jane*" from New-York—

36 BOXES TOBACCO—8s., assorted brands;

Daily expected per Dolphin—
19 casks Bright SUGAR,
20 do prime MOLASSES.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Nov. 6 *No. 10, King street.*

Sugar, Oil, Stoves, &c.

By the Dolphin, from Boston:—

15 HHDS. Bright SUGARS,
10 brls. best Sea Elephant OIL,
2 cases Metalic India Rubber SHOES,
14 Box STOVES,
31 bundles warranted CHAIRS.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 6, 1849. *Prince Wm street.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

SAINT JOHN, 19th October, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on Monday, Third day of December next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the expediency of reducing the number of Directors, in accordance with the Resolution of the Stockholders, passed at the last annual meeting.

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, *President.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

SAINT JOHN, 19th October, 1849.

THE NOTES of this Bank are redeemable in Canada, by the City Bank, at MONTREAL, and its Branches and Agencies at

QUEBEC,
THREE RIVERS,
SHERBROOKE, and
STANSTEAD.

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HOUSE in Charlotte-street now occupied by him.

Oct. 23. JOHN BURNS.

For SALE or to LET,

THAT pleasant RESIDENCE fronting the head of the Sand Flats, Courtney Bay, at present in the occupation of Mr. Marsh. Possession given on the first day of May next.—Enquire of G. G. GILBERT, Jr., Attorney at Law, or

WILLIAM J. GILBERT.

25i September 1849.—6i.

Table Salt.

Ex Olive Branch, from Boston:—

201 BAGS (20 lbs. each) Coarse and Rock SALT.—For Sale by

October 30. H. G. KINNEAR.

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Corporation Property

IN DUKE'S WARD,

To LEASE at PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at One o'clock, will be offered at Public Auction, by GEORGE A. LOCKHART, Esquire, on the Premises—

The VACANT LOT, No. 880, on the corner of Mecklenburgh and Pitt Streets; also, LOT No. 883, with HOUSE and Premises thereon—fronting on Mecklenburgh Street. The Lots to be let for the term of Twenty-one Years, from the 1st day of February next, and possession given immediately.

☞ Terms and Conditions made known at the time of sale.

THOS. HARDING,
WM. HAGARTY,
Nov. 13. *Committee of Common Council.*

WINES, &c. by Auction.

On THURSDAY next, the 15th day of November, instant, commencing at 11 o'clock, will be Sold:—

50 DOZEN Superior OLD PORT;
6 doz. Old E. I. MADEIRA,
4 dozen Superior CLARET,
6 dozen CHAMPAGNE,
10 dozen SHERRY,
7 pipes } PORT WINE,
1 hhd. }
4 Qr.-casks Sicily MADEIRA,
3 hhds. } Cognac BRANDY.
1 qr.-cask }

Nov. 13. W. H. STREET.

New Winter Goods.

Per *Prince of Wales* from Glasgow, and *Unicorn from* Liverpool,—

A large and choice assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

—consisting of—

PLAIN, Shaded, and Fancy ALPACAS, Plain, Printed, Check'd and Brocaded ORLEANS,
Lyoncse, Coburg Cloths, and Corded Lustres,
Striped, Shot, and Checked Mohairs,
Scarlet and Black Orleans and Merinos,
Gala, Tweed and Fancy CLOAKINGS,
Maud, Plaid, and Long SHAWLS. *New styles,*
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Printed Cashmere MUFFLERS,
Neckerchiefs, Cotton Hdkfs., Ginghams,
Twilled Shirting Stripes, Scalette CAPS,
Cotton Reels, &c., &c.
One case FISHING THREADS.

☞ *Wholesale and Retail.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

Market Square, 2d Nov. 1849.

NEW FALL GOODS.

NOW OPENING, at the *LIVERPOOL HOUSE*. Prince William Street, ex "*Lisbon*," "*Elizabeth Bentley*," and "*Snowdon*," in Fancy Bonnett Ribbons, Silk VELVETS, Satins, Gro de Naples, Fancy GIMPS, and Ladies' Trimmings; Ladies' FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets, in Rich Furs and New Styles—Queen's, &c.

LACES in great variety, Habit Shirts and Collars.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Winter GLOVES and Hosiery.

Gala Cloaking, FLANNELS, with the usual Stock of COTTONS, CLOTHS, Warps, &c., &c.

Selling at usual Low Prices.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Remainder of Fall Stock to arrive per Unicorn.

October 2.

Flewwelling & Reading,

No. 10, King-street.

Have on hand from London:—

23 HHDS. *Martell's* Dark and PALE BRANDY; 15 do. GENEVA;
2 do. Wine VINEGAR;
3 tierces Loaf SUGAR;
40 kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
5 cwt. do. STARCH;
40 doz. PICKLES—assorted;
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES;
2 cases CASSIA; 2 brls. NUTMEGS;
1 sack CLOVES.

In Store, per late arrivals:—

80 chests Congo TEA, English Importation;
10 do. Souchong do., very superior;
46 hhds. MOLASSES;
1 hhds. and 10 qr. casks Port & Sherry WINE;
5 hhds. Crushed SUGAR;
30 bags Java COFFEE; 15 do. PEPPER;
7 cases CURRANTS; 10 brls. Cider Vinegar;
50 boxes TOBACCO.

Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Salt, Castor Oil, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Black Lead, Lampblack, Lamp Oil, &c., &c.—For Sale at lowest market rates.

November 6.

Scotch Barley, Oatmeal, &c.

Now landing ex *Mary Campbell*, from Glasgow:—

25 BARRELS fine Seconds BARLEY,
15 do. fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL
1 Cask Carbonate of SODA,
1 Bale TWINE,
75 Reams WRAPPING PAPER.

Ex schooner "Echo," from New-York:—

20 Barrels MESS PORK,
1 Barrel Scotch SNUFF.—For sale by

October 30. JARDINE & CO.

Cider Vinegar, Painted Pails, &c.

Ex "Olive Branch," from Boston—

10 BARRELS Pure Cider VINEGAR;
10 doz. painted Pails; 25 boxes Pipes;
5 bags ROOT GINGER;
5 barrels Sugar House TREACLE;
20 boxes family No. 1 SOAP;
25 do. short six CIGARS; 10 bags Castana NUTS; for Sale by

Nov. 6. H. G. KINNEAR.

House COALS.

100 CHALDRONS just received—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

Nov. 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

A POSITIVE FACT!

WE are Selling the best of English made Gent's BOOTEES at *Sterling Cost*; with a variety of Summer wear for Ladies', which we do *Sell Cheap*, to make Room for FALL STOCK. Ladies' and Gentlemen will please give a call at the *Brunswick Shoe Store*. ☞ Remember all our Goods are made to Order.—*No wonder they sell Cheap.*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

October 16th, 1849.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,

POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the premises occupied by the late Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & CO., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c., &c.

On Hand—CABOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould-Board, Sod D, Improved D. E. and other pattern PLOUGHS; Farming Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

JUST Published and for Sale (by the Gross, Dozen or otherwise,) *THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' ALMANACK* for 1850.

A liberal Discount made to Wholesale purchasers. ☞ *Terms—Cash.*

Oct. 30.—2i. WM. L. AVERY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day sold out his Stock in Trade to Mr. JAMES MYLES, hereby notifies all parties indebted to him that immediate payment must be made of their respective Accounts, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection. Parties wishing to adjust the same will find the Subscriber at his Office, over his late Shop in King's Street.

Oct. 9. JAMES HOWARD.

JAMES MACFARLANE,

Market Square.

Landing ex *Prince of Wales*, from Glasgow, part of the subscriber's

Fall Supply of GROCERIES,

viz:—

2 CASKS PICKLES and SAUCES, (well assorted.)
5 casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
5 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
1 case Robinson's *prepared* BARLEY & GROATS, Sparkling Gelatine, Curry Powder, Bottled Mustard, &c. &c.
6 chests Hall's Patent, Poland, Sago, and Patent Soluble STARCH,
4 quarter casks White Wine VINEGAR,
10 brls. Split *PEAS* and Pearl *BARLEY*,
30 boxes Tobacco PIPES, well assorted,
1 case Preserved *GINGER*,
2 boxes Fancy SOAP,
2 bales Wrapping PAPER, well assorted,
2 do. soft shell ALMONDS,
20 kegs Mustard and Ground Ginger, (Coleman's.)
1 chest Liquorice. 1 box Black Lead,
1 case Candied LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON *PEEL*,
8 casks Epsom Salts, Carbonate of Soda, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, Copperas, Alum, &c. &c. ☞ For sale Cheap.

30th October, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

Gilchrist & Inches

Have received per ships Snowdon, *and* Unicorn, *part of their*

Fall Importations,

comprising a well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade—among which are:

ALL the most Fashionable DRESS MATERIALS;
Plaid, Maude, Paisley, and Cashmere SHAWLS,
Long PLAIDS, (new styles and large size,)
Wool and Gala PLAIDS, in great variety,
RIBBON, SILK and Cotton VELVETS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY of every kind,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
LINENS, Sheetings and Towellings,
White, Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury FLANNELS,
Scotch PLAIDINGS and SERGES,
Broad, Beaver, Pilot and Canada CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and TWEEDS,
SILK, Satin and Woollen VESTINGS,
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Victorines and CUFFS,
Fur, Cloth and Plush CAPS,
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices,—

Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Remainder of FALL STOCK to arrive per "*Prince of Wales*"

October 2, 1849.—[Cour., N. Bruns.]

Oct 6, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

Received per *Lisbon* from London, and *Snowden* from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of GOODS, comprising—

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CARDINALS, Victorines, Cuffs, Caps, &c.
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Gro de Naps, SATINS and SATINETTS,
Lambswool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk HOSIERY;
BLONDS, Netts, Laces and Edgings,
GLOVES of every description,
SILK, RIBBON VELVETS, all colors,
Gimps, Fringes, Bindings and Braids,
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties;
A variety of Woollen Square and Long SHAWLS,
GALA PLAIDS and Fancy Cloakings,
Fashionable DRESS MATERIAL, of various kinds,
A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
Umbrellas, Stocks, Braces and Shirt Collars,
Witney, Bath, and Rose BLANKETS,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES,
Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Doeskins,
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Kerseys,
Velvet and Satin VESTINGS;
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
White, Red and Yellow FLANNELS,
Green Baizes, Kerseys and SERGES,
QUILTS, Counterpanes, and FRINGES,
Blue and White COTTON WARPS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,
OSNABURG, Canvas and Duck,
Brown and Check'd HOLLANDS,
CARPETING and Floor Cloths.

With a variety of other Goods, the whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The regular FALL SUPPLY of this Establishment are now being received per ships "*Lisbon*," "*Snowdon*," and "*Unicorn*," among which will be found—

AN extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Shot and Brocaded Alpacas, Mohair and Lyonese Cloths, Shot Check Lustres, Californias, Kossuths and Venetian Stripes, Shaded and Striped Poplin de Soies, Cashmeres, Chameleons, Coburgs and Orleans Cloth, Black and Col'd Plain Shot and Gracie Gro de Naps, French and Turc SATINS and PERSIANS.

CLOAKINGS in French Merinos, Plain and Fancy Tweeds, Hungarian and Genoa Cloaks, &c., Woollen and Gala Plaids.

SILK VELVETS, colored and Black;
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
SHAWLS in Plain, Printed and Embroidered Cashmere, Check'd and Plaid, Woollen, Square and Long;
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; Black and Col'd Silk Neckerchiefs and Scarfs, Open and Double Ties and Stocks, HOSIERY and GLOVES, LACES, Edgings, Nets, Black and Fancy Dress VEILS, Stays, Umbrellas, &c.;
A large Stock of FURS in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, of Squirrel, Fitch, Mock Ermine, Stone Marten and French Sable;
FLANNELS in Plain Super Welch, Lancashire, Galloway, Swanskin and Domnetts;
KERSEYS and SERGES;
BLANKETS, Quilts and Counterpanes; Moreens, Diapers, Dowlas, Towellings, Cotton Swanskins, Linsings, Osnaburgs and Ducks;
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 PRINTS in great variety; Fancy Regattas and Furnitures;
Grey and White COTTONS;
SHEETINGS, Striped SHIRTINGS;
BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, DOESKINS, KERSEYS, Tweeds and Satinetts, Napoleon Cords, Lastings and VESTINGS;
Cotton WARPS, Wadding, Batting, FISHING THREAD, Ribbon VELVETS, Braids, Gimps, and a general stock of Trimmings and Small Wares.

☞ *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.* ☜

October 2. T. W. DANIEL.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Copper-fastened and newly Coppered Brig SIROC, Capt. John Beckford, will sail for San Francisco from Eastport, 27th November. A few Passengers can be taken for $150, with the liberty of remaining ten days on board after arrival out. Apply to WHEELER & CO., Eastport, or GEO. THOMAS, St. John. Nov. 13.

TO THE LADIES!

C. D. EVERETT & SON,

City Hat Store,

ARE busily engaged in altering and repairing LADIES' FURS of all kinds.

Ladies wishing to have their FURS altered into the Fashionable styles can have them done at short notice and moderate charges by calling at the CITY HAT STORE, East side Market Square.

P. S.—Gentlemen will recollect that we are still manufacturing HATS and CAPS, and are prepared to furnish them with articles in that line at prices to defy competition.

Gents' CAPS made to order. Oct. 23.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,
OCTOBER, 1849.

The subscriber has received per Brigantine *Portland*, from Boston, and schr. *London*, from New-York:—

A LARGE assortment of COOKING STOVES, of various kinds and sizes; superior Rotary Cooking Stoves; Open-front Parlor Stoves; Cylinder Stoves, and a few Drawing Room Grate Stoves.

Also—a large selection of American HARDWARE, consisting of Mortice, Rim, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, LATCHES, &c.; Rosewood, Argalls, and Glass Knobs; Rules of all kinds; Auger Screw Bits, Screws,

Poetry, &c.

MY GARDEN GATE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Stand back, bewildering politics,
I've placed my fences round,
Pass on with all your party tricks,
Nor tread my holy ground.
Stand back—I'm weary of your talk,
Your squabbles, and your trades;
You cannot enter in this walk,
I've closed my garden gate.

Stand back, ye thoughts of trade and pelf,
I have a refuge here;
I wish to commune with myself,
My mind is out of gear.
These bowers are sacred to the peace
Of philosophic love;
Within these bounds no chaffer's cage,
I've shut my garden door.

Stand back, Frivolity and Show,
It is a day of Spring
I want to see my roses blown,
And hear the blackbird sing;
I wish to prune my apple trees,
And nail my peaches straight;
Keep to the causeway, if you please,
I've shut my garden gate.

I have no room for such as you,
My house is somewhat small;
Let love come here, and friendship too,
I'll give them welcome all.
They will not scorn my humble roof,
Or criticise my store,
Pass on—the world is wide enough—
I've shut my garden door.

Stand back, ye pomps, and pleasures, too,
The liberty I feel;
I have a coat at elbows bare,
I love its dishabille.
Within these precincts let me live,
With Nature free from strife;
There is no tinsel in the grass,
I've shut my garden gate.

What boots continual glare and smile?
I cannot always climb;
I would not struggle all my life—
I need a breathing time.
Pass on—I've satisfied these grandeurs
To friendship, love, and love;
You cannot come within these bounds,
I've shut my garden door.

THE VOICE OF WISDOM AND AGE.—In my apprehension, the best way to be useful and happy in this life, is to cultivate domestic affections—to love home, and at the same time to be temperate and just—to pursue lawful business, whatever it may be, with diligence, firmness and integrity of purpose, and in the perfect belief that honesty is equally binding in the discharge of public as of private trusts; for when public morals are destroyed, public liberty cannot survive.

If we are aspiring, we ought not to lose our diffidence; and if ardent for reforms, ought not to lose our discretion. We ought to listen to the maxims of experience, and respect the advice and institutions of our ancestors; and, above all, we ought to have a constant abiding sense of the superintending goodness of that Almighty Being, whose wisdom shines equally in his works and in his word, and whose presence is every where sustaining the universe.—*Kant.*

FLOWERS.—Why does not everybody have a geranium, a rose, or some other flower in the window? It is very cheap, next to nothing, if you raise it from seed or slip, and is a beauty and a companion. As charming Leigh Hunt says, it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links it with nature and innocence, and is something to love. If it cannot love you in return, it cannot hate you; it cannot utter a hateful thing, even for neglecting it, for though it is all beauty, it has no vanity; and living, as it does, purely to do you good, and afford you pleasure, how can you neglect it?

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Trust not to uncertain riches, but prepare yourself for emergency in life. Learn to work, and not be dependent upon servants to make your bread; sweep your floors and darn your own stockings. Above all things, do not esteem too highly those honourable young men who sustain themselves and their parents by the work of their own hands, while you care for, and receive into your company those lazy, idle popinjays, who never lift a finger to help themselves as long as they can keep body and soul together and get sufficient to live in fashion. Young women, remember this, and instead of sounding the purses of your lovers, and examining the cut of their coats, look into their hearts and habits. Mark if they have trades, and can depend upon themselves; see if they have minds which will lead them to look above a butterfly existence. Talk not of the beautiful white skin, and the soft, delicate hand—the fine appearance of the young gentlemen. Let not those foolish considerations engross your thoughts.

HONESTY.—What is honesty? To pay one's debts? Exactly so. No definition could be nearer correctness. Always minding, however, that there are other lodgers than the trader's,—that man's debts are not to be calculated in mere dollars and cents. It is not honest for a man to deteriorate his own nature, to blight his own heart, to enfeeble his mind, or even neglect his physical culture. It is not honest in a woman to swear to love a man when she only loves his house and equipage; nor any honester for a man to purchase a woman as he would a beast. For everything has its certain value; and to pay that which is fairly due is the prerogative of honesty.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PUZZLED.—The *Montrose Standard* has the following by one of his vernacular correspondents:—Her Majestie sometimes gangs into ither folk's houses. Weel, her an' the Prince gaed into an auld 'oman's house last week, wha bides about a mile frae the castle. The wifie kent them brawly, an' bade them sit down. They accepted the invitation, an' kindly speered for her welfare. After lookin' roun' the house, an' particularly at the fire-place on the floor (nae grate, ye ken, but just a wee bit hobbie, an' a sod or twa roun' the bodom o' a little kail pattie), the Prince said, 'Gif it be na ill manners to speer, fat are ye to dine upon the day?' Fat ane ye boilin' in yer pot?' The auld wifie said, 'In me pat, in me pat? Ou, there's neeps intil't, an' carrots intil't, an' leeks intil't, an'——' 'Stop, stop' said her Majestie. 'What kind of vegetable is intil't?—'Intil't,' replied the auld 'oman, astonished at the question, 'Intil't, ou, please your Majestie, name ava, but just that there's neeps intil't, an' carrots intil't, an' leeks intil't.' 'Beg your pardon, my good woman,' said her Majesty, 'tell me what vegetable you mean by intil't.' 'Intil't—intil't; blessin' on your Majesty, just intil't. There's carrots intil't, an' neeps intil't, an' leeks intil't, an' a gae curn barley intil't; a' thae things are intil't, an' ye see brawly that the pattie's on the fire, hinging on the crook.' 'I see the pot,' said the Prince, 'but we are fairly at a loss to know what you mean by one in it which you call intil't.' 'Bless yer heart,' replied the wife, 'intil's noer! the pot's not there's neeps intil't, an' carrots intil't, an' leeks, an'——' here the woman was interrupted by her Majesty, who could contain herself no longer, but rose to her feet, and ran out at the door, being ready to burst with laughter, and she was followed by the Prince, who left the woman standing on the floor with her finger in her loof, and the words 'carrots intil't,' sticking between her teeth.

CALIFORNIA NO PLACE FOR DANDIES.—The correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing from Mormon Island Diggings, Upper California, says:—"Many come here in silk stockings, linen ruffles, and gloves, expecting to make their fortunes by some of the useless, intermediate occupations between producer and consumer, which are so numerous and overstocked in the States. But '*Othello's* occupation's gone:' there is no such business carried on here."

A YANKEE SMUGGLER.—It was stark calm; and as the fog cleared up a little I saw I was lost in the very jaws of a ship of war, and I almost gave up all for lost. However, as they were lowering their jolly boat to board me, I scuttled off to them, all alone in my little punt, and asked the people of the ship if they knowed what was good for the measles? I could hear them laugh from stem to stern. A big fat man they called the doctor told me to keep my patients warm, and to give them hot drinks. It was enough; they took care not to come near the *Peggy Ann* that time.—*Gesner's New Scotia.*

AN IRISH MILLIONAIRE.—Probate upon the will of the late Mr. William Murphy, the extensive grazier, has been just paid. The property is sworn under £615,000. No sum approaching to this has been left by any private individual in Ireland since the death of Nathaniel Hone, Esq., whose property was sworn under £500,000.—*Dublin World.*

THE JEWS.—"It is often alleged," says the *Jewish Chronicle*, "by persons writing geography, that the whole Jewish population all over the globe is about two millions and a half. But from authentic information it would appear that in Russia and Austria alone there are more than this number.

Some time ago a professor of ledgerdemain performed before an audience in an English village, which was principally composed of colliers. After "astonishing the natives" with various tricks—metamorphosing wine into water, he asked the loan of a half-penny from any of his admirers. A collier, with a little hesitation, handed out the coin, which the juggler speedily exhibited, as he said, transformed into a guinea. "An' is that my bawbee?" exclaimed the collier. "Undoubtedly," answered the juggler. "Let's see it," said the collier; and turning it round and round in examination with an ecstacy of delight, thanked the juggler for his kindness, and putting it in his pocket, said, "I'se warrant ye'll not turn't into a bawbee again."

As we grow older life becomes dim in the distance; we cast our eyes over the grand panorama of past existence, and wonder whether we ever trod those intricate and thorny ways as sunny paths, or if it were all a delusion, and we have never been otherwise than grey-headed old men and women.

It is one of the conditions of life that experience is not transmissible. No one can learn from the feelings of another, he must suffer himself: each must bear his own burdens.

Each of us bears within himself a world unknown to his fellow-beings, and each may relate of himself a history resembling that of every one, and yet like that of no one.

The study of literature nourishes youth, entertains old age, adorns prosperity, solaces adversity, is delightful at home and unobtrusive abroad.

No. 2, North Wharf.

HARDWARE, POWDER, WHITE LEAD, &c.

Received per ships *Harmony, Infonia*, and *Harriott*, from Liverpool, *Princeton* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, a Variety in the above line, which, with previous Stock, comprises a good assortment, viz:—

Patent, Mortice, Stock, Pad, Chest, Cupboard, Till and Hook-case LOCKS;
Butt, H. Hd. T, Strap, Chest, Venetian, Hook and Eye, and Barn Door HINGES;
SCYTHES, Hoes, SICKLES, Reaping Hooks, Scythe Stones, Cow Bells;
Enamelled TEA KETTLES, Sauce Pans, Preserving Kettles, Basins, &c.
Plain and painted Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Fish Kettles, &c.; Door Scrapers;
"Hoole, Stainforth & Gray's," "Beardslow's," "Marsh's & Shepherds'," and "Grove's" SAWS;
"Cam's" EDGE TOOLS;
"Vicker's" and "Marshes & Shepherds'" FILES;
"Thomson's" AUGERS; sets superior Brass-necked BRACES and BITS;
Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Spare Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Carriage SPRINGS, Hoopes, Patent AXLES;
HAIR CLOTH and Curled HAIR, Glue, Castors, Brass Nails, setts Draw Locks, &c.;
Smoothing, Jack, Trying, Jointer, Plough, Bead, Moulding and other PLANES;
Mathematical Instruments, Tape Lines, Pocket Compasses, &c. BRASS WIRE;
Wove Wire Cloth, Window Lattice, Iron Wire; Copper BELL WIRE and BELLS; Surveyors' Board Rules and Scales;
COUNTER SCALES, with Copper and Tin Scoop Stand Scales, Weights, &c.;
Whitewash, Paint, Dust, Scrub, and other BRUSHES;
Wrought and Domestic Cut NAILS, always on hand Tacks, Brads, Screws;
Copper Brads, Tacks and Boat NAILS; FIRE IRONS, AND IRONS
Shovels and Spades, iron and steel; Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Wire Seives;
GUNS, PISTOLS, Percussion Caps, Flints, Nipples, Turnscrews, &c.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Dram Flasks, &c.
Table and Pocket KNIVES, Scissors, Steels,
"John Wilson's" Sace and Butcher KNIVES,
Rules, Squares, Compasses, &c.
Shoemaker's Awls, Bristles, Heel Plates, Tip Nails, Bills, Tacks, Tacks, &c.
One set "Joseph Rodgers & Son's" superior Ivory Handle KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany case, for sale at cost;
A few handsome 2 light GAS PENDANTS, Plain Brackets and other Fittings.
Brass Toddy and Preserving KETTLES, and *BRASS GOODS* in great variety.
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Chest Handles, Rim and Knob spring LATCHES; Thumb Latches, Candlesticks, Lamps, Knobs, Cash Boxes, Dressing and Paper Cases, Sandwich Cases, Molasses Gates, &c.
Axle Sash Pulleys, Sash Cord,
COFFIN CORD AND MOUNTING.
6 Rolls sheet LEAD; 1-2 ton sheet ZINC
5 tons Short Link CHAIN, assorted sizes, from 3-16 to 7-8 inch; 2 tons WHITING,
1-2 ton Black Bushes, Black Rivets,
3 tons WHITE LEAD.
57 kegs FF and Canister Sporting POWDER.
Spring STEEL, Hoop, E, and Common Blister Steel, Cast Steel, Brass,
With the usual assortment of Shelf Goods, and other SMALL WARES not here enumerated.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

St. John, 29th May, 1849.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Received ex *Infonia, Nelson* and *Harmony*, from Liverpool, and *Lisbon*, from London:

200 KEGS *Dunbar's* No. 1 WHITE LEAD, 50 do. ground in OIL PAINTS
4 casks Boiled and Raw OIL; 1 do. PUTTY;
100 kegs Fa, F, FF, and Canister POWDER;
150 boxes Cut and Wrought Board NAILS;
50 bags SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inch;
25 cases BLOCK TIN;
1 cask Sad Irons; 1 cask Curled Hair and Hair Cloth;
1 cask London Gilt Cut; 1 case BORAX;
1 tun SHOT, fr. No 3 to 1 inch; 4 tons Sheet LEAD;
5 casks ZINC; 100 Sheets COPPAS; 1 ton Brick Bushes,
1 cask Black Rivets; 2 casks Cast Brass;
50 dozen Manure SHOVELS;
30 dozen SCYTHES and 30 dozen SICKLES;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, and Saucepans; 1 cask pump, patent and clout NAILS;
2 casks CUTLERY, in every variety;
1 cask Mill Crescent, Pit, Tenon, Smiths', and other FILES; 1 cask Lead PIPE, 1-2 inch to 1 1-4 in;
14 rolls IRON WIRE;
3 Smith's BELLOWS, 24 to 32 inch;
3 dozen Manure Rakes; 50 Plough Moulds;

Sept. 25. W. TISDALE & SON.

Rice, Nails, &c.

On Consignment, ex Schooner Covenant, from Boston—

200 CASKS RICE (first quality);
25 dozen NAILS; 4 inch TUBS;
15 bbls. ONIONS; 5 do. Sweet POTATOES;
5 do. SALERATUS; 10 half barrels ditto;
3 bags Castana NUTS; 1 doz. BROOMS;
2 doz. Washboards.—For sale by

Oct 23. H. G. KINNEAR.

Variety Stove Warehouse,

Between the Courier Office, and Wm. Major's, Prince William Street.

NOW READY FOR SALE:

THE Trojan Pioneer COOK STOVE;
The Empire (Attwood's) ditto;
The Boston Union ditto;
The Lathaway ditto;
The Butler ditto;
The Economist ditto;
The Elevated Oven ditto;
Russia Sheet Iron Air Tight STOVES;
Ornamented Cast Iron ditto;
Assorted sizes (wood) Close STOVES;
Do. Cylinder (Coal) STOVES;
Do. Plain and Figured Franklin Stoves;
Do. Chamber STOVES;
3 large Cooking RANGES.

Sept. 11, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

S. K. FOSTER'S Paper Hangings and Shoe Store.

Corner of King and Germain-street,

AND

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

Germain street.

Just received ex "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool, A SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best qualities and newest styles, in Satin, Merino, Cashmere, Coburg, and Prunella Boots; White and black Satin, black and bronze Kid, Merino, Prunella, Morocco and Patent Slippers together with every variety of cheap Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children that may be required for City and Country wear.

For sale wholesale and retail.

April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

New-Brunswick STONE Works

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

WHILE thanking the public for the favour he has hitherto received, begs to invite attention to his very extensive and select Stock of Cut MARBLE and FREE STONE, comprising *Monuments* of every description, *Obelisks, Tombs* and *Grave Stones*, &c. &c.—In order to render his Establishment perfect in this department, he has lately entered into partnership with P. McGRATH, whose proficiency in this line, and Ornamental CARVING generally, has enabled him, even during his short residence here, to attract public notice. He has also a large collection of very beautiful MONUMENTAL DESIGNS, which he offers for inspection.—He hopes that their combined efforts will render them worthy of public support.—HOUSE WORK of every kind, as usual, is executed in the best and cheapest manner.

☞ Come and see their Works at Portland Bridge, St. John. January 30th, 1849.

No. 1, South Wharf.

SHOT, LEAD, STEEL, MILL SAWS, and Files, &c.

Just received ex "*Snowdon*" from Liverpool, and "*Lisbon*" from London—

4 CASKS, 2 Tons Patent SHOT, assorted Numbers; 5 bills SHEET LEAD, 3 to 5 lb.
2 tons Naylor's CAST STEEL, for Axes;
1 " " best German Steel, assorted;
1 " " Sleigh Shoe Steel;
2 cases Hoole, Stainforth and Gray's Gang MILL SAWS, 5½ feet; 1 cask Naylor Vickers M E, Clues Cut, Smith, and other FILES and RASPS; 1 ton Brandram's No. 1 White Lead; 1 cask Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL; 1 cask Putty; 50 kegs GUN POWDER, which are offered at low rates by

W. & G. RITCHIE.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. RITCHIE to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON,
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

Ex "ZETLAND."

Received at the Brunswick SHOE Store:

A GOOD supply of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Prunella BOOTS.—*For Sale Cheap for Cash.* FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

August 21st, 1849.

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really affected with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

Lowell, Mass., April 24, 1844.

I have a child six years of age, who has been troubled with worms for some time past, and I have endeavoured to obtain a specific, but have found nothing that could be relied upon, until *Fahnestock's Vermifuge* was recommended to me by a friend. I procured a bottle, and gave it according to directions, and in less than three hours my child passed seventeen large worms. I subsequently gave it two other doses, and it passed in all about one hundred worms. I also gave one tea-spoonful of it to a child three years old, and to my surprise it brought away more than a hundred fine worms, in less than two hours from the time I administered it.

AMASA WOODWARD,
Moody Street.

☞ A Supply of the above valuable Medicine constantly on hand, and for Sale by the subscribers wholesale and retail.

THOMAS WALKER & SON

St. John, June 5, 1849.

JOHN BARRY, Silversmith,

INFORMS his Customers and the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that he has REMOVED his

Silver Plate Manufactory

to the premises next adjoining S. K. Foster's *Ladies' Shoe Store*, in Germain Street, three Stores South of FOSTER'S CORNER, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and punctuality all orders for every variety of SILVER PLATE with which he may be intrusted.

Jewellery of all sorts Repaired.

Having purchased from Mr. JOHN MUNRO his Stock of superior Jewellery, he offers the same for Sale at greatly reduced prices.

All Silver Plate made by the Subscriber will be Warranted, and Engraved without extra charge.

May 15, 1849. JOHN BARRY.

IN QUART BOTTLES,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR THE HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Bilts, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Jaundice, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c. &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigour. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints arising from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this invaluable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, have been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla.

This is to certify that I have a coloured woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in stopping the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and I despaired of her recovery, between $70 and $80 with doctors bills, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and finally commenced its ravages in the throat of her child.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I recommended her case to Dr. Hoyt, agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use it at once; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles, she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.—In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name this 19th day of Sept., 1847.

JOSIAH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS' STANDING.

This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848.

New York, July 25, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS:—Gentlemen—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate CANCEROUS ULCER on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of my most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks, in succession my breast was battered with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or raw and ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cures by the use of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long inveterate character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself* WELL, and the cure *entirely effected by* SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, *as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.*

Please excuse this long delayed acknowledgement, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully advise ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case. NANCY J. MILLER, 256 Stillwater-street.

SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.—This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favour of our citizens and the people generally. We have read again and again, and find the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—I we can call it a very pleasant beverage medicine—but it until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the SAFEST, PLEASANTEST and BEST compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, obstinate and scrofulous, and all impurities of the blood, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of "nostrums and quackery," that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest we jeopardize our reputation for correctness and consistency; but in this instance we hesitate not to hazard the friends which we have made above.—[Hartford Review.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. B. Young, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Bridgeburg, Va., Dec. 15, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS.—Being I commence to use your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past endurance; my throat was completely excoriated. I had a cough, no organ, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the information from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can speak audibly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been chiefly ascribed to the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Yours, &c. LOUISA R. BEVAN.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS.—Perhaps there is no more alarming affection which has swept from the stage of time so many both at the tender age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, than at length met its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation.—A little grandchild of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-carver, was attacked with scarlet fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump something like a tile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character. Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter-street, near Fawcett.—[Baltimore Sun.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For sale by THOMAS WALKER & SON, Nos. 1 and 2 Market Square, St. John, N. B.

LOOKING GLASSES, Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.

THE subscriber having fitted up those Premises in Germain street, recently occupied by Mr. John Benson, where he intends carrying on the LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE FRAME, and GILDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to his Extensive Stock of *Rose Wood, Mahogany, Walnut and Maple, and Plain and Fancy Gilt MOULDINGS* of every description, which he is prepared to make up into FRAMES at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive Establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. An inspection of specimens of various kinds of Plain and Ornamented Frames, is respectfully solicited.

ON HAND—An assortment of LOOKING GLASSES of various sizes, in Plain, Fancy and Gilt Frames, which will be sold low for Cash. Glasses of all sizes and descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ SIGN PAINTING, Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Lettering, done in a style unequalled in this Province.—Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which will retain its brilliancy for centuries, are invited to call and examine specimens of a *Domestic Manufacture*, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

*** Cornices, Ornamented and Gilt; Gilt Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice.—Old Frames Regilt, Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished, in the neatest style.

CHARLES T. POTTER.

St. John, May 1st, 1849.—[Courier.]

NO PUFF. Domestic Manufacture!!

THE Subscribers are prepared to sell their very best quality of HAT, either Satin, Moleskin, or Beaver, for 20s. each, and *they will warrant them to be fully equal if not superior to the best imported into this market.*—An exceedingly durable Hat for 3s. 6d.—All other goods at equally low rates.

Parties in want of a first rate Winter Coat are informed that we have on hand a superior lot of BEAVER SKINS, which we will dispose of at the low price of 7s. 6d. per lb.—former price 20s.

☞ CALL AND SEE.

C. D. EVERETT & SON.

August 3, 1849.

Sugars, Teas, &c.

Just received, and on Sale by the Subscriber:

10 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
20 chests Fine Congou, and 6 do. do. Souchong TEAS.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

Sept. 25, 1849. *North Mkt. Wharf.*

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Just Received—

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, well worthy the attention of the Retail Trade,—for sale by

Sept. 11. JAMES MACFARLANE.

FLOUR.

LANDING ex "Richmond" from Boston on Consignment:—200 Barrels Superfine FLOUR.

For Sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

October 23, 1849.

BUTTER.

10 firkins } Prime Family BUTTER,
12 Tubs } at low price.

GEORGE THOMAS,
South Mkt. Wharf.

October 9.

TEA!

100 BOXES fine flavored Congo TEA, for sale by

Oct. 2, 1849. BENJAMIN SMITH.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 24th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three, they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY.

Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 16th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured. I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

MR. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Clapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. 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 pot.

FLUID

Extract of Valerian,

For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

From Parker Cleaveland, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, Mineralogy, Geology and Natural Philosophy, Brunswick College, Maine.

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. EDW. BRINLEY & Co.

I HAVE not till the present time found leisure to devote any attention to the "Fluid Extract of Valerian," a bottle of which you were kind enough to send me a few weeks since. I have now sufficiently tested it, to satisfy me, that it contains the active medicinal principle of Valerian, in a *purer*, more simple and concentrated state, than *any other* preparation of this root, with which I am acquainted. From the great success which has attended its use, I think the public may rely upon it as a very *valuable* medicine in all Nervous Affections, Headache, Sleeplessness, &c. Permit me to add that it is important that the manufacturer should *continue* to prepare the Extract with the same care as heretofore. With much respect, yours, &c. P. C. CLEAVLAND, M. D.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1848.

DAVID PARKER, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 3d, has been received, and I hasten to reply. We have used only one bottle of your "Pure Fluid Extract of Valerian." In one case of a mild form of Delirium Tremens in which we used it, the agitation and trembling were quieted by one hundred drop dose of it.

I hope to be able to say something in favor of the Valerian before long; it is an elegant preparation.

Yours very truly,
GEO. CHANDLER, M. D.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the method of making the Pure Fluid Preparation of Valerian, as put up by the United Society of Shakers, at Enfield. It possesses the properties of the Valerian highly concentrated, and may be used in all cases where the medicine is proper, and all may rely on its being genuine. It is the kind we use and recommend.

DIXI CROSBY, M. D., *Dartmouth College, N. H.*
ED. E. PHELPS, M. D.
JOHN CLOUGH, M. D., *Enfield, N. H.*
BENJAMIN GALLUP, M. D., *Lebanon, N. H.*
M. M. DAVIS, M. D., *Norwich, Vt.*
ALBIGENCE PIERCE, M. D., *Strafford, Vt.*
B. N. STILES, N. D., do. do.

March 17, 1844.

The above invaluable Preparation is signally efficacious in all Nervous and Hysteric Affections, Sleeplessness, and Sick Headache