The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1852.

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The Weekly Observer.
ublished on Tuesday, by Donald A. Cameron, at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Flewwelling & Reading.—Terms: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—Local Referees—

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

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

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

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.
9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,
(Established in 1836.)
Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.
Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

DOMESTIC.
Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the inspection of a large and extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES,
FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES,
WOOD STOVES, and PLOUGHS,

of the newest and most approved Patterns, to be seen at the Brick Warehouse in *Prince William Street*, late in the occupation of Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

☞ Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attention. JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John N. B., 27th Sept., 1851.

HARDWARE.
W. Tisdale & Son
Are receiving ex 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Highland Mary,' and 'Sterling'—

CASKS- Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse Traces and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7 feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS:
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS:
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs Gunpowder, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS:
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved

all which will be sold at low rates.

N. N.—Remainder of Stock expected in the '*Algoma*' and '*Themis*.' Sept. 30.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEAP Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,
BRICK BUILDING, No. 1, Prince William Street.

THE Subscribers have completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS of 112 Packages by the *Fusiade* and *Highland Mary*, from London; *Montrose, John S. DeWolfe, Speed*, and *Boudicea*, from Liverpool; *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow; *Richard Cobden*, from New York: *Portland* and *Creole*, from Boston. They now offer their splendid Stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, personally selected by one of the Firm from the various Markets, at reduced prices, viz:—

40 doz. Gents. beautiful SATIN HATS;
Prize Exhibition, Cork body Hats, from 17s. 6d.;
Also—Patent Sweat Hat, which resists the perspiration. The above are worth a call.
30 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, a fine article; 10s. to 12s. 6d. *Astonishing cheap.*
60 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.
60 dozen Gents, Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green, California, and Scarlet Sporting Hats, from 7½d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' Pearl, Tampico and Farmer's Hats, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS every style, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
30 dozen Men's and Youths' Glazed Caps, every style, from 7½d. upwards;
60 dozen Glengarry Caps, Thistled;
10 dozen Balmoral Caps, new style, at 2s. 6d.
100 dozen Gents. and Youths' FUR CAPS, in rich Furs, and new style, from 2s. 6d. upwards.
Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets in rich FURS, latest fashions; a large and varied assortment, cheap.
Gents. and Ladies' Fur Gloves and Mitts;
Gents. CLOTH GLOVES, lined with Chamois, Lambskin and Scarlet Wool, very fine.
Gents. French Kid Gloves, best, at 3s. 9d.;
2 Cases very large Gingham Umbrellas, expressly made for this climate.
Gents. Seal, Lama, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, in dispensable to Travellers.
Gents. Furnishing Goods in Fine Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Silk Hdkfs, Braces, &c. &c.
Gold and Silver Laces, Trunks, Valisses, Carpet Bags, Peaks, Straps, Children's Belts, Table Oil Cloth, Brushes, Mourning Hat Bands, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, and 100 Buffalo Skins, from 12s. 6d.

☞ A large discount for Wholesale Trade.

LOCKHART & CO.
Oct. 21.—6i.

JAMES BURREL.
Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Highland Mary* from London, *Olive* and *Themis* from Liverpool, and *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season.

Dress Materials,
In Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines and Co[illegible]
4-4, 5-4 Printed COTTONS, newest styles;
Grey and White COTTONS;
9-4 Sheetings, Bed Tick, Twilled Stripes;
Red and White FLANNELS;
BLANKETS;
Cotton Warps, Cotton Batting, Wadding.
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Black and Col'd Velvets;
Ladies' and Children's Woollen Hoods & Polkas
Pelerines and Comforters:
Hosiery and Gloves, in great variety;
Sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions;
Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings & Insertions
Infant's Frock Bodices and Caps;
Ladies' Berlin Wool Sleeves;
Artificial Flowers;
Sewed Muslin, Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars.
French and English RIBBONS.
Purses,
Whalebone,
Brushes, Braces,
Umbrellas, Stocks,
Hair Nets, Plaits, Gimps,
Unions, Lawns, Diapers,
Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars, Silk Pocket H'dkfs.
Neck Ties, Black and Col'd
Veils, Stays, Combs,
Pound Cottons;
APRONS,
Reels,
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his present well-selected stock of Fancy and Useful GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Oct. 28.

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY,
Prince William street,

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their GENTS. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,
In Silk and Wool Bareges, Sylphine Silks, Silk Checks, spun Silks, (plain and plaided); Crape de Soi, Coburgs, Orleans, Chameleon Cloths, &c. &c.

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,
In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indians, Printed Cachmere, Barege, &c. &c.
Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,
Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.
Just received per Ships "Highland Mary," from London, and "Speed," from Liverpool:—

21 CASES of Ladies, Misses and Children's CLOTH BOOTS,
Ladies Cashmere, Merino and Prunella Boots;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Bronze and Black Kid and Enamelled Dancing Slippers;
Do. Patent Russia Kid and Morocco Walking SHOES,
Do. Carpet and House Shoes, in great variety,
Misses CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality:
Do. Prunella and Cashmere Boots, assorted;
Do. Black and Bronze Kid and Satin Dancing SLIPPERS,
Do. Walking Shoes of every style and quality
Children's Cloth Boots, and every other variety;
Cheap Shoes and Boots *of all sorts.*
Sept. 30 S. K. FOSTER.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
November 1st.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
British and French Importers

Have just received per Steamers "Europa," "Canada" and "America," 10 Days from England and per Ship "Speed," "Fusiade," Boudicea," and "Themis"—

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
—COMPRISING—

BRITISH and FRENCH SILKS and SATINS best quality, Newest Colourings and Patterns, in Figure Glacie, Shot, Watered, &c.
Union Silk Brilliants,
Plaid POPLINS and Cruvelli Cloths,
French MERINOS, in newest shades, and best quality,
EMBROIDERED DRESSES, in French Merinos,
FRENCH COBURGS, Paramattas and Crapes,
DELANES, Alpacas, COBURG and Orleans Cloths;

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,
in every novelty;

SHAWLS,
Long and Square, of every new style, in Fore Plaid, Wool, Cloth, Ermine, &c. Pa

CLOAKINGS,
Of the most fashionable kinds, in Ermine, Esquimaux Nepaulese, and Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, and Plaids with *newest trimmings to suit*
Paris and London made CLOAKS, *latest* designs.

FURS,
Of every description, in Queen's new Boas, Long and Flat Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Minniver, Stone Martin, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Musk, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable
TRIMMING FURS, &c.
Silk Velvets, in Black and Fancy colours,
TERRY Velvets, and Plushes, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons, and Feathers to match,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British,
Velvet and Satin Neck Ties,
Gloves and Hosiery of every description,
Laces, in thread, wove thread, Egyptian, Honiton, &c.
Illusion and Brussels Netts, white and coloured for Ladies' Dresses, &c.
Plain and Fancy Bobbinetts, Blonds, Quillings, &c.
Black and coloured Lace Veils, of every kind,
French and British Embroideries in Collars, Chemizettes Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Caps,
Ladies' Embroidered Evening Dresses,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, in Plain and Embroidered,
White and Coloured STAYS,
White Muslins, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mul Tarlaton, &c. &c.
Fancy Window Muslins, in white and coloured,
French and English Garment and Furniture Prints,
Earl'ston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirts, Checks, &c.,
BROAD CLOTHS,
PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,
Velvet, Satin, and Cachmere VESTINGS,
Fancy Trowserings, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Neck Ties, in Squares, Scarfs Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.,
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Hdkfs.
White FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c. &c.
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.
Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Dunbowe, Canvas, &c. &c.
Superior make in White SHIRTING Cottons,
Grey Cottons, Sheetings, and Warps,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ *The above Goods having been papest and selected in the best European Markets, will be found unrivalled to comprise the largest, most varied, Chaste and best stock ever offered for sale at the Victoria House, and will be sold at the very lowest possible rates for Cash, and One Price only.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Buffalo Robes!
FUR CAPS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a Lot of No. 1 BUFFALO ROBES, which they will dispose of at a very small advance on cost, *for Cash only.*

—ALSO—

Part of our supply of Fur, Sealette, Gregory and Plush CAPS, in various fashionable styles, good and cheap. Constantly making up—Latin and Fur HATS of every description; Fur, Push, Cloth and Glazed CAPS—articles which we can warrant and sell much lower than can possibly be imported.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square & North side King
31st October.

London Tract Society.

300 VOLUMES of excellent Publications of this Society, suitable for the present season, nicely bound, from 6d. to 1s each. —Also,—Tracts in parcels of sixty, (five different numbers,) at JOHN KINNEAUS,
Dec. 27. Prince Wm. Street

Flour, Pork, Butter, &c.

Landing this day ex schooner "Messenger," Boucher, master, from Montreal direct—

784 BRLS. choice brands Canada Superfine FLOUR;
150 brls. Canada Mess Pork (very heavy).
Also—on consignment:
75 barrels Canada MESS PORK;
100 do. do. Prime Mess do.;
25 do. do. Prime do.;
10 do. do. Prime Mess BEEF;
50 kegs BUTTER.

All which will be sold very low, before storing, by R. RANKIN & CO.
Dec. 9.—3i.

GOODS.
Just Landing from Boston:—

41 CASES Strong LEATHER BOOTS,
10 do. Fine do. do.
4 ditto Men's best India Rubber BOOTS,
8 ditto Men's do. do. do. Over SHOES,
18 ditto Women's do. do. do.
4 ditto do. do. do. BUSKINS,
8 ditto do. common OVER SHOES,
120 bundles Warranted CHAIRS,
25 barrels ONIONS,
5 boxes Warranted AXES—*in Bond;*
30 dozen CORN BROOMS,
25 bales cleaned common FEATHERS,
With a variety Wood-Ware; Bed-Cords: Clothes Lines; Baskets; Brushes, &c. &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 2. Prince Wm. Street

Hams and Mess Pork.

EX *Eliza Jane* from Boston—2 Casks Smoked HAMS; 11 barrels and 7 half barrels Mess PORK, for sale by
Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

Lines and Twines.

200 BUNDLES Seine TWINE; 500 do. Salmon, Shad, Herring and Gilling Twines; 400 dozen 12, 15 and 18 thread Cod Lines; 100 dozen 12 thread Pollock Lines —Lately imported and for Sale on their usual low terms, by W. TISDALE & SON.
Jan. 13. No. 1, South Market Wharf

POETRY.

WINTER TO THE POOR.

BY MRS. E. C. KINNEY.

Stormy winter comes again,
Bringing snow, and hail, and rain,
Beating 'gainst the window pane—
Rudely knocking at the door!
Boreas holds to-night a rout—
See the shutters bolted stout,
Fasten all the doors about,
Stormy Winter is without—
God have mercy on the poor!

On the poor half-clad in shreds,
Through whose low and leaky sheds,
Snows beat down on aching heads,
Pillowed on the naked floor:
He that looks, may there behold
Side by side, the young and old,
Shrivelled arms the babe enfold—
Oh! how dreadful is the cold—
God have mercy on the poor!

Iron-hearted Winter comes!—
Knocks in vain at costly domes,
But he searches through the homes
Scattered on the frozen moor;
There no shutters bolted tight,
Fasten out the stormy night,
There no hearth is blazing bright—
Oh! how desolate the sight—
God have mercy on the poor!

See, the famished infant prest
To the fond, but empty breast,
While the mother bends distrest,
Dropping tears upon the floor;
Thou who hear'st the raven's cry,
Here look down with pitying eye—
Send them manna from the sky,
Or, let birds their bread supply—
God have mercy on the poor!

Hearts, that all encased in gold,
Self-enriching have grown old,
Who have never felt the cold,
Once unbar your bosom's door,
Let compassion now go forth,
Learn what ye to learn were loth,
That no luxury of earth
Half true bounty's joy is worth—
Oh, have mercy on the poor!

Hark! the storm is raging yet!
Who beside his fire can sit,
And the sufferers forget
Shivering in the frozen moor?
Ye, who downy pillows press,
Ye, whose limbs soft robes caress,
Pity and relieve distress!—
Oh, the storm is pitiless—
God have mercy on the poor!

The Observer.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The past week was [illegible] by the anniversary meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, which took place on Thursday the 12th inst.,—the two preceding evenings having been occupied by the sittings of the general committee, consisting of the incumbents of Parishes with the Lay Delegates appointed by their several local committees, and the evening following by the proceedings of the Executive Committee.

On Tuesday evening, pursuant to notice, a large number of the Clergy, with their respective Lay Delegates, assembled in the Collegiate school room, where after his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese had opened the meeting, as usual, with prayer, and a committee appointed for that purpose, had ascertained that all present were duly qualified to represent their respective districts, G. D. Robinson, Esq., one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's Accounts, read a most clear and satisfactory statement of the pecuniary affairs of the society, by which it was shewn that notwithstanding the liberality of the last year's appropriations, a disposable cash balance remained in the Treasurer's hands to be added to the resources of the present year.

The Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Secretary of the Society, then read reports from most of the Missions, which were all of a pleasing and encouraging character, acknowledging the benefits derived from, and expressing an increased interest in this excellent and thriving institution. The contributions for the year were announced as amounting to upwards of £1000, the disposal of which was after some discussion, appropriated as follows: £695 for missionary purposes, £100 for aiding in the erection and enlargement of churches and chapels, £150 for the importation of books, besides a grant for the Widows and Orphan's fund, and one to aid in building a Parsonage House at Norton. The proceedings thus summarily noticed occupied the attention of a large and highly respectable assembly for two whole evenings, and although much discussion was elicited in carrying out the details of the appropriations, yet the utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and in no instance was the dignity of the meeting impugned by an unseemly exhibition of clashing interests, or want of unanimity in pursuing the objects in view.

On Thursday the great annual meeting of the Society took place, and although the extremely unfavorable state of the roads rendered the place of meeting almost inaccessible to pedestrians, the numerous attendance of ladies as well as gentlemen shewed that their zeal in the cause was too great to be checked by any ordinary impediments. Amonst the former we perceived, with much pleasure, Lady Head, who thus kindly gave one other proof in addition to many more substantial ones already given of the interest she takes in the welfare of this Society.

The details of the proceedings of the two previous evenings having been read by the Rev. Secretary, and the report of the general committee having been unanimously accepted.—On motion of S. J. Scovil, F. A. Wiggins, Esq., was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Society. The office bearers of the last year were then with but little alteration re-elected, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker read an abstract of the Bill at present before the Legislature for incorporating the society, and suggested an alteration in the same which was agreed to, and his Hon. the Master of the Rolls and W. Carman, Esq., were appointed a committee to carry the wishes of the Society to that branch of the Legislature in whose hands the Bill now is.

Several resolutions were then passed, among the most interesting of which were the following:

5th. *Resolved*, That whereas the following extract from the will of the late Hon. Chief Justice Chipman has been reported to this Society—"From and after the decease of my dear mother and wife, I give and bequeath as follows—1st. To the Diocesan Church Society of New Brunswick, whether incorporated or not, ten thousand pounds, to be laid out and invested in real estate, or Government securities, or real securities, and the annual income and produce thereof to be expended and applied in the support and promotion of the missionary objects of the society."

Thereupon Resolved, That while this society gratefully accepts this munificent bequest, it is deeply sensible of the great loss it has sustained by the removal of one to whom it has been largely indebted from its first formation for wise counsel and generous support.

6th. *Resolved*, That this society has witnessed with the liveliest satisfaction the success of the jubilee of that noble institution, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and is desirous to impress upon all its members the duty of imitating the example set by their friends and benefactors in the mother country, by increasing their exertions to promote the good work in this Province, which it has pleased God, so largely to prosper during the past year.

The former of these was proposed by Hon. Judge Parker in a speech of much feeling, and having been seconded by Hon. J. W. Weldon, and carried almost by acclamation, his Lordship from the Chair claimed the privilege of paying his tribute of regard and affection to the memory of the late Chief Justice. He spoke of the interest his venerable friend had excited in his mind at their first interview, and drew a lively picture of the comfort he had derived from his unwavering friendship and wise counsels even to the time when death snatched him from us. All present seemed much moved at the remarks that were elicited by this munificent bequest, and felt that even it was but a poor equivalent for the loss they had sustained in the lamented donor.

The latter resolution was moved by the Hon. J. H. Gray in a very neat and eloquent speech, in which our obligations to the venerable Society were forcibly urged as an incentive to us to put our own shoulders to the wheel. It was seconded in an appropriate speech by the Hon. the Surveyor General.

I think it was mentioned in connexion with this resolution, that from as small beginnings as our own, this society's income had increased to the enormous sum of £94,000 per annum.

Notice of a motion for the next year's meeting was then made by His Hon. Judge Parker.

The Master of the Rolls also moved a resolution to the effect that the next annual meeting may be put in possession of a return of all the churches and chapels throughout the Diocese, with their respective dimensions, the amount of accommodation they contain, and the date of their erection.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to George Roberts, Esq., for the use of the Collegiate School Room on this occasion, and on motion of Hon. Attorney General the Lord Bishop was requested to leave the chair, which was occupied by the Master of the Rolls, when a unanimous vote of thanks was awarded to his Lordship for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he had presided over the several meetings.

The doings of the Executive Committee which met at the same place on the following evening being principally of a financial nature are not of sufficient general interest to be introduced here.

—*Communicated to the Fred. Head Quarters.*

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF CARLETON.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Carleton was held in the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening the 23d instant, in pursuance of a notice from the Aldermen of Guy's and Dorchester Wards, at the request of the Committee for prosecuting the Chancery suit for the Province, Aldermen and Commonalty against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, and others, in Chancery, and also, in accordance with a requisition of sundry inhabitants of Carleton.

William Olive, Esquire, was called to the Chair and Mr. Joseph B. Whipple requested to act as Secretary.

The Report of the prosecuting Committee was read, and on motion to that effect was received and approved of by the meeting, as also, the Treasurer's account.

Joseph O. Dunham, Esquire, then read a proposition signed by W. H. Needham and J. O. Dunham, Esqrs., and Mr. Joseph Coram, members of a Committee of Common Council and Wm. Wright, Esquire, Chairman of Trustees of Corporation property, (as a Corporation Creditor,) proposing that the West side shall assume £20,000 of the City debt, paying to the East side £1000 per annum, being 5 per cent. interest on the above principal and an additional sum of £300 per annum, if required by the Corporation, the said £300, to form a sinking fund towards liquidating the said principal sum of £20,000.—The accounts to be kept as at present by the Chamberlain and the Rents collected by him.

A letter signed by Wm. Wright, Esq., dated February 6th, 1852, as published in the "New-Brunswicker" newspaper of February 7th, 1852, was read by Frederick Coster, Jr., Esq. The following Resolution was then moved by Alderman Dunham, and seconded by Rev. Frederick Coster—

Whereas, the Chancery suit between the inhabitants of Carleton and the Common Council and Trustees of Corporation property of the City of St. John, has been pending nearly seven years, and whereas, it would be highly desirable to effect such a compromise of this suit, as would secure to the Carleton people their chartered rights, enable them to obtain a considerable yearly revenue for public improvements, and at the same time benefit the whole City—and whereas, an overture of settlement of the suit has been made by a Committee of Common Council and Trustees dated 3rd January, 1852, therefore,

Resolved, That the said proposition be in substance agreed to by this meeting, and that the Committee of the Chancery suit be authorized and requested to effect a compromise on the basis proposed, by the Committee of Common Council and Trustees.

The following amendment was moved by Oliver B. Cougle, Esq., and seconded by Mr. David L. Allen,—

Whereas, on hearing the Report of the prosecuting Committee in the Chancery suit between the inhabitants of Carleton, and the Common Council and Trustees of Corporation property of the City of St. John, and feeling gratified with the progress made by them, towards bringing the suit to a successful termination.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to continue their exertions in bringing the suit to as speedy a conclusion as possible, consistently with a due regard to the interest of the Western side of the Harbour, at the same time authorizing them to receive any proposal for a settlement that may come to them officially from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and the Trustees of the Corporation property, or a committee acting under the authority, and if in their judgment, they should deem it advisable, to call a public meeting of the inhabitants for their approval of the same.

After a discussion by the movers and seconders of the original motion, and of the amendment, and hearing statements made by Messrs. Coram and Littlehale members of the prosecuting Committee, the original motion was withdrawn, and the amendment passed unanimously.

On Motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in one or more of the City Newspapers.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and Joseph O. Dunham, Esquire, having been called thereto, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Wm. Olive, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH B. WHIPPLE,
Carleton, February 25th, 1852. *Secretary.*

Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself what you wish to be.

From the Montreal Pilot.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BALL.

The second public ball given by His Excellency and the Countess of Elgin, took place, we learn from *Le Canadien*, on Tuesday evening last, 10th inst. The number of persons present are variously estimated at from five hundred to six hundred. Their Excellencies entered the room at half-past nine o'clock, the band playing the National air, "God save the Queen," which it continued to play, while the presentations were being made by Col. Antrobus. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and continued until near midnight—Lord Elgin and Lady Elma taking an active part, to encourage their guests to do the same. The Countess also continued to honor the company with her presence, the delicacy of whose health, however, did not permit her to join the dancers.

At midnight the supper rooms were thrown open, where a splendid entertainment awaited the company. The Governor General proposed a toast, remarking that he had but one to propose, that of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which His Excellency did in the following happy manner:

"This day is to us a day of particular interest. It is the anniversary of the marriage of Her Majesty, a marriage which has produced the most important results. When it took place, it excited general interest, the consequences then being hidden in the bosom of the future. But, twelve years have elapsed since, and you know the virtuous and exemplary manner in which Her Majesty has presided over her Royal family. I have but one word to add; it is a word of advice. I know that advice when not solicited, is not always well received; I will speak it with propriety, delicacy, and feeling. The fervent loyalty of the ladies I see around me, will, I am sure, justify me in recommending them strongly to follow the example of Her Majesty. We are now in a bissextile year, a year which confers upon them a well known privilege; and, I am sure, they will find here to-night many excellent specimens of the other sex."

The toast, we need hardly say, was drank with all the honors.

THE SIGNAL MAN AT TRAFALGAR.

While residing in Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars, London, in 1846-7, the attention of my father—who had served as surgeon of the Tonnant, at Trafalgar—was directed to an old and broken-down man, who made a scanty livelihood by crying watercresses and red herrings through the streets. It was this man's practice to resort to Covent-garden Market every morning in the season at or before sunrise, to purchase his stock of cresses, and then four weary hours his cracked voice never ceased to sound through the foggy air, except when a suffocating fit of coughing obliged him to pause and cling to the area railings for support. He appeared to be a quick, sharp-witted old man, and had a great reputation for sagacity among the lower class of neighbours. In the winter of 1846 his cough was so severe that he feared his occupation was gone. I endeavoured to persuade him to take refuge at Guy's, but he would not hear of this, preferring rather to die at home. The next spring, however, brought him out again. It was then discovered that he was an old sailor named John Roome, and that he had served with Nelson at Trafalgar—in fact, that he was then a signal man on board the Victory. My father having formerly been acquainted with Captain Pasco, who was signal lieutenant of the Victory at Trafalgar, purposes to write to that excellent officer, requesting his interest in favour of Roome; but death came upon my veteran parent while his intention was still unfulfilled, and some months elapsed before I could again direct my attention to the affairs of John Roome. I at length took an opportunity of calling the man in, and then, seating him before me, asked him, "Who was the signal-officer on board the Victory at Trafalgar?" He replied, "Mr. Pasco, sir." "Did you serve under him?" "Yes." "Who, then, hoisted the signal '*England expects every man to do his duty?*'" "I did." I had felt somewhat prepared for this answer; still, as it was uttered, I could scarcely refrain from a demonstration of reverence towards the old embarrassed, squalid man who sat uneasily before me. Upon further inquiry, I found that he was 68 years old, and had been a seaman from his youth. He was not more than three or four years altogether in the king's service; but his intelligence and previously acquired knowledge had doubtless qualified him for the rating of A. B. soon after he entered the navy. After Trafalgar, he deserted and the R. (Run) against his name has disqualified him for a pension. His life had been one of trial and privation ever since.—*Chambers Journal.*

A TRAVELLER.

John G. Vassar, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, is fairly entitled to an honorary membership of the Travellers' Club. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, in publishing a letter from him, under date of September last, giving a graphic account of the Island of Ceylon, where he was then journeying, says:—"The past year he has travelled through California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Hong Kong, Canton and Singapore, and in all his letters he gives vivid pictures of manners, customs, and objects of interest, as he comes in contact with various nations, and is at times the only American of a party. He is journeying towards Calcutta, thence to the Straits of Babelmandel, and a land route twelve hundred miles up the Red Sea. His brother informs us that he has written him, that inasmuch as he has visited every kingdom and city of note in Europe, and also traversed a part of Asia, Africa and Ocean Isles, that he had better procure a telescope, sail with an English propeller to the Northern Ocean, ascend in the first balloon, hover over the ice-bergs, and discover, if possible, Sir John Franklin; then return home, settle down in quietude, with health sufficiently recovered to enjoy the society of his village."

A CHILD'S SYMPATHY.

A child's eyes! those clear wells of undefiled thought—what on earth can be more beautiful? Full of hope, love and curiosity, they meet your own. In prayer, how earnest: in joy, how sparkling; in sympathy, how tender. The man who never tried the companionship of a little child, has carelessly passed by one of the greatest pleasures of life, as one passes a rare flower, without plucking it or knowing its value. A child cannot understand you, you think: speak to it of the holy things of your religion, of your grief for the loss of a friend, of your love for some one you fear will not love in return; it will take, it is true, no measure or soundings of your thoughts; it will not judge how much you should believe, whether your grief is rational in proportion to your loss, whether you are worthy or fit to attract the love which you seek; but its whole soul will incline to you, and engraft itself, as it were, on the feeling which is your feeling for the hour.

THE SECRET OF THE DRESSING ROOM.

At a large dinner party, given the other day by one of our fashionables who has already passed a 'certain age,' yet who piques herself on her beauty and her abundance of raven tresses, her little daughter, a fair-haired, blue eyed fairy of some six or seven summers, appeared at the dessert with her golden tresses dyed as black as a raven's wing. "What is the meaning of this metamorphosis?" exclaimed both parents and guests, in astonishment. The girl laughed joyfully, and naively answered, 'Ah! I have blackened my hair with the water mamma blackens hers with!'—Mamma's face became as black as her hair.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 2, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The American steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Thursday morning last, from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th inst., being four days later than the advices by the *Cambria*.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of gold, not standard. The most flattering accounts have been received from the Australian gold diggings, and large supplies were soon expected from that quarter.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, 9th inst., Lord John Russell introduced the new Reform Bill. The main points are—the borough franchise is to be reduced from £10 to £5, the county from £50 to £10. In Ireland, the county franchise is to be reduced from £8 to £5. A new class of voters to be created out of those who pay 40s. per annum by assessed taxes or income taxes. Property qualification for members is to be abolished, and 67 small boroughs are to be enlarged. Lord John also proposes to abolish the oaths now taken by Roman Catholics and Dissenters, and the sole obstruction which now prevents the admission of Jews to seats in Parliament.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, Earl Granville, in answer to Lord Strangford, stated that Lord Palmerston had sent no reply to the remonstrances of certain foreign powers, as to the political refugees residing in this country; but he believed, had the noble lord remained in office, he would have done so.

The Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorized the admission of Colt's fire-arms, intended for the instruction of workmen in England, and for sale to officers in Her Majesty's service.

It is reported that a deputation from the Free Church of Scotland had waited upon Lord Granville, and made a representation regarding the expulsion of the Protestant Missionaries from Pesth, in Hungary, where they had resided in obedience to the law for ten years. They had committed no offence, but nevertheless were expelled from the country in the middle of winter. Lord Granville promised to take such steps as might be necessary.

The *Britannia*, 120, Capt. Goldsmith, is ready to receive the flag of the new Naval Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean.

Lieut Pim arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburgh January 25, on his return to London. He had abandoned his expedition on the advice of the Emperor, and the officers with whom he was put in communication. He had been most kindly treated by both.

It is now stated that Mr. Robert Burns, who was lately murdered by the Borneo pirates, and who has been supposed to be a grandson of the poet Burns, was no relation whatever of that family.

The sale of the Cunard steamer Arabia, yet unfinished, to the West India Steam Navigation Company, is announced. Her consort, the Persia, is nearly completed.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Lords yesterday, the Lord Chancellor, in reply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, stated that the Bill for the reform of the Court of Chancery would embrace only the proceedings, and not the jurisdiction of that tribunal.

The Duke of Wellington, introducing the subject of the Kafir war, expressed his approbation of the operations undertaken by Sir H. Smith in the conduct of the war there, but said his gallant friend had fallen into an error just as others had done before him. The operations against the Kafirs had to be carried on by the occupation of extensive regions of jungle, or bush, but in reality thickset, the thickest wood that could be found anywhere. The Kafirs retired to their fastnesses with the plunder, on which they existed; they attacked their assailants at great odds, and caused them great loss. They moved away with more or less celerity and activity, sometimes succeeding in carrying off their plunder, and frequently having it taken from them. Our troops could not occupy these fastnesses—they were useless to them, and they could not live in them, and the consequence was, that on their withdrawal from them the Kafirs took them, and the same operations had to be repeated, the Kafirs always fleeing when pursued, to their original fastnesses. The only remedy for this state of things was that whenever any one of those fastnesses had been stormed and captured, it should be totally destroyed, and roads opened up to permit the movement of regular troops. He might be told that such a measure as this would occupy a great length of time, and occasion considerable expense. No doubt this was true, but the war at the Cape had come to this point, that unless such a plan was adopted there could be no peace in that part of the world—there could be no enjoyment of the social comforts of civilized life. It might take time and cost money, but the expense could not equal one-tenth of the cost of a single campaign.

The iron steamer Glasgow, which left that city January 10 for New York, with a cargo of a value of more than half a million of dollars, after having proceeded 1460 miles on her voyage, on the 20th, in lat. 50 20 N. long. 32 24, encountered a violent hurricane. She was finally struck by a heavy sea which came very near staking her, carried away much of her upper works, and carried overboard her second officer, Mr. Robertson. Several of the crew were severly injured. The gale continued with great severity for a long time. Capt. Stevens deemed it expedient to return to Glasgow, where she arrived on the 28th.—It was found on examination, that the hull of the ship was uninjured. It was determined to be unnecessary to unload her. She required much repairs in her upper works, and it was expected that she would resume her voyage on the 7th instant.

FRANCE.—The President visited Versailles on the 9th Feb.; his object was to address the officers of the garrison there, who are said to be extremely disaffected. It is said 200 officers are to be put on half-pay, because of their Orleanist leanings. The confiscation decree is very offensive to the army. There are rumours of a secret understanding between the Austrian and French Governments. No attacks upon Lord Palmerston are allowed in the Paris papers. £240,000 per annum is talked of as the Civil List which the Senate is asked to vote for the President. This, considering that he has not the *Domain Prive* to keep up, will be about equivalent to £480,000, which was the sum allowed Louis Philippe.

The Abbe Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans,—a celebrated preacher, and the intimate friend of M. M. de Broglie and Mole,—called together a meeting, on Saturday, of bishops at present in Paris, for the purpose of getting a manifestation from them against the decree of confiscation of the Orleans property. The bishops declined entering into any formal resolutions on the subject as a body; but all of them individually, and more especially the Archbishop of Paris and the Bishop of Rennes, expressed their profound disapprobation of that atrocious and unchristian measure.

The ex-Queen of the French has written a letter to M. Dupin, on the subject of the confiscation of the property of her family, which is said to be touching and dignified.

SPAIN.—The criminal who made the attempt on the life of the Queen was executed on the afternoon of 7th January.

SWEDEN.—The powder magazine at Louden exploded on the 24th ult.; it contained 3800 kegs of powder.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The Cunard steamer *Africa* arrived at New York on Saturday about noon. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 14th ult.

Cotton closed firm at the quotations per Cambria. Sales of the week 57,000 bales, including 14,000 on speculation and for export. Sales on the 14th were between 7000 and 8000 bales.

Flour has declined 3d. to 6d. per barrel, and Corn 6d. per quarter.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was dull.

The war fever seems to be subsiding. Louis Napoleon continues to give the fullest assurances that an invasion of England is the last thing he should do.

The Engineers' strike remains in statu quo.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes decrees transferring the direction of Buildings from the Minister of Public Works to the Minister of the Interior. M. DePersigny, Minister of the Interior, has addressed a letter to the Prefects of the Departments, recommending those candidates who are disposed to adopt frankly and sincerely the new order of things.

The commencement of an insurrection has taken place in the Department of the Gardo.—In the Herault and Ardeche, large masses gathered around the prisoners for the purpose of setting them at liberty, and the troops were obliged to fire upon them.

Government had put forth a most indiscreet and intemperate article in the Patrie, telling Electors they must return Bonapartists to the Assembly, and if they elected any other all would have to be done over again.

Rumours are current that a feeling exists in Belgium, and in some Regiments of the Belgian Army, too favourable to France. There is reason to believe that there is something not of an ordinary nature going on with respect to the relations existing between France and Germany, and the powers generally.

In France many dignitaries of the Church have protested against Louis Napoleon's decree respecting the property of the Orleans family.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Journals state that the Government of the Republic is greatly alarmed on account of a new note from the French Government, demanding not only the expulsion of all the French Refugees suspected of plotting against their country (to which demand the Swiss Government at once consented), but it insists on the Swiss Government closing all unions, and on its employing energetic measures against any popular manifestation which had been got up in that country, for the purpose of forcing the Government to have new elections. And the Minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated to the Ambassador at Paris, that unless these instructions be followed, the President cannot avoid coming to an arrangement with Prussia and Austria for the adoption of coercive measures for the purpose of keeping down the Democratic spirit in Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.—Potereki, a Hungarian, said to be an agent of Kossuth and Mazzini, was executed on the 5th by order of an Austrian Court Martial, on charge of attempting to seduce some Hungarian Regiments. A person named Golsea, was executed with him—charged with conspiracy to bring about a revolution.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived off Falmouth, 7th ult., Diadem. At Belfast, 8th, Messenger. At Queenstown, 11th, Active. At Kingstown, 12th, Wave, (with loss of stern boat and slightly damaged, having been in contact in entering the port.) All from St. John.

Sailed from Clyde, 6th ult., Allan Brown, for Boston. From Dundee, 7th, Rectitude, for St. John. From Deal, 10th, Great Britain, for Mobile. From Bristol, the Admiral, for New Orleans. From Liverpool, 11th, Mary Caroline, for Mobile.

Loading at Liverpool, Midas, Devon, Blanche, and Alcione, for St. John. Cluny, and Bloomer, for Halifax. At London, Sir Harry Smith, for St. John.

☞On Saturday night we were visited with a severe gale from the Eastward, accompanied with hail and sleet, on Sunday morning the wind changed to the Westward, and it blew with equal violence from that quarter throughout the day.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, last week, Dr. Paterson delivered an interesting Lecture on Electricity, followed by a variety of pleasing experiments.

Dr. P. continued the subject last evening.

Another Steamer put into Halifax!—The iron screw steamer *Glasgow*, from Glasgow, bound to New York, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, short of coal. She sailed on the same day as the *Cambria* from Liverpool, and has 25 passengers and a valuable cargo. The Halifax papers say she is a fine looking and strongly built vessel, and was furnished in every respect for the voyage, and has proved herself to be a good sea boat, having encountered very rough weather since she left Liverpool.

RAILWAY TRAINS.—The editor of the Montreal Pilot says he witnessed the departure on the 14th, from the depot of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railway, near that city, of "a train of twenty-two cars, containing two thousand barrels of flour, destined in great part for the business marts on the sea board, and, to some extent, for distribution along the lines of American railways in the United States. We remarked, in the group about to start, loaded cars belonging to different American lines, which we regarded not only as one of the most conclusive evidences of the great advantages that are conferred by Railways, but as indicating, at no very distant day, the enormous increase of business which must necessarily accrue to this city in consequence."

On Thursday evening last, the Rev. I. E. Bill, from Nova Scotia, was installed as Pastor of the Germain Street Baptist Church in this City, in presence of a crowded assembly. Several clergymen took part in the proceedings.—The *Christian Visitor* remarks:—"We have never seen the services of such an occasion performed with more ease, order, and appropriateness. There is beginning to be a considerable religious interest manifested in both the Churches in the City, and we hope large accessions will soon be made to them."

SLEIGHING.—There has been sixty consecutive days of sleighing in Boston this winter—almost unprecedented.

INCENDIARISM.—Arthur Henry, a poor man residing in the Parish of Simonds, Black River Road, had his Barn with its contents, (4 tons of Hay, a horse and two cows), consumed by fire on the night of 26th inst.,—the act of an incendiary, named Graham, a lunatic, who has been apprehended and confesses the crime.

We understand that Mr. Henry is in indigent circumstances, and has nine children, six of whom are now ill with measles, and that his case is one which well deserves the consideration of the benevolent.—Subscriptions in his behalf will be received at the Book Store connected with the Courier Office, or by the unfortunate man himself. —*Courier.*

A grant of £2000 towards the erection of Public Landings and other extensive improvements at Reed's Point, has just passed the House of Assembly, in committee of supply, and if sustained in the Council, of which we entertain no doubt, these great works will be immediately commenced. The Bill was brought into the Assembly by Alderman Johnston, of Duke's Ward, to whose exertions, both in Common Council and in the House, the public are much indebted for the success of this important scheme.—Mr. Johnston was ably supported in the Legislature by his colleagues from the City and County, as well as by our old and tried friend, the Provincial Secretary, who moved the grant of £2000 in Committee of Supply.—*Ib.*

CITY DEBT.—We understand that since the public meeting in Carleton on this important subject, a Common Council was held, at which a letter was read from William Wright, Esq., to his Worship the Mayor, strongly urging prompt action, and suggesting that as the *principle* of an amicable settlement was already agreed on, an offer should now be made to the Carleton Committee to refer the *details* of the measure to the wisdom of the Legislature; making that body the referee of all points yet in dispute. The Common Council have so far acted upon Mr. Wright's suggestion as to appoint a Committee to meet with the Carleton Committee.—*New Bruns.*

FIRE.—A Barn containing nine head of cattle, a large quantity of Hay and Grain, and many other articles,—belonging to Mr Wm. Giberson, of the Parish of Kent, was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 14th inst.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

Shocking Accident.—By a Telegraphic despatch received yesterday from Woodstock, (says the Fredericton *Loyalist*,) we learn that a lumber camp on the Nackawick stream was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, and three young men named Brittain, Melvin and Rockwell were burnt to death!

The following letter was received on Thursday, by the Rev. I. E. BILL:—

Wilmot, N. S., Feb 20, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I am sorry to inform you that last night about one o'clock Dr. J. Woodbury's dwelling house and barns, and all of the outhouses were burnt to ashes, and nothing but their own lives saved. They escaped with only their night clothes. There were 44 head of cows and oxen, and 2 horses, 2 hogs, and a lot of sheep burnt in the barns. They also lost between £60 and £70 in Cash; saving only about £4 worth from one of the west rooms. I was down to see them, and it is a most dismal looking place; the bones of the cattle and two fine young horses lying just where they stood in the stable. Little Jessie, his daughter, got her feet frozen; she walked to Mr. Martin's barefooted. Under the circumstances they were very fortunate to save their lives. There was no hired man or girl about the house at the time. His loss is not less than £800.

These acquainted with this worthy man are desirous that aid may be immediately rendered, to assist him in building another house for his family. Rev. I. E. Bill will receive any contributions that may be offered in his behalf, and forward them. We hope a favorable response will be given by many to this call, which we are assured is a deserving one, as he has ever been a most hospitable man.—*Christian Visitor.*

[*From the Fredericton Reporter, Feb. 27.*]

RAILWAY MEETING.—At a Public Meeting held in the City of Fredericton, pursuant to a requisition addressed to the High Sheriff for that purpose, at the Temperance Hall in said City, on Wednesday the 25th February, 1852.

The High Sheriff was called to the Chair, and George J. Bliss, Esq., chosen Secretary.

The following Resolutions were offered, and after undergoing discussion were adopted:—

Moved by George Botsford, Esq., and seconded by the Hon. Thomas Baillie—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the interests of the British North American Colonies, as well as of the Empire at large, requires a Railway communication between Halifax and Canada.

Moved by T. R. Robertson, Esq., and seconded by John A. Beckwith, Esq—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the opening of such a communication must prove of incalculable advantage to the commercial interests of this Province, by infusing new life into every branch of productive industry, and thus leading to a profitable developement of our vast and varied resources.

Moved by John C. Allen, Esq., and seconded by the Hon. Thomas Baillie—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the agreement reported to have been recently made at Halifax by members of the respective Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and this Province, on the subject of such a communication should receive the cordial support of the people of this Province both as regards the apportionment of the distance and the course of the Line by the Valley of the St. John, inasmuch as there are good reasons for believing that the rejection by our Legislature of that agreement must lead to an indefinite postponement of the whole question.

Moved by Mr. William Parker, and seconded by Henry Fisher, Esq.—

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions be furnished to the Representatives of this County in the Assembly, and that they be respectfully requested to carry out, if possible, the views of this meeting.

On motion, the Chairman left the chair, which was taken by John C. Allen, Esq., and the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair, and to the Secretary for his services.

B. WOLHAUPTER, Chairman.

GEORGE J. BLISS, Secretary.

THE GREAT RAILWAY.—To the vigour of our Canadian Ministers in their well-timed action the country is greatly indebted. The present Chief Commissioner of Public Works has evinced in the matter that clear-sightedness, or, as the *Gazette* had it some time ago, that sagacity which his office especially requires. We take this auspicious beginning as an earnest and pledge of the ultimate completion of the greatest, most important, and, we believe, most beneficial undertaking in which Canada has ever been called upon to engage. The future to us seems pregnant with the promise of unimagined good to the British Provinces. Our earnest faith in the success of the project has enabled us to meet the prejudices and objections of its adversaries, and so far we feel abundantly rewarded for the measure of energy we have expended in its advocacy.

We are also very much gratified at the evident good feeling which characterises our contemporaries lately in opposition to us on this question, and we trust that the really valuable information which has been communicated in relation to it through our columns will bring about that uniformity of opinion which great national undertakings of a beneficial character should command.—*Montreal Pilot.*

The annual meeting of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company was held at Montreal on the 21st inst. According to the report rendered, the amount of expenditures up to the 30th of November last was £608,443. The reports speak favorably of the financial prospects of the company, and anticipates a further opening of the road from Richmond to Sherbrooke, a distance of 24 miles in June next, making a distance of 95 miles from Montreal. In the mean time the work will be vigorously prosecuted, for the completion of the line to the American border, where it is to meet the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road which is advancing from Portland to meet it at that point.

TRANSIT OF FLOUR FROM CANADA.—Arrangements have been made for shipping from Boston, the present week, a large quantity of flour on board the packet ship Daniel Webster for Liverpool. The flour is to come by rail road, under bond, to be put directly on board ship, from Hittinger & Co's wharf, in Charlestown. The balance of her cargo is to be made up in American ice.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

RESOURCES OF CANADA.—A American gentleman, writing from St. Catharines, in the Buffalo Commercial, under the date of January 17th, 1852, speaks as follows of the immense advantages which Canada possesses, if they were turned to proper account:—

"If the Yankees possessed the advantages for making the water power of Niagara Falls available for manufacturing purposes, which the Welland Canal gives the Canadians, I doubt very much whether they would ask reciprocity of trade with any country but their own. They would use the same exertions which they see the Canadians now making to secure reciprocity with the 'States,' to induce English capitalists to embark in manufactures in their own Province, and if successful would soon boast of a home for their lumber, wheat, ashes, &c., which would vie with the Manchesters and Birminghams of England, or the Lowells, Lawrences, Manchesters and Nashuas of the 'States.' Such a town would stretch from the first downward lock on the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario; while the whole of Grand River and Brantford valleys would pour into its lap the rich fruits of the earth in the greatest profusion. Cotton could be transported via the southern rivers and Ohio Canals, thence across the lake into the Welland Canal, and delivered to the mills at a much cheaper rate than it can now be had at the Massachusetts mills. What a vast fountain of wealth is there hidden in the roar of Niagara, if they would but use the means to get it out. It is but just to say that some shrewd Canadians view the subject in this light, and are as much opposed to reciprocity as you are. By the way, is it not possible that Buffalonians stand in their own light by opposing the reciprocity question."

NOVA SCOTIA.—We learn, that in the House of Assembly, the seats of the Hon. Joseph Howe and Stephen Fulton, Esq., representatives from the County of Cumberland, have been declared vacant in consequence of some informality at the time of their election. Another election is appointed to be held on the 18th of March, when the late members will be opposed by Messrs. McFarlane, (former candidate) and T. A. S. DeWolfe, who held the office of Collector of Impost and Excise under the Johnston administration, and at that time was one of the representatives of King's County in the Legislature.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—A private letter has been received by a gentleman in town, we are told, intimating that Baring Brothers will take stock, or debentures, or something, in the Quebec and Richmond Railway to the amount of £50,000.—*Quebec Chron.*

ALBANY AND MONTREAL.—The Albany Argus commends the establishment of a rail road from Albany to Montreal by way of Glens Falls and Plattsburgh, on the West side of Lake Champlain, by which it is said a saving distance might be made of 32 to 40 miles.

IMPORTANT CASE IN DENTISTRY.—A lady called the other day upon a dentist in this city, and complained to him that her teeth were so bad that she could not speak the truth. The worthy practitioner told her that he could effectually cure all that. We shall watch the progress of this important remedy, and should it prove successful, the fortunate dentist may consider his fortune made. —*Montreal Pilot.*

GAS IN BRAZIL.—A company in Glasgow, Scotland, has made a contract with the government of Brazil, for lighting the city of Rio de Janeiro for twenty-five years. The gas mains are to extend over 30 miles. The company are to pass 14,000 cubic feet of gas per hour and to light 1,800 lamps. These will be the first gas works erected in South America. The material of which the gas is to be made is Scotch cannel coal.

JAMAICA.—Kingston was thrown into a state of considerable excitement on Friday and Saturday, by the presence of some five hundred recruits, principally Irishmen, wearing the United States uniform, who had been permitted to land from the American steamer Falcon, (who are on their way to California,) and, having been drunk, had got into several rows with the black people and the police. Several broken heads on both sides were the consequence.—*Jamaica Despatch, Feb. 3.*

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—On the 9th inst., for the edification of the scientific, two houses were burned upon the "Campo Mars," while one between them, and distant two or three feet, covered with a newly invented varnish, was proved noncombustible, and saved from destruction, although filled with material which was consumed by the flames, and the exterior enveloped during the conflagration of some twenty minutes, with an unbroken sheet of fire.

The inventor, a Creole, Señor Quesad, has obtained considerable reputation from the result, but I believe he has combined the discoveries of two other persons, involving the material in varnish instead of paint, thereby making a decided improvement, as it can be brought to the protection of almost any article in a household without impairing beauty or utility.

The experiment was on a scale sufficient to prove that, for the safety of property, from a thousand casualties of negligence or improvidence, in the use of lamps, candles, matches or fire, the varnish is invaluable; while in communities where it might be generally adopted, it would certainly materially retard the progress of the destroying element.—*Cor. N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

THE SEA SERPENT IN ASPY BAY.—We are informed by David McLeod, who was engaged during the fishing season last year as Skipper of a small craft, of about 20 tons, that just previous to his leaving on a fine evening in the beginning of August last, whilst then near enough to anchor in Aspy Bay, Cape North, about one and a half miles distant from the shore, pass by the stern of the vessel at a distance of about thirty yards, and turn seaward. The crew of the schooner were much terrified. He describes it as resembling a snake; about the length of *Ninety Feet*, with a flat snake like head, which with about ten feet of the body lay on the surface of the water, as the monster moved its body along, breathing at the same time like a porpoise. The size of it he states to have been larger than a puncheon. It was seen on the day after by the crew of another fishing smack, at a considerable distance from the land. The statement of Mr. McLeod can be vouched for by the crew of the vessel.—*Cape Breton News, Feb. 14.*

FOR OREGON.—From Indiana, a large emigration is now taking place for California and Oregon. This is stimulated, no doubt, by Gov. Lane's circular in regard to the latter country, and by other influential individuals, formerly of Indiana, who have been successful in their new homes. A colony for Oregon, chiefly members of the Presbyterian Church, is forming in Jefferson county. A Baptist colony, for the same place, is organizing at and near Indianapolis, and will start in a few weeks for Oregon. It is estimated that upwards of two hundred young men will leave for California within a few weeks, from Dearborn county alone. The emigrants are chiefly farmers and mechanics, of excellent habits, and mostly unmarried. This great exodus begins to affect business seriously. Rents are falling and labor advancing.

OUR NON-INTERFERENCE.—They who think America is for the doctrine of *non-interference* and letting nations alone, are under a mistake. We are now about to interfere in a somewhat high-handed way, with one of the great nations of the earth—a nation of thirty millions—having a capital city ranking in population almost on a level with London! France, Eh? No, not quite; time enough for that, in a year or so.—The nation is Japan—a sort of picture in little of China.—John Bull dubbed John Chinaman, in 1841, and knocked his crockery ware metropolises on the head a good deal. Jonathan seems now about to try his hand on the other shy fellow. Commodore Perry is to proceed next month, in the Mississippi, to the coast of Japan, and propound to the Emperor certain cosmopolite arguments which, doubtless, he never heard before from any of the bonzes.

These Japanese will trade with no one but Dutchman and Chinamen, which "the rest of mankind" and our traders also, have felt to be very churlish and a grievance. It is therefore determined that they *shall* fraternize and be—benefited! Mr. Webster has stated the proposition, as regards this question, that Japan is wrong; that, having coals in some of her islands which our steamers are in need of, but cannot make purchase of, she contravenes the kind intent of Providence, who gives its good gifts for the benefit of the world in general. Mr. Webster is of opinion that a nation cannot live for itself alone, and fatten comfortably on its own prosperity, while it disregards the feelings and the interests of the human family. And to elucidate this elevated philosophy, the large war ship is going to anchor in the *taboood* harbour of Jeddo!

Our Secretary of State here expresses himself as emphatically concerning the rights and duties of nations, as he did on the Greek and Spanish questions. America will interfere in foreign matters—that's clear.—*International.*

There of the pardoned Cuban prisoners arrived at Boston last week, from Spain.

The ocean steamship S. S. Lewis was sold at public auction to-day, by order of the U. S. Marshal, for $150,000, cash.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The first train of cars over the Northern Indiana Rail Road, arrived at this city at 12 o'clock to-day, loaded with passengers. Immense numbers of citizens had assembled and cheered loudly as the train arrived amidst the roar of cannon.

LOUISVILLE, Feb 17.—*Destruction of the Lunatic Asylum by Fire.*—The Lunatic Asylum at Lexington was destroyed by fire yesterday. One Lunatic was burned to death, and several severely injured.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The Kossuth banquet came off this evening. Kossuth receives on an average $1200 daily, from private individuals. He leaves for Indianapolis on Wednesday.

CHATHAM, Feb. 2.—Volunteering has opened in Chatham barracks for the depots of the Rifle Brigade, her Majesty's 97th and 69th regiments, and upwards of three hundred have offered for the home regiments. It is expected that the volunteering will become general in Chatham. Several recruiting parties have recently been sent to different localities in England and Ireland.

Four regiments of the Line, will, in all probability be selected as rifle corps; and the light companies of all regiments are also to be armed with the rifle—a necessary measure, as all our rifle corps are now in India, the Cape, and Canada.

ROYAL ARSENAL.—Fifteen thousand shells have been ordered to be immediately packed ready for service and sent away for the different ports throughout England. A still larger order is daily expected; many of the men work overtime, and additional men and boys are to be entered to complete the supply registered.

A VILLAGE SWEPT AWAY.—ONE HUNDRED PERSONS MISSING.—*Leeds, Feb 5.*—A terrible calamity has just occurred at Holmfirth, a large manufacturing village, a few miles from Huddersfield. Several of the factories in the place are supplied with water from reservoirs in the elevated parts of the locality. The rain during the past few days had fallen heavily, and caused such an extraordinary pressure of water, that the Bilbery reservoir gave way, and at 2 o'clock this morning burst its banks, and caused most appalling devastation and loss of life. The immense body of water rushed with fearful force and impetuosity upon the village, and swept away, in its resistless course, whole rows of houses, hurrying the sleeping inmates into eternity. At the moment it is impossible to give an adequate detail of the catastrophe. Not only houses, but warehouses and mills were swept away in the mighty rush of water, and streets were blocked up with the wrecks of buildings, wool, casks of oil, the bodies of the dead, &c. By 4 o'clock in the morning the water had so far subsided that preparations were commenced for recovering the dead, and at 7 o'clock A. M. 60 lifeless bodies had been taken up. In one row of houses swept down there were 54 persons.

The Premier's new Reform Bill proposes to reduce the franchise from £50 to £10 tenants in the Counties; to disfranchise the boroughs of Calne, Chippenham, Totness, St. Albans, Sudburry, Harwicd, and some other small boroughs; to give additional members to London, Lancashire, and some others populous places; and to erect Chelsea and Brompton into a borough. This measure, it is said, goes too far to be pleasing to the Conservatives, and not far enough to satisfy the Radicals.

The Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the Commons, have censured a portion of the English Press for the severity of their strictures on Louis Napoleon's conduct.

General Leflo, one of the victims of the French *coup d'etat*, has taken up his residence in Jersey. Generals Changarnier, Lemoriciere, and Bedeau are daily expected to arrive in that island to reside.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP QUITO.—On Sunday last, the steamship Quito, Capt. W. B. Wells, arrived in the Mersey, from Glasgow, on her first voyage; and on Tuesday morning she made her trial trip, under the inspection of the government surveyors. The trial trip extended from the Rock Lighthouse to the Crosby Light-ship, and back. The Quito left the Coburg Dock a eight o'clock, and re-docked at ten, making the outward trip at the rate of 11 and the inward trap at from 13 to 14 knots an hour. The Quito is a fine sea-going vessel; and we have no doubt, from the qualities she exhibited on Tuesday, that she will prove herself one of the finest steamers afloat. The Quito is one of the new line of steamers belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. These vessels are to carry the mails in the Pacific and they will run in connection with the Panama and India mails. The steamers already sent out are the Santiago and the Lima. The Quito is the third vessel of the series, and the line will be completed by the addition of the steamship Bogota, which is nearly ready. The Quito was built by Messrs. Napier, of Glasgow, who also constructed her engines. She is an iron vessel, and is 250 feet long, with 30 feet beam. Her register is 1,100 tons, and she has two engines of 400 horse power in their aggregate capacity. The vessel has accommodation for 200 passengers; and for their convenience every comfort has been introduced. The Quito is to sail to-day, for her destination in the Pacific.—*Liverpool Journal, 7th.*

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The President gave a grand dinner yesterday to a party of English, at which forty five sat down. He expressed great regret at the prevalence of the belief in England as to his warlike intentions. He had lived there long enough, he said, to acquire respect for its people and institutions and he still had a great many friends there.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The following letter from the Princes of Orleans was privately circulated in Paris to-day:—

To the Testamentary Executors of King Louis Philippe.

Claremont, Jan. 29, 1852.

"Gentlemen,—We have received the protest which you have drawn up against the decree of confiscation issued against us, and we thank you very sincerely for your efforts to resist injustice and violence. We have found it quite natural that you should have directed your attention specially to the question of law, without noticing the insults heaped in the preambles of those decrees on the memory of the King our father. For a moment we thought of abandoning the reserve which exile imposes upon us, for the purpose of repelling in our own persons the attacks so shamefully cast upon the best of fathers, and, we do not fear to add, on the best of Kings. But, on considering the matter more maturely, it appeared to us that to such imputations a disdainful silence was the best answer.—We will therefore not lower ourselves to point out how particularly odious the calumnies are, when brought forward by a man who on two different occasions received proofs of the magnanimity of King Louis Philippe, and whose family never received anything from him but benefits. We leave it to public opinion to do justice to the words, as well as to the act which accompanies them; and, if we are to believe the testimonies of sympathy which we receive from every side, we are sufficiently revenged. To the honor of a country to which the King our father has given eighteen years of peace, of prosperity, and of dignity—of a country which we his sons have loyally served—to the honor of that France which always is the mother country which we love—we are happy to observe that these disgraceful decrees, and their still more disgraceful preambles, have not dared to appear excepting under the *regime* of the state of siege, and after the suppression of all the guarantees which protected the liberties of the nation. In finishing, we beg of you, gentlemen, to express our warm feeling of gratitude to the eminent men of all parties, who have offered to us the assistance of their talent and their courage. We accept that assistance with great pleasure, persuaded that, in to-day defending our cause, they defend the rights of the whole of French society. Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of our sentiments of affection.

"LOUIS D'ORLEANS, Duke of Nemours.
"F. D'ORLEANS, Prince of Joinville."

A decree of the President authorizes the formation of religious establishments composed of females, where the object is the education of youth or the relief of the poor persons who are ill. The decree regulates the conditions on which the authorization for such establishments will be accorded.

It is stated by a correspondent of the Daily News, in Paris, that Louis Napoleon, in a conversation at a public dinner with an English nobleman, in which he complained of the attacks and misrepresentations of the British press, intimated that he might be compelled to interdict journals containing such attacks, from entering France, and might even find it necessary to resort to harsher measures, understood to refer to the expulsion of correspondents.

The earthquake at Bordeaux which has been heretofore reported, was so violent as to cause some serious damage. Beds in some of the houses were thrown into the middle of the apartment, chimney ornaments, such as vases, and clocks were thrown down, walls of many houses were crashed, and the horses of a diligence from Thoulouse to Bordeaux were so frightened that they ran off and upset the coach, and in consequence the passengers were severely bruised.

PARIS, February 4.

The boldness of the measures of the Government astonishes every one, and it is to be feared that, if continued, they will some time or other produce a catastrophe. To-day the *Moniteur* contains a sort of circular, which is to have the force of law, and which sets all the ordinary rules of right and justice at defiance. It annuls the whole of the judgments pronounced by the military courts since the 2nd of December, and creates a peculiar sort of tribunal or court of inquiry in each department, which is to decide the fate of the political *detenus*, according to a set of rules never before heard of in the penal laws, and against whose judgment there will be no appeal.

ROME, Jan. 27.—A coalition of the European Powers against England is the theme now generally commented on in all circles. Absolutist reasoners do not fail to affirm that the consequences of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy must now recoil on England, in the shape of an anti-British league of foreign potentates against that so-called isle of revolutionary propaganda. Here all the Papal party continue in ecstacies at the turn events have taken during the last few weeks, and hail 1852 as beginning under the most favourable auspices.

The Papal Government is very slow in encouraging enterprises, or, indeed, in permitting the execution of anything smacking of innovation. The project of lighting the city of Rome by gas was some years ago submitted to the Roman authorities; but until very lately there seemed little prospect of its being carried into effect. I am happy to be able now to state, from competent authority, that most of the difficulties opposed to this project have been overcome, and that consequently, the commencement of the necessary works will take place before long. Mr. Shepherd, the English engineer, is contracting for the privilege of lighting the Eternal City, and the agreement has already been approved of by the Roman municipality. The further forms necessary before the final settlement, are about to be passed.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The official trade tables of the country show an increase in the importation of tobacco last year compared with the preceding. In eleven months ending the 5th ult., of manufactured tobacco there were 25,376,017 lbs. imported; and in the like period of the preceding year, 21,931,304 lbs.; whilst in the eleven months ending the 5th ult., there were 25,490,154 lbs. entered for home consumption, and in the same period of 1850, 25,420,927 lbs. entered for home consumption, chargeable with duty.

From the London Post, Jan. 20.

KOSSUTH IN AMERICA.

It would appear, by our intelligence from America, that our late versatile and brilliant visiter, Louis Kossuth, is likely to find American calculation even less productive in practical fruits than English enthusiasm. His reception by the authorities at Washington, has, it seems, been of the most cautious possible character. The Senate did not even trust itself to the effect of the illustrious Magyar's eloquence. The ministers threw cold water on his most glowing plans and favorite prospects. The President is understood to have declined non-intervention with a precision utterly destructive to the sense in which the self constituted Regenerator of Hungary would have it received and acted on. Domestic politics, moreover, in America, are full of rocks and shoals, among which a foreign orator must pass, and through which he seldom succeeds in steering his course without more or less of damage. Slavery and Abolitionism—the great antagonism of North and South—present themselves as lions in the path of the stranger no less inevitably, glare upon him no less formidably, than they do in the case of the native politician, whether he be active for the sacred rights of freemen to wallop their own niggers, or is tarred and feathered as a lesson of common sense against his noble ambition to overturn the gigantic existing system of the Southern States. And see what will come of it. We apprehend that the peculiar character which we showed to be the distinguishing mark of M. Kossuth's harangues among ourselves, would be very transparent to the keen eyes of our transatlantic cousins. A country where everything is so rapidly canvassed—where public discussion is so general—where public news is spread so fast and so wide—must be an unfavorable theatre for playing the character of *All things to all men*. There is something definite and practical, too, in the American temper, whenever dollars come into the question, which must sorely interfere with the somewhat vague magnificence of the regenerator's prospects. Taking steps to vindicate the violated laws of nations—showing the deep sympathy and acknowledging the universal brotherhood of free citizens all over the world—are very pretty phrases to tickle the ears of the groundlings in New York; but they neither touch the clear heads of the Senators at Washington, nor lighten the well-buttoned pockets of Americans anywhere. As to any political consequences, or pecuniary results, we apprehend that the visit of Kossuth to America will be as utterly barren as his most determined opponents could have anticipated or desired. In spite of the dinners—the speeches—the self glorifications which our hospitable but very long-winded cousins delight to inflict on their visiters—the career of the latest great attraction, the rival of Jenny Lind and Lola Montes, ("Powers eternal such names mingled,") has been, very evidently, no better than a lame and impotent conclusion to all the great flourishes of promise and of hope which he started. The fact is that our excellent friend Jonathan must be admitted to have a pretty considerable weakness for hearing himself talk about himself. Kossuth, after all, seems to have been made, through this amiable peculiarity, very little better than a conduit to drain off the overflowing greatness and glory of the most advanced people in the world. The unhappy orator went to be heard, and is condemned eternally to hear. His mission was to lecture on Hungary and her misfortunes; his destiny is to be lectured without end on America and her grandeur. There is something drolly appropriate in such a fate for such a man. With the most wonderful talent for self-exhibition, we find him reduced by American ingenuity to ministering merely to the magnifying of others. With the most singular tact, and the most unfailing flow of oratory, he is yet no match for America's audacity and perseverance. His most fervent appeals and glowing periods have no chance against the enthusiasm of American vanity. Truly that must be a great nation in whose school for democrats Louis Kossuth must be content to learn rather than lecture!

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

£100 was voted for a wharf at Hillsboro.

A proposal was made to grant £500 per year in aid of a

petition; they were, however, totally defeated, although the principal was at first sustained.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

The House was all day in supply. The grant to aid the steamer intended to ply between Pictou and Quebec was again taken up, in spite of the opposition, and passed by a vote of 17 to 15—£500 per year for three years. All other recommendations of the Committee of Trade passed, including return duties on Fire Engine Hose, on goods destroyed by fire, excess of duties, claims of the steamers Admiral and Creole for excess of Hospital duties paid—and return duties on the steam engine for the new Woodstock boat. The return duties upon Organs and other articles for Churches were refused. These and many other claims were not recommended by the committee.

The claim of Mr. Griffiths, for costs in a case of timber cut on the disputed territory, in 1838, passed. A similar claim was made in 1844 and 1851, and refused. Messrs. Partelow, Wilmot, Street and others supported, and the Speaker, Mr. Montgomery and others opposed this claim.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26.

RAILWAY DEBATE.

The Attorney General opened the Debate on the Railway Resolutions—he went over the history of all the negotiations, said he had always endeavoured to get the northern line, but ceased his endeavours when he found it impossible, he felt that the Governments of the three Provinces were right in adopting the other route under the circumstances, and that it was the duty of the House to assist in carrying it out as it must benefit the whole Povince. He went into the general question and shewed the advantage of Railways.

Mr. GRAY followed in a very long speech—said the minds of the people had changed when they considered that the money could be got cheap, and the difficulty of raising funds by subscription in the Province; he believed St. John would be satisfied to build the line to Canada, if they could get the line to the United States; agreed that Government ought not to give a Company the monopoly of the great trunk lines which could not be competed with; that there were no grounds for refusing to entrust the work to Government when they could at any time be turned out by a majority of one; asserted that though Companies were often guilty of corruption and fraud, no charge of corruption in connection with public works had ever been made against Governments. He dwelt on the great advantages of the line; thought it would not cost more than the St. Andrews line; believed it would pay the interest and create a fund to liquidate the debt; declared Mr. Archibald's proposals extravagant, and said the Government would stake their existence upon the present scheme.

Mr. Harding proposed amendments—said he did not think the roads would pay so well as was supposed, showed the difference between the countries spoken of and this; that there were other outlets nearer Canada than St. John; that the road would not go through a cultivated country; and, that as all our resources were to be pledged, we should get all the Railroads we want; the House should therefore adopt the amendment. House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

In the House the Railway debate was resumed.

Mr. Harding, in a few introductory remarks, pressed the necessity of securing the whole line.

Mr. Cutler in an eloquent speech of two hours, showed that by the arrangement at Toronto, it was agreed by Government, that the Northern and Portland Lines should both be built—asserted that this was upset by foul treachery, because it did not suit the interests of Canada—rebutted many of the arguments used by Mr. Gray, whose authority in Railway matters he declared to be worth nothing—said if the Bill pass, a representation would be made to the Home Government to prevent them acceding to the terms.

Mr. Barberie charged the Government with sacrificing the whole Province, and endangering the loss of a magnificent offer for the purpose of obtaining a pet line.—He felt indignant that Rebels of 1837 should dictate to these Provinces in 1852, and said the whole change was made to serve the interests of Canada.

Mr. English, from personal observation, showed that the calculations in support of the scheme were incorrect—said that Portland was a nearer point to Montreal than St. John or Halifax, and easier to ship from,—that there were six other outlets west, and that produce from Canada would not be sent to St. John or Halifax,—that if the road was built, it could not work for three months in winter, as it would not pay the expense in keeping it clear—no road in the Province would pay. The Province may undertake this for the sake of indirect benefit. He would not say how he would vote.—Debate adjourned.

Mr. Ryan read a reply from His Excellency, complying with the address to run out the boundaries between King's and Queen's Counties.—The Fish market arbitration bill passed.

Mr. Hatheway complained of the absence of the Reporters, in consequence of which a gross slander in the papers had not been contradicted.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

In yesterday's report omitted to state that Mr. Botsford supported the Railway Resolutions—charged the Northern members with defeating the Portland line—said the present scheme was the only chance for Railways now left, and defended the management by Government.

To-day, on motion of the Attorney General, the Section of the bill for the protection of the Revenue, providing that liquors seized be destroyed, was struck out. Mr. Partelow read a letter from the Treasurer, shewing the working of the Law,—stating that preparations had been made to import cheap liquor for the sake of the bounty—referred to a late importation of rum to Houlton through St. John.

Mr. Hanington offered slight opposition—thought the reduction of bounties one-half would stop collusion—better try the present law another year. The clause was struck out without division. There has been a conversation about a Provincial Exhibition—a grant in aid was talked of, which will likely be given, on condition that a sum be subscribed—nothing definite. Railway debate about to be resumed—will not likely close to day.

MONDAY, March 1.

In the House, the bill to exclude Ecclesiastics from the Council passed committee. Mr. Hanington approved of the principle, and wished to know whether the Government intended making the Council elective, as the country wished it, thought amendments to that effect should be made to this bill and wished progress reported. Mr. Johnson took a similar view. Mr. Partelow asked why magnanimous and patriotic men in the opposition made no motion last year when the bill was rejected by the Council, said Mr. Hanington was really averse to making the Council elective, and Mr. Johnson wished to charge every thing on the Government—moved that the bill be read. Mr. Hanington denied, said he was always in favour of the elective principle: the bill passed. Mr. Partelow drew the attention of the house to several bills about to expire. Mr. Johnston, (St. John) moved that the bill to amend the Assessment Laws be committed.

Railway debate resumed—Mr. Wilmot in a long speech contradicted Mr. Johnson's figures. Shewed that he was always in favour of Railways in this Province and their management by Government. Shewed that the Western trade would be secured by keeping tolls so low as to pay only working expenses. Flour is now brought from Cleveland to Quebec for 2s 3d per barrel, and if the duty on corn should be re-imposed in England, it would insure all the Western trade. He drew a glowing picture of the future prospects of the Province if the Railway scheme be adopted: said they would be recreant to the principles of the race and to the Refugee spirit if they refused to encounter difficulties. Mr. Ryan supported the scheme, as the people of King's County were in favour of it, and denounced Mr. Archibald's proposition as an insult to the Province. Mr. Hatheway questioned the calculations made, but supported the scheme as his constituents desired it, thought there could be no objection to the Government management, when they voted to entrust them with the management of the Revenue.

Mr. Needham made the last speech to-day; he supported the plan, as his constituents desired it, and after much consideration his own conviction was that it was best; he would oppose any scheme to carry the line by the Northern route; he believed the question now was Railway or no Railway, and the people were determined to have a railway; he praised the conduct of the Att'y Gen.; said he believed the government honestly endeavored all the year to effect what the country demanded, and that they were honest in this; tho't the government ought to know if the money could be got on the conditions proposed, although much different from the terms proposed by Mr. Hawes; he would support Government in this although he expected nothing in return; denied that he was looking for an office lately expected to become vacant; he dwelt at great length on the benefit of railways generally.

Mr. Hanington favoured building railways by Companies, and had proposed a resolution to that effect—thought the Portland road ten times better than the other, still thought it useless to pass Mr. Harding's amendment—after the last Despatch better take what we can get—declared the dictation of Canada in prescribing how our share should be built was impertinent.

Messrs. M'Phelim and Gordon opposed the whole scheme as inconsistent with the proposals of the British Government, and as adopting a disadvantageous route.

The Debate may possible close to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.—No communication from Fredericton, the Telegraph line being down.

The Road Committee have reported, and recommends the appropriation of £13,765 for Great Roads, and £5000 as special grants.

The Bye Road Grants are thus set down:—County of York, £1350; Queen's, £1258; Gloucester, £958; Charlotte, £1486; King's, £1486; St. John, £1075; Sunbury, £769; Northumberland, £1419; Restigouche, £760; Westmorland, £1237; Kent, £922; Albert, £761; Victoria, £712 Carleton, £978—Total, £15,129.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. William McAlister, to Miss Ann Bolton, both of the Parish of Sussex, King's County.

On the 12th inst., at Sussex Vale, by the Rev. Thomas McGhee, Rector, Mr. Samuel J. Sharp, of the Parish of Studholm, to Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. George Snider, of the Parish of Sussex.

At Carleton, on the 26th Feb., by the Rev. David Harris, Mr. John S. Adams, to Miss M., eldest daughter of the late Wm. Seely, Branch Pilot, of this city.

At the McFarlane Settlement, by the Rev. J. Bent, on the 19th inst., Mr. Charles Burgees, of Studholm, to Miss Mary Jane Holman, of Johnston.

On the same day, by the same, at Studville, Mr. Samuel Freeze Ryan, to Miss Ellen, third daughter of Mr. John Murray, both of Studholm.

In Fredericton, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, Mr. William Jordan, to Miss Charlotte Sparks both of the Parish of Sheffield, County of Sunbury.

At 1 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. R. H. Stevenson, of St. George's, Henry Clarence Gordon, Esq., son of the late Mr. Gordon, of Deebanks, Aberdeenshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Professor Ferrie, D. D., Fifeshire.

DIED.

On Friday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Fawcett, a native of the County of Sligo, Ireland, in the 69th year of his age.

At Carleton, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Chloe Vail, relict of the late Mr. John Vail, in the 80th year of her age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.—The deceased came to this City in 1783, with her parents, along with those who came to seek an asylum under the British flag.

At Sussex Vale, on the 28th ult, aged 30 years, Anna Matilda, wife of Nelson Arnold, Esq., and daughter of J. C. Vail, Esq., of that place.

At the Manse, Newcastle, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Henderson, aged 84 years. She was a native of Aberdeenshire, and came to this country with her son, the Rev. William Henderson, Minister of Newcastle, Miramichi, in the fall of 1841.

At Dorchester, on the 18th inst., Mr. John Smith, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and six children, and a widowed mother, but their loss is his eternal gain.

On the 13th inst., at Dorchester, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Edward Wood, in the 50th year of her age. Her end was joy and peace.

At Salem (Mass.,) on Tuesday 17th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Deborah Matilda Bennison, wife of Mr. Edward Bennison, formerly of this City, in the sixty-third year of her age.

At New-York, on the 24th instant, after a few days illness, of Ship Fever, Capt. Joseph N. Porter, of the Ship *Reciprocity*, aged 40 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Rosetta, Chambers, Halifax—G. & J. Salter general cargo.

Brigt. B. F. Prescott, Kyffin, Quaco—J. W. Cudlip, ballast.

Schr. Laleah, Elder, New Bedford, 14—J. W. Cudlip, ditto.

Friday—Schr. Cuba, Sheridan, Boston, 30 hours—M. Kavanagh, general cargo.

Tuesday—Brig Velocity, Cook, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, fish and oil.

CLEARED.

Feb. 25th—Barque Amelia, Smith, Liverpool, deals and boards.

27th—Barque Majestic, Trask, Cork, deals, &c.—John Robertson.

28th—Schr. Pearl, McLean, Boston, boards and shingles; Orion, Anderson, Barbadoes, fish and lumber.

The Brig Triad, Goram, which left on Saturday afternoon for Eastport, is reported put into Musquash, all safe.

Cleared at New York, 25th ult., brigt. Emily Allison, Briar, this port.

Cleared at Mobile, 17th ult., ship Wm. Ward, Scoullar, for Liverpool.

Arrived at Boston, 28th ult., brig Zephyr, Cresser, from Glasgow.

Cleared at Savannah, 20th ult., barque Ashley, Betts, for Glasgow.

The brig Tusket is loading at Bermuda for Boston with the cargo of a Mediterranean vessel, which put in there in distress.

Big Grand Turk, Curry, 69 days from Liverpool, for this port, arrived at Halifax 22d inst.

Arived at New York, 19th, Brigt. Margaret, Brannan, from St. Domingo.

Cleared at do., 19th, brigt. British Queen, Brown, St. John's, P. R.

At Moile, 13th, Ship David Cannon, Robertson, from Liverpool.

Arrived at Kingston, Jam., 28th ult., ship Montezuma, Leavitt, from Newport. At Matanzas, 31st ult., brig Zeo, from St. John. At do., 11th inst., bark Amelia do.; 12th, brig Albert, Robinson, from Grenada.

Sailed from Savannah, Feb. 14th, brig Integrity, McKellar, St. John.

The Senator, which arrived here on Sunday, from St. John, as from eight to nine feet water in her hold, in consequence of having been struck by a sea, about 2 days since, which stove in her stern.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Sailed from Cuba, Nov. 30th, ship David, Frost, for England.

MIRAMICHI, Feb. 23.—By this morning's mail we obtained a letter from our atentive agent in Campbellton, from which we take the following extract:

"The Courier from Perce to Restigouche has informed me that when he left below there was a large barque and two schooners in the ice, off Gaspe. The barque had her fore-topsail and jib set. Two men, by means of a small skiff, got on board the barque, and found her laden with red pine. There were sixty bags of bread and about twenty barrels of flour, also the ship's papers, on board. There appears nothing wrong with her but the loss of her rudder and part of her bowsprit. A crew of men are going on board with the intention of working her out of the ice, and taking her to some port in Nova-Scotia or Newfoundland, or, if they cannot clear her, to remain on board till the warm weather sets in. There was not a soul found on board, yet strange to say, none of the boats belonging to the ship are gone—all being in their proper places; so what has become of the crew remains a mystery. The two schooners had not, at last accounts, been boarded, consequently it is unknown whether there are any persons on board of them or not."

1852.

Spring Style of HATS.

C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received, per *Cuba* from Boston, the SPRING STYLE of HAT BLOCKS, and will be prepared, about the middle of this week, to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities. Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
March 2. Last side Market Square, and North side King street.

THE CHURCHMAN'S Monthly Penny Magazine for October, November, December, January, and February, is just received and ready for delivery at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
St. John, Feb. 28, 1852. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Preserved Lobsters.

Received by the Subscribers—
100 CASES Preserved LOBSTERS.
March 2. JARDINE & CO.

Seal Oil and Pimento.

PER *Rosetta*, from Halifax:—1 Pun. Pale Seal OIL; 6 Bags PIMENTO.
March 2. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Fine Souchong Tea.

The Subscribers have just received from Halifax ex Barque *Rosetta*—
50 CHESTS very superior Souchong TEA, which they can recommend for family use. (March 2.) JARDINE & CO.

Anvils and Cast Steel.

ON HAND—25 best Blacksmiths' ANVILS; 1 Ton Sanderson's best CAST STEEL.
March 2. W. H. ADAMS.

69 Cases I. Rubber Over-Shoes.

Just landing from Boston, per schr. 'Orion.'

THE BEST YET—
29 CASES Men's Over-Shoes;
10 ditto Women's Over-Shoes;
10 do. Women's Buskins; 7 do. Women's Boots;
4 do. Women's Slippers;
7 do. Children's Over-Shoes.—Only 25 pairs in each case.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 24. *Prince Wm. Street.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has commenced SELLING OFF his present Stock of DRY GOODS, at reduced prices, to make room for extensive Spring Importations. JAMES BURRELL,
Feb. 17. *Corner of King and Germain-sts.*

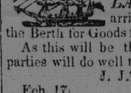
Beans! Beans!

Landing ex *Syria*, from Baltimore—
100 BUSHELS White BEANS.—*For Sale by*
Feb. 17, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

Flour! Flour!

Pending to Utica—
60 BARRELS Canada Superfine FLOUR.
February 10. GEORGE THOMAS.

TO IMPORTERS OF GOODS FROM LONDON.



THE A 1 coppered and copper fastened Clipper built Ship "ALLAN," WALKER, Master, just arrived from Calcutta, is now on the Berth for goods from London to St. John, N. B. As this will be the first SPRING VESSEL, parties will do well to have their orders home early.
J. JAFFRAY & CO., London.
Feb. 17. R. RANKIN & CO.

SUGAR.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR, just received, will be sold very low, by
Jan 20. FLEWWELLING & READING.

LIQUORS, MOLASSES, &c.

Just received and on Sale by the Subscriber:—
20 HHDS. heavy Muscovada MOLASSES; 15 hhds. bright SUGARS; 10 firkins prime quality BUTTER.
IN STORE—50 chests superior quality Congou TEA. JOHN V. THURGAR,
Jan. 27. North Market Wharf.

I. T. CHEETHAM,
Accountant and Copyist,
Office, Sands' Arcade.

MERCHANTS and Mechanics Books of Accounts posted. Accounts made out and Collected, and any description of *Writing* done with despatch, and in confidence.
Jan. 20.—1i.

REMOVAL.
24th January, 1852.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. THOS. R. GORDON, on the Corner of Dock-street and Market Square, and only a few doors from the Store he has heretofore occupied, and has just removed his Stock of HARDWARE, and where he intends to keep his usual assortment in future.
Jan. 27. W. H. ADAMS.

STRYCHNINE.

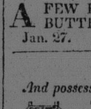
FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
January 27. Head of North Wharf.

Butter! Butter!

A FEW firkins of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER, put up for family use; for sale by
Jan. 27. JOHN V THURGAR.

TO LET,

And possession given on 1st day of May next—



THAT large and commodious dwelling HOUSE, together with Barn, Garden, frost proof Cellar, and a well of water, and plenty of rain water. It is a most healthy residence, situated in Elliott Row, and at present occupied by Mr. Simeon L Lugrin—Rent moderate. For terms and futher particulars apply to
ANN NOWLAN, *Administratrix of Estate of Richard Nowlan, deceased.*

—ALSO—

A Flat on the adjoining premises, with Garden, privilege of Barn, well of water, frost proof Cellar, rain water, and every convenience for a genteel family.—Rent moderate. Apply to
ANN NOWLAN.
St. John, 10th Feb., 1852.

TO LET—from the 1st May—The DWELLING APARTMENTS at present occupied by Mrs. Henry Porter, over the Subscribers' Store in King Street. Apply to
Feb. 16. C. D. EVERITT & SON.

TO LET,

That pleasantly situated HOUSE and premises on the North side of Queen's Square, at present in the occupation of H. P. Sturdee, Esq.—a very desirable location. Possession given on the 1st of May next.

Also, the Brick House in Queen street, possession of which may be had immediately.

Also, several other Houses and premises, as well as STORES.—Please enquire of
BENJAMIN SMITH.
3d February, 1851.

Fall and Winter Importations.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per Ships Speed, Olive, Fusiide, Henry Holland, and Steamer Creole—

AN Extensive Assortment of BRITISH and AMERICAN DRY GOODS comprising every variety in Fancy and Plain FABRICS, and embracing all the *novelties of the Season.*

A Splendid Assortment of London-made
MANTLES.

☞ The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above Stock, which they are determined to offer on the most advantageous terms to purchasers.

North side Market Square,
Oct. 7. 1851.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Stores,
Germain street, St. John; Queen Street, Fredericton.
JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer *via* Boston:—
TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.
Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles
Ladies' Bridal Slippers,
and Ladies' and Misses Evening *Dress Slippers.*
☞ Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.
Dec. 16. S. K FOSTER.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have this 1st day of December, 1851 entered into Partnership, under the style and firm of MYLES & HOWARD, Tailors and Drapers.
JAMES MYLES.
GEORGE M. C. HOWARD.

MYLES & HOWARD beg leave to inform the Public generally that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on the *Tailor & Draper Business* in that Establishment lately occupied by James Myles, well known as the HOWARD HOUSE, North Side King Street, where they will have constantly on hand a well assorted and Fashionable Stock of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, Vestings, &c., which will be sold as low as any other house in the trade.
Dec. 1, 1851.

Coffee, Buckwheat, &c.

40 POCKETS best Java COFFEE, per "Cuba,"
1 barrel sweet Havanna ORANGES,
1 tierce BUCKWHEAT, in small bags,
5 boxes LEMONS,
3 barrels DRIED APPLES,
Saltpetre, Snuff, Corn Starch, Farina, Yeast Powder, &c. per "*Eliza Jane*"
Dec. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Flewwelling & Reading

Are now receiving per ship *Fusiide*, from London.
30 HHDS. GENEVA; 10 quarter casks Port and Sherry WINE—*superior;*
1 puncheon JAMAICA RUM—*very old*
20 bags Black PEPPER; 1 box MACE,
2 cases CASSIA; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR;
2 tierces Epsom SALTS; 1 cask Saltpetre;
1 cask BLUE VITRIOL;
45 kegs F & FF GUNPOWDER—Hall & Son's.
DAILY EXPECTED—
20 hhds. Hennessy's best BRANDY—which, together with a large and well selected stock of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, in Store, are offered at lowest market prices. Oct. 6.

JANUARY, 1852.

SHEET & CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

Now on hand, for Sale:—

ONE THOUSAND Fifty feet boxes—sizes from 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x14, (with all the intermediate sizes,) up to 16x20, 16x24, and 18x24.

—ALSO—

5000 feet single and double thick sheet GLASS, from 20x26 to 34x46 in the other sizes, suitable for large windows for Stores, &c.

Persons wishing to have quantities less than a box can be accommodated with any size by paying the rate asked per dozen panes.

With 20 crates and 4 cases plain and cut DECANTERS, TUMBLERS, Wine Glasses, Custard Cups, &c. &c. JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 27. *Prince Wm. Street.*

JANUARY, 1852.

JOHN KINNEAR;

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Has on hand, and offers for Sale:

CASKS PAINT; Lamp and Castor OIL; hhds. of ALUM; Copperas and Washing SODA; Casks of Blue VITRIOL and Epsom SALTS; Casks of Whiting; and kegs and bladders of PUTTY; Casks of BRIMSTONE and SULPHUR; Kegs of rose and clasp head Wrought NAILS; Kegs of Horse, Boat and Pressed NAILS; Bags of Cut NAILS; and kegs of Iron SPIKES; Hhds. and brls. Crushed and Brown SUGAR; three Cases assorted STATIONERY; Two thousand gross Bottle CORKS; Four hundred gross Vial Corks; One hundred assorted STOVES; Two hundred kegs Yellow, Red, Green, Blue, and Black PAINT; Bags of GLUE, and barrels of Lampblack; Kegs of Ground MUSTARD and GINGER; Ground COFFEE, and Ground SPICES; with numerous other articles, a list of which will be found at the Store
January 27, 1852.

Pimento & Spirits of Turpentine.

Just Received and for Sale:
10 BAGS good quality PIMENTO;
10 barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb 3. *Prince Wm. Street*

1852.

NEW NAIL FACTORY.

W. H. ADAMS

BEGS to acquaint his Customers and the public generally, that having lately erected a STEAM CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY in this City, is prepared to furnish CUT NAILS from 3dy. to 4dy., and Flooring Brads, Finishing Brads, and Sheathing NAILS, as low and equal in quality and shape as can be produced in the Province, and therefore solicits from purchasers an inspection at his HARDWARE STORE, Corner of Dock Street and Market Square. Jan. 27.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM B. KINNEAR having returned to reside in St. John, will attend to Professional Business in the Office in Prince William Street formerly occupied by the Messrs. JACK, in connection with his Nephew, H. W. FRITH, Esquire.
W. B. KINNEAR,
Barrister & Law, &c.
St. John, 9th Dec. 1851.—4i.

New Fruit, Coffee, Grapes, &c.

20 BAGS Laguira COFFEE;
20 kegs Malaga GRAPES
100 boxes Muscatel } New RAISINS
50 ditto Layer
50 half and 50 quarter
5 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
3 bbls. New Hickory Nuts;
Apples, Cracked Corn, Buckwheat, Cassia
Brazil Nuts.
Just landing, ex Schooner *Franklin*, from Boston.
JAS. MACFARLANE,
Nov. 18. Market Square

New Fall Goods.

OCTOBER, 1851.

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per Ships *Fusiide, Highland Mary, Henry Holland, Speed, Olive,* and *Themis,* an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising, amongst other things—

A LARGE lot of London-made MANTLES,
Long and Square SHAWLS,
CLOAKINGS in every variety,
FURS of the most fashionable kinds,
VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS, and RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
NETS and LACES.
Ladies' Fancy DRESS GOODS, in great variety,
White and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of all kinds,
FURNITURES, MOREENS, Linings,
FRINGES and BINDINGS,
Printed COTTONS, GINGHAMS,
Grey and White SHIRTINGS.
LINENS, LAWNS, DAMASKS,
HOLLANDS, DUCK and CANVASS,
FLANNELS, Serges and Baize,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS,
Kersey, Cassimere, and Tweeds,
Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Blue and White WARPS,
HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. &c.
The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. Nov. 1.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
Bragg's Building, South side King Street.

WOULD respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now selling off the whole of his STOCK of WINTER CLOTHING, *at greatly reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail.* His Stock of OVER COATS is large and varied—got up in the very best style, and at such very low prices that they only want to be seen to secure a sale. Those in want of new Coats, would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

He has on hand a large stock of West of England BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green and Brown, double milled Cloths different colours, suitable for Over Coats. Also Beaver and Pilot Cloths in great variety, with a large quantity of Trowser Stuffs, suitable for the present season; Black and Fancy DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c. A splendid assortment of *VESTINGS*, Silk, Satin, Barathea, Marseilles, Cashmeres, &c., which he will sell at a great reduction in order to close up his present importation and to make room for Spring supply.
December 23.

NEW FRUIT, &c.

The subscribers are now receiving from Boston, ex schooner *Hemisphere*:—
200 BOXES, halves and quarters, New RAISINS; 14 kegs cooking do;
7 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS;
30 drums finest Eleme FIGS; 7 kegs GRAPES
5 drums Sultana RAISINS,
1 barrel Filberts, Castana, Walnut, and Hickory NUTS; 4 boxes Orvis' CORN STARCH,
1 brl. ground RICE, 10 bales WICKING,
2 brls. Hemp and Canary SEED,
5 brls. White BEANS; 30 gross MATCHES,
12 boxes and 5 kegs CREAM TARTAR.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
Dec. 2. 1851.

For the Approaching Season!

CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, &c.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Parties destrous of purchasing articles suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, will find it to their advantage to pay a visit to the SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square, where will be found a much larger assortment of *Fancy and Staple GOODS* than usual at this season of the year, which have been received by late arrivals, and which are offered at the lowest Cash prices.

Annexed, are enumerated only a few of the leading articles, the assortment being too extensive and varied for the limits of an advertisement.

☞ An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

—Wholesale and Retail,—

SUPERIOR JEWELLERY in Gold Mountings, as Brooches, Rings, Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Seals, Keys, Straps, &c. &c.; Gold and Silver WATCHES; Silver Spoons; Butter Knives; Bodquet Holders; Card Cases, in Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie; Portemoncais; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Penholders; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Work Boxes; Desks; Dressing Cases; Spectacles, in Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames; Eye Glasses; Smellfiig Bottles and Vinegarettes; Fans; Papier Machie Desks; Tea Caddies; Portfolios; Handscreens; Inkstands; Netting Boxes, &c.; Bronzed Inkstands, Tapers, Candlesticks, Watch Hangers, Rug Stands, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Games, Puzzles, Color Boxes, (large Magic Lanthorn, two boxes Glasses—Astronomical and Comic); Paper Weights, Shell and Horn back and side Combs; Hair, Teeth, Nail, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, and Hearth Brushes; Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Fancy Reticules; Electro Plate, and Alpata Spoons, Forks, Fish Knives, Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Bowls, &c.; Plated Cake and Card Baskets, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Toast Racks, Butter Coolers, Coasters Wine Coolers; Liquor Stands, &c. &c.

Britannia Metal and Block Tin Goods in variety; Fire Irons, Fenders, Tea Trays, &c.; Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Spoons, Razor Strops, Brass Candlesticks, Shoe and Butchers' Knives, SKATES, &c. &c.

☞ A good assortment of TOYS—Dolls, Games, Alphabets, &c. On hand—One case of TOYS, Wholesale.

A further supply daily expected per ship *Harriott*, from Liverpool.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
December 16. PROPRIETORS.

WORTH KNOWING,

To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,
HAS ON HAND

THE Choicest STOCK of *SPRING CLOTHING* in the City, which for neatness of Style, quality of texture, and lowness of price, cannot fail to continue to this Establishment the very liberal patronage it has hitherto had. Among the Stock now on hand, a considerable portion is of

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

the superiority of which is well known; those then that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Doe Skin SHOOTING COATS from 20s. to 35s.; *DRESS and FROCK COATS* in great variety, and all got up in the very best style. April 15.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Fortieth Edition, with FIFTY COLORED ENGRAVINGS.

Just Published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelopes, 2s. 6d., or post-free, from the Author, for forty two stamps.

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 FIFTY *Coloured 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."

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

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.

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 dependent on their healthy 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 the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance be 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 vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwise y 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 show 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 those diseases.

☞ The work may be had in St. John, of H. CHUBB & Co., price 2s. 6d. S. G.; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.; Quebec, Mr. NEILSON.
December 1, 1851.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—

4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* GANG, CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare Covers,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States:
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles.
—ON HAND—
280 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted;*
LEAD PIPE, from 5/8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

GOODS

By the 'Gipsey,' 'Charles,' and 'Richmond,' &c., received and for sale:

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 2¼d per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head NAILS,
10 casks 2½, 2¾ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.
ALSO—*By the 'Albert' from London:*
A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish CHANNEL, North Atlantic, Nova-Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.,
6 Ten inch Brass COMPASSES,
24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS,

The Amazon and the Missouri.

Nature has scooped out the land in Central America, and cut the continent nearly in two there that she might plant between the mouth of the "King of Rivers" and of the "Father of Waters," an arm of the sea capable of receiving the surplus produce which the two grandest river basins on the face of the earth are some day to pour into the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea.—These two sheets of water form the great commercial lap of the South. This sea and gulf receives the drainage of all the rivers of note in both continents, except the La Plata on the South, the Columbia on the West, the St. Lawrence and those of the Atlantic seaboard on the East.

South, the Columbia on the West, the Saint Lawrence and those of the Atlantic seaboard on the East.

Excluding the inhospitable regions of Patagonia on the South, and Labrador on the North, and referring only to the agricultural latitudes, the two Americas cover an area of land in round numbers of about ten millions of square miles. To not less than six of this ten, this sea and gulf are the natural outlet.—Of this six, about two-thirds are inter-tropical, producing a variety of articles to which the other parts of the continent never can offer competition. Nature has so ordered it.

With scarce the exception of a "ten miles square" the whole of this immense Caribbean water-shed, which is nearly double the area of Europe, is composed of fine, rich, arable land. The rainless coast of Peru, the sandy plains of California, the great salt desert of the North, and the Sahara-like desert of Atacama at the South; all lie without it; they fall within the other four of the ten millions. They are unarable; and therefore as they are unfit for cultivation, they should be, with this classification, arranged with the inhospitable regions of Patagonia and Labrador. So classing these barren places, we discover the startling fact, that these two rivers are the true natural outlet, and the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico are the natural receptacle, for the surplus produce of nearly three-fourths of the whole extent of arable land in the two Americas.—Moreover these two marine basins of the South are also the natural outlet of the North and South, for the productions of not less than 70 deg. of latitude. The Mississippi runs south and crosses parallels of latitude; it consequently traverses a great diversity of climates, and floats down to the Gulf a variety of produce,—a large assortment of staples. Its tributaries flow East and West; and each one contributes to the main stream itself many productions that are peculiar to its own latitude and climate.

The Amazon flows East. It runs along a parallel of latitude. Save and except the changes due to elevation, its climates are the same, and its banks, from source to mouth are North and South, and the products supplied by one of these to the main stream, are duplicates of the products to be contributed by all.

In our river valley, winter and summer, spring and autumn, mark the year and divide the seasons;—in the other, the seasons are the wet and the dry—and the year is all summer. One valley is in the Northern hemisphere; the other in the Southern. When it is seed time on one side, the harvest is ripe on the other.

The Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico are twin basins. They are seas Mesopotamian and wholly American. The great equatorial current having its *genesis* in the Indian Ocean, and doubling the cape of Good Hope sweeps by the mouth of the Amazon, and after traversing both Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, it meets the Gulf Stream, and places the commercial outlet of that river almost as much in the Florida pass as in the mouth of the Missouri river itself. Two travellers may set out from the Yucatan pass; one North for the sources of the Missouri, the other South for the head waters of the Amazon. If, when the former reaches the base of the Rocky Mountains, he will cut a tree down and let it fall into the river, so that it will drift with the current without lodging by the way, it will meet in the straits of Florida one cut and cast into the Amazon by the other traveller, from the sides of the Andes, and floated down that river in like manner. The natural route of the drift-wood, from both to the open sea, is through the Gulf of Mexico, around the peninsular of Florida and so out into the Atlantic through the Gulf Stream.

These twin basins are destined by Nature to be the greatest commercial receptacles in the world. No age, clime nor quarter of the globe affords any parallel or any coaditions of the least resemblance to these which we find in this Sea or Gulf.

Curiosities of Steam.

There is a question connected with steam which is more strange that any, and yet we seldom hear it mentioned. It is this: water at 212°, gives off steam; this steam is totally different in its nature and action from water, and yet it is only 212° also. Why does not the water, at 212°, all flash in a moment, like gunpowder, into steam—that is, into 1700 times its original bulk? We cannot tell; we only know it does not do it. It has been proved by Faraday, however, that water perfectly purged of all atmospheric air, (which all water contains a portion of,) when heated to 300°, explodes intantly—that is, all flashes at once into steam. There is another property belonging to water not so universally known to engineers as it should be, namely, all the water in a boiler will become steam in a given time, when subjected to a constant heat and great pressure. If a certain amount of water, at the heat of melted ice, be put into a vessel, and a lamp applied to the same, it will be found that if the time occupied to bring the from melted ice to 212°, (the point where steam commences to be given off,) be noted, and the lamp kept at the vessel for 5 1-2 times longer, all the water will be changed into steam; it follows then, that if a certain amount of heat be applied to water, for 5 1-2 times the period it took to raise the temperature from that of melted ice to the steam point, all the water will be in a state to flash at once into 1700 times its original bulk. A cubic foot of water, converted into steam, occupies 1700 times the space it formerly occupied; if not compressed; and two cubic feet of water converted into steam, occupy a space of 3400 feet. The pressure exerted by such an expansive force is tremendous. If frozen water has burst cannons, is it to be wondered at that heat and water burst boilers? Every engineer should be thoroughly acquainted with all the known chemical and mechanical properties of water and steam. The observations of eminent practical engineers are very valuable; they are situated to observe the phenomena of steam, and there may be many not generally known.—*Scientific American.*

Every Man his own Microscope-maker.

A person who feels himself unable to purchase an expensive compound microscope, may construct a pretty powerful one for a few shillings, by attending to the following directions:—Procure for the object glass, a lens about ½ an inch focal distance, another for the amplifying lens 2½ inches focal length and 1½ inch diameter, and a third glass 1 inch focal distance to be placed next the eye. The distance at which these glasses should be placed from each other are as follows:—The object glass, ½ inch focal distance, should be placed at the end of a small tube next the object, and the aperture or hole that lets in the light should not exceed *one-tenth of an inch* in diameter. At the distance of about 7 inches from this glass the amplifying lens should be placed, and the glass next the eye, 1 inch focal distance, should be placed about 1¾ inch from the amplifying lens. Such a microscope, reckoning the combined eye glasses to magnify the image 6 times, and the object glass to magnify the object 14 times, will produce a magnifying power of 84 times in lineal dimensions, and in surface 7,056 times—a power which will show a small creature, such as a flea, as if it were 8½ inches long and of a corresponding breadth, and will bring to view all the larger species of animalcules. The stage and its supports may be made of wood, and the tubes of paper or very thin paste-board. The tube in which the eye glasses are placed, should be made so as to pull out occasionally, to increase the distance between the eye glasses and the object glass, and consequently the magnifying power. Any person with mechanical talent can easily make such an instrument at a trifling expense.

The Saliva.

M. Jacubowitsch's observation, according to the *New York Tribune*, show that saliva is continually secreted, whether food has been taken or not and that from time to time saliva is swallowed and conveyed to the stomach. On making a small opening in the stomach of a dog which had fasted, a large quantity of saliva was obtained. The secretion of saliva is promited by psychical or physical excitants. When a piece of meat is presented to a dog which has been kept previously without food, a large quantity of saliva flows from its mouth. Human saliva, when fresh, is colorless or bluish; if kept, it becomes turbid and yellowish. It exhibits alkaline re-action, or acid, denoting a sickly state of the body. The view lately taken by Mr. Bernard, that saliva has no other effect upon digestion than that of moistening the food, is proved erroneous by experiments. Saliva is necessary for the digestion of starch, which is converted by it into sugar, which cannot be effected by gastric juice. Mr. Wright's experiment, according to which human saliva had a poisonous action upon animals, has been repeated and has proved unsuccessful. The author attributes the poisonous effect obtained by Wright to the presence of Nicotine, the saliva used by him having been collected by smoking. By a carefnl analysis the following substances have been found in saliva: Phosphorus, soda, chlorium, potash, sulphur, cyanogene, lime, magnesia, and organic matters.

Disinfecting Lamp.

A note, from a medical friend, reminds us of a beautiful, simple, economical apparatus, for overcoming bad odors and purifying any apartment where the air is loadad with noxious materials. A description of it has already appeared, but the reference in the note alluded to, has unfortunately been mislaid. The whole matter, however, is simply this. Take one of any of the various kinds of glass lamps—for burning camphene, for example—and fill it with chloric ether and light the wick. In a few minutes the object will be accomplished. In dissecting rooms; in the damp, deep vaults, where vegetables are sometimes stored, or where drains allow the escape of offensive gases: in out buildings; and in short, in any spot where it is desirable to purify the atmosphere, burn one of the lamps. One tube, charged with a wick, is quite sufficient. The suggestion is really worth remembering for the comfort of a sick room, because it is easily accomplished, agreeable, and more economical for purifying than any other process now known.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

SPEED OF THE MAGNETIC CURRENT.—A long experience of the Coast Survey, with some dozen different lines of telegraph, established the fact that the velocity of the galvanic current is about 15,400 miles per second. The time of transit between Boston and Bangor was recently measured, and the result was, that the time occupied in the transmission was one sixteenth thousandth of a second, and that the velocity of the galvanic current was at the rate of 16,000 miles per second, which is about six hundred miles per second more than the average of other experiments.—*Boston Journal.*

MENTAL EXCITEMENT.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke Chilo, Diagoras, and Sophocles, died of joy at the Grecian Games. The news of a defeat killed Philip the Fifth. The door-keeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speaker have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

Stripes whether on a lady's dress, or on the walls of a room, always give the effect of height, consequently a low room is improved by being hung with a striped paper. The effect is produced by a wavy stripe as well as a straight one, and as curved lines are the most graceful, they should generally be preferred.

SANDWICHES.—Rub one tablespoonful of mustard flour into half a pound of sweet butter; spread this mixture upon thin slices of bread; from a boiled ham, cut very thin slices, and place a slice of ham between two slices of the bread prepared as above; cut the sandwiches in a convenient form, and serve. Some chop the trimmings of the boiled ham very fine, and lay them between the slices of prepared bread. This is a good dish for lunch or evening entertainments.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERMANENT MOULDS FOR CASTING.—Mr. Nathan Mathews, of the firm of Edwards, Morris & Co., of the city of Pittsburg, Pa., has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for a most excellent improvement in moulds for casting. There is a great deal of difficulty attendant upon the casting in permanent moulds, of articles requiring dovetails, and similar tongues and recesses in them, owing to the difficulty of separating the articles from the mould; this improvement obviates this difficulty in a great measure. The parts of the mould which form the cores of the dovetail of a circle plate of a lock, or door knob, made of glass, porcelain, stoneware, &c., can be withdrawn easily, and so can all the other parts. The improvement will effect a great saving in the casting of such articles, both as it respects the producing them more sound, and the saving effected by obviating the damaging of work.—*Scientific American.*

Fowls.

The food I give is as follows:—"Good sound barley and wheat, as much as they can eat, once a day; after that I give steamed Belgian carrots, broken up, with barley-meal; and when these cannot be obtained, barley-meal or toppings. Grass or other green food is indispensable; I also give my birds a full meal of boiled rice every other day, and about twice a week, bullock's liver cut into dice. When the chickens are first hatched, the best food is egg boiled hard, and crumbled with bread or fine toppings, and a little barley-meal; and at the same time I give off-corn wheat, with a few split-grits. This food, if given for a fortnight, will forward the chickens in an extraordinary manner; after that time, barley-meal, mixed hard with water, is very good, with boiled rice and wheat. Should chickens, whether young or old, seem at any time ailing, they should be immediately attended to; for never does the old adage, 'a stitch in time saves nine,' become more necessary than in the case of poultry. They should have, first some sulphur and cayenne pepper, mixed with barley-meal, giventhem, and afterwards, for a full-grown bird, a teaspoonful of the following mixture, in the same medium, night and morning:—Elecampane fœnugric, liver of antimony, anniseed, cumpin seeds, linseeds, and cayenne pepper, all in powder, mixed in the proportion of equal parts, except the last, of which there should only be half used."—*British Agricultural Gazette.*

Burning out Stumps.

Where there arebut a few stumps in a field, are the stump machine cannot always be used advantageously, and the expense of applying it would exceed the advantages: I have found that large stumps, which it is not practicable to remove by ordinary means, may very easily be got rid of by the following simple process. After a period of dry weather, when the exposed portions of the stump are dry and tindery, cover it with a quantity of dry combustible matter, such as shavings, small sticks of wood, rubbish of any kind, and sprinkle over and through the mass, a few pounds of rosin or a bucket of tar. Over this, place a close, and compact laying of turf, grass side in, in the same manner as the covering is applied to a coal pit, and ignite the wood through an opening at the base—a hole being left at the top to produce the requisite draught till fire is fairly kindled. Manage just as you would were you burning a coal kiln, and let the burning continue until the stump and its roots are completely consumed. The ashes will make a good top dressing for the adjacent soil, and the obstacle be removed effectually, and at a small cost. An hour's labour will do it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

GREEN WOOD FOR FUEL.—Many persons purchase green wood to burn with dry, under the impression that it gives more heat. This is a mistake; three cords of green or partially seasoned wood will not warm a room for as great a length of time as one cord well dried, and entirely free from moisture. The rationale is thus given:

"Substances contain heat as latent in proportion to their bulk." Thus if we pour a cubic inch of alcohol on our head and fan it, the one cubic inch assumes the form of vapor and becomes 1700 cubic inches, capable of receiving a proportionate amount of heat, and therefore takes heat from the nearest hot object, the head, causing it to keep cool. Water placed on the head and then rapidly evaporated, will cool the head from the same cause. It may now be understood that a single pint of water contained in a piece of wood thrown on the fire, will first become 1700 pints of vapor, and this vapor will increase in size one five-hundredth part of its bulk for every degree added, so that it travels up the chimney, carrying with it as much heat as would warm all the air in a large room for a considerable space of time.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF MAINE, according to the Census returns of 1850, are as follows:

Acres of land improved,	2,019,593
Value of farming implements and machinery,	$2,363,517
Value of live stock,	$9,831,488
Bushels of wheat,	367,990
Bushels of Indian corn,	1,741,615
Pounds of wool,	1,366,866
Gallons of wine,	306
Pounds of butter,	8,488,234
Pounds of cheese,	2,201,105
Tons of hay,	794,780
Bushels of flax-seed,	362
Pounds of maple sugar,	87,541
Value of home-made manufactories,	$510,000.

NOT MUCH TROUBLE TO TRY IT.—To raise an orchard of grafted fruit without grafting! How can it be done? Select the kind of fruit you desire, then take a linen string and tie it as near the top as my be. Let it remain one year, then you haveabove the string one years' growth.—Over the string will form a bulb; cut off just below and set in the ground, and from the bulb wil start out roots, and soon trees of a dwarfin size will be seen growing under a burden of fruit.—[Exchange.

WASHING COMPOUND.—The receipt for making this compound is often sold for considerable sums of money. Dissolve twenty pounds of hard soap in one gallon of lye, over a slow fire, and let it boil, stirring it frequently. Now set aside to cool, and then add one quart of spirits of turpentine, and one pint of spirits of ammonia. When cold, cut it into bars, and wrap it closely in papers, and put away for use. It is far superior to common bar soap, and will save nearly one-half the labor of washing.

TO ICE A CAKE.—Dredge that side of the cake which rested upon the tin while baking, with sifted flour, in order to remove whatever grease may be there; then wipe off the flour very carefully, put a quantity of icing in the centre, and with a broad-bladed knife spread it equally over the top and over the sides of the cakes, dipping your knife occasionally in cold water as you proceed; then put the cake in a warm oven, that the icing may harden, but not allowing it to remain in the oven long enough to discolor the icing. If you wish to ornament this icing, trail icing upon it, in whatever forms you choose, through a tin or paper tube; or adorn it with sugar plums, or other confectionary, before you harden it in the oven.

WHITE ICING FOR CAKES.—Beat the whites of two eggs with half a pound of fine white sugar to a very stiff froth, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice to make it adhesive, and flavor it with oil of lemon.

This composition must be beaten until it hangs in heavy flakes from the spoon; if it proves to be stiff in mixing, add a little more white of egg, if too soft, add a little more sugar.

A BLACK EYE.—Whenever you get a black eye by a fall on the ice, or from running against the bedpost, apply the cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renew it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquifies the blood, and sends it back to the proper channels. Use warm or hot, but never cold water to the bruise.

To draw a ton upon an ordinary country road requires a "pull" of one hundred and forty-seven pounds; upon a Macadamized road sixty-five pounds; upon the Russ pavement, thirty-three pounds; upon plank roads, only twenty-three pounds.

EGYPT.—Mr. Robert Stephenson sailed from Alexandria for England in his yacht *Titania*, on 13th ult., having previously visited the bed of Lake Tuset, and the Bitter Lakes, on the Isthmus of Suez, with a view to determine certain geological facts respecting which doubts had been entertained. Mr. Stephenson states, that evidence enough exists to show that, at a period by no means remote, Africa must have been an Island, and the Mediterranean and Red Seas united. He has collected scientific matter of considerable extent and interest. The Pasha has intimated to the representatives of the great European powers, that, owing to intelligence he has received from Constantinople of the intention of the Visier to enforce the proposed Tanzimat in Egypt, and particularly the clause withdrawing from the preseut and future rulers of Egypt the power of inflicting capital punishment for any crime whatever, he entertains serious fears for the tranquility of the country, and he feels he cannot guarantee to persons and property the safety hitherto enjoyed. Owing to difficulties arising from the above named source, there is a probability of the Egyptian government being obliged to suspend operations on the intended Railway between Cairo and this City.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Helespont has brought home the Cape Mail, with news from Graham's Town to the 23d of December. The expedition across the Keil into the territory of Kreli had set out, 4000 strong, and so far as was known had been tolerably successful, despite terrible stormy weather, one portion of it had captured 2000 head of cattle. As was expected the Caffres were renewing their activity in our rear. An attempt to surprise Fort Alice has been repelled.

Public meetings have been held at Cape own, (Stillenbosct, Worcester, Beaufort, and Graut Reinet, to express the sentiments of the inhabitants in regard to the Constitution embodied in the draught ordinances which have been received from England. Resolutions were everywhere passed with unanimity, gratefully accepting this Constitution.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Watch-makers, Jewellers, &c. and Importer of English, French, German and American GOODS---Wholesale and Retail.

Received per steamers Canada and America.

SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Armadine," "Turquois," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian," Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Stone RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois, Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones, &c. &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone, Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets, Gold Snaps, Seals, Keys, Earrings, Necklets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., Silver Boquet Holders, and Rattles, Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Caddy Shells and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie Card Cases and Portemonnais; Silver Scissors, Fruit Knives, Stilettoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Handreaders, Ladies' Companions, &c. &c.

Per Steamer *Europa*—Just opening, ex *Charles*, from Halifax:

A splendid assortment of Electro Plate CAKE BASKETS, new patterns; Electro Plate Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Piano Candlesticks; 4 and 6 glass Castors, &c.; Also—Electro and Albata Spoons, Forks, Soup and Sauce Ladles; Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.

☞ Braham's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Communion Services, Children's Mugs, Percolators, &c.

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 45 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 28 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Creams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriott":

17 Packages containing a further supply of Ivory Handle TABLE CUTLERY; 336 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack Knives; 1 cask Papier Machie Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Reticules, Baskets, Ladies' Companions, Gent.'s Dressing Cases, Portemonnais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Block Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c.; 4 Cases Fancy Goods, too numerous in detail for the limits of an advertisement.

The above GOODS, with the present large STOCK on hand, consist of the largest and best assortment imported by us, and will be found at prices to ensure a quick and ready sale.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

JANUARY, 1852.
English and American Paper Hangings, &c.
FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.

6000 PIECES, principally low prices and new patterns;
250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS.
A large variety of American Wooden WARE, CORN BROOMS, &c. Jan. 27.

Prices Reduced!
Wholesale and Retail
WAREHOUE,
Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN
RESPECTFULLY invite purchasers to an inspection of their extensive and well assorted Stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, which (in order to make room for alterations and improvements in the premises) will be offered at such prices as must effect an entire clearance of the above stock.
N. B.—No Credit given in the Retail Department. January 6.

GOODS.
Per *Diadem* from Newcastle, now landing and for Sale—
10 CASKS LINSEED OIL,
20 casks WHITING,
6 casks Blue VITRIOL,
10 casks Carbonate of SODA,
3 casks BRIMSTONE; 2 casks SULPHUR,
2 casks Epsom SALTS,
1 cask Green COPPERAS,
6 casks COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM,
10 bags Fine GLUE.
JOHN KINNEAR,
December 16. *Prince Wm. Stee*

PURE Havana CIGARS.—8000 'Wandering Jews;' 3000 'Bloomers'—Just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Whar

New Fruit, Coffee, &c.
NOW LANDING from Boston—170 whole, half and qr. boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 40 boxes Layer do.; 10 kegs Cooking do.; 30 bags Java COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Loaf Sugar; 15 bris. of Saleratus; 20 gross *Mason's* BLACKING.
Nov. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Provisions! Provisions!
From Cumberland:
100 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER;
10 cwt. do. CHEESE;
From Boston:
2 tierces choice HAMS.
From Nova Scotia:
75 bbls. good Eating and Cooking APPLES.
Dec. 6. JAMES MACFARLANE.

PALE SEAL OIL, TEA, &c.—*From Halifax, ex Schr. Charles*, 11 Barrels Pale Seal OIL;
6 bags PIMENTO;
20 cwt. Robb's OAMEAL. For sale by
Dec. 30. JARDINE & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED.
150 BUSHELS, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushel Bags.
—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 10. *Prince Wm. Street.*

SELLING OFF
AT
Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!
AT THE
HOWARD HOUSE,
North Side of King Street.
A WELL selected stock of WINTER CLOTHING, made up in the most Fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City.
The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at COST PRICE, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province.
Pants and Vestings on the same terms.
Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR,
(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,)
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—
ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS;
Cut NAILS of every size;
English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6x8 to 34x36.
PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece,
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING,
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (cleaned,) assorted qualities,
Mott's Broma, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Paints, Whiting and *Yellow Ochre*, and a number, of other articles. August 26, 1851.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
THE subscriber has received per *Themis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, *Perfumery, Brushes, Pickels, Sauces* &c., all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms.
T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand.
October 28.

CIGARS! CIGARS!
10,000 LA DESEADA CIGARS just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Richard Cobden.
Received by the above vessel, from New York—
60 CHESTS Superior Souchong TEAS,—
"*Esther Mary's*" Cargo.
Dec. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

LONDON HOUSE.
MARKET SQUARE,
December 20th, 1851.
Just received per Steamer 'Asia,' via Halifax:
RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; GROS DE NAPS; PERSIANS;
FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
T. W. DANIEL.

Cod Liver Oil Candy.
WOOD'S Refined COD LIVER OIL CANDY, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in packages at 9d. each, by
THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 6. Head of North Wharf.

COLTSFOOT ROCK,
AN excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., just received and for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Morrison's Lif Pills,—Just received and for Sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Wharf.

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, Februar 29th, 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.

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 curein 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.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.
Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th 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.

☞ 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, Chapped 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.

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:
140 Packages
GROCERY GOODS,
—COMPRISING—
POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do. Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes, *PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING*, Windsor and Fancy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29. *Market Square.*

Rat Exterminator.
Just received per 'Creole'—
A FRESH supply of Smith's *genuine and original* RAT EXTERMINATOR, an invaluable preparation for destroying Rats and Mice, without the unpleasant smell caused by other poisons. For sale by T. M. REED,
Dec. 2. Head of North Wharf.

GROUND COFFEE; Black Pepper Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard—all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantities at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 9. Prince Wm. Street

Stoves, Franklins, Registers, &c.
Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.
THE attention of the Public is requested to a large and handsome assortment of COOKING STOVES, of the newest and most approved patterns—CANADA and AIR-TIGHT STOVES, FRANKLINS, REGISTERS, PLOUGHS, &c. Can be viewed at the spacious Show Room opened in Prince William-street, or at the subscriber's Warehouse.
Orders for Castings, Iron Work of every description, Stove Pittings, Pipe, &c., left at either of the above places, will receive immediate attention.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 8. *North Market Wharf.*