# The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1835

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1852.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 8.



**The Weekly Observer.**

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


## MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

### UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

*No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.*

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

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

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 61.

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 rate 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* birthday, 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.

### Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA*.

GEORGE THOMAS,
May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

### SPRING SUPPLY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Paper Hangings and Borders,

The subscriber has received per steamer *Admiral*, the first part of his Spring Supply of

NEW and beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell cheaper than at any other Store in the City—qualities compared.

As BORDERINGS have come into fashion, I have just opened a very handsome variety, which will be sold cheap. S. K. FOSTER.

St. John, April 3, 1852.

### London Goods.

*Landing ex "Faside," from London:—*

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 chests fine Old Hyson,
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
30 kegs Colman's MUSTARD,
15 boxes Blue STARCH,
1 chest E. I. INDIGO,
10 bags Black PEPPER.
Cases Cayenne Pepper, Isinglass, Sago, Salad Oil, Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by

April 27. JARDINE & CO.

### REMOVAL. Mr. G. BLATCH,

*Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c.,*

HAS removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's store, Prince William-street.

May 11, 1850.

APRIL 10, 1852

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just received per Steamer *CANADA*, via Halifax, also per ship *Saint John*, from Glasgow—

**43 Packages, containing**

PLAIN and Fancy Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS of every description;
SATINS, in plain and Brocade;
Light Bonnet SILKS;
Black and colored GRO DE NAPS;
Water'd Ducapes and GLACE SILKS;
A variety of MANTLES—(new styles;)
Rich Black Silk LACES;
GLOVES of all kinds;
Fancy Silk Trimmings;
Habit Shirts; Chemizetts; Collars;
SLEEVES, CUFFS, and VAILS;
Fancy Spotted MUSLINS;
SHAWLS; HANDKERCHIEFS;
ORLEANS; LUSTRES; CASHMERES;
Printed CONOURGS; Printed Muslins;
GINGHAMS, ORGANDIES, &c. &c.
LINENS, DIAPER, DAMASK, HOLLANDS;
All-Wool CARPETING, &c.

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

### Carpets. Carpets.

### GILCHRIST & INCHES,

Have received per *Saint John*, from the Clyde—

A LARGE assortment of Brussels, Three-ply, Superfine and Common Scotch CARPETING, with RUGS to match,—all of the latest patterns, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash. April 13.

### LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE, APRIL 17th, 1852.

### NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer "*Canada*," from Liverpool, "*St. John*," from Glasgow, and "*Admiral*," from Boston:—

LADIES' VISITES, in newest styles;
DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety;
SHAWLS—Long and Square;
GINGHAMS, Muslins, Prints, Furnitures;
COTTONS, LINENS, Shirtings, TICKS;
Satinetts, Kerseys, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

### SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market square, April 17th, 1852.

### NEW GOODS, Per steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of BROOCHES, set with Agua-Marine Carbuncle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gents. Finger RINGS, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns VEST CHAINS, in gold and silver; GOLD CHAINS and GUARDS in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair BRACELETS; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Coraline Studs latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knive, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Bouquet Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Fittings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

**GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.**

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

**WHOLESALE and RETAIL.**

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alciope*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

### Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

*Per ship "Royalist," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool,* Landing for the Subscriber—

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

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

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR
March 30. North Market Wharf

### New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.
March 16.

### Brandy and Venegar.

Per *Oberon*, from Charente—

22 HHDS. Henessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY;
25 cases very old Bottled ditto;
6 casks French White Wine *VINEGAR*.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

### Sheffield House, Market Square, April 17, 1852.

### To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

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

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited.

April 17—4i.

### STRYCHNINE.

FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by

THOMAS M. REED,

### S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

GERMAIN STREET, Foster's Corner.

### NEW BOOTS and SHOES.

*Received per Ships "Fuside," "Saint John," "Sir Harry Smith," "Alciope," &c., from Great Britain:*

A VERY large and well assorted Stock of New BOOTS and SHOES, comprising all the *Newest Styles for Ladies, Girls and Children*, and of the very best quality.

—ALSO—

A general variety of Cheap *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, for Wholesale and Retail.

—JUST OPENED—

A fine lot of Women's DOLLAR BOOTS, that are worth Seven and Six Pence; Girls' and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES for Summer, at very low prices.

—ALSO—

A very large and handsome variety of New ROOM PAPERS, which are acknowledged by every person who has seen them to be the *Cheapest* in the City. [May 11.] S. K. FOSTER.

### More Boots and Shoes.

*Received by Ship* Favorite *from Liverpool:*

LADIES' Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS, manufactured expressly for us, Vamped with Kid (very neatly), spring shanks and soles, thin, soft and pliable.—Also, Prunella, Enamelled, Patent Leather, Kid and Morrocco SLIPS. A large assortment of Girl's Prunella BOOTS, all sizes, and best quality.—To all we say, if you want good *Boots* and *Shoes*, that will *not rip*, come to our establishment.

☞ Good Rubbers always on hand.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR,
*Corner Rocky Hill & Germain St.*
July 6, 1852.—4i. [Chron. 4i.]

### Spring Importation of BOOTS and SHOES.

DAVID PATERSON has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received per the ship *Alciope*, from Liverpool, and steamer *Admiral*, from Boston, a large supply of Ladies, Misses, Boys, Children's, and Infants BOOTS and SHOES, in almost every style, too numerous to name in an advertisement, the greater part having been manufactured to his order.

As the purchasers of imported *Boots* and *Shoes* incur considerable expense in having the rips sewed in the above class of work, those purchasing at his establishment will find it to their advantage, as all work that he warrants not to rip, he will repair without any charge.

ON HAND—A well assorted stock of Gents' BOOTS and SHOES, various styles, of his own manufacture—which is so well known in this Province for the last twenty-five years, as to require no comment at this time.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT,
*Foster's Corner, King-street.*

N. B.—Country Dealers supplied Wholesale at a small advance on cost and charges.

May 11.

### GOODS

From London, Liverpool, &c., now landing—

900 BOXES 7x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 10x12 Sheet Window GLASS,
200 Kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,
200 Kegs *Hubback's* White ZINC PAINT,
100 Bags assorted Cut NAILS,
2000 Pieces London PAPER HANGINGS,
5 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
20 Barrels Dried CURRANTS,
15 Bags Black PEPPER,
6 Bales CLOVES,
20 Chests TEA,
1 Chest INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS,
1 Case of Bottle INK,
50 Boxes Common SOAP,
20 Boxes Castile, Windsor, and Toilet SOAPS.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 27, 1852. *Prince Wm. Street.*

### Guano, Sickles, &c.

Landing, ex '*Sarah Louisa*,' from Liverpool—

80 BAGS best Peruvian GUANO;
35 dozen SICKLES;
15 dozen Grass HOOKS; 10 doz. Steel Pointed SHOVELS; 10 doz. CATTLE TIES; 8 doz. GARDEN RAKES.

Ex schr. *Martha Greenow*, from Boston—

15 boxes Cummington *SCYTHE STONES*;
5 Spring Teeth Horse Rakes;
5 Revolving Horse Rakes,—with a large assortment of SNEATHS, Cradle Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, &c. &c.—For sale by

June 22. JARDINE & CO.

### Groceries! Groceries!

### JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET SQUARE

Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part:

*In Store: Bond or Duty paid:—*

200 CHESTS and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS:
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)

*Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"*—
1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.

*Per "Henry Holland"*—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH;
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm CANDLES; Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, October 7, 1851.

### 24th JULY, 1852.

HOOLE, STAFIFORTH & CO'S GANG, CIRCULAR, and CROSS-CUT SAWS, just received. W. H. ADAMS,
*Corner Dock-street and Market Square.*

### P. Havana Cigars.—10,000

Prime Havana Cigars, just rec'd and for sale by T. M. REED,
June 8. *No. 1, North Wharf*

### BURNING FLUID, &c.

3 CASKS Porter's BURNING FLUID;
10 brls. Crushed SUGAR; 14 bales Lute and Alicante MATS.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

### BRITISH HOUSE,

*No. 16, King Street,*
St. John, June 5th, 1852.

### JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,

British & Foreign Importers,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Spring and Summer Goods!!

PER STEAMSHIPS

*Niagara, Canada, America, Europa, Cambria,*

AND PER SHIPS

"Sir Harry Smith," "Alciope," "Cambria," and "Devon," from London, Liverpool and Glasgow

Comprising a Magnificent Assortment of the LEADING NOVELTIES for the season, in

BROCADED and Plain SILKS and SATINS;
Fancy DRESS GOODS, in every novelty;
BRITISH and FOREIGN SHAWLS;
PARIS Made MANTLES and VISITES;
Leghorn, Tuscan, and Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS;
LACES,
PARASOLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
STAYS,
LADIES' VESTS,
HABIT SHIRTS;
CHEMIZETTS & COLLARS;
**BROAD CLOTHS:**
TROWSERINGS;
VESTINGS, &c.,
FLANNELS;
BLANKETS, &c.,
FAMILY MOURNING, &c. &c.

☞ FRESH ARRIVALS *of choicest and latest Styles of Goods by every British Steamer once a fortnight from our Buyer, resident in England.*

*** ONLY ONE PRICE MADE, FROM WHICH THERE CAN BE NO DEVIATION.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

### SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

**Market Square, St. John, N. B.**

Per *Sarah Louisa*, and *Commodore:*

A further supply of ELECTRO PLATED Goods, consisting of

CANDLESTICKS, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Salvers, Castors, Snuffers and Trays, Butter Coolers, Toast Racks, Brass Candlesticks, Children's Cups, (Sugar Bowls, new styles.)

Also—New *JEWELLERY*, in Gold Settings; Brooches, Rings, Chains, Pencil Cases, Guards, Habit Brooches, Gold Pens, Presentation Pens, &c. &c.; with a great variety of FANCY GOODS—all direct from the first Makers, and made expressly for our Retail Business; they are offered at such prices for Cash, as will meet the wishes of all parties.

An early inspection is solicited.

☞ Watches and Jewellery carefully Repaired.

*** Further supplies expected daily.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22.—6i. Proprietors.

### Mill Saws.

HOOLE, STANIFORTH & CO'S Gang, Circular, Cross Cut and single Mill SAWS, just received.

August 10. W. H. ADAMS.

### RAISINS.

Just landed, per *Olive Branch*, from Boston:

100 BOXES RAISINS, in prime order.—For sale by

June 22 FLEWWELLING & READING.

THE CHURCHMAN'S PENNY MAGAZINE, AND GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN TRUTH—published by Wertheim and McIntosh, London. The above, from October, 1851, to June 1852, can be had at 1½d. per number, on application to

July 17. JOHN KINNEAR.

### Thirteen Days Later from California!

The mail steamship Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, with California mails and treasures. She brings nearly two millions in specie, 340 passengers, and dates from San Francisco to July 14th, and Panama to the 7th August.

Crime throughout California was on the increase. A number of fights and murders has taken place in Shasta, Trinity, Calveras, and El Dorado counties. The citizens had assumed the punishment of the criminals, without awaiting the action of the law.

The first overland emigration of the season reached San Francisco on the 3d of July. A party of twenty young men from Ohio made the trip in seventy-two days.

The immigration during the season, it was expected, would be large.

The barley crop in Sacramento valley had been all harvested. The yield was very heavy, and the grain of a superior quality.

A meeting was held at Mariposa on the 4th July, to take into consideration the propriety of expelling the entire foreign population from the country.

TWO DAYS LATER.—The steamer Northern Light, from San Juan 8th, with 300 passengers and $150,000 in gold dust, arrived at New York on Sunday morning. She reports San Juan healthy and the river in good navigable condition: also that the markets are dull and well supplied, except flour, of which there is none on sale.

The Northern Light brings two days later intelligence from San Francisco, from which we learn that through the intercession of Mr. Dillon, the French consul, amicable relations had been restored between the Americans and foreigners in the district of Mariposa, and all parties had returned and were quietly pursuing their business at the mines.

A rumour prevailed at Sacramento on the 16th that Georgetown had been destroyed by fire. The report requires confirmation.

SHIPBUILDING IN LIVERPOOL.—In a yard on the west side of Brunswick dock, the keel of a vessel of upwards of 2,000 tons has been laid. When completed she will be the largest merchantman ever built in England. The great features in the construction of this vessel are, that she will be built of soft wood—pitch pine, with American oak floors. She is intended for the Australian trade, and is expected to carry an immense cargo. Her cost is expected to be a little above half of that usally charged for an oak-built vessel.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION.—It is said that of 1,500 weavers at present unemployed in Paisley, 1,200 are desirous of emigrating—representing, at the least, 6,000 individuals.—*North British Mail.*

Lazarus Condouriotti, the celebrated leader of the Independence of Greece, one of the most energetic men of his age, died on the 17th of June last, at Hydra, his native place, in the 88th year of his age. His death was considered as a national calamity.

M. Louis Blanc has indignantly contradicted a report that he has made his peace with the French Government, and was allowed to return to Paris.

### Poetry.

#### ALL'S FOR THE BEST!

BY M. F. TUPPER.

All's for the best! be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise,
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful,
Courage for ever is happy and wise;
All for the best, if a man would but know it,
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
This is no dream of the pundit or poet,
Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the best!

All for the best!—set this on your standard,
Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of despair may have wandered
A way-weary swallow, or heart-stricken dove,
All for the best!—be a man, but confiding,
Providence tenderly governs the rest,
And the frail bark of his creature is guiding,
Wisely and warily, all for the best.

All for the best!—then fling away terrors,
Meet all your fears and your foes in the van;
And, in the midst of your dangers or errors,
Trust like a child, while you strive like a man;
All's for the best!—unbiass'd, unbounded,
Providence reigns from the east to the west;
And, by both wisdom and mercy surrounded,
Hope, and be happy, that all's for the best!

CHARACTER OF THE NORMANS.—It was not merely by extreme valour and ready subordination to military discipline, that the Normans were preeminent among all conquering races of the Gothic stock, but also by an instinctive faculty of appreciating and adopting the superior civilization which they encountered. The Duke Rolla and his Scandinavian warriors readily embraced the creed, the laws, and the arts which France, in those troubled and evil times with which the Capetian dynasty commenced, still inherited from imperial Rome and imperial Charlemagne. * * * * * * So also in all chivalric feelings, in enthusiastic religious zeal, in almost idolatrous respect to females of gentle birth, in generous fondness of the nascent poetry of the time, in a keen intellectual relish for subtle thought and disputation, in a taste for architectural magnificence, and all courtly refinements and pageantry, the Normans were the Paladins of the world. Their brilliant qualities were sullied by many darker traits of pride, of merciless cruelty, and of brutal contempt for the industry, the rights and the feelings of all, whom they considered the lower class of mankind. Their gradual blending with the Saxons softened these harsh and evil points of their national character; and in return they fired the duller Saxon mass with a new spirit of animation and power. As Campbell boldly expressed it, "They high mettled the blood of our veins." Small had been the figure which England made in the world before the coming over of the Normans; and without them she never would have emerged from insignificance. The authority of Gibbon may be taken as decisive, when he pronounces that, "Assuredly England was a gainer by the conquest." And we may proudly adopt the comment of the Frenchman, Rapin, who, writing of the battle of Hastings more than a century ago, speaks of the revolution effected by it as "the first step by which England arrived to that height of grandeur and glory we behold it in at present.—*The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.*

CLIMATE OF AUSTRALIA.—Port Jackson, in New South Wales, on which the city of Sydney stands, is found, by thermometrical comparison, to have the summer of Avignon, Constantinople, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, in the United States, and a winter very nearly similar to that of Cairo in Egypt. Its fluctuations correspond with those of Paris, and its annual mean temperature with Messina and the Cape of Good Hope. Port Philip, the bay into which the river port of Melbourne flows, resembles, in its summer season, Baden, Marseilles, and Bordeaux; in its winter, Palermo, or Buenos Ayres; the fluctuations of its temperature are those of Montpellier, and its annual mean that of Naples. Launceston, in Van Diemen's Land, resembles Mannheim, La Rochelle, and Toulouse, and, in its winter and its annual mean, Lisbon and Perpignan. Lastly, Port Arthur, the extreme southern station of Van Diemen's Land, possesses the summer of Tilsit, Dantzie, Augsburg, and Jena, and a winter like that of Smyrna. According, then, to these statements, tho thermometrical fluctuations assimilate New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to a tropical region. The summer season of the two colonies resembles the summer of that part of Western Europe which lies between the latitudes of forty-one degress, fifty-three minutes, and fifty-five degrees, fifty-seven minutes; and the winter, that part of the Mediterranean which—enclosed between the coasts of Spain, Italy, France, and Algiers, extends to Tunis and Cairo. Thus are concentrated within the space of eleven degrees of latitude the elements of seasons most requisite and essential for exalting all the energies of animal and vegetable life.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

TILLING MUCH GROUND WITHOUT MUCH PROFIT.—If an American travels through Wales or England, and observes the manner in which the people of those countries cultivate their soil, and the vast amount of produce which they get from the comparatively small parcel of ground, he must be at once convinced that, as a general thing, the American farmer ploughs too much ground for his own advantage. A small farm well cultivated, is fourfold more profitable than a large one tilled in the "skimming manner," that is, ploughing four inches deep, taking off every thing the soil will produce, and returning nothing in exchange for that of which you have robbed the land. Now, I know many so-called farmers who have adopted the "skimming manner" of farming for a series of years; and I would ask, What has been the result of their mode of agriculture? The question is easily answered. We can sum up the result in a few words thus:—Their soil becomes impoverished: it refuses to yield to the farmer, who so abuses it, the amount of produce necessary to make it profitable. Those substances which gives life and fertility to soil have been drawn from it, and is not in a fit condition to plough, sow or anything else. The disappointed farmer complains much and often, because he has not derived more benefit from his land. Now every one must or should know, that the soil is not in fault in such instances, for not affording the necessaries of life in abundance. The man who has exhausted it of the constituents of fertility is the one who should receive the blame, for he has taken from it those substances which go to make crops. He has tilled too much ground, and has not returned to it sufficient fertilizing matter to render it suitable for cropping purposes.

We do not use grass and clover seed enough; we should be more liberal in the use of these seeds, and take as much pains in sowing them as we would in sowing wheat or barley. It is entirely wrong to sow a twenty acre field five times in succession with oats or barley, and not feed that field either with grass-seed or manure. It would be much better for the farmer, and much more profitable to the soil, to cut such a field into three parcels. One-third of it might be made to produce more than the whole field under the ordinary management.—*The Plough, Loom, and Anvil.*

AFRICA.—*Its Climate and People.*—There is little doubt that both the climate and people of Africa have been generally misrepresented by the slave traders. The climate has been described as pestilential, in order to fright the lawful trader from its shore. Now we are inclined to think that the African climate is not, on the whole, as unhealthy to the European as many other parts of the world, which might be mentioned. There are, of course, unhealthy spots and unhealthy seasons there as elsewhere; but we do not find that the loss of missionary life is greater at Abbeokuta than in India or Ceylon.

The Negro tribe have been branded with dullness and stupidity, and a position the lowest in the scale of humanity has been assigned them. Indeed, they have been treated as if they did not belong to the human family, and have been dealt with by the slave dealers as if they were included amongst those inferior creatures over whom man was given dominion. They have been shamefully and inhumanly bought and sold, as if they had no rights of their own. Thankful we are in being enabled to state that this wicked traffic, at the present moment, is being rigorously dealt with, as it deserves; and as the clouds which have for ages overshadowed Africa with gloom, clear away, we are enabled to perceive how cruelly its people have been misrepresented. We find the educated African mind as comprehensive as our own; and as we learn more of the interior of the country we find much in the internal economy of their great towns to convince us that the African people are not the stupid savages they were once supposed to be, fitted only for beasts of burden, and possessing no suitableness for social, moral, or intellectual advancement.—*Church Missionary Gleaner.*

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE OF TALLEYRAND.—Talleyrand, the illustrious diplomatist, one day found himself between Madame de Stael and Madame Recamier, both intimate friend, both celebrated.

"You say charming things to us both, but which do you prefer?" said Madame de Stael, suddenly.

"Madame, such a question is a veritable ambush. Take care, the penal code"———

"Prince, no subterfuge here? Which do you prefer—my friend or myself? Come, speak, is it the brunette or the blonde?"

"It will be her who will deign to honor me with a look."

"What, still diplomatic! Well, I will put the question in another form. Suppose, while sailing on the Seine this evening, the boat should upset, and we should be in danger of drowning, which one would you help?"

"Both at once, or the one who was in the greatest danger."

"But, monseigneur, be frank for once in your life! Suppose the peril be equally imminent?"

"Well, I would give my right hand to you Baroness, and the left to Madame Recamier."

"But if you could save only *one—one—only*—do you understand.

"Oh, Madame, you who know so many things, I suppose you can swim," replied Talleyrand.

HONOR TO THE LABOURER.—At the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Lewis, on Thursday last week, the Earl of Carlisle, in giving as a toast, "The Labouring Classes," made the following admirable remarks:—"If there were any one feature of the times in which they lived, which ought to give them peculiar gratification, and which he should be tempted to rank above even its striking and marvellous improvements in the progress of science and agriculture, that feature was the increased thought, care, and honour bestowed upon labour and the labourer. (Cheers.) With respect to labour, he believed it was every day more and more found and felt to be a Divine appointment, the heaven-ordained means, and main material of human wealth, human happiness, and human virtue. (Loud cheers.) With regard to the labourer, he felt that there were few indeed who would not recognize the truth, that the workman should rank in value above the work—("Hear, hear," and cheers)—that he should not, on the one hand, be considered, by the mere feudal rich, only as an item in the retainer of the landlord—(hear, hear,)—nor, on the other hand, in the mercantile light of a machine, out of which so much work was to be extracted; but that, as he did much for others, so others should do much for him." (Cheers.)

A COOL PLAGIARIST.—Mr. Webster, in his great India rubber speech at Trenton, related the following anecdote:—"May it please your honors, I remember having heard of an anecdote of a celebrated divine, Dr. South—a man of great learning and virtue. He relieved himself of his clerical duties one summer by travelling rather incog. He went into a country church in the north of England one Sabbath morning, and heard the rector read a sermon. In coming from the church, the rector suspected him to be a brother in the ministry, and spoke to him. He received the rector's courtesies, and thanked him for the very edifying sermon he had preached, suggesting that it must have been the result of a good deal of labour. 'Oh, no,' said the rector, 'we turn off these things rapidly. On Friday afternoon and Saturday morning I produced this discourse.' 'Is that possible, sir?' said Dr. South, 'it took me three weeks to write that very sermon.' 'Your name is not Dr. South?" said the rector. 'It is sir,' said Dr. South. 'Then,' said the rector, 'I have only to say that I am not ashamed to preach Dr. South's sermons anywhere.'"

RELIGION.—Man, in whatever state he may be considered, as well as in every period and vicissitude of life, experiences in religion an efficacious antidote against the ills which oppress him, a shield that blunts the darts of his enemies, and an asylum into which they never enter. In every event of fortune it exites in his soul a sublimity of ideas, by pointing out to him the just judge, who is an attentive spectator of conducts, is about to reward him with his inestimable approbation. Religion, also, in her darkest tempest, appears to man as the iris of peace, dissipating the dark and angry storm, restores the wished for calm, and brings him to the port of safety.

A STORM.—One of the heaviest thunder storms that has ever been known in this part of the country, passed over this city on Thursday night last. About two o'clock, distant peals of thunder were heard, and shortly after, it commenced to rain heavily. Large hailstones or pieces of ice fell, some of which were about the size of a plum. The storm however, at this time did not reach a great height. The sky shortly cleared, and except the oppressive heat there was nothing to indicate another storm the same evening. It was about eleven o'clock at night when thunder again began to be heard. A vivid flash of lightning stretched over the whole heavens. The storm reached its height about half-past eleven, at which time the loud and incessant peals of thunder, accompanied by fearful gusts of wind and torrents of rain, conspired to render the scene awfully grand. The thunder clouds seemed to gather from a northerly direction; but as usually is the case in a heavy thunder storm, it was impossible to tell the direction of the wind. The electric fluid we are informed struck various parts of the city; but no lives were lost, nor was any serious injury done otherwise. In various parts of the country we hear of considerable damage done to the crops.—*Toronto Examiner, Aug. 4.*

## THE FISHERY QUESTION.

U. S. Senate.—President Fillmore transmitted to the Senate on the 3rd inst., a Message, with sundry documents in relation to the Fisheries on the British American coasts. "They begin with a letter from Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, dated June 25, 1823, to Stratford Canning, then British Minister, and end with the recently published letter of Mr. Crampton, of July 5, 1852, with the acknowledgment of its reception by the acting Secretary of State. The letter of Mr. Adams complained of the seizure and detention of the fishing schooner Charles, of York, Maine, in the harbour of Shelburne, which was afterwards condemned in the Court of Admiralty for a breach of the treaty. This letter led to a correspondence which continued for twelve months, and explained all the circumstances of the case. With the exception of the letter of Mr. Crampton above mentioned, and the reply thereto, there is no document in the collection of later date than Jan. 4, 1847."

On Saturday, 14th inst., the President's Message communicating information relative to the fisheries was taken up in the Senate, and Mr. Seward addressed that body in a speech explanatory of the actual state of the British claim, and their proceedings for enforcing it, in reply to some of the erroneous ideas which had been entertained by a number of the members. After some remarks complimentary to the Secretary of State, and the suggestion that he was not likely to be negligent of the peculiar interests of the State of Massachusetts, he proceeded to explain his views of the question.

"He referred to and explained the provisions of the treaties 1783 and 1818 and to the colonial and British legislation on the subject of the fisheries, down to the act of 1848, which called forth a remonstrance from Mr. Everett. The result of a correspondence on the subject then was, that while Great Britain adhered to the construction placed on the treaty by the colonies, she relaxed it as far as referred to the Bay of Fundy. The Canadian authorities resisted strenuously this course, but Great Britain refused to enforce the construction she had always held. This construction was not new. Great Britain had always an armed force on this coast for the purpose of protecting the fisheries from encroachments. The British ministry refused to grant bounties, but said the colonies should be protected from encroachments by American fishermen. Simultaneously, the British ministry, under date of July 5th, informed the President that her Majesty's government intended, by her forces, to protect the fisheries from encroachments, &c.,—that the British force was seven vessels, carrying thirty-one guns, and the flag ship Cumberland, of seventy guns, making a total force now there of one hundred and one guns. The force there during last year was the same. The Cumberland, of seventy guns, and other vessels carrying sixty-four guns, making an aggregate force of one hundred and thirty-four guns. Here was the mighty naval demonstration which had alarmed the world—and it consisted of a reduction of the British naval force from one hundred and thirty-four to one hundred and one guns.

Before the note of Mr. Crampton reached the President, an alarm had been created at the north-east. The President and Secretary of State, acting entirely upon unofficial information, informed the country, under date of July 6th, that it appeared that the British government was about to change its policy, and to insist on the resisted construction of the treaty, and it was written to put American fishermen on their guard. It contained no admission or concession to the British construction. The *Mississippi* was sent to the scene, and there the whole matter terminates. No negotiation has been entered into—no communication with a view to negotiation has been received or made—no overtures for negotiation on the subject have been received or made by this government or the British. No negotiation is going on under the cannon's mouth, nor has anything been negotiated away under British duress. All, therefore, that had been said on these points was at an end. No change had been made on the part of Great Britain of the policy heretofore pursued with respect to the fisheries, *except to reduce her national force in these waters.* Admiral Seymour, who had been represented as sweeping the icebergs with a broom at the mast head, is there, where he was last year, with his broom as large then, if not larger than it is now. Admiral Seymour is with his squadron, charged with four duties, extending from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico. He has charge of the British naval interests on the coast, to keep an eye on Cuba, to watch Soloque, and to protect the fisheries from encroachments. From 1839 to 1851, twenty-eight vessels were seized, all on the ground of being fishing within three miles of the shore. Two of these vessels were restored; the others were all condemned, and though brought to the attention of the government, yet no war had occurred. Since then four or five seizures had been made, but upon the alleged ground that they were within three miles of the shore.

He referred to the correspondence relative to seizures in Jackson's and Van Buren's times, and thought this Administration had roared as loudly as ever they did. As Great Britain had made no change in her policy, the complaint of a want of notice failed.—There was no ground for alarm, for things remained just as they had been for years. The complaint that the President had not sent all the navy to resist the British force failed, because the British force had been reduced instead of enlarged. The Mississippi had been sent and it new would appear on a fool's erraand. No seizures have been made except within three miles, which could not be protected, and all without that distance, required no protection. He examined Mr. Soule's argument that no bay was within any nation's exclusive dominions, the inlet to which was more than six miles wide, and the coast of which did not entirely belong to the nation claiming it. He thought this proved too much; if it were correct,—then the harbour of Boston, Long Island Sound, Delaware, and Chesapeake bays, Albemarle Sound, and the bay of Monterey would be divested of the exclusive control of the United States. He referred to Messrs. Cass and Soule, as having based their argument on newspaper authorities, and following their example, he concluded there was an end of the matter, by reading from a colonial paper that Admiral Seymour and his forces were not there to enforce the legal and rigid construction of the treaty, but to prevent the provincial cruisers from doing so. He argued that England could have no interest in a war with the United States, and pointed out the injuries that would result from such a course to her trade, commerce and finance. He defended the Administration upon several other points contained in Mr. Soule's speech.

## AUSTRALIA.

We extract the following from the London *Times* fo the sake of the information which it contains on a subject of engrossing interest. It occurs in the form of a review of Colonel Mundy's recently-published work:—

"The first and last thought that occurs to the mind in the perusal of such volumes as the present,—the prevailing thought that accompanies the reader throughout,—is one that is already sufficiently familiar to the public. Colonel Mundy has resided for five years in a portion of Her Majesty's dominions, where herds of oxen and flocks of sheep are crying to be eaten, and he returns to another part of the same Sovereign's empire where starving throats are wide open, clamoring for meat to eat, yet no ingenuity can contrive a scheme for bringing meat and mouth together. There, at the Antipodes, beneath as fine a climate as ever cheered the heart of man and kept his body sound, are countless acres of soil craving cultivation, and promising support and independence to the cultivator: here are thousands degraded by idleness, pauperism, and disease, the offspring of both, burdens to themselves, useless to their fellow-creatures—pining for labour which would at once redeem from degradation, yet no State Minister, no princely merchant, no gigantic speculator, has hit upon a means of joining the full earth and the empty hand together, that from the union of both, social happiness might abound and human civilization be incalculably enhanced. There is hardly an instance in which it can be shown that the honest, industrious, sober, and well-conducted labourer has failed to make for himself a good position in the new country, and a thousand examples might be adduced of transported felons, repenting of their misdeeds, and removed from old incitements to crime, who have worked their way to credit and prosperity, by the exercise of their industry and the improvement of such poor means as they possessed at their second starting into life. A few weeks since there appeared in these very columns a strange announcement of a convicted woman, who had made her fortune by the discovery of the gold mines at Victoria, and who, it was said, had written to her former mistress in London, inviting her to emigrate, and promising her the patronage and custom of her former servant girl; but stranger tales than these came under the cognizance of Colonel Mundy with reference to individuals who had made the rapid stride from branded ignominy to acknowledged respectability, before gold burst from the earth to enrich men in an hour, and when self-denial, probity, and faithful service were essential conditions of social recovery and worldly advantage."

"Colonel Mundy, who, as we have said, was in Australia when the gold discovery was made, who witnessed the very first flush of the storm, who noted the various and wondrous effects of the gold news as it reached the ears of the pastoral and trading people, who himself went 'off to the diggins,' and beheld with his own eye an individual who had struck from the rock a lump that realised upwards of £4,000, as well as other less fortunate individuals, who went empty to the diggins and came empty away, and to whom the pathetic inquiry of "Have you sold your cradle?" was affectionately addressed again and again on their melancholy homeward journey; Colonel Mundy, we say, corroborates all the accounts that have appeared in this journal of the exhaustless yield, and the extraordinary changes which the discovery is daily working in the minds and habits of the population. But, abundant as the supply of the precious metal has proved within the last few months, he regards the accumulations as the mere droppings from hills and mountains which have yet to be tapped for the bulk of their produce. The Australian gold-seeker, according to this authority, is yet on the threshold of his trade, gathering crumbs and mere wastings washed down by the thunderstorms of ages. In a very short time machinery and science will enable him to pierce the crust of the auriferous sierras, and then gold will be raised like iron or copper, with an inexhaustible yield, so long as the demand remains.

"But the cry is still for men! And who doubts but that the Mother Country will now, with maternal eagerness, respond to the summons? What happens when poor relations, whom we have deliberately neglected and disowned all their lives, suddenly and unexpectedly tumble into wealth? How beautifully interest unfolds in favour of our charming cousins! How sensible we become of the sacred ties of blood and nature! Don't we ask them to dinner? Don't we introduce them to our best acquaintance? Don't we condescend to lie down and bask in the sunshine of their good fortune, and magnanimously permit them to extend to us the favours which we invariably refused to them? "A scientific gentleman, long resident in the colony, has boldly declared that the goldfield of Australia extends over an area of 14,000 square miles." When we add, that California is quite as many miles behind South Australia in the conditions of climate, comfort, accessibility, steady government, and social order, need we fear that England will any longer deny to her 'dear, dear relative,' at the Antipodes, the labour for which she has been screaming in vain these many years, and the steam communication for want of which she has been hindered at every step of her vigorous career? When Australia had only sheep at 2d. a-pound to offer the emigrant, the meat was hung out in vain. The fleece has proved to be golden; the sheep are not mere mutton, but the living originals of the fictitious animals that dangle occasionally over our hosiers' shops. Australia may, therefore, cease to scream. Nature has already responded to her cries. She shall have her harbours filled with British steamers,—that she *shall, and more hands to help her in her search for gold than she ever dreamt of asking in her most* agonizing times of need."

Daring Act of Piracy.—*Plunder of upwards of £24,000 worth of Australian Gold.*—Advices have been received at Lloyds's by the Overland Mail from Melbourne, comunicating the particulars of a most daring act of piracy having been perpetrated on board the British ship *Nelson*, while lying at anchor in that harbour. The ship had received several consignments of gold for merchants in London, and was to have sailed for England in the course of a few days. Early on the morning of the 2nd of April, two boats with muffled oars containing 22 men armed to the teeth went along side of the ship, and the pirates boarding her secured two men and a boy, who where in the forecastle, before they could raise an alarm. They then seized the chief officer (the captain was ashore) and the remainder of the crew, and securing their hands lashed them below. The gold dust was quickly lowered into the boats, and the men took their departure, previously threatening the helpless crew, if they dared to give an alarm, every soul on board would be shot. One of the crew who had secreted himself, after they had released his companions, who proceeding on shore gave information immediately to the police authorities. The Government have offered £250 reward, and the agents of the vessel £500, for the detection of the criminals.

Large quantities of Gold have been found at Frugal, Perth, Western Australia. The "Will Watch" arrived on the 3d of March, with needlewomen all of whom found situations immediately.

China.—An execution of fifty-three criminals had taken place at Canton. With regard to the rebellion, it is stated to be spreading more and more. The great Tartar general, Walantai, is reported to have died of wounds which he received while in an engagement with the rebels.—Nothing is as yet reported as regarding this season's crop of tea. The excess in exports in tea over last year is now 1,800,000lbs.; of silk 1,000 bales.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Colonists complain that the regular English troops have for the past six months eat much and done little, save in dinners, races, hunting and gambling. The Cape Town Mail says.—It is really time that the farmers should look out for themselves, and that those who have families should retreat from this scene of confusion, which seems interminable, for each Governor having his own plans, makes confusion confounded to such an extent as brings the forces of government into ridicule in Kaffir eyes.

The Flores Expedition.—From information received from Panama by the last steamer from the Isthmus, it would appear that Flores and his piratical band, against Guayaquil, had met with an entire failure. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows, under date of Panama, July 19.

"Flores is done for. All his troops went over to Urbina, the President of Ecuador. Flores is gone,—some say to Payta, some to Tombez."

The New York Herald gives a detailed narrative of the movements and adventures of the Flores party, furnished by Capt. Owen, an American officer, who had a command in Flores' body guard, from 25th of June, when the expedition sailed for Guayaquil, to July 8. It consists of a series of fruitless efforts and mishaps. The squadron of Flores consisted of the steamer Chili, and six sailing vessels, armed with heavy guns. The sailing vessels anchored five or six miles below Guayaquil, and a canonade took place. On the 3d of July, preparations had been made for a general attack upon the fort, by land and water, when a dreadful accident happened, which is thus described:

At this point a terrible casualty occurred by which Flores lost nearly one tenth of his entire force. The fleet lay along the shore prepared for the dreaded attack; the schooner Atravetha, mounting a loaded eighteen and two four pounders, being nearest to the bank and not more than five hundred yards from the dry beach. At a quarter to nine o'clock at night every man, except the guard, had retired to rest, when they were suddenly aroused by a report like that of a thousand cannon. Upon their hurrying from their quarters, they were horrified at seeing the fragments of the Atravetha and the mangled bodies of about thirty soldiers, fourteen of her crew, and one of Captain Owen's company, dashing through the air. The magazine of the unfortunate Atravetha had exploded, and she sank in less than one minute.—All was alarm, grief, and consternation.

Seven bodies were picked up from the river, five alive but two in a dying state. Mr. Birdsone of her crew, who was wounded by a shot in the arm in the engagement of the 27th of June, was slightly hurt by this explosion also. Flores lost six officers—two captains, two first, and two second lieutenants—by this unfortunate catastrophe.

It appeared that some of the crew were drunk, and one man fired a pistol in the cabin, and the burning wadding reaching the magazine, sent him and his unhappy companions to an untimely grave.

The crew were all Americans and English, and the soldiers Chilians.

On the 4th, it was arranged to make an attack upon Guayaquil by storming the battery of three 32 pounders at 10 o'clock at night. The attack was made, and was upon the point of success when a shot came from the direction of an American man-of-war lying near the place, and struck one of the vessels employed in the expedition, causing much confusion and irritation, and the vessels were ordered to drop back. On the 5th, two Americans volunteered to go ashore and spike the guns in two batteries, but their canoe was struck by a cannon shot, and one of the men was drowned. The other escaped unhurt. It was finally resolved to abandon the idea of an attack upon the town, and to run past it, and to join their friends who they were assured were ready to receive them in the interior.

On the 8th of July all preparations were made for this hazardous manœuvre, but in the meantime the enemy fired pretty briskly upon the ships, though with slight injury.

Assured by the pilot of plenty water being above the town, General Flores ordered the store ship Leones to be lashed to the Chili, the store ship next the batteries—and all the fleet to proceed as quickly as possible. As night set in, Commodore Smith, of the Chili, said he knew from his chart that it would be impossible to get half a mile above the town, and that the fleet would be destroyed by the guns it it moved up into such a trap.

Society Islands.—The San Francisco Herald of July 16, learns from Tahiti, that the long disputed question regarding the sovereignty of the Society Islands had been settled by the recognition of the elder son of Queen Pomare as king of Huahina, and her daughter as queen of Bolobolo. A matrimonial alliance was in contemplation between the latter and the prince Kamehamhea of the Sandwich Islands.

# The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 24, 1852.

It is three weeks to-day since the Circuit Court was opened in this City and its sittings still continue, a large majority of the causes entered for trial yet remaining undisposed of.—The indictment against Robert Stevens, Francis Paul, James Smith, and Alexander Christy, on a charge of manslaughter for culpable inattention to duty, in permitting the steamers *Transit* and *Anna Augusta* to come into collision on the river St. John in May last, thereby causing the death of several persons, was tried on Tuesday last, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal, in consequence of a technical defect in the indictment and evidence.

The Canadian Parliament was opened at Quebec, by the Governor General, on Friday last. Mr. McDonald, late Solicitor General, was chosen Speaker of the House. The Governor General in his speech, stated that Provincial securities were rising. The census shewed a rapid advance of prosperity. The reduced revenue of the Post Office promises to be speedily made up by augmented business to the level of the expenses. Recommends measures for the relief of Montreal, and a uniform currency, based on the decimal principle, for all the British Provinces. Attention to railways, and measures to render the Bonds of Canadian Municipalities more valuable. Alludes to the establishment of Steam Navigation from Europe to the St. Lawrence, and extensive emigration. Also reform in representation, in statistical department of feudal tenure, and in public provision for the insane. He lays on the table a despatch setting forth grounds on which the Derby Ministry refuse to introduce into the Imperial Parliament a Bill for giving the control of the Clergy Reserves to the Province, &c.

The Provincial Exhibition.—On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the Local Committee and others interested in the success of this important project, took place in the Mechanics' Institute of this City. The chair was occupied by his Honor Judge Parker. Mr. Justice Street also attended, and took a marked interest in the proceedings. Dr. Robb addressed the meeting, and Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. I. Woodward, Mr. J. McLardy, and Mr. G. W. Smith likewise spoke on the occasion.

The drawing representing the proposed erection at Fredericton was shown to the meeting. The building will somewhat resemble that erected in this City last year, and, like its predecessor, promises to reflect credit on the taste and skill of the architect, Mr. Stead.

The Fredericton Bazaar and Tea Meeting, in behalf of the new Wesleyan Chapel in that city, it will be recollected comes off on Thursday next, 26th inst., in the beautiful and extensive garden of the Hon. Judge Wilmot.

Police Office.—Thursday last, Colin Post, chief mate of the American ship Connecticut, now lying in this harbor, and Francis Mulligan, carpenter in the same vessel, were charged with an attempt to kill Peter Talty and James Hayes, by wilfully letting fall a chest or box, heavily laden with stones, from the bows of said vessel into a boat in which the said Talty and Hayes were, on the evening of Tuesday last about dusk, to swamp their boat. The parties charged were arrested on Wednesday, and on length depositions taken of different witnesses. The examination was concluded on Thursday, and the defendants committed for trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now sitting.

During the course of the enquiry it appeared from the evidence of some of the witnesses that about two hours later in the night cries of distress were heard, as of a drowning man, near the bows of the Connecticut; boats put out accordingly but without success; the voice was recognised by one of the witnesses as that of John McGinness, of this city. The night was dark and he was not near. It is supposed he was drowned; he has not since been heard of; his boat also is missing. Nothing positive has yet been discovered regarding him.—[Freeman.

The charge against the above parties, upon which they were committed for trial, fell to the ground, by the Grand Jury *ignoring* the Bill of Indictment; and no other charge having been brought against them, they were, on Saturday last, on motion of Counsel, brought into Court and discharged by proclamation.—[*Ed. Obs.*

It gives us much pleasure to learn that the inhabitants of the Indian Town District, in the Parish of Portland, have agreed to avail themselves of the provisions of the new School Act, and have authorized an assessment to be made of the sum of £100 for the construction of a suitable School House in the district. This praiseworthy example—the first we have heard of,—we hope to see generally followed in other Parishes and Counties where the school accommodation is defective.—*Church Wit.*

Launched, on Tuesday last, from the Building Yard of her owners, Messrs. Storms & Johnston, in Portland, a splended Ship of 999 tons new, and 917 tons old measurement, called the *Edward Johnston.* She is of an excellent model, and has been built throughout of the best materials, in compliance with the requirements of Llyod's, to class for seven years. Her workmanship is highly creditable to the enterprising builders, and will sustain the well-earned reputation of the Port for the construction of superior vessels. The *Edward Johnston* is commanded by Capt. Duncan Robertson, of this city.—*Courier.*

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.—The brigt. Margaret & Rachael, with the materials, machinery, &c., required for the construction of the Railroad, arrived at St. Andrews on Wednesday last, after a boisterous passage of 73 days from Liverpool, and it is expected that the work, which has been hitherto somewhat retarded for the want of these materials, will now be prosecuted with renewed vigour. The opening of the first section of the road (ten miles) it is confidently anticipated may be looked for early in September.

Our Farmers Again.—Charles Perley, Esq., sold two lambs last week, a little over three months old, to a farmer in Maine, for $18 each.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

Among the Graduates of three years standing upon whom the degree of Master of Arts was conferred, at the recent annual Commencement of Union College, Schenectady, we notice with much pleasure the name of Amasa Coy, Esq., a native of Fredericton, New-Brunswick, now Professor of Rhetoric, in the National Law School, Ballston Spa., (N. Y.)—*International Journal, Aug. 11.*

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The Mississippi at Halifax.—This magnificent war steamer anchored in our harbor about 11 A. M. on Sunday last, 48 hours from St John, N. B. A large number of sail boats belonging to the city and the shore, escorted her into port. She came too off the Queen's wharf, and shortly after the gallant Commodore, Matthew Perry, who has his "bit of blue," flying at her main-royal-mast head, proceeded in state to pay his respects to His Excellency the Vice Admiral, on board the *Cumberland*, 70, Flag-ship, where he was received with all the honors. A few minutes before 1 P. M. *Mississippi* ran the British ensign up to the fore and saluted it with 21 guns, a compliment which was promptly responded to with a like number from the *glacis* of the citadel. Soon after the stranger saluted the Flag of Sir G. F. Seymour, with the number of guns due to his rank, which elicited from *Cumberland* the honors usually paid to a Rear Admiral. A third salute was subsequently fired by *Mississippi*, in honor we presume of the Navy, which was responded to by *Basilisk*, 6, steam sloop. About 2 P. M. his Excellency the Vice Admiral came down in his state barge and paid a visit to Commodore Perry. On going over the gangway he was received by the Marines with presented arms, the fine band attached to the ship performing the National Anthem. After a stay of upwards of half an hour the veteran Vice Admiral left the ship with the same formalities. Thus ended, as far as we are "posted up," the Naval and Military courtesies of Sunday.

Yesterday, a little before Meridian, the gallant Commodore left the *Mississippi* and landed at the Queen's Wharf under a salute of fifteen guns, which was returned gun for gun by that ship. The Admiral's carriage was in waiting to convey our distinguished visitor to the Admiralty, the Government House, and the residence of the Commandant of the Garrison. About 2 P. M. the Commandant, Col. Bazalgette, and a large party of the officers of the Garrison went off to the *Mississippi* in her boats, and on leaving the ship were saluted with eleven guns, a compliment at once acknowledged by the Citadel with a similar number.—*Novascotian, 17th.*

The New Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.—The family of Le Marchant has, from a very remote period, held very large possessions in the Island of Guernsey. So far back as 1304 Peter Le Marchant was Bailiff of the estates of Guernsey and Lieutenant Governor of the Island. His descendant, John Gaspard Le Marchant (the father of our present Lieutenant Governor, and eldest son of John Le Marchant, of Le Marchant Manor, Guernsey,) was a Major General in the British Army, and the first Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Military College. He commanded, under Wellington, the Brigade of heavy cavalry, and fell at the battle of Salamanca.

Our Lieutenant Governor, the third son of General Le Marchant, was born in 1803, and is consequently but 49 years of age. That his military career has not been undistinguished, or unworthy of his race, may be inferred from the rank His Excellency holds, and the honors already won. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Regt., the discipline of which when under his immediate command, we are assured, was perfect. Sir Gaspard Le Marchant wears the 1st and 3rd classes of the Order of Ferdinand, and is Knight Commander of St. Carlos, of Spain. Lady Le Marchant is the third daughter of the Rev. Robert Taylor: His Excellency was married in 1839, and has several children. Lady Le Marchant is now in England, but will come out by the boat of the 21st August. —*Halifax Chronicle.*

Sir Gaspard is a fine, erect, manly looking person—graceful in manner and has a settled and determined air—at the swearing in at the Council Chamber he was cool and collected—perfectly free from any embarrassment, and signed the roll with the sweep and spirit of a soldier. He unquestionably made a favorable impression on the audience. Withal, his Excellency appears to be a man easily approachable and likely to give a fair hearing on every subject to which his attention may properly be called by the people over whom he has been sent to govern.

What Nova Scotia wants is a man of keen discernment and resolute spirit, and we think she has found him.—*Halifax Br. N. American.*

Survey of Halifax Harbour.—Our readers may have observed a schooner at anchor in McNab's Cove. We are glad to learn that it is the surveying schr. Gulnare, and that Captain Bayfield, and his officers are by order of the Admiralty now engaged in the survey of this fine Harbour and the adjacent coast. We have long been aware that the chart of this Harbour is inaccurate and we now learn that it is wrong in scale and defective and erroneous in detail of coast and soundings. It is quite right that a place of such extreme maritime importance as Halifax should no longer lie under the reproach of having no correct Harbour plan, and it is highly creditable to the Home Government to undertake its completion under the conduct of an officer so distinguished and talented as Captain Bayfield.—*Ib.*

Halifax, Aug. 17.—The Consecration of the Very Rev. Dr. Connolly, as Bishop of Fredericton, took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, in this city, on Sunday last. The ceremonies were very imposing. The edifice, owing to the judicious arrangements, was filled, but not crowded, and the Consecration sermon preached by Archbishop Hughes, of New York, was eloquent and impressive. A large number of the Protestant portion of the community attended the solemnities.

Nearly all the Catholic Clergy at present in this city, paid a visit yesterday to the U. S. steamship *Mississippi*, where they were received by the gallant Commodore and his officers with becoming respect.

A large and influential meeting of the Catholics of Halifax was held last evening at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the services of the present Bishop of Fredericton, during the ten years he has labored among them, Hon. E. Kenny in the Chair, when it was resolved to present his Lordship with an address and a service of plate. Upwards of £200 was subscribed before the Meeting adjourned.—*Chron.*

The Electric Telegraph.—We are glad to learn that communications were yesterday (11th) received at the Government office here, from Sidney, Canso, and Antigonishe, (through Pictou,) where the Nova Scotia Electric Company have offices now open for business.—As Yarmouth, Weymouth, Bridgetown, Kentville, Windsor, Lunenburgh and Liverpool, have for some time past been connected with Halifax, and Sidney, Cape Breton, is now connected with Pictou by Electric Telegraph, the company have performed the conditions which entitle them to have transfers of the Government Line between this city and Amherst, and the line between Truro and Pictou, upon the terms mentioned in their Incorporation Act of last year. We also learn that offices are being opened in New Glasgow, Annapolis and other places.—*Halifax Colonist.*

137 grampusses were taken at New Harbour, Newfoundland, a few days since, averaging about £3 a-piece.

Bridgetown, August 11.—The excitement in Bridgetown has not yet subsided. Frequent depredations have been committed within the last week on property owned by Justices of the Peace who have been trying their utmost to put the license law in force. Several persons have been insulted in the streets. Hay crop very light.

Kentville, August 11.—Barn owned by Enoch Neary, Wolfville, burned last night. Forty tons hay destroyed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Br. Am.*

Crops in Cape Breton.—The indications of a bountiful harvest meet us on every side. Should there be a continuation of fine weather, the farmers will be enabled to gather in their promising yield of hay.—*C. B. News.*

Bermuda.—The Brig James, Capt. Burrows, had arrived with Government stores. The same vessel left London last year and this year on the same day of the month, (July 22) and arrived at Bermuda in both cases on 6th August.

The duty on vessels arriving for salt at Turk's Island is to be reduced next January.

There is every prospect of a good salt season at Inagua.

An American Whaling vessel, *Lewis Bruce*, had captured 5 whales off St. George's.

Governor Elliott and family will leave Bermuda on the 27th in the steamer for New York, *en route* for England.

Port Burwell.—This Canadian Port, situated on the northern shore of Lake Erie, in front of a fertile and productive region of the Canadian Peninsula, is fast rising in commercial importance. It appears by a statement recently published in the Canadian papers that the value of exports from Port Burwell in 1851 amounted to $142,724. This amount, however, gives but a very imperfect idea of the extent of her commerce, her exports consisting almost wholly of the bulky articles of lumber and timber. The country round Port Burwell is new and abounds with the products of the forest. Her exports in 1851 consisted 17,306,747 feet sawed lumber, 2,467,500 shingles, 694 cords of shingle wood, 13,603 logs, 137 spars and 6000 bushels of wheat. The exports employed 215 vessels and steamers, and nearly the whole were to the U.S., most of the lumber coming to Oswego by the Welland canal. Of the lumber, only 322,127 feet, and 83,000 shingles, went to Canadian ports; 119 spars went to Quebec. Port Burwell will become, in a few years, the depot of a rich and extensive agricultural country, now fast filling up.—*Oswego Times.*

Entertainment to the Insane.—A novel exhibition took place at the Lunatic Hospital at South Boston yesterday afternoon. Signor Blitz, by invitation of the Directors and Superintendent of the institution, gave an entertainment in the lecture room, to about one hundred and fifty of the inmates of that "harbor where wrecked intellects lie at anchor." It was highly interesting to watch the effect produced upon the poor creatures by the performances of the magician. The emotion almost universally excited was mirth. Nearly all were loud in their expressions of delight, while the most melancholly ones were betrayed into a hearty laugh. The greatest order was observed throughout, and the occasion was to the patients like a gleam of sunshine through the dark clouds that envelope their minds. Signor Blitz received the hearty thanks of the Board of Visiters of the Hospital, who were present on the occasion, and likewise of the officers of the Institution. The patients expressed their gratitude in person as the party perambulated the halls after the exhibition was concluded.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Death of Mrs. Taylor.—The telegraph announces, under the date of the 15th inst. from New Orleans, the death of Mrs. Taylor, the widow of the late President Zachary Taylor, which took place at East Pascagoula on Saturday night.

*A Weighty Family.*—Mr. Gideon Miles, of West Chester, Pa., is the father of seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one who died within a year. The following is the weight of the survivors: 252 lbs., 238, 190, 230, 219, 190, 190, 200 and 204. The father still lives at the good old age of 76. The joint weight of the father and eight children is 2133 pounds. A *weightier* family than the *nine Miles* will not be found *in fifteen miles.*

Intended Visit of Her Majesty to Belgium.—His Majesty King Leopold of the Belgians is on the eve of leaving the palace at Lacken, near Brussels, for the palace at Antwerp, which has been newly renovated and decorated to receive his illustrious relatives, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and family, who according to present arrangements, will sail in the Victoria and Albert yacht on Saturday, for the Belgian coast.

A public meeting was to be held at London, on the 10th inst. to raise subscriptions for the sufferers by the Montreal fire.

Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, it is reported, has received from the Chillians £6000 in part compensation for his services. When Lord Cochrane he fitted out and commanded their squadron.

Captain Charles Scomberg, R. N., lately serving in the *Wellesley*, under the flag of the Earl of Dundonald, is appointed Emigration officer at the port of Dublin.

The importations of wines for the year 1851 amounted to about 8,500,000 gallons; the amount entered for home consumption on which duty was paid, was only 7,500,000 gallons; the population of England is about 28,000,000; the consumption of wine, therefore, amounts to about one imperial quart per year to each individual.

An Assistant-Surgeon in the 87th Fusiliers is under arrest, at Ferozepore, for a transportable if not capital crime.

The Emperor of Russia's Cup at the Cronstadt regatta was won by a British yacht, built on the Banks of the Clyde, and belonging to Mr. Campbell of Blythswoods.

The whole line of Electric Telegraph betwixt Calcutta and Diamond Harbor, across the Houghly, has been completed.

From Frankfort, Ger., it is stated that Don Miguel, of Portugal, who holds a sort of a court at the Chateau of Langensolbod, had sent an official intimation, on the 18th ult., to the Courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, that a son had been born to him to whom he formally ceded his claims to the throne of Portugal.

*Wesleyan College in Van Diemen's Land.*—The foundation stone of a Wesleyan College, to be called Horton College, was laid at Somercots, near Ross, Van Diemen's Land, on the 6th of January, of this year. Samuel Horton, Esq., gave the eligible plot of land, (twenty acres), on which the edifice is to stand, and one thousand pounds towards the erection. The necessity of such an Institution is apparent from the increasing population of the country, especially as thousands of families from other parts of the world, will in all probability be attracted to those regions by the recent discovery of gold.

The Fast Clock.—George III. was extremely punctual, and expected punctuality from every one. The late Lord H—k—e was the most punctual person who attended upon his majesty. He had an appointment one day with the king at Windsor, at twelve o'clock. On passing through the hall the clock struck twelve, on which his lordship, in his rage at being half a minute too late, raised his cane and broke the glass of the clock. The king reminded him that he was a little beyond his time, which he excused as well as he could. At the next audience, the king, as he entered the room, exclaimed, "H—k—e, H—k—e! how came you to strike the clock?"—"The clock struck first, your majesty." The king laughed heartily at the grave manner in which Lord H. justified himself, the mock solemnity of the answer adding zest to the *bon mot.*

Farming is steadily increasing in California. As many as 50,000 acres are sown with barley this year.

*External use of Cod Liver Oil.*—Dr. A. H. David recommends (*Canada Medical Journal*, May, 1852) the cod-liver oil as a local application in various cutaneous affections, and states that after a trial of it in such cases for upwards of two years, he has found it to act almost specifically.

In ringworm of the scalp, Dr. D. says he has used it in more than twenty cases with entire success. Some cases, which had resisted other methods of treatment for weeks, were cured in four or five days.

He has also used it in tinea capitis, with equal success; and he cured one case of pooriasis inveterata of three years standing by this application in seven weeks.—[Am. Jour. Med. Sciences.

Milk.—It is common to regard milk as little else than mere drink. But real good milk is really an article of solid food, being coagulated soon after reaching the stomach. New milk contains 13 per cent. of digestible solids, and skimmed milk 10 per cent.; that is, the former fully one half, and the latter above a third, of the nutriment contained in the lean part of mutton and beef.

## LITERATURE.

The Waverley Novels:—*Library Edition.*—Vol. 4.—"Rob Roy."—[Boston:—S. H. Parker, *and* B. B. Mussey & Co.—1852.]

We have received a copy of the above, being the fourth Volume of this elegantly got-up series of the Waverley Novels; and containing one of the most spirited and interesting of Scott's charming fictions.—The Volumes of this cheap and beautiful edition are being published in rapid succession, and are on sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. B.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, at St. Luke's Church, Portland, by the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of that Parish, Mr. James E. Davison, of this city, to Rachel M., fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Alline, of the same place.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James E. Earl, to Miss Margaret, third daughter of the late Mr. William McCauley, all of this city.

At Simonds, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. William Arthur Reed, to Miss Mary Dixon.

At the same place, on the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. Nicholas Stephenson, to Miss Eleanor Stephenson.

At Trinity Church, Springfield, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. D. Palmer, Mr. James H. Wanamaker, to Miss Jemima Bonnell, both of King's County.

On the 12th inst., in the Parish of Waterborough, Queen's County, by the Rev. Abraham Wood, William Nicholson, eldest son of Dr. Little, of the Washademoak, to Eliza Slocomb, third daughter of Mr. William Wiggins, Sen.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. E. Bent, Mr. Henry Lewis, to Miss Matilda Crombie, both of the Parish of Johnston.

At Wickham, Queen's County, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Merritt, Mr. Ezra Brundage, of Greenwich, to Miss Leah Bulyea.

At Blissville, on the 10th inst., by Elder George Garraty, Mr. Lynus Thomas, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. George Webb, all of that place.

At Douglas, on the 4th inst., by Elder George Garraty, Mr. Elias King, to Huldah, daughter of the Rev. James Boone, all of the same place.

By the Rev. John Rowe, at the residence of the bride's father, Minnaic, N. S., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Rev. Robert H. Emmerson, of Maugerville, N. B., to Augusta, eldest daughter of Joseph Read, Esq.

At Philadelphia, on the evening of the 8th inst., by the Rev. W. M. D. Ryan, David Merritt, M. D., formerly of Saint John, New-Brunswick, to Miss Rebecca W. Paris, of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

At Hampton, King's County, very suddenly, on Sunday evening last, in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Otty, the beloved wife of Capt. Allen Otty, R. N.

On the 17th inst., Ellen, fourth child of Capt. Thomas Yorke, aged 13 months and 17 days.

On Tuesday, Henry Wright, infant son of Jas. H. Fairweather.

On Friday last, George Hamilton, only child of Mr. W. S. Marven, aged nine months and three weeks.

On Friday, the 20th inst., William James, infant son of Mr. Joseph Smith, aged seventeen months and eleven days.

On the 20th inst., Mr. William Dougan, aged 55 years.

Suddenly, at Fredericton, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Ronald Crawford Ferguson, in the 31st year of his age.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, Mary Winslow, only daughter of E. W. Miller, Esquire, aged 3 months and 27 days.

At same place, on the 9th inst., Henry E., infant son of Mr. H. A. Eastabrooks, of that city.

At Harvey, Albert County, on the 9th ult., aged 22 years, Austen Bray, son of Deacon Benjamin Bray.

At Sackville, on the 6th inst., Mr. Thomas Anderson, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, in the 77th year of his age.

## PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

*Tuesday*—Ship Adirondack, Taylor, New-York, 6—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Philadelphia, 12—Joseph Fairweather, coals.

Schr. Louisa, Bissett, Boston, 2—T. Clerke, ballast.

Steamer Eastern City, Blanchard, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passengers and merchandise.

*Wednesday*—Ship Wacousta, Skeene, New-York, 8—Smellie & Abercrombie, ballast.

Brig Camerton, Hewett, St. Thomas, 29—master, ballast.

Caros, Ketchum, St. Martins, 20—J. Fairweather, salt.

Brigt. Hiram, Fitzgerald, Boston, 4—master, general cargo.

*Thursday*—Brig Albatross, Tellesson, New-York, 10—W. Thomson.

Brig

Rankin & Co.; Brig Coquette, Barnes, Gloucester, S. Wiggins & Son.

20th—Barque Mary Ann, Hatrick, Londonderry, deals, &c.—W. & G. Carvill; Graf Von Schieffen, Korff, Grimsby, timber and deals—Chas. Brown; Brig Adeline Cann, Cann, Dundalk, deals—W. & G. Carvill; brigt. Laleah, Elder, Boston, boards and plank—A. McL. Seely; schr. Hellespont, Elwell, Boston, boards and shingles—E. D. Jewett & Co.

21st—Ship Wanderer, Sellers, Leith, timber, deals, &c.—Robert Rankin & Co.; barque General Taylor, Mitchell, Liverpool, deals, palings and boards—J. L. Woodworth.

24st.—Ship Wanderer, Sellers, Leith, R. Rankin & Co.; barque General Taylor, Mitchell, Liverpool, J. L. Woodworth; Riversdale, Wilson, Valparaiso, J. Wishart; schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, George Eaton.

23d.—Ship Alabama, Littlefield, London, Lunt & Pickup; schr. Julia, Anderson, New Bedford, T. McHenry.

---

The ship Cambria, at this port, spoke on Saturday, at noon, off Yarmouth, ship Eudocia, and bark Canmore, from this port. On the 24th ult., lat. 50, lon. 30, ship Thomas, Liverpool for Quebec, which vessel reported seeing the Montezuma, of this port, the day previous, to the southward.

Cleared at Quebec, 17th, ship Harmony, Jamieson, for Cardiff.

Sailed from Liverpool, July 31st, ship Sea Bird, Grant, Calcutta; Jenny Lind, Mosher, Portsmouth, N. H.; Aug. 5th, barque Prince of Wales, Brown, Quebec.—From Deal, 2d, barque Nova-Scotian, Cunningham, Yarmouth.—From Kirkcudbright, 1st, brig Ann, Miller, do.

Sailed from Kirkendbright, 1st inst., brig Ann Miller, for this port.

Loading at Liverpool, Aug. 7th, the Great Britain, Themis, and Devon. for this port; Falcon, do. and Sackville.—At London, Acteon, for this port. —In the Clyde, Village Belle, for this port and Londonderry, N. S.

PORT OF SHEDIAC.—*Arrived*—Aug. 12th, brig Hudson, McMonagle, New-York, via Halifax—Shediac Manufacturing Company. *Sailed*—Aug. 13th, barque Caronel, (Russian) Brose, Liverpool; 15th, Ole Bull, (Norwegian) Fochtfard, Hull.

## EDUCATION.

THE duties of the SCHOOL conducted by Miss FOULIS, for the Education of YOUNG LADIES, will be resumed on MONDAY the 30th inst. —It is desirable that those Young Ladies who intend to join her Classes for the ensuing Term, should make application during the following week

*South East Corner of Queen's Square,* 21st August, 1852. } 2i.

## Oatmeal & Rice.

15 BARRELS Prime Prince Edward Island OATMEAL,
5 tierces Head RICE. For sale low by
FLEWWELLING & READING.
Aug. 24, 1852.

## Cigars! Cigars!

THE subscriber has just received a small assortment of superior quality CIGARS—Monte Christo, Lafayette, Regalias, Principes, La Marina, and other choice brands, which are offered very low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
Aug. 24. North Market Wharf.

## Havana Cigars and Tobacco.

FIVE THOUSAND *HAVANA CIGARS*, and Five boxes superior Chewing Tobacco —"*Diadem of Old Virginia*,"—just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Aug. 24. Head of North Wharf.

## Mexican Mustang Liniment.

JUST Received—1 gross of the above celebrated LINIMENT, good for all diseases incidental to humanity. This Liniment also cures Spavin, Ringbone, Sprains and Bruises in Horses and Cattle.—For sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Aug. 24. Head of North Wharf.

## Corporation Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office until WEDNESDAY next the 25th August, at twelve o'clock, noon, for COVERING about 950 feet in length by 15 feet in width of the Approaches to the FERRY LANDINGS, on the Western side of the Harbour, with Spruce Deals, agreeably to a Specification to be seen at the Mayor's Office. Security will be required for the due performance of the work, and for any cash advances required to be made.

W. O. SMITH, J. JOHNSTON, J. C. LITTLEHALE, J. S. BALLENTINE, T. McAVITY, } Committee.
J. W. CUDLIP, G. VANHORNE, J. BEATTEAY, G. V. NOWLIN, }
Aug. 21, 1852.

## Corporation Contract.

TENDERS for building Two FLOATS for the Ferry Landing, agreeably to the Specification to be seen at the Mayor's Office, will be received until WEDNESDAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

W. O. SMITH, J. W. CUDLIP, J. JOHNSTON, G. VANHORNE, J. C. LITTLEHALE, } COMMITTEE.
J. BEATTEAY, J. S. BALLENTINE, G. V. NOWLIN, T. McAVITY, }
St. John, August 21, 1852.

## Corporation Contract.

TENDERS will be received at the Common Clerk's Office, until WEDNESDAY next, 25th August, for Excavating the ROCK, and KERBING, PAVING, and Finishing the Section of WENTWORTH STREET, between Leinster-street and St. George's Street, near the Centenary Chapel, according to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the Common Clerk's Office.

JOHN W. CUDLIP,
GEORGE V. NOWLIN, Committee.
St. John, Aug. 21, 1852.

## TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Common Clerk's Office, until noon on WEDNESDAY the 25th August instant, from Builders desirous of Contracting for the erection of a BELL TOWER, at the top of King street, over the entrance into King's Square, according to Drawing and Specification to be seen at the Office of Mr. MATTHEW STEAD, Architect, Garden-street, where the form of Tender, and all other necessary information will be given.

J. S. BALLENTINE,
GEO. V. NOWLIN,
J. STEPHENSON,
THOS. McAVITY, Committee.
August 21.

## BEEF and PORK.

30 BARRELS Prime BEEF, New York City Inspection;
20 barrels MESS PORK. For sale by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Aug. 17, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

## WINES.

The subscriber has just received, and which is now in course of landing—a shipment of superior *WINES*, consisting of

15 HHDS. and 30 quarter casks PORT WINES, of different qualities,
10 hhds. } Brown and Pale SHERRIES,
15 qr. casks }
5 qr. casks old E. I. MADEIRA.

The above Wines have been selected expressly for the St. John market, and will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Aug. 14. North Market Wharf.

## Orrel Coal and Salt.

*Expected to arrive per Ship 'Mary Caroline,' from Liverpool, about the 20th instant:*

6000 BUSHELS Liverpool *SALT*; 1500 sacks do.:
200 sacks fine Stoved SALT;
150 chaldrons best ORREL COALS.
Aug. 10, 1852. WILLIAM JARVIS.

# Sales by Auction.

NOTICE OF SALE.

## Bay State Mills Manufactures.

By Public Auction, on Wednesday the 1st September, at the Sales Room of the subscriber, at 11 o'clock, will be sold without reserve—

6 PACKAGES containing 100 pieces of new and fashionable style CASSIMERES, of various shades and patterns;
5 bales Twilled FLANNELS—a very superior article;
1 large case containing SACK COATS, of assorted sizes and colors, of excellent quality;

☞ The above Goods are ordered for positive sale, to which the attention of parties in the Trade is requested. The Goods will be open for inspection a week prior to the sale.

*Also, at the same time—*

40 chests superior quality Congou TEAS.—Terms and conditions at sale.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Aug. 24. *North Market Wharf.*

## Sons of Saint Andrew

*"GIE TENT."*

THE Annual Gathering of the St. Andrew's Society, and guests, will be held at Oak Point, on Wednesday the 25th instant.

The steamer "John Waring" has been engaged for the occasion, and will leave Indian Town at 8 o'clock, morning.

Tickets, 7s. 6d. for a Gentleman and two Ladies, and 2s. 6d. for each additional Lady, may be obtained from either of the Committee.

No money will be received at the Boat.

"*Ilka chiel maun pickle i' his ain pock neuk.*"

Hey! lads an' lasses stieve an' brank.
How! lyart carles, an' kimmers couthie,
Ye'll aiblins waur a gude day's darg,
On lichtsome ploys an' daffin stouthie.

R. JARDINE, J. M. WALKER, W. THOMSON, J. MACFARLANE, ANDREW SCOTT, } Committee. ROBERT SHIVES, ADAM JACK, W. J. RITCHIE, GEORGE YOUNG, JAMES ROBERTSON
Aug. 17.

## Grand Pleasure Excursion to Fredericton,

### August 26th, 1852.

THE Committee of the Fredericton WESLEYAN BAZAAR beg to announce to their friends in St. John and its vicinity, that they propose holding

**A Grand Bazaar & Tea Meeting**

In the beautiful and extensive Gardens of the Hon. JUDGE WILMOT, on THURSDAY, 26th of Aug., 1852, the proceeds of which will be applied towards rebuilding the Wesleyan Church in this City. No pains will be spared to render this even more attractive if possible that the successful effort of last year, and a large attendance on the occasion as very confidently anticipated. The Gate will be opened at 11 A. M.

☞ Admission 1s. 3d., Children under 12 years *half-price.*

The arrangements for *cheap trips* from St. John and back are nearly completed, and will be duly advertised.

The Band and Pipers of the 72d Regiment, will be in attendance by permission.

Fredericton, Aug. 6, 1852.

AUGUST 11, 1852.

## Per Steamer "Niagara."

JUST ARRIVED—

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

—ON HAND—

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

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

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

## S. K. FOSTER'S

### Ladies' Fashionable SHOE STORE,

### Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

*Just received per Steamer.*

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

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

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

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

### Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress BOOTS;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and BOOTTEES.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.

☞ Orders from the Country attended to.
Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF

## JAMAICA GINGER,

For Dyspepsia, Nausea, Nervous Debility, Cramp, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, Rheumatism, Sick Head-ache, &c.

—ALSO—

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

A fine Toilet and Medicinal article for the HAIR, a delightful article for the Toilet, and an article which will ALWAYS CURE THE NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE!

These facts are abundantly proved, and are becoming widely known through its million friends, who are proclaiming the testimony of its beneficial effects. ☞ SINGLE BOTTLES ONLY 1s. 6d.
For Sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Aug. 10. Head of North Wharf.

## Robb's Oatmeal.

ONE Ton of "Robb's OATMEAL, and two tons Canada do., fresh Ground.—Just received and for sale by
Aug. 7. JARDINE & CO

European & North American

## RAILWAY COMPANY.

*St. John, N. B., 28th July, 1852.*

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Tuesday the 7th day of September next, at One o'clock, P. M., in the Commercial Bank Building in the City of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick, for the Election of Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Meeting.

R. JARDINE, *President.*

## Office of St. John Water Company,

*4th August*, 1852.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum to the first day of May, last, upon the NEW STOCK of the Saint John WATER COMPANY, has this day been declared.

Payable at the Company's Office, on or after the first day of September next.

*By order of the Board of Directors.*

JAMES ROBERTSON,
TREASURER.

## Saint John Grammar School.

THE duties of this Seminary were resumed on MONDAY last.—Classes have been formed in Latin, Greek, French, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Geography, History, Composition, &c. Several vacancies have occurred, which, it is desirable, should be filled up.

JAMES PATERSON,
August 7th, 1852. *Principal*

## BRITISH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 2d of August. Pupils of both sexes, from six to sixteen years of age, are instructed in the usual Branches.

MR. EDMD. HILLYER DUVAL, *Principal.*
MR. EDWD. C. OUTHOUSE, and } *Assistants.*
MISS JULIA MASTERS, }
July 27, 1852.—3i.

## REMOVAL.

A. MARTIN intimates to his customers that he has removed his Confectionary Establishment to the Brick Building, foot of Chipman's Hill, Prince William Street, one door above the Drug store of W. O. Smith, Esq.

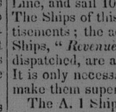
St. John, July 3, 1852.—4i.

## AUSTRAILA!

Pioneer Line of PACKETS, Sailing Monthly, FOR

**Port Philip and Sydney!**

THE NOBLE CLIPPER SHIP



***Ocean Eagle,***

(of 1500 Tons,)

Captain ALFRED SOMES,

Six Months Old, with all the modern improvements, and guaranteed A. I, at all the Underwriters', will succeed the EPAMINONDAS, as third ship of this Line, and sail 10th SEPTEMBER, from New York. The Ships of this Line require no puffing advertisements; the accommodations, &c., of the two Ships, "*Revenue*," and "*Epaminondas*," already dispatched, are a guarantee of the Ships to follow. It is only necessary to say, that it is determined to make them superior to any other Line.

The A. I Ship "CAPITOL," will sail 1st October, and the beautiful clipper Ship "NIGHTINGALE," built for Exhibition at the World's Fair, will be dispatched 1st November.

The OCEAN EAGLE has capacity for over 300 passengers, but have determined to limit the number to 125 only, with the view of giving abundance of room. The Ship will sail positively as advertised. For passage, apply to

GEORGE THOMAS,
Aug. 14, 1852. South Market Wharf.

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

*Just Received per Steamer "Canada":*

A CHOICE assortment of FANCY GOODS, in Ladies' Mantles; Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gloves, a variety of DRESS Materials, Ladies' and children's BONNETS

*Per Steamer "Admiral," from Boston, and ship "Saint John," from the Clyde:—*

A large Stock of BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS, selected expressly for this market, which are offered very low—Wholesale and Retail.

J. & H. FOTHERBY,
April 20, 1852.

## Pork, Sugar, Tea and Flour.

### Received by late Arrivals.

*Now in Store for Sale:*

150 BRLS. Heavy Mess PORK, 100 brls. Prime Mess do.
50 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR, } *In Bond;*
100 barrels do. do. }
100 chests best London CONGOU TEA.

*Also, to arrive in a few days from Montreal direct—*

**1500 Brls. Superfine FLOUR.**

The above will be sold low for Cash, by
Aug. 10.—2i. R. RANKIN & CO.

## Sugar, Molassess, Tea, &c.

*In Warehouse and for sale at Market rates—in Bond or Duty paid:—*

100 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar; 250 hhds. Muscovado and Clayed MOLASSES:
150 chests fine Congo and Souchong TEA;
20 brls. heavy Mess PORK, with a large and well selected stock of other Groceries.
Aug. 7. JARDINE & CO.

## EXHITION CLOTHS!

## GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince Wm.-st.

### May 29th, 1852.

GILCHRIST & INCHES have just received and opened A CASE OF PATENT FINISHED BLACK CLOTH—*an entirely new article*, of superior quality, which will be sold low by the piece, or retail. June 1.

## New and Handsome PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received per steamer *Eastern City*—

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

July 27. S. K. FOSTER.

## Chairs, Turpentine, Pipes, &c.

RECEIVED by JOHN KINNEAR, *Prince Wm. Street*, as follows:—

60 dozen assorted Wood and Cane-seat CHAIRS,
15 barrels Spirits of Turpentine,
40 boxes Tobacco Pipes; 200 Gross taper Corks,
500 gross common Bottle CORKS,
40 tins best MUSTARD; 3 tons WHITING,
100 reams WRAPPING PAPER,
50 dozen superior BRUSHES—shoe, wash, hair,
500 lbs. steamed FEATHERS; blacking, &c.
A variety of WOODEN WARE,
2 Tons board, shingle and lath Cut NAILS,
*Also*—Bees Wax, BLACK LEAD for Stoves, Lamp Black, &c. Aug. 3, 1852.

## MINERAL TEETH.

DR. J. C. HATHEWAY, late from Philadelphia, has taken a Residence in Sydney-st., above Queen's Square, and nearly opposite the residence of Beverley Robinson, Esq., where he is prepared to make ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and attend to all other branches of DENTISTRY.—Dr. H. respectfully invites the public to call and examine his specimens. July 24.

## CHINA TEA STORE,

### 198 Washington St., opp. Marlboro' Hotel, Boston.

*Established in 1842, for the sale of Best Teas only.*

BRANCH STORES:
No. 78 Hanover Street. No. 68 Beach Street.

The fluctuations in the Tea Market have been of late years too frequent and considerable to admit of the Proprietors adopting one permanent and uniform list of prices Only such changes will at any time be made as equity demands; and it may be safely relied on, that the prices of the China Tea Company's BEST TEAS will always be considerably LOWER than are charged by dealers for like qualities, and less than they charge generally for inferior sorts. The quotations below will show the variation from former retail prices:

| BLACK TEA. | per lb. | GREEN TEA. | per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good ordinary Souchong | 25 | Fine Hyson Skin, | 32 |
| Good Souchong, full flavor, | 32 | Best Hyson Skin, | 40 |
| Fine Souchong, | 40 | Young Hyson, | 32 |
| Finest Souchong, | 50 | Fine Young Hyson, | 40 |
| English Breakfast, | 60 | Delicious Young Hyson, | 50 |
| English Pekoe Souchong, | 75 | Extra Fine Young Hyson | 60 |
| Superior Nungyong Tea, | 40 | Finest Quality | 75 |
| Fine Oolong, | 50 | Silver Leaf, | 1,00 |
| Superior Oolong, | 60 | Very Fine Imperial, | 75 |
| Extra Fine Oolong, | 50 | Fine Gunpowder, | 77 |
| Finest Quality, | 1 00 | Very Fine Gunpowder, | 1,50 |
| Orange Pekoe, | 50 | Good Old Hyson, | 00 |
| Flowery Pekoe, | 60 | Superior Old Hyson, | 50 |
| Howqua's Mixture, | 75 | Very Best Old Hyson, | 65 |

COFFEE.

RAW, ROASTED AND GROUND.

Java, Government Java, Cuba, Rio, Manilla, African, Mocha

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

To accommodate Families and parties who reside at a distance, they offer FIVE POUND LOTS, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Five Pounds | Ningyong Oolong, an extra Black Tea, | $1,75 |
| Five " | Strong Young Hyson, | 2,00 |
| Five " | Young Hyson, delicious flavor, | 2 25 |
| Five " | Superior Old Hyson, | 2,50 |
| Five " | Souchong, (sold elsewhere 50 cts per lb.) | 2,00 |
| Ten " | Good Ground Coffee, | |

Agency for Szaderzky's Celebrated Essence of Coffee, and Taraxacum or Prepared Dandelion Root.

*A large and complete assortment of Chocolate, Cocoa and Shells.*

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—The inhabitants of Saint John sending their orders, with the Cash enclosed, will, by return of steamboat from Boston, be furnished with any article in the above catalogue, at the prices named, delivered free of duty, freight, and all charges, through Favor's Express. R. & CO.

## Here is Your Remedy!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 13 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scars, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

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

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Works, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

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

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Broehouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks, the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bad Legs | Chilblains | Sore-throats |
| Bad Breasts | Chilblains | Skin diseases |
| Burns | Chapped hands | Scurvy |
| Bunions | Corns (soft) | Sore heads |
| Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies | Cancers | Tumours |
| | Contracted and Stiff Joints | Ulcers |
| | | Wounds |
| Fistulas | Gout | Glandular Swellings |
| Lumbago | Piles | |
| Rheumatism | Scalds | Sore Nipples |
| Coco-bay | Elephantiasis | Yaws |

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

## Wines, Champagne, Whiskey, &c.

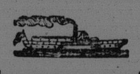
Now landing for the subscriber, on the North Market Wharf—

20 QUARTER Casks PORT WINE;
3 hogsheads } SHERRY;
5 qr. casks }
10 baskets first quality CHAMPAGNE, Lilley brand; 2 puns. fine flavoured Scotch Malt *WHISKEY.* —*Also*—
5 puns. prime Old Jamaica RUM;
10 puns. high proof SPIRITS.

Will be sold low for approved payments by
June 8. JOHN V. THURGAR.

# NEW ARRANGEMENT

## Between St. John, Eastport, Calais, Portland and Boston.



## Steamer "ADMIRAL," 750 Tons,

CAPTAIN ALBERT WOOD,

## Steamer "EASTERN CITY," 650 Tons,

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BLANCHARD,

WILL, on and after Monday the 19th July, leave SAINT JOHN, at 8 A. M., and BOSTON at 11 A. M., every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,* and *FRIDAY,* touching at Portland both ways on the Monday and Wednesday trips.

Passengers for St. Andrews, Robinston and Calais, will take the Steamer *NEQUASSET,* Captain CARY, soon after the arrival of the above Steamers at Eastport.

Passengers on Monday and Wednesday can take the cars at Portland for Boston.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cabin Fare to | Boston, | - - | $4 00, | Deck Fare to | Boston, | - - | 3 00, |
| " " | Portland, | - - | 3 50, | " " | Portland, | - - | 2 00, |
| " " | Eastport, | - - | 1 25, | " " | Eastport, | - - | 1 00, |
| " " | Calais, | - - | 2 00, | | | | |
| " " | St. Andrews, | - | 1 75, | | | | |

TABLE OF SAILING FROM THE PORTS OF SAINT JOHN AND BOSTON.

| *Steamer.* | *Date of leaving Saint John.* | *Steamer.* | *Date of leaving Boston.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Admiral, | Monday, July 19, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Monday, July 19, 11 a m |
| Eastern City, | Wednesday, July 21, 8 a m | Admiral, | Wednesday, July 21, 11 a m |
| Admiral, | Friday, July 23, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Friday, July 23, 11 a m |
| Eastern City, | Monday, July 26, 8 a m | Admiral, | Monday, July 26, 11 a m |
| Admiral, | Wednesday, July 28, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Wednesday, July 28, 11 a m |
| Eastern City, | Friday, July 30, 8 a m | Admiral, | Friday, July 30, 11 a m |
| Admiral. | Monday, August 2, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Monday, August 2, 11 a m |
| Eastern City, | Wednesday, August 4, 8 a m | Admiral, | Wednesday, August 4, 11 a m |
| Admiral, | Friday, August 6, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Friday, August 6, 11 a m |
| Eastern City, | Monday, August 9, 8 a m | Admiral, | Monday, August 9, 11 a m |
| Admiral, | Wednesday, August 11, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Wednesday, August 11, 11 a m |
| Eastern City, | Friday, August 13, 8 a m | Admiral, | Friday, August 13, 11 a m |
| Admiral, | Monday, August 16, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Monday, August 16, 11 a m |
| Eastern City, | Wednesday, August 18, 8 a m | Admiral, | Wednesday, August 18, 11 a m |
| Admiral, | Friday, August 20, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Friday, August 20, 11 a m |
| Eastern City, | Monday, August 23, 8 a m | Admiral, | Monday, August 23, 11 a m |
| Admiral, | Wednesday, August 25, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Wednesday, August 25, 11 a m |
| Eastern City, | Friday, August 27, 8 a m | Admiral, | Friday, August 27, 11 a m |
| Admiral, | Monday, August 30, 8 a m | Eastern City, | Monday, August 30, 11 a m |

For further information apply to GEORGE THOMAS, *Agent Steamer Admiral.*
*July 13.* L. H. WATERHOUSE, *Agent Steamer Eastern City.*

## VICTORIA HOUSE,

### PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

### Saint John, June 5th, 1852.

## JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,

British and Foreign Importers,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS

OF

Spring and Summer Goods!!

PER STEAMSHIPS

*Niagara, Canada, America, Europa, Cambria:—*

AND PER SHIPS

"Sir Harry Smith," "Alciope," "Cambria," and "Devon," from London, Liverpool and Glasgow,

Comprising a Magnificent Assortment of the LEADING NOVELTIES for the Season, in

BROCADED and Plain SILKS and SATINS;
Fancy DRESS GOODS, in every novelty;
BRITISH and FOREIGN SHAWLS;
PARIS Made MANTLES and VISITES;
Leghorn, Tuscan, and Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS;
LACES,
PARASOLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
STAYS,
LADIES' VESTS,
HABIT SHIRTS;
CHEMAZETTES & COLLARS;

**BROAD CLOTHS:**

TROWSERINGS;
VESTINGS, &c.;
FLANNELS;
BLANKETS, &c;

**FAMILY MOURNING, &c. &c.**

☞ FRESH ARRIVALS of choicest and latest Styles of Goods by every British Steamer once a fortnight from our Buyer, resident in England.

*** ONLY ONE PRICE MADE, FROM WHICH THERE CAN BE NO DEVIATION.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late E. D. VERY, of the Parish of Portland, will please render the same within Three Months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to

ELIZA W. VERY, *Administratrix,*
A. McL. SEELY, *Administrator.*
June 24, 1852.—[Courier, Observer.]

## Sheffield House—Market square.

### Gold and Silver Watches.

PER STEAMER—JUST OPENED—

A Large and beautiful assortment of GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever WATCHES, different sizes, with latest improvements, full jewelled, &c. &c. A few smaller sized GOLD WATCHES, suitable for Ladies.—The above Watches are warranted of the best description, and will be exchanged, if not approved, within twelve months; they are offered Wholesale and Retail, at prices unequalled in this market.

*Received per ship "Olive,"*—20 packages of Goods, which are now added to our Stock, making a large and excellent assortment, for Wholesale and Retail purchasers.

*** Watches and Jewellery, &c., carefully repaired. ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
July 17. Proprietors

## Spring Importations.

### Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, *Prince Wm. Street.*

### J. & J. HEGAN,

Have received per "Oromocto," "Alciope," "Sir Harry Smith," and "Cambria,"

A VERY Extensive and well selected Stock of the Newest and most FASHIONABLE

**Fancy & Staple DRY GOODS,**

which are now offered for sale at the lowest possible prices.

☞ *Decided Advantages* will be given to WHOLESALE Purchasers for satisfactory payments.

☞ CASH ONLY in the Retail Department.
St. John, 4th May, 1852.

## WRITING.

MESSRS. SMITH & TIBBETTS, Teachers of Practical PENMANSHIP, beg leave to inform the public generally that they are prepared to give instructions in their new and much admired style of Writing, to all who may desire improvement in the art of Penmanship. Rooms in the Coffee House Building, corner of King Street. Terms for a course of lessons, 12s. 6d., including Stationery, &c., &c.

From their past experience and success, Messrs. S. & T. feel safe in warranting satisfactory improvement to all who may place themselves under their tuition. Please call at their Room and examine specimens.

Open from half-past 3 P. M. till 6 o'clock, from 7 till half-past 9.

N. B.—Private classes formed if desirable.
July 27, 1852.

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

## NEW GOODS.

## JAMES BURRELL

HAS received per *St. John* from Glasgow, *Fayside* from London, *Alciope* and *Devon* from Liverpool, and also from the United States—a choice assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz:

**LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS;**

DRESS MATERIALS—In fancy Delaines; Cachmeres; Circassian Cloth; Orleans; Coburgs; Printed Muslins; black and coloured Silks.

An excellent assortment of STRAW BONNETS; French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Artificial Flowers; Parasols;

5-4 *PRINTED COTTONS*, choice patterns; Grey and White Cottons; Red and White Flannels; Cotton Warps, Wadding and Batting; Bed Ticks; Regatta Shirtings;

LINENS, LAWNS, Hollands, Towellings, Diapers, Table Cloths, Linen GINGHAMS;

CLOTHS, TROWSERINGS & VESTINGS;

Counterpanes, Toilette Covers;

Worsted and Cotton FRINGES;

Furniture Dimity; MUSLINS; Harnes Filled Book Muslin; HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety; Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Infant's Robes, Frock Bodies and Caps; Sewed Muslin Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars;

Black and Coloured Veils;

Fancy Neck Ties;

Patent Elastic Bands;

Hair Nets and Platts;

Col'rd and White Stays.

Gents. Linen SHIRTS, FRONTS, and COLLARS, in newest patterns;

Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;

*UMBRELLAS*, Braces, Spring *STOCKS*; *BRUSHES*, Combs, SMALLWARES, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to his present STOCK OF GOODS, which having been carefully selected will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
May 18. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

## GOLDEN FLEECE,

### *Prince William Street,*

## GILCHRIST & INCHES,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that they have

**REMOVED**

their Business to the extensive Premises in Prince William Street, known as the

**GOLDEN FLEECE,**

lately occupied by Messrs. DOHERTY & McTAVISH, where they have received per *Fayside, Sir Harry Smith, Alciope, Devon, Cambria, St. John, Oromocto,* and *Harriott,* from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow; also, per steamer *Admiral,* from the United States.

*A large and well assorted Stock of*

**British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Goods,**

suitable for the season, which they are prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

***Wholesale and Retail.***

St. John, May 29, 1852.

## LONDON HOUSE,

### MARKET SQUARE, May, 1852.

THE Spring Stock of this Establishment comprising the usual extensive

## "WHO ARE THESE IN BRIGHT ARRAY?"

Who are these in robes of lightness
Roaming through immortal bowers,
With the pure and sparkling brightness
Of the sunshine over flowers.
See the fragrant snow-white roses,
On their pearly brows entwined,
While each joy a glance discloses
Richer than on earth we find!

These were once with us dejected,
Wandering far from God and love;
Foes to truth, they truth rejected,
Careless of the light above!

See how joyously adoring,
Now they sound their harps of song!
Bow in matchless grace before him,
Lowliest of the admiring throng.
'Neath the throne's intensest splendor
Why no fault do they disclose?
Warm in love, serene and tender,
Pure in truth as falling snows.

Once they sighed in deepest sorrow,
Burdened by the weight of sin;
Not a comfort could they borrow
From the midnight gloom within.
This the secret of their favor;
When amid their powerless woe,
Whispers of a pitying Saviour
Bade their tear-drops cease to flow;
Instant with a child's confiding
In His hand their own they laid,
Trusting to his faithful guiding,
Through the sunlight or the shade.
Whom He leads, He leads to glory!
Whom He calls with joy reply.
Mourner, look! the way's before thee,
Fix on Him thy earnest eye!

## DAMAGES BY LIGHTNING.

There is much more destruction of life and property by lightning than one who has not been in the practice of noticing the facts, would at first imagine. A few years since, the question was raised by one of the Professors at Yale College:—"Which of the two had been most destructive of life and property, lightning or steam?" It was stated that for some thirty years past, a faithful record of the disasters by lightning and steam had been kept, and during that time there were more lives lost in the United States by lightning than by steam. The fact surprised me, and since then I have noticed the subject. In one shower which passed over New England soon after I saw the above statement, there were, in different places, eight persons killed by lightning, besides a vast amount of property destroyed. A gentleman in New York, who has kept a record of those events a sufficient time to make the comparison, says that there are more lives lost in the United States by lightning than by steam. Consult his record. Take, for instance, the year 1842, and there you find recorded one hundred and eighty-three persons struck by lightning; of whom seventy-one were killed. One hundred and nine buildings were struck, and many of them were burnt. A school-house was struck, and two of its inmates were instantly killed. It rushed upon a family while kneeling around the altar of devotion, and in a moment deprived the children of both father and mother. A single flash on one house, hurried four out of eleven of its inmates into eternity. The records of each year present a similar catalogue of death and destruction. The results of those who have kept a record of these events, are similar. It is estimated that the damage sustained in this way in the United States in six years, if divided among those who claim to be farmers, would amount to enough to defray the expense of protecting all their buildings. The expense of my mode of protection varies from $5 to $7 to a common country building. I have protected many hundred buildings, and none have failed. Is it unreasonable that thinking men, and especially those who are naturally timid, should be agitated and alarmed during a severe thunder storm, while they are unprotected and liable every moment to its most terrible visitations?

### LIGHTNING RODS.

Iron has generally been used for lightning rods, and its efficacy has been established by long experience. Copper has two advantages over iron. It is a better conductor of electricity, and is not liable to rust. But the expense of copper is so much greater than iron, that copper rods will not come into general use. The rust of the rod not only effects its conducting power, but soils the building and hastens its decay. All this may be prevented by keeping the rod well painted with black paint; for lamp-black, which is the foundation of black paint, is a good conductor of electricity. In this way the beauty of the rod is improved, the rust is prevented, while its conducting power is not diminished, but rather improved. Within a few years, efforts have been made by some to set aside the Franklin mode of protection, under the pretence that one rod would not protect a common ordinary building, or that a smooth round rod would not conduct lightning. It is said by some that a rough square rod is a better conductor than a smooth round or square one. How can this be, if friction is an obstacle to speed? The lightning, travelling at the rate of two hundred and eighty thousand miles in a second, requires a very smooth surface. I have experimented on the subject. As an illustration, take four iron rods about eight feet long, one rough square rod, one smooth round, one smooth square, all three unpainted, and one smooth round or square rod painted black. Connect each end of these four rods, with the positive and negative poles of the battery by small chains. Charge the battery and make the room dark, and the fluid can be seen as it passes over these chains on to the rods, from one pole of the battery to the other. The smooth painted rod will take the most fluid, the rough, unpainted one will take the least. What has been said in favor of rough lightning rods being better conductors than smooth ones, is a humbug. Franklin said, the smoother, the higher polished the rod was, the better. Was Franklin right? What is Prof. Olmstead's testimony? He says, "The simple Franklin rod is almost the only one that has ever been used in New Haven, where a large portion of the houses are furnished with it. Under some directions from men of science, these rods have usually been erected, and not one has failed. One blacksmith alone, (Mr. Greswold,) has, during thirty years, put up two hundred, and no building armed with one of these rods, has ever been damaged by lightning, or any of its inmates harmed.

"Our oldest men of science most conversant with these matters, are equally unacquainted with a single case of damage by lightning to premises armed with such rods. Some of them have been peculiarly situated for hearing of such cases, had any occurred within the last fifty years." The Franklin mode has the strong testimony of the most scientific men in the world. What supplanter of Franklin can array in his favor such a multitude of witnesses? It is important that proper attention should be paid to the size and connection of the rod, and to its terminations, especially at the bottom. For here most of the failures happen. On these points there may be some slight difference of opinion among distinguished electricians. Facts show that a good conductor, however large or small, extending in the direction in which the lightning wishes to go, will conduct the fluid without any damage to the building or any thing else, during the length of its conductor, though the conductor, owing to its smallness, is sometimes consumed. The small wire from the clock to the bell, in the steeple of a meeting house, to which an allusion has been made, was reduced to scinders, and yet it carried all the fluid its whole length without any injury to the steeple. There are many instances where bell wires of doors or of other parts of the building, have, during the length, conveyed the whole shock, without any damage to the wire or to the building. It is of much importance that the rod should not only be well imbedded in the earth, but that it should enter it in the best place. Some have recommended to put the foot of the rod into the wall, when convenient. Dr. Hare of Philadelphia, suggests the propriety of connecting the lightning rods in cities with the public aqueducts. Dr. Franklin directed to put the foot of the rod into the ground near the sink spout, or dig deep enough to have the earth around the rod permanently moist. Where Franklin's directions have been strictly followed, I have not found an instance of failure. I have examined some fifty cases where the lightning has left the rod.

Of these, there have been more instances of the new mode of protection than of Franklin's. In almost every case which I have examined, the defect has been at the foot of the rod. It has not entered the earth in the best place, or has not been imbedded deep enough. The lightning does not fly about at random. No element in nature is governed by more simple and perfect laws. When it comes from the cloud to the earth, it has a particular spot which it seeks in preference to any other; and that spot is where its opposite fluid is. Though every particle of matter has its natural quantity of electricity in a latent state, yet there are things in the earth which are good conductors of electricity, and also those which are not so good. The ores and water are good conductors. Water being in a pure and active state, is doubtless the best conductor of electricity in the earth. There are veins of water passing in the earth, in various directions, similar to the veins which convey the blood through the animal system. These veins in the earth being good conductors, excite and attract to themselves the latent fluid, which is in the poorer conductors in the vicinity through which they pass. So where these conductors are, there will be the most fluid. And at the point where two or more of these veins of water cross or intersect each other, there will be the greatest amount of fluid. When a cloud becomes positively charged, the conductors in the earth, under the cloud, will become equally negatively charged. The greatest amount of negative fluid in the earth, will be at the point where these veins of water cross or intersect each other. This being the fact, the most natural inference is, that the positive fluid from the cloud will come down at this point; because here is the greatest amount of negative fluid. I have examined within the last thirty years, many hundred instances where the lightning has struck, and have invariably found this to be the fact. It has long been observed, that where there are beds of iron ore, there the lightning most frequently descends. It will always follow a good conductor, so long as it will conduct it toward its negative fluid or pole, which is the place the lightning is seeking. If the foot of the lightning rod does not reach permanent moistness, or does not enter the earth near the natural fountains of electricity which the lightning is seeking then to reach this place, it must of necessity break away from the lightning rod.

In erecting lightning rods, I first ascertain where the good conductors about the building are; then put the top of the rod in the best place, which is usually the highest, or the chimney which is used the most, then bring the rod down the most direct way to the best conductor in the earth about the building, and well imbed the foot of the rod in the ground. The top of the rod is gilded with gold; the body of it is painted black, and the part which enters the ground is copper. The rod is fastened to the building by wooden cleats, so that the rod does not touch the building, nor a nail touch the rod. The expense of a lightning rod for a common country building, varies from five to seven dollars. Warranted thus:—"If it fails to protect the building while it remains in the position in which it was placed, the expense of erecting it will be refunded." Suffice it to say, that there has been no application for refunding.

Yours,
*Meadon, April*, 1851. A. H. REED.

### Japanning Black.

It is the case in this as in other arts and trades, that different workmen have different modes of operating, in some particulars; though on the same principle. In the process of japanning coarse and indifferent articles, as practised in some hardware manufactories, boiled linseed oil is the only blacking material used. The oil for this purpose is first boiled for several hours, and until, on cooling, it will assume the consistence of varnish. This oil is brushed in a cold state, over the work, which is then placed in the open air till the oil has begun to become adhesive. It is then placed in an oven prepared for the purpose, (a common cooking-stove oven will answer) and a gentle heat applied, but not raised above 300° until the oil has become nearly dry; after which the heat may be increased gradually until the oil becomes a full black. It is then withdrawn and allowed to cool gradually. For more delicate work, instead of oil, a solution of gum shellac in alcohol is used, and managed in nearly the same manner, the process being varied according to the nature of the articles, the construction of the oven, &c., as dictated by the experience of the operator. A japan varnish for this purpose may be made by boiling shellac in oil; or for an extra dense black, a solution of asphaltum in spirits of turpentine may be used, or a compound of all these ingredients together.—But when asphaltum and spirits are used, the heat of the oven must be more cautiously applied. With judicious management, a dense black may be produced in 15 or 20 minutes, though, some times the articles to be japanned are allowed to remain in the oven several hours. When plates are to be japanned, they should be carefully placed in a horizontal position. If the heat is applied too strong at first, it will occasion wrinkles in the surface; and if the work is over heated in finishing, the black will be charred and will not adhere. A little experience will satisfy a practitioner on these points.—*Scientific American.*

### Etymology of the Names of Countries.

*Phœnicia* is considered the birth-place of commerce, and its inhabitants became the greatest commercial people in the ancient world. To them is also attributed the invention of letters. From a very ancient history we learn that they gave names to the countries which they visited; and these names, in the Phœnician language, always signify something characteristic of the place which they designate. This will be seen from an examination of the etymology of the names of the following countries:—

*Europe*, signifies a country of white complexion; so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

*Asia*, signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that geographers then placed it between Europe and Africa.

*Africa*, signifies the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

*Spain*, a country of rabbits, or conies. This country was once so infested with these animals, that the inhabitants petitioned Augustus for an army to destroy them.

*Italy*, a country of pitch; from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

*Gaul*, modern France, signifies yellow haired; as yellow hair characterised its first inhabitants.

*Hibernia*, is utmost, or last habitation; far beyond this, westward, the Phœnicians never extended their voyages.

*Britain*, the country of tin; as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies, in the Phœnician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

*Syracuse*, signifies bad savour; called so from the marsh upon which it stood.

### Dandelion Coffee.

Dr. Harrison, of Edinburgh, prefers dandelion coffee to that of Mocha, and many persons, all over the continent, prefer a mixture of chicory and coffee to coffee alone. Dig up the roots of dandelion, wash them well, but do not scrape them, dry them, cut them into the size of peas, and then roast them in an earthen pot, or coffee roaster of any kind. The great secret of good coffee is to have it fresh burnt and fresh ground.

### Superficial Farming.

A prominent cause of small profits and poor success in many of our farmers, is the parsimonious application of capital, in manures, implements, physical force, and convenient buildings. In their eagerness to save at the tap they waste freely at the bung. They remind us of the cultivator who candidly admitted his unprofitable system of farming; "but," said he, "I am not yet rich enough to be economical." We observe by a late number of the *Mark Lane Express*, that the present medium estimate in England, of the capital required to carry on the business of a farm is £8 (about $40) per acre, and no prudent man ought to rent more than he has that amount, at least, of available capital to go on with; for a smaller possession, with ample means to manage it, will yield better returns than a large quantity of land "inadequately stocked." Now some of our best farms can be *bought* for about the same sum that the English farms are *rented*, and if the above remark is applied to purchasing, instead of renting, it will constitute excellent advice to Americans. This is a subject for a large volume; and we have only space now to say that if the land-owner has not suitable buildings, the value of the grain and fodder wasted in consequence, would soon pay for them; and the food and flesh wasted by exposed and shivering animals would soon pay for them a second time. The want of manure will prevent the value of crops from rising higher than the cost of cultivating them; and the want of heavy crops to feed animals, will preclude keeping enough to make plenty of manure. In other words a poor and badly cultivated farm will react, and only support a poor and badly fed race of animals and men; just in the same way that a fertile and thoroughly tilled piece of land will sustain animals enough to manure it and keep up its fertility, and men enough to give it thorough tillage.—*Albany Cultivator.*

### Salt your Hay.

It is a first rate practice to scatter a little salt on every layer of hay or clover when you are stacking it. Those who have never done so can scarcely imagine the avidity with which horses and cattle eat the salted in preference to the unsalted hay. Especially would we recommend the practice in bad seasons, and in stacking damaged, or low, wet, meadow hay. It retards fermentation, and imparts such a relish that cattle sometimes prefer it to good, well cured hay.—We have often used it at the rate of four quarts to the ton, and have derived much benefit from so doing. Try it.—*Genesee Farmer.*

## PLATO AND THE PSALMIST.

What a wide difference there is between two passages, in the Psalms and in Plato, on the same subject. That which is in Plato, (De Legibus, Lib. ii.) is as follows:—

"Though you could sink into the deepest caverns of the earth, though you had wings and could fly up to the heights of heaven; whether you continue in this world or remove to hell, or to some place more terrible; the Divine Providence would seize upon you every where.

Thus wrote the great Plato: but how infinitely short does this fall of that passage in the Psalms, (cxxxix), which he seems to have had in view!

"Whither shall I go from thy Spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: If I make my bed in hell, behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say, surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me. Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee."

If Plato imitated the Psalmist, his copy is unequal to the original. It is like a secondary rainbow, the faint reflection of the first; where though the colours be agreeable, yet they are not so lively, glowing and distinct, as they are at first-hand on that which compasseth the heaven with a glorious circle, and which the hands of the Most High have bended.—*Seed.*

## THE HEART.

The little I have seen of the world, and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through; the brief pulsations of joy; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that has but little charity; the desolation of the mind's sanctuary, and the threatening voices within; health gone; happiness gone; even hope, that remains longest, gone; I would fain leave the erring souls of my fellow men with him from whose hand they came.

## "GETTING RICH."

Ever since the first setting up of the world, a curious struggle has been going on among men to gather up riches. It is one of the strongest weaknesses of our race, to engross all our energies in trying to lay up treasures in this dirty world. The admonition of the poor philosopher to the rich man, ought to teach the greedy disciple of mammon a salutary lesson. He said: "Poor man! he toiled day and night until he was forty, to gain wealth, and he has been watching it ever since for his victuals and clothes."


TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF
**India-Rubber Boots & Shoes.**
Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted as follows:—
MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES;
Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.
*Also*—100 cases Leather and Cloths BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Men's Boots and Brogans; Men's SLIPPERS and PUMPS; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.
I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kinds of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.
Also, constantly on hand—*PAINTS* and *OILS*; NAILS and SPIKES; WINDOW GLASS, from 6x8 up to 40x50; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and Wood-seat Chairs, of every kind; Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
June 1. Prince Wm.-street.

**India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.**
MILL OWNERS and Machinists are hereby notified that the subscriber has been appointed by the *Boston Belting Company*, their Agent for the sale of INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, and that a supply of these Goods will be kept constantly on hand.—Eight bales ENGINE PACKING just received.
W. H. ADAMS,
Corner Market Square and Dock-street.
March 23, 1852.

**Groceries, Liquors, &c.**
*Landing per 'Sir Harry Smith,' from London:*
30 HHDS. GENEVA;
40 kegs MUSTARD, Coleman's;
20 cwt. *STARCH*, Coleman's;
2 cases CASSIA; 2 casks mixed PICKLES;
5 boxes Sperm *CANDLES*;
20 cwt. WHITE LEAD, Brandram's;
2 casks PUTTY; 15 brls WHITING;
5 casks Washing SODA; 2 casks ALUM;
1 cask VITRIOL;
65 kegs F and FF Gunpower, Hall & Sons.
May 4. FLEWWELLING & READING.

**No 17, King Street.**
**Cheap Hat, Cap, & Fur Store.**
THE Subscribers will open their *New Store, No. 17, King Street*, on Saturday, May 1, with an extensive variety of new and fashionable GOODS, imported by late arrivals and manufactured expressly for this Establishment.
It being fitted up in the Modern Style and adapted to their trade, and as all articles will be marked at prices decidedly to the advantage of the purchaser; which combined will offer an additional inducement to our Customers and the public to continue their patronage. A Call is requested.
April 30, 1852.—4i. LOCKHART & CO.

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

**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.

**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.

GLAZED HATS.—Just received from Halifax, per *Loyal*—7 cases containing 66 doz. Glazed Hats, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail by
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
*East side Market Square and*
April 27. *North Side King-Street*

**RUBBUCK'S**
**PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.**
THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in manufacture—healthful in use—healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in whiteness, clearness, and brilliancy of color—and permanent. Two hundred weight of this Paint, with *nine gallons of Oil*, will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of White Paint made from Lead, and *twelve gallons of Oil.*
Further particulars will be given at another time.
☞ A quantity of this Paint, in kegs of all sizes, is expected from London about the end of this month. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

**Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.**
In course of landing, *ex* the Barque *Oromocto*, from Glasgow:
200 BOXES Tobacco PIPES, 5 to 10 gross each, of first quality and description, put up expressly to suit the *St. John market*—for sale low while landing, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 4, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

**HARDWARE.**
**Corner Dock Street and Market Square.**
**W. H. ADAMS**
HAS received by late arrivals from England and the United States, extensive additions to his former Stock of HARDWARE, comprising all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

**Bay State Mills Manufactures.**
The Subscriber has just received per Steamer *Admiral*, from Boston—
A FEW sample Packages of Fancy CASSIMERES—a new and superior style of Goods; also of Scarlet and Red Twilled FLANNELS—The Manufacture of the *Bay State Mills, Massachusetts.*
☞ The early attention of parties in the Dry Goods Business is requested to the above Goods, to be viewed at the Warehouse of
JOHN V. THURGAR,
17th April, 1852. *North Market Wharf*

**Tea, Clover Seed, &c.**
Landing, ex "*Loyal*," from Halifax—
15 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA.
*Ex Admiral, from Boston*—
15 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;
23,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 20.

**Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.**
*On Consignment ex* "N. Noyes," *from Boston:*
200 BARRELS Superfine Canada FLOUR—*Fancy Brands;*
10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA, Shanghai importation;
30 boxes TOBACCO, of the following Brands—Palo Alto, Randolph, Lamartine, John Cary, E. A. Price, and Thompson's.—For sale at low rates. GEORGE THOMAS,
April 27. *South Wharf.*

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.

**Oats! Oats! Oats!**
*Just received from Sackville:*
250 BUSHELS BLACK OATS,
*And from Glasgow*—
36 bushels POTATO and HOPETON OATS.
For sale low by JARDINE & CO.
May 18, 1852.

**Scythes, Shot, &c.**
Landing ex ship *Devon*, from Liverpool—
100 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHES;
10 boxes English Scythe Hones;
60 bags *SHOT*: 1 hhd. *BATH BRICKS*;
2 hhds. GOLDEN SYRUP;
10 boxes "Halls's" Patent STARCH;
*Ex schooner* "Franklin," *from Boston*—
10 casks RICE; 25 bags Gov't. Java COFFEE;
Bitter and Shelled ALMONDS; SNUFF;
*TOBACCO; LEMONS*, &c.
Ex *Victoria*, from New York—
15 barrels *CLOVER SEED;*
20 barrels New-York City MESS PORK.—For sale by [May 18.] JARDINE & CO.

**Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.**
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION—
A SPLENDID assortment of *TWEEDS* and *DOESKINS*, in the newest styles and patterns. Purchasers in want of such articles, have now an opportunity of selecting from an entirely new stock, which can be MADE UP TO ORDER on the Premises, if required.
June 1. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

***Fresh SEEDS!***
*Just received by the 'Faside,' from London:—*
A FRESH and well selected Stock of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS; for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
May 4. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

**TO FARMERS.**
THE subscribers are now receiving One Hundred Barrels of Ground BONES, and a large variety of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
May 18. JARDINE & CO.

**London House, Market square,**
JUNE 1st, 1852.
JUST received, another lot of Ladies' VISITES, in all the newest shapes, same as last.
June 1. T. W. DANIEL.

**Pickles, Sauces, &c.**
*Just landed from ship* "Sir Harry Smith:"—
15 CASES assorted PICKLES;
6 do. Preserved FRUITS;
6 do. SAUCES, and SALAD OIL;
20 do. MUSTARD, *a superior article:*
10 cases containing JAMS, JELLIES, ORANGE MARMALADE, Italian MACCARONI, and VERMICELLI; for sale low by
THOMAS M. REED,
May 11. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

**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.

**HARDWARE, &c.**
*Received ex 'Alciope,' 'Cambria,' 'Samuel,' and 'Devon,' from Liverpool, 'Sir Harry Smith' from London, and 'Oromocto,' from the Clyde:—*
12 SMITHS' BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS, 24 VICES, 1 cask Smiths' HAMMERS and SLEDGES; 2 casks TRACES;
1 cask OX CHAINS; 1 do. Halter Chains and Back Bands.
Casks Close Link CHAIN ¼, 5-16 and ⅜ inch.
2 tons Horse and Ox NAILS, 60 bags Wrought Nails, from 5dy to 40 dy.
50 bags *Patent Pressed Nails*, from ½ inch to 6inch.
10 bags Clout Nails; 10 bags Block Rivetts, 1 cask Tinman's and Coopers' Rivetts;
½ ton Clinch RINGS, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
2 tons SPIKES, from 4 to 9 inch;
8 do. Pots, Bakepans, Spare Covers, Fry Pans and Griddles;
1 ton Shoe Bills, ⅜ and ½ inch; 2 do. Brass Sparrowbills, 3 do. Zinc do.;
1½ ton Sad Irons, 1 ton Cart Boxes assorted;
12 pigs Block Tin, 1 cask Strip TIN;
1 cask Zinc; 1 ton SHOT; 5 sheets *LEAD;*
1 ton Lead Pipe; 100 Plough MOULDS;
1 ton Plough Plating; 1 ton Blister *STEEL;*
½ ton spring STEEL; 1 ton square, Octagon, Round and Flat CAST STEEL;
6 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Digesters, and Enamel'd Preserve Kettles;
95 Rings WIRE, Brass, Copper and Iron, all sizes.
75 dozen Griffin SCYTHES; 50 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles.
60 dozen Handled SPADES and SHOVELS.
150 dozen Steel'd Miners or round point Shovels, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and Trowels.
1 ton Block Bushes; 16 dozen long handled Fry Pans; 10 do. short handled Fry Pans.
500 Patent Block Bushings.
100 Hoole, Stonforth & Co's Gang Saws, 5½ feet.
50 Rowland's, Vicker's, and Hoole & Co's MILL SAWS, 6, 6½ and 7 feet.
Circular SAWS, from 12 to 30 inches.
Cross Cut, Hand, Tenon, and other Saws in variety.
3 cases Thompson's Scotch Screw AUGERS, from ⅝ inch to 2 inch, long and short screw.
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS, Shot BELTS, Pouches, and Percussion Caps.
3 casks Vickers's Mill, X Cut, Hand, Tenon and other FILES and RASPS.
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 cask Wire Cloth and Grating.
1 cask Cart Hames; 2 do. Barn Hinges.
2 casks Butt H H T Strap and Chest Hinges.
1 case Patent White Metal, Brass, and Brass Joint HINGES; 18 casks, containing every variety of LOCKS, Brass Foundry and general Shelf HARDWARE and CUTLERY; 164 kegs POWDER, all qualities; 3 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD; Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS; 1 do. London PUTTY; 1 case of BRUSHES; with the Stock on hand, comprising one of the best assorted stocks in the City, which will be sold very low for approved payments, by W. TISDALE & SON.
June 1, 1852.

**SHEFFIELD HOUSE,**
**Market Square, St. John, N. B.**
Per "*Commodore*" and "*Sarah Louisa*"—
WILL be opened in a few days—10 casks and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers; Hecla's Toddy Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cutters, Jelly Moulds, Baking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Slop Pails, Coal Vases, Candlesticks, Pattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Knife Dippers, Wash Basins, Mashs Kettles, Snuffer Trays, Tartlets, Tart Pans, &c. &c., with a large variety of other furnishing articles, too numerous to particularise in the limits of an advertisement—AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22.—6i. Proprietors

**Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!**
*Received from Paris—*
1 CASE ROOM PAPER—latest designs—which will be sold exceedingly low, wholesale or retail, if applied for immediately.
June 12. W. H. ADAMS.

**TOBACCO & CIGARS.**
Just received from New York,
67 BOXES TOBACCO, various brands;
25,000 very choice Havana CIGARS.
June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

**Seeds, Nuts, &c.**
*Landing ex 'Cuba,' from Boston—*
CARROT Seed, early jefferson and sweet corn; Pumkin and Squash Seed; Ploughs; Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Forks, Spades, Shovels, &c. 4 sacks Grenoble Walnuts; 10 boxes Oranges; 1 frail Dates; 20 drums Figs; 2 casks Honey.
April 27. JARDINE & CO

**50 Kegs Nails, &c. just received,**
consisting of the following:—
FOURPENNY Rose and Clasp wrought Nails.
6d'y and 8d'y do. do. do.
10d'y and 12d'y do. do. do.
4d'y and 6d'y OX NAILS,
8d'y and 9d'y HORSE NAILS.
1¼ and 2 inch BOAT NAILS.
—ALSO—
10 barrels Sea Elephant OIL,
10 barrels Spirits of Turpentine,
18 boxes large size GLASS—up to 32x40,
400 assorted size LOOKING GLASSES,
25 gross Mason's BLACKING,
12 gross Castor Oil BOTTLES,
1 barrel superior American Castor OIL, and one case containing
Hair and Cloth BRUSHES, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Glasses, Dressing Cases, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 13 *Prince Wm.-street.*

**SHEFFIELD HOUSE,**
**Market Square, St. John, N. B,**
Per *Commodore*, and *Sarah Louisa*,—Just received—a beautiful assortment of GAS FITTINGS, consisting of
1, 2, and 3 light CHANDELIERS, complete; Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lamps, Gasaliers, in Bronze and Bronzed and relieved, direct from one of the first Manufacturers in England—GLASS GLOBES to suit; GIG LAMPS, &c. &c.
☞ The above are made expressly for Private Dwellings, and will be found superior to any in the market, the styles being quite new—they are offered at the lowest cash prices.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22.—6i. Proprietors

**LUBIN's PERFUMERY.**
THE subscriber has just received an extensive assortment of the above celebrated Perfumery, consisting of Rose, Geranium, Jocky Club, Sweet Briar, Heliotrope, Verbena. Also—A fresh supply of *FARINAS, COLOGNE*, and *LAVENDER WATER.*
THOMAS M. REED,
June 1. Head of North Wharf.

**Four Hundred Boxes**
**7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 German Sheet Window Glass,**
Of an approved quality, and for sale at a low price.
—ALSO—
5 Boxes Coloured GLASS—Ruby, Green, Purple, Yellow and Blue, sizes to suit buyers.
June 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

**Superfine Flour & Clover Seed.**
*Landing ex* "Rainbow," *from New York:*
50 BRLS. Canada Superfine FLOUR.
*Ex* "*Admiral*," *from Boston:*—
10 bags CLOVER and GRASS SEED.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
May 11 *Market Square.*

**Flour, Oil, Beans, &c.**
*Just landing per Dromahair, from New York—*
100 BARRELS Superfine CANADA FLOUR.
*Per Exile, from Halifax*—10 casks Dog Fish OIL.
*Per Cuba, from Boston:*
*BEANS*, Dried *APPLES, PEPPER SAUCE*
FARINA, BROOMS, Cassia, Camphor,
Yeast Powder, Saleratus, Sago, &c. &c.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
June 15, 1852. *Marke Square.*