The Weekly Observer.

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The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile purposes. SPECIAL PERMITS for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.)

Persons insured in this Company on the mutual plan—the "only plan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus,) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits*, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

Board of Finance:

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
REUEL WILLIAMS, President Kennebec Railroad.

Local Referees:

John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y. | Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq. " | Hon. David Dunshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. " | Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Alsop & Chauncey, " | Chas. Sumner, Esq. do.

Directors' Office, 66, State Street, Boston.

E. B. PRATT, President.
DANL. SHARP, Jr., Vice President.
HENRY CROCKER, Secretary.

W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 18, 1850.

Prince William Street,

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A.—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best; Allspice, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Hatchets.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Bluids, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor; Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Caraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking, wood seat common, Children's; Chains.

F.—Fluid Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 34x40; Glassware assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do. Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 5dy; do. Cut, 3dy. to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1¾ to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy.

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sperm, Elephant, Castor, Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty; Pins, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Snuff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot, all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch.

T.—Turpentine, Spirits; Thread, Shoe; Tea, Black and Green; Tapioca; Tin, L.X. and L.X.X.

V.—Varnish, Copal, and Bright; Vitriol, Blue.

W.—Whiting; Weggons, Children's; Wooden Ware.

June 17.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Doeskins.

Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—

THE Subscriber has just Received a splendid assortment of the above Goods, *which are quite new in this Market*, and he begs to call particular attention to a make of Cloth for PALLITOTS, which will be made in a superior style to any in this City, at extremely low prices.

☞ Call and examine the Stock of Goods now for Sale at the *Howard House, North Side King Street.*

May 27. JAMES MYLES.

Gas Fittings and Hardware.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Barque Janet, from Liverpool—

2 CASES plain Gas FITTINGS, containing single and double plain PENDANTS sliding Harp Lamps and single Pendants, plain and scroll Brackets, Glasses, Jets, &c.

4 Casks containing Brass Goods, Planes, Iron Squares, Farrie's Pincers and Hammers, Door Bolts Locks, Copper Tacks, Brass Bills, Door Knockers Grid-Irons, Brass Cooks, &c.

5 Dozen round-point Ballast SHOVELS.

June 24, 1851.

Oakum, Paint, and Oil.

Landing ex Caros, from London—

5 TONS London OAKUM,
130 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
6 casks Brandram's Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil,
1 cask PUTTY.

Ex John S. DeWolf, from Liverpool—

6 cases Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes,)
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.

For sale by GEORGE THOMAS,
29th April. *South M. Wharf.*

New supply of cheap & handsome ROOM PAPERS.

THE Subscriber has just received another supply of New and Handsome ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.

June 3, 1851. S. K. FOSTER.

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Cuny,' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool, and 'Lisbon,' from London:—

3 CASES "Thomson's" Screw AUGERS, Long and Short Screw;
450 Pots, 200 Bakepans and Covers, 440 spare Covers, 100 Griddles, 100 Frying Pans, and 60 Spiders, 5 bundles Long Handle Frying Pans.
Casks Cart Boxes,
7 Sheets LEAD, 1 Ton Lead PIPE, all sizes,
2 Tons SHOT, ass'd; 8 Ingots Block TIN,
5 Bales "Griffin" SCYTHES and Sickles,
3 Cases "Hoole & Co's" 5¾, 6, 6½ and 7, Mill SAWS,
1 Do. ditto, Pit, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS,
1 Ton Iron Wire, assorted, No. 4 to 24,
1 Do. Spring Wire, assorted, also Copper and Brass WIRE,
1 Do. Spring STEEL, 18 Bundles Blister Steel, 10 do German do,
2 Cases Axe Steel, Octagon and Round Cast STEEL,
1 Cask "Ficker's" Mill and other FILES;
10 Blacksmith's ANVILS,
1 Cask Hammers and SLEDGES,
1 Basket Smiths' Vices, 7 Smiths' BELLOWS,
4 Casks Round Point SHOVELS,
22 Doz. SHOVELS and SPADES,
2 Casks Barn Door HINGES,
2 Casks Clout, Pump, Scupper and Boat Nails
1 Do Block Makers' RIVETS,
1 Do SAD IRONS;
2 Casks Block Bushes, 1 cask Iron WEIGHTS;
1 Do Chain Traces, 3 Casks Tea Kettles Preserving KETTLES and Saucepans,
2 Casks Butt and other HINGES,
1 Ton Sparrow-bills, 1 Case Guns and Pistols,
2 Bundles Wire Sieves and RIDDLES,
1 Cask London GLUE, 1 case BORAX,
6 Casks Raw and Boiled OIL,
"Brandram's" WHITE LEAD,
100 Kegs C, F, and Fowling GUN POWDER.
Casks containing LOCKS in every variety, Planes, BRUSHES, Fire Irons, Spoons, Screws, Latches, Rules, Plane Irons, and a very excellent assortment of BRASS GOODS, &c., &c., together with the Stock on hand, and a further supply shortly expected in the ships "Janet," "Pomona," "Kingston," and "John Woodall," are offered at such prices as will make it worthy the attention of purchasers. May 13th, 1851.

NEW GOODS.

MAY 6th, 1851.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse, *Prince William Street.*

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per 'Speed,' 'Titania,' and 'Helena,' from Liverpool; 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from Glasgow; and 'Lisbon' from London.

THE largest and best assortment of BRITISH and FOREIGN DRY GOODS that they have ever Imported, the whole of which was carefully selected by one of the Firm, and purchased for *Cash*, in the best markets; and to which they now respectfully invite the attention of WHOLESALE PURCHASERS, as they are enabled to sell at the lowest rates, and on the best terms that can be afforded in this market.

Retail Department—

☞ The RETAIL STOCK of the above Establishment being now complete in every department, the Subscribers would respectfully solicit a continuance of the very general and liberal patronage which they have hitherto experienced, as they are determined to sell at the lowest market prices, and offer none but such Goods as will give every satisfaction to purchasers.

☞ Terms, Cash only in the Retail Department.

J. & J. HEGAN.

Prince Wm. Street, May 6, 1851.

*** Remainder of French and German Goods expected per "*Admiral*," via United States.

FLEWWELLING & READING, *Prince William Street,*

Have just received per *Lisbon* from London:

25 HDS. HOLLAND GENEVA;
5 quarter-casks superior Old PORT WINE;
50 casks London Brown Stout;
24 do. Indian Pale ALE;
8 hhds. boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
20 cwt. *Brandram's* No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
20 do. PUTTY, in bladders;
1 cask blue Vitriol; 1 do Alum;
1 do. Crown Blue; 2 cases Cassia;
1 bag CLOVES; 2 cases INDIGO;
20 cases Coleman's STARCH;
20 kegs do. MUSTARD.

Ex "Relief" and "Emily Allison" from New York

55 bxs TOBACCO, various brands and qualities
5 do. 1 lb. lump, superior chewing Tobacco;
1 case ½lb. lump do. do.
2 half barrels SCOTCH SNUFF in bladders;

Ex "Mary" from Boston.

20 bags Java COFFEE; 5 brls. dried Apples;
2 cases Castor OIL in tins;
10 bags FILBERTS and Castana NUTS;

—DAILY EXPECTED.—

50 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
20 hhds. Hennessy's BRANDY.

Which with the Stock at present on hand, comprising a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, will be sold at lower market rates.

May 6.

WORTH KNOWING,

To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR.

Tailor and Draper,

BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,

HAS ON HAND

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

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

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

Spring & Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and as *low prices* as any house in the trade, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street*, nearly opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 6. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

MORRISON & CO.

Invite the attention of the Public to their Splendid Stock of

NEW GOODS,

Which they are now receiving per "Glasgow," "Onyx," "Speed," "J. S. DeWolf," "Lisbon," "Titania," "Kingston," &c.

TO THE LADIES,

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT will be found worthy their best consideration, being now conducted exclusively on

THE CASH SYSTEM.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS—M. & Co. can offer the decided advantages of **A Stock imported expressly for that branch of their Business.**

PRINCE WILLIAM-STREET, ST. JOHN, MAY 13, 1851.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL

Has received per "*Lisbon*," from London, "*Glasgow*," from Glasgow, and "*Helena*," from Liverpool, a *Choice Assortment* of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

suitable for the present and coming season, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Delains, Printed Cashmeres, Orleans and Coburgs, SILKS, Muslins, and Gingham,

SHAWLS in great variety.

5-4, 9-8 PRINTED COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS, Grey and White COTTONS; LINENS, LAWNS, DIAPER, HOLLANDS;

MUSLINS;

SHEETINGS; Table LINEN; TOWELS; TOILETTE COVERS; BED TICKS;
CLOTHS, Gambroons, Russell Cords, VESTINGS;
Harness Bordered BOOK MUSLIN;
Parasols, Umbrellas, HOSIERY, GLOVES;
BONNETS, newest Fashions;
French and English RIBBONS;

Thread and Cotton LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS
Black and Coloured DEMI VEILS;
Sewed Muslin Insertion and Trimming;
Infants' FROCK BODIES, ROBES, Caps and Crowns
HOODS, a beautiful article;
Gent's Linen SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS;
Silk Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS and NECK TIES,
Stocks, Braces, Reeds, Gimps and Fringes, Combs
Brushes, HAIR NETS and PLAITS, Whalebone
Smallwares, &c.
A general Assortment of

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public generally for the liberal patronage hitherto received, would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the present STOCK of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which having been selected with the greatest care in the best markets, will be sold at the *lowest possible prices* for *Cash*.

JAMES BURRELL.

May 13th, 1851. *Corner of King and Germain Streets*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, Saint John, N. B.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

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

Received per steamers Canada and America

SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Acoudan," "Peridoque," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian," Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Signet RINGS set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois, Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets Gold Snaps, Ear Rings, Earrings, Necklets; Gold, Silver and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., Silver Bonnet Holders and Rattles, Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Gold Shells and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Pepper Mathic Card Cases and Pocketbooks; Silver Tooth Pick and Knives, Stilettoes and Bodkins, Silver Bugnoles and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Handcuffs, Ladies' Companions, &c., &c.

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

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

☞ Brahma's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

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

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 15 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 20 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Pieces, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriett":

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

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

ROBINSON & THOMPSON, PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

T. M. REED,

Apothecary and Druggist,

Corner of North Wharf and Dock Street,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above well-known premises, where he intends carrying on the APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST Business, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ By recent arrivals from England and the United States he has received a large and well-selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

☞ Pure SODA WATER, with choice SYRUPS, constantly on hand.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, August 2, 1851.

JUST opened—a choice assortment of Meerschaum PIPES, Stems, Mouth Pieces, &c. &c.; Cigar Cases, Vesuvian Lights, Portemonnaies, &c.; also, a beautiful lot of Lava and Turkish Pipe Bowls, Repeal, Tyrolese, Gaseem do.; Respirators; China, Cutty, and Rowers' Clay Pipes—all new articles in this market; with a great variety of other fancy and staple Goods, received per *Harriett*.

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON

St. John, N. B., Aug 5, 1851. *Proprietors*

Landing per 'Cuba' from Boston:

12 SACKS Filberts, Walnuts and Castennas; 14 bags Java Coffee;
4 bales Alicante Mats; 6 jars Macaboy Snuff.

Aug 19. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Miscellaneous.

THE STILL SMALL VOICE.

BY G. W. LIGHT.

Hear ye not, when the sunrise breaks
On the misty mountains
And the song of the morning wakes,
As it gleams on the silent lakes
And the silvery fountains,
The speech of the purple sky
With the music waiting by?
The Spirit is hovering nigh! [Voice.
With the earliest dawn comes the Still Small

Hear ye not when, the sun burns strong
And the earth rejoices,
While the steamlets murmur along
Over valleys of bloom and song
With melodious voices,
A sound where the sea-winds p'ay
Where the rivulet glides away?
All the landscape seems to say [Voice.
In the Noontide blaze, hear the Still Small

Hear ye not, when the sun goes down,
With his banner shining,
And receives his radiant crown
While the lengthening shadows frown
On his brave declining,
A whispering, soft and low
Where the violet splendors glow?
The winds of Paradise blow! [Voice.
O'er the sunset sea, breathes the Still Small

Hear ye not, when the moonbeams fall
On the Slumbering Ocean,
And the Stars at the vesper call,
Coming forth, look down on all,
With a peaceful motion,
The words of the listening air?
It is Nature's silent prayer!
The blessed UNSEEN is there! [Voice.
With the luminous Eve comes the Still Small

Hear ye not, when the heavenly fires
In their pride are burning,
And the night birds hush their lyres
As the graceful Eve retires,
At the Night's returning,
A tread in the Forest drear
Where the dusky mountains rear?
The FATHER OF ALL is near,
Through the starlight gloom, comes the Still
Small Voice.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND YANKEE DOODLE.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal consort have been extremely attentive to the United States portion of the Industrial Exhibition, and pursue their walks through Yankee avenues, filled with works of art, greatly to the satisfaction of Brother Jonathan, who albeit they revere the Republican modes, seem highly honored at the Royal condescension. A few days ago she was present and Mr. Pirsson, of New York city, who has a large double grand piano in the American division, somehow or other forestalled his neighbors by getting wind of her coming, and engaged four *splendid performers*, and had them all waiting. As Her Majesty approached down the grand aisle, he gave a signal, and they struck up "Yankee Doodle," with variations, much to the Queen's admiration, for she leaned on the arm of the Prince and waited until it was over. Pirsson with shrewd discrimination saw by the pretty smiles that lit up Her Majesty's face, that she was pleased with the national idea, and immediately there was an *encore*. With the promptness of Jullien, he jumped upon the platform, seized a cane, and using it for a *baton*, recommenced that same "good old air," and his performers dashed through it, executing the sparkling but difficult variations with a force and elegance that again enchained the Royal presence, and elicited the cheers and vivas of the whole assembly.—*London Corres. N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Butlers and Footmen.—It may be observed that the butler is almost always at daggers drawn with his lady, who is sure to consider him a troublesome officious personage, apt to quarrel with the lady's maid for being too late at meals, and to grudge the housekeeper due allowance of sherry and ratifia for creams and jellies. The footman is a slave more peculiarly her own. The footman accompanies the carriage, goes on errands, remembers addresses, conveys messages to tradespeople, and is more confided in, though a less confidential servant, than the butler. The footman has a thousand methods of judging of my lady's or the young ladies' loves and likings. He perceives in the daily drives who bows, who nods, who kisses hands, who calls the carriage at Almack's, or whispers as he hands Miss Julia into it, after the dejeuner of ball. John is able to announce a flirtation in the family to the housemaid, at least a fortnight before the butler drops a diplomatic hint to the housekeeper, or convulses the sensibilities of the femme de chamber.—*The Family Butler.*

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

WIVES, NOT TEACHERS.—The young ladies sent out by Gov. Slade (of Vermont) as teachers to Oregon, although put under $500 bonds not to get married within a year after their arrival, are in danger of going off with a will. The Oregon Land Bill makes every lady worth 320 acres, if taken before December next, so that the inducement to get married more than counterbalances the fine imposed. They have created a great sensation among the unmarried Oregonians, and it is predicted that unless a new supply is immediately dispatched thitherward, the territory will soon be without teachers. That will, however, not be a great deprivation, as all the next generation will find teachers in their mothers.

Travelling by Steam round the Planet Uranus.—The circumference of the orbit in which Uranus revolves about the sun is 11,314,600,000, of miles, through which it moves in 30,686 mean solar days, or about 84 years; it is the slowest moving planet in the system, and yet it pursues its course at the rate of 15,000 miles an hour. Were a steam carriage to move round the immense orbit of this planet at the continued speed of about 30 miles an hour, it would require no less than 64,370 years before this ample circuit could be completed; and yet a globe 80 times larger than the earth finishes this vast tour in eighty-four years.—*Dick's Celestial Scenery.*

American gentlemen, says Lady Stuart Wortley, in her travels, look like gentlemen, not because they have lemonecolored kid gloves, or Parisian boots, but from their whole air and manner. As to being merely well-dressed in the cost and quality of material sense of the wood, that almost everybody is. A mob in the United States is a mob of broadcloth. If we talk of a rabble in the Republic, it is a rabble in black satin waistcoats, and well brushed hats. Therefore, to look really like a gentleman in the United States, depends in nowise on the clothes, but entirely upon the wearer; and the tailor has less to do with manufacturing a gentleman here, than in perhaps any other part of the world. For in all other countries you are a *little* assisted to the conclusion unwittingly, by the dress; but here not in the least, and you must judge wholly by *l'air noble et distingue*, or the reverse of the individual.

ANECDOTE OF DR. COOPER.—Doctor Cooper, of the South Carolina College, was one of the best natured old gentlemen, that ever lectured to mischievous boys. On one occasion, when he entered the lecture room, he found the class all seated with most unwonted punctuality, and looking wondrous grave. Mischief, was the cause, and it was apparent that they were prepared for a burst of laughter as the old doctor waddled along to the professor's chair, for there sat an old he-goat, bolt upright, lashed to the chair. But they were disappointed of their fun, for instead of getting angry and storming at them, he mildly remarked, "Aha! young gentlemen! quite republican I see in your tendencies; fond of a representative government! elevated one of your own number to the chair, ha! Well well, it is all right. I dare say the present incumbent can fill it as well as any of you—You may listen to his lecture to-day. Good bye! Don't feel sheepish about it!" And away he went, without leaving a smile behind him.

The anniversary of the Scottish Temperance League was recently celebrated at Glasgow. Sixteen sermons were preached on the preceding Sunday by ministers of eight different denominations. A large public meeting was held the next day, when several addresses were made by eminent friends of the cause. The report represents the operations of the League to have been more than usually extensive and successful during the last year. An increase of membership has taken place to the extent of 600 individuals, and 100 societies. The present number of members is 2,525, and of auxiliary societies 199. Five travelling agents have addressed upwards of 800 meetings. Twenty-five sermons have been preached in Glasgow, and about 100 addresses given at country meetings and soirees, by a staff of gratuitous lecturers. Publications to the amount of of 601,250 copies, and 7,385,000 pages have been circulated. The financial prospects of the League have been greatly improved. The conclusion of the report is, that the present temperance movement in Scotland has an exceedingly hopeful aspect. Public opinion, it would seem, is not yet strong enough for legislation on this subject, as a proposal to apply to the legislature, to suppress the traffic in strong drink, was negatived by a majority of 67 to 17.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—The first jury trial which ever was held in Panama occurred there on the 16th ult. It was composed of *ninety* persons. The case left to them was that of Rafael Quintana, the last of the Chagres murderers, whom they found guilty.

GOSSIPING.—Take care how you spend your time in loafing about at corners, shops, taverns, and such places, in talking over the news—not to say the scandal of the town. It is a miserable habit to fall into. It brings on itching ears and a tale-bearing tongue. It consumes time, injures reputation, and unfits for the healthful conversation of social life. Beware of it, and if you have anything else to do, set yourself about it, as quick as possible, lest the habit become fixed and incurable.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A French wit, in referring to the earnest efforts to abolish the punishment of death for murder, pointedly remarked, "that if the infliction of the pain of death is to be done away with, the murderers ought to set the example." Very good. Let murderers abstain from taking the lives of their fellowmen, and then we will advocate the abolition of hanging—but not till then.

Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive every where to diffuse around you sunshine and joy.

THERE appears to exist a greater desire to live long than to live well! Measure by man's desires, he cannot live long enough; measure by his good deeds, and he has not lived long enough; measure by his evil deeds, and he has lived too long.—*Zimmerman.*

Blackberries are cultivated by the gardeners around Boston, and are brought to market as large as nutmegs. They are cultivated the same as Raspberries, and pay very well.—*Jour. Com.*

A fine equestrian statue of William the Conqueror has just been erected at Falaise, in ancient Normandy, the place of his birth.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

15th JULY, 1851.

Great Reduction in Prices!

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Have received per Steamship "CANADA,"

Ten Days from England,

Richest Watered and Shot

TABINETS & POPLINS,

of all the most Fashionable Shades

British and French SATINS and SILKS, of all Colours.

British and French BONNET RIBBONS
French BAREGES of all colours,
Ladies' Embroidered ROBES,
French and British Delaines and Coburgs,
French Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
British Printed CALICOES,
Ladies' BONNETS, of the newest styles, in great variety,
BARGE and PAISLEY SHAWLS, Long and Square, of the newest designs,
Fancy Printed Shirting Cambrics,
White SHIRTING—best makes,
Extra heavy twilled SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS of all makes,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

☞ As the Subscribers are determined to *clear off* their PRESENT STOCK to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS, they will commence from this date to *Sell off, at greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH only.* JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

Per 'Lisbon' and 'Pioneer,' from London, 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'John S. De Wolf' 'Speed' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool:

3 PACKAGES Ladies' Velvet and Mantles
3 do Parasols and UMBRELLAS;
2 do. SHAWLS, Fancy and Plain;
4 " STRAW BONNETS,
2 " Silks and SATINS,
3 " Laces, Nets and Brosses;
2 " Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
2 " Muslin Collars, and Hand Shirts;
3 " GLOVES of every description,
3 " HOSIERY, various kinds,
2 " Fancy DRESSES,
6 " Dress MATERIALS,
5 " BOOTS and SHOES,
2 " Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings,
2 " Artificial FLOWERS,
2 " Gents' Silk Opera Ties,
2 " Woollen CLOTHS and VESTINGS,
3 " Buttons, Silk and Twist,
2 " CLOTH CAPS,
6 " Gents' HATS; 1 do. Children's do
1 " Printed Oil Cloths,
1 " BLACK CRAPES,
1 " Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 " Pins and Needles,
8 " CARPETING; 1 do. RUGGS,
2 " Moreens and Damasks,
1 " Worsted FRINGES,
2 " LINENS and LAWNS,
4 " Hollands, Diapers and Damasks,
3 " Cassimes and OSNABURGS,
2 " Printed Cotton HDKFS,
9 " Fancy GINGHAMS,
6 " Blue and White Warps,
10 " Grey COTTONS; 6 do. White do.
10 " Printed Cottons; 2 do. do. Muslins,
4 " Jaconet, Book, Mull & Checked Muslins,
2 " Fancy DRILLETTS; 3 do. Flannels,
2 " Striped SHIRTINGS,
4 " Plain and Twill LININGS
2 " COTTON DRILLS,
2 " Satinetts and Cassinets,
2 " Moleskins; 2 do. Cotton VELVETS
2 " White COUNTERPANES,
2 " Linen THREAD; 2 do. Cotton BELTS
15 " FLOOR CLOTH, comprising 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 14-4
2 " Rubber and Common BRACES,
2 " COTTON CARPETING,
20 " Containing Haberdashery, Small Wares of various kinds.—The whole of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, by

W. G. LAWTON.

DRIED APPLES.—Landing ex *Hemisphere* from Boston—14 Barrels Dried APPLES, an excellent article, in good order.

July 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

LAMARTINE'S OPINION OF NAPOLEON.

In Lamartine's new work on the Restoration, he portrays the Emperor Napoleon as perhaps never Frenchman before has depicted that extraordinary man, at one time so emphatically and literally the *idol* of the whole people of France. We are somewhat curious to know how such sentiments as the following are received in the Republic:—

WHAT NAPOLEON DID FOR FRANCE AND FOR HIMSELF.—He left freedom chained, equality compromised by posthumous institutions, feudalism parodied, without power to exist, human conscience re-sold, philosophy prescribed, prejudices encouraged, the human mind diminished, instruction materialised and concentrated in the pure sciences alone, schools converted into barracks, literature degraded by censorship, or humbled by baseness, national representation perverted, election abolished, the arts enslaved, commerce destroyed, credit annihilated, navigation suppressed, international hatred revived, the people oppressed, or enrolled in the army, paying in blood or taxes the ambition of an unequalled soldier, but covering with the great name of France the contradictions of the age, the miseries and degradation of the country. This is the founder! This is the man!—a man instead of a revolution!—a man instead of an epoch!—a man instead of a country!—a man instead of a nation! Nothing after him! nothing around him but his shadow, making sterile the eighteenth century, absorbed and concentrated in himself alone. Personal glory will be always spoken of as characterizing the age of Napoleon; but it will never merit the praise bestowed upon that of Augustus, of Charlemagne, and of Louis XIV. There is no age: there is only a name; and this name signifies nothing to humanity but himself.

False in institutions, for he retrograded; false in policy, for he debased: false in morals, for he corrupted; false in civilization, for he oppressed; false in diplomacy, for he isolated;—he was only true in war; for he shed torrents of human blood. But what can we then allow him? His individual genius was great; but it was the genius of materialism. His intelligence was vast and clear, but it was the intelligence of calculation. He counted, he weighed, he measured; but he felt not; he loved not; he sympathized with none; he was a statue rather than a man. Therein lay his inferiority to Alexander and to Cæsar; he resembled more the Hannibal of the Aristocracy. Few men have thus been moulded, and moulded cold. All was solid, nothing gushed forth, in that mind nothing was moved. His metallic nature was felt even in his style. He was, perhaps, the greatest writer of human events since Machiavel. Much superior to Cæsar in the account of his campaigns, his style is not the written expression alone; it is the action. Every sentence in his pages is, so to speak, the counter-part and counter-impression of the fact. There is neither a letter, a sound, or a color wasted between the fact and the word, and the word is himself. His phrases concise, but struck off with ornament, recall those times when Bajazet and Charlemagne, not knowing how to write their names at the bottom of their imperial acts, dipped their hands in ink and blood, and applied them with all their articulations impressed upon the parchment. It was not the signature; it was the hand itself of the hero thus fixed eternally before the eyes; and such were the pages of his campaigns dictated by Napoleon—the very soul of movement, of action, and of combat.

This fame, which constituted his morality, his conscience, and his principle, he merited, by his nature and his talents, from war and from glory; and he has covered with it the name of France. France, obliged to accept the odium of his tyranny and his crimes, should also accept his glory with a serious gratitude. She cannot separate her name from his, without lessening it, for it is equally incrusted with his greatness as with his faults. She wished for renown, and he has given it to her; but what she principally owes to him is the celebrity she has gained in the world.

HIS PORTRAIT IN 1814.—The empire had made him old before his time. Gratified ambition, satiated pride, the delights of a palace, a luxurious table, a voluptuous couch, youthful wives, complaisant mistresses, long vigils, sleepless nights, divided between labor and festive pleasure, the habit of constant riding which made him corpulent—all tended to deaden his limbs and enervate his faculties. An early obesity overloaded him with flesh. His cheeks, formerly streaked with muscles, and hollowed by the working of genius, were broad, full, and overhanging, like those of Otho in the Roman medals of the empire. An excess of bile mingling with the blood, gave a yellow tint to the skin, which at a distance looked like a varnish of pale gold on his countenance. His lips still preserved their Grecian outline and steady grace, passing easily from a smile to a menace. His solid bony chin formed an appropriate base for his features. His nose was but a line, thin and transparent. The paleness of his cheeks gave greater brilliancy to the blue of his eyes. His look was searching, unsteady as a wavering flame—an emblem of inquietude. His forehead seemed to have widened, from the scantiness of his thin black hair, which was falling from the moisture of continual thought. It might be said that his head, naturally small, had increased in size to give ample scope between his temples for the machinery and combinations of a mind, every thought of which was an empire.

The map of the world seemed to have been encrusted on the orb of that reflective head. But it was beginning to yield; and he inclined it often on his breast; while crossing his arms like Frederick II—an attitude and gesture which he appeared to affect. Unable any longer to seduce his courtiers and his soldiers by the charm of youth, it was evident he wished to fascinate them by the rough, pensive and disdainful character of himself—of his model in his latter days. He moulded himself, as it were, into the statue of reflection, before his troops, who gave him the nickname of *Father Thoughtful*. He assumed the *pose* of destiny. Something rough, rude and savage in his movements revealed his Southern and insular origin. The man of the Mediterranean broke out constantly through the Frenchman. His nature, too great and too powerful for the part he had to play, overflowed on all occasions. He bore no resemblance to any of the men around him. Superior and altogether different, he was an off-spring of the sun, of the sea, and of the battle field—out of his element even in his own palace, and a stranger even in his own empire. Such was at this period the profile, the bust, and the external physiognomy of Napoleon.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S DIAMONDS.—By the death of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, who was a Bavarian princess and the wife of Eugene Beauharnois, the son of the Empress Josephine,—the jewels presented to Josephine by the emperor Napoleon, and which had since belonged to the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, now become the property of her son the Duke of Leuchtenberg, whose wife is a Russian Imperial Princess, so that poor Josephine's diamonds will in future sparkle on the person of a daughter of the Russian Czar.

DEPARTURE OF THE JEWS FROM RUSSIA.—It is well known that several Imperial ukases have of late been issued in Russia with regard to the Jews, which not only forbid them to wear the dress peculiar to their nation, but go so far as to forbid their women to cut their hair in their own fashion, and make various other restrictions, all which are intended to compel the Jews in mass and immediately to become nationalized and enter the bosom of the Russian Church. But many circumstances make it appear probable that these imperial ordinances will have an effect entirely opposite to what had been expected. Many wealthy Rabbins have already left Russia because they were not willing to become citizens of the country, and because their women refused to cut off their hair in the required manner. It is also feared that the rich Jewish corn merchants will follow this example, as the pecuniary responsibility laid upon all Jews in case of infringement of the imperial edict is so severe that many others will probably be driven from the country.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN CHINA.—"The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," states that the Emperor of China has issued a decree by which the free exercise of the Christian Religion is permitted throughout the whole extent of the Chinese Empire. This movement is ascribed to the circumstance that the Emperor was educated by a christian lady in whom his father had great confidence.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Fifty Prisoners Shot!!

The Steamship *Cherokee* arrived at New York on Thursday evening, 21st ult., in four days from Havana. She brings 200 passengers from California, and $1,500,000 in gold; but this news is of little weight by the side of the intelligence respecting the Lopez Expedition. The Spanish war steamer Habanero, while cruising off Bahia Honda, (about 40 miles west of Havana,) captured a party of fifty belonging to those adventurers. They were in four boats, unarmed, and reported as were steering for New Orleans. They were brought to Havana by the Habanero on Saturday morning, the 16th instant, at 1 A. M., placed on board a Spanish frigate lying in port, AND EXECUTED at 11 15 A. M on the same morning. They were shot on the public road in Havana, and at the least calculation in the presence of twenty thousand spectators.

The names of the unfortunate victims were as follows:—

Col. W. S. Clendenner; Capts. F. S Sewer Victor Kerr, T. B. Veacy; Lieuts. James Brand; J. O. Bryce, Thomas C. James; Doctors John Fisher and K. A. Tournique; Sergeants J. Whitewres and A. M. Cochett: Agent R. C. Stanford. Privates M. H. Homes, Samuel Mills, Edwd. Rutman, George A. Arnold, B. J. Wregy, William Wiseman, Anselmo Torres Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Thomas Hearsey, Samuel Reed, H. T. Vinne, M. Philips, Jas. L. Manville, G. M. Green, J. Salmon, Napoleon Collins, N. H. Fisher, Wm. Chilling, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, M. H. Ball, Jas. Baxer, Robert Caldwell, C. C Wm. Smith, A. Ross, P. Brourke, John Christdes, Wm. B. Little, Robert Cantley, John G Lanks, Jas. Stanton, Thos. Harnott, Alexr. McIleer, John Stubbs, James Ellis, Wm. Hogan, Charles A. Robinson. Total 50.

Many of the Cherokee's passengers, who were on the spot of execution, were pointed at with a sneer of contempt, and many stopped in the streets and insulted, telling them they were one and all of the same party—that they were Americans, and that ere long they would be in the same situation. At night it was dangerous for an American to be seen in the streets alone.

The steamer Falcon, while on her way up the coast of Cuba, from Chagres, was fired at three times by the steamer Habanero, and was obliged to heave to, and was boarded by the officers of the Habanero. After the Falcon stopped, the officers of the Habanero cheered as if they had gained a victory. This is the third time the Falcon has been served the same trick.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany was in port when the Cherokee left.

A letter from Havana, dated the 16th, says:

"When the Spanish troops made a charge on the invaders, they gave way, and the government troops pursued them. All at once the invaders turned back, and gave their pursuers a terrible charge. Out of about 300 men, they shot down and wounded all but 30 men and one officer.

The following narration was drawn up by a passenger who arrived in the Cherokee:—

THE SEARCH OF THE FALCON AND REPORTS OF THE EXPEDITION.—On the 16th inst., as the U. S. Mail Steamer Falcon was proceeding on her voyage from Chagres to Havana, when off that part of the coast of Cuba known as the Bahia Honda, at 10 A. M., we saw the smoke of a steamer close in shore, and shortly after she hove in sight. We then saw that she was a large frigate in chase of us. When first seen she was standing out from the land directly across our course, evidently intending to cut us off. We, however, held our course, and running only at our usual speed, soon left her eight or ten miles astern, notwithstanding she seemed to be doing her best. We at first took her for the Pizarro, but afterward learned that she was the Isabella Catholica, formerly an English steam frigate—the Caledonia. After she had been in chase of us for an hour, we saw the smoke of another steamer on our starboard bow, close in shore, hull down. She soon, however, showed herself, steering so as to head us off, in which, being a fast goer, she succeeded. She fired two guns shotted to seaward to bring us to, as soon as she was within about four miles; but we took no notice of her until she run down close aboard of us and fired a third shot across our bows. Captain Rogers had hoisted his colours before he saw her and as soon as he saw that the frigate was in chase. After the third shot the engine was run slow, when she hove to, hailed us to "stop her," which was then done.

As soon as they saw that we had stopped, the officers of the Spanish steamer, the Habanero, took off their caps and waved them round their heads with a hurra! This was a decided insult. An officer then boarded us and demanded what ship we were, where from, where bound, and if we had any Spanish passengers, &c. He was answered, and he said he must go on board his vessel and report. He was admonished to be in a hurry, as we were going ahead immediately. He lost no time in doing so, and they motioned us to go ahead.—We arrived in Havana at 8 P. M., and soon learned that the Habanero had the night before brought into port 50 prisoners, taken in four launches off the Bahia Honda, and that they were all shot about 12 o'clock that day. Forty of the number were Americans. They are said to be part of the Expedition that sailed with Lopez in the Pampero from New Orleans.

The following from the two Whig papers at Washington, shows what has been the action of Government on the subject:

The National Intelligencer of Monday says:

We are authorized to state that the steam frigate Saranac will be despatched forthwith from Norfolk for Havana, with Commodore Parker, of the Home Squadron, on board, who has been instructed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death, for having been, as alleged, engaged in an armed expedition which invaded the Island. A full investigation will also be had into the circumstances of firing at the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish cruiser.

At the same time that these steps are being taken, renewed and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military, and naval officers of the Government, to take all legal steps, and employ all the means at their command, to check and break up any armed and illegal expeditions from the United States against the territories of friendly powers, and to seize any vessels and arrest all persons who may be concerned therein; it being the fixed determination of the Government to maintain its treaty obligations and to enforce the laws of the land, the recent violation of which, in the case of the expedition of the *Pampero*, has led to such lamentable results.

We understand that a despatch to the Department of State from the American Consul at Havana states that all the prisoners were tried (we presume by a military tribunal) previous to their execution.

The Republic of the same day, says:

We cannot but deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the dupes and victims, who have paid so severe a penalty for their offence; nor can we omit to stigmatise as still more inhuman and barbarous than the authorities of Cuba are represented to be, the foreigners who have dared to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and sought by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them.'

Under these circumstances, comparatively little sympathy would have been felt for Lopez and his followers if they had all been shot down in the field in the immediate prosecution of an unlawful enterprise. But the wholesale slaughter of prisoners incapable of further mischief, without a trial and without a hearing, seems an act of cold-blooded atrocity that shocks every sentiment of humanity, and will excite universal indignation. It has received, as it demanded, the prompt attention of our Government. We understand that, upon receipt of the late intelligence from Cuba, measures were taken to ascertain whether any of the persons so summarily put to death by the Spanish authorities were American citizens, and if they were such, by what evidence their guilt of a crime deserving so sanguinary a punishment was established, as also to ascertain the facts in relation to the alleged firing upon the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish ship of war, and how far this proceeding, if in contravention of our national rights, was authorized or approved by public authority, and that for this purpose Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, will sail from Norfolk for Havana in the steam frigate Saranac, to-morrow.

While taking this step, however, the proper officers of the Government have been instructed to be vigilant and active in preventing military expeditions from fitting out against that island in contravention of our treaty obligations, and the public statutes in such cases made and provided, as enjoined by the proclamation of the President.

The Charleston and Savannah papers of Saturday, are filled with every variety of contradictory reports, by telegraph and otherwise, relative to the Cuban advices by the Empire City at New Orleans, some affirming that Lopez and his party had been successful even beyond the most extravagant hopes of his friends, whilst others, with equal confidence, state that the Government succeeded in capturing nearly every one of the invaders, including Lopez himself. We have a despatch from our own correspondent at New Orleans, dated 23d, but no mention is made of these extravagant reports, probably from a conviction that they were destitute of any reliable foundation.

Captain Lyon reports the steamer Pampero in Doboy sound, about 50 miles below Savannah She was expected to arrive at Savannah on Saturday night, where a large body of men were waiting to take passage in her for Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

There was another tremendous gathering of Cuban sympathisers in the Park to-night, ten or twelve thousand at least being present. Edmon Blankman presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Enoch E. Camp, Thomas N. Carr, Capt. Rynders and others. The language of the speakers was, if possible, more violent and exciting than on the previous evening, and, as a consequence the mob was raised to the highest state of enthusiasm. Banners with bloody mottoes were scattered among the crowd, and every means taken to increase the feeling of resentment against the Cuban authorities, and all who defend their conduct. Cheers, screams, hoots, and groans arose on all sides, the latter especially, whenever the Express, Courier, or Tribune was alluded to. One of the speakers, however, in the midst of a violent harangue, begged of his listeners, to do nothing rashly. He especially deprecated all attempts to molest the Spanish consul, as had been threatened. His office, said he, "is at 119 Leonard street, but don't, my friends, do anything unlawful." After this speech was closed, the sympathisers formed a procession, and headed by a band of music, marched up Broadway in the direction of Leonard street, yelling and threatening vengeance. The Spanish Consul, we presume, has kept out of the way, as he had warning that a coat of tar and feathers was prepared for him. In consequence of threats also directed against La Cronica, the Spanish newspaper in this city, an extra force of 300 Police is stationed in the vicinity of that office in Cedar st., with orders to protect it at all hours.

QUARTER OF H. P. M.—The procession of Cuban sympathisers after leaving the Park, proceeded through several streets up town, but finally quietly dispersed without—as far as we have learned—making any unlawful demonstration against the Spanish Consul or any other party.

THE CUBA NEWS AT THE SOUTH—RIOT.—It was to be expected that the painful intelligence brought by the Cherokee from Havana would produce intense excitement at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and other Southern cities. Those who have thus been suddenly cut down went forth from those regions, and had there their associates and friends; and defiant of law and justice as the invaders were, Southern sympathy was generally with them. Probably, too, from the persevering misrepresentations made by the majority of Southern journals, a large number of the people believed that the invading expedition would be successful, and were little prepared to hear that it was so easily and so summarily disposed of. These and other circumstances considered, we are not disposed harshly to judge the ebullition of feeling of which the telegraph brings imperfect accounts. The execution of the fifty must have been a severe shock to many a parent and brother, while those who seduced them from their allegiance to the laws of their own country, and led them into the snare that involved them in an ignominious and, unresisting death, such due intelligence must have been humiliating and exasperating; and the citizens of the North, while they condemn the violence committed at New Orleans, will also deeply regret that such sudden retribution has fallen upon those who violated a friendly nation's rights, and will remember that the victims of an incensed Government had their friends and sympathisers at the South.

We are glad also that in the first burst of exasperated feeling no further lives have been sacrificed. The murder of the Spanish Consul would have for ever disgraced the city of New Orleans, without bringing back one of the dead to life, or in any way bring a retaliation upon the Captain General of Cuba. The consul was living at New Orleans under the most sacred of all forms of protection which international law and usage can supply; and the country would have been disgraced and humiliated before the world had that protection been violated. Nor has he done any wrong; for admitting that he has kept his Government well advised of the designs and acts of the men who had avowed their determination to invade his possessions, what did he more than his duty? Would he have been an honorable man and a faithful consul had he failed to do this? Could he otherwise have been regarded as worthy to represent his country upon our soil? Should we not expect just the same line of conduct from every consul of the United States, wherever residing? Why, then, should he be assailed, or hurt, or threatened—he, a sanctioned representative of a friendly nation, officially resident in one of our own cities, under the most sacred guarantees of protection, for an act done at Havana, which he was utterly powerless to prevent? was the attack upon him quite in accordance with that chivalrous hospitality and sense of honor of which our Southern friends make their boast?—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We subjoin a telegraphic report of the disturbance at New Orleans. The allusion to the bodies of Victor Kerr and Col. Crittenden wants explanation.

BALTIMORE, Aug 25.—*Riotous proceedings of Cuban Liberators at New Orleans.*—The Southern mail has arrived. A despatch to the Charleston papers, dated New Orleans, 21st inst., says that "A party of Cuban liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper, La Patria, this afternoon attacked the office of that paper, broke in the windows and doors, and threw the press, cases, types and furniture into the street. In fact, they destroyed everything belonging to the office. There was no interference on the part of the police. After demolishing the Patria office the rioters proceeded to the cigar store on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, broke in the doors and windows, and destroyed all the stock and fixtures, which were very valuable. At 7 o'clock the rioters went to the office of the Spanish consul, and destroyed desks, furniture, and property of all kinds. They also broke down the sign, which they carried in triumph to a meeting held in Lafayette Square."

Another despatch dated 22d, says, "A mob of 2000 men surrounded the city prison this morning, where the Spanish consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless he was delivered up to them. There are about 50 police on the ground. Nearly all the cigar shops kept by Spaniards were destroyed. Yesterday minute guns were fired from sunrise until night in honor of the executed liberators. The bodies of Victor Kerr and Col. Crittenden attracted many visitors, and produced much feeling. Three or four Spanish coffee houses were also destroyed. The military were called out. It is said the Spanish consul received several letters from murdered Americans, but refused to deliver them up to the committee who called on him. Subsequently however, he was forced to surrender them.

The Cuban news caused great excitement at Savannah. A tremendous town meeting was held there on Thursday evening, a committee appointed, and after several speeches, an adjournment was carried till Friday.

THE CUBAN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—An immense mass meeting was held this evening in Independence square, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of our citizens on the late inhuman act of the Spanish authorities at Havana, in so summarily shooting the American prisoners at that port. Colonel John Swift presided. Col. Swift spoke with a very great deal of feeling, strongly condemning the needless barbarity of the Spanish authorities, and urging the immediate interference of our Government.

BALTIMORE, August 27th, 10 P. M.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever witnessed in this city, assembled in Monument Square to-night. A series of resolutions, condemning the conduct of the American Consul at Havana, and expressive of sympathy for the patriots, was adopted, after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The excitement on Cuban affairs is still very great, and there are no signs of abatement. The principal streets are thronged with rioters, and the property of Spaniards is destroyed in all directions. The Spanish Consul has been burnt in effigy. In the meantime our authorities are doing nothing to check the lawlessness of the mob, which seems to reign supreme.

CINCINNATI, Aug 25.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held at Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday evening. Resolutions were adopted alluding in terms of indignation to the barbarous murder of Americans at Havana—calling on the Government to inquire into the outrage on the steamer Falcon—and declaring emphatically that the President of the United States has no right to hinder persons leaving this country for Cuba, or any other foreign country. A committee was also appointed to collect means for the Cuban patriots. After the meeting a grand procession was formed and marched through the streets, carrying a banner with the motto—'God and Liberty—Cuba.'

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS TAKEN NEAR BAHIA HONDA.—We copy below the sentence of the Captain General of Cuba, under which the fifty followers of General Lopez, captured in their attempt to retreat from their enterprise, were executed on the 16th inst. We have no account of the proceedings of the trial, which doubtless were summary, and according to the forms of martial law, which prevail where the sole authority is vested in the Commander in-Chief. It is stated in this document that the identity of the prisoners as a part of the invaders under Lopez, was established by their own declarations. We have been informed, on the authority of letters from Havana, that on their arraignment, they all acknowledged that they were participators in the invasion, and that some of the younger individuals represented that they had been deluded into the enterprise by the leaders, but that the officers made no defence and solicited no mercy. The sentence purports to be in accordance with a royal order "issued for this particular case" and with a general order of the 20th of April last, subsequently republished, in which the fate of pirates invading the island was decreed. It has been stated on the authority of letters, that the Captain General is a man of humane feelings, and personally disposed to pursue as lenient a course as a sense of duty will permit, but that on the present occasion he was waited on by a delegation of the Creole population, who represented to him strongly that any failure to execute the law in its full rigor, under existing circumstances, would be attended with disastrous consequences.

This execution is called a *massacre*. If it is one, what is that slaughter of the defenders of their own soil at the village of Pozas, by these same individuals and their comrades, on the day before they attempted their escape, to be called. It has been pretended by the friends of these victims of their own folly, that the slaughter inflicted upon the Cubans, in their resistance of the invaders was greater even than that of this military execution. This, however, is probably an exaggeration. It is not to be presumed, however, that Lopez and his followers were restrained from the shedding of even the blood of the innocent by considerations of humanity. The acts of homicide committed by them, may therefore be far more appropriately termed a massacre, than the execution of a military sentence, which however severe, was in pursuance of lawful authority, and in expiation of an offence punishable with death by the laws of every civilized country in the world. The clamor, therefore, which has been excited in many places by this necessary act of severity, displays as little of judgment and common sense, as it does of genuine humanity.

"It having been decreed by the general order of the 30th of April last, and subsequently reproduced, what was to be the fate of the pirates who should dare to profane the soil of this Island, and in view of the declarations of the 50 individuals who have been taken by his excellency the Commander General of this naval station and placed at my disposal, which declarations established the identity of their persons as pertaining to the horde commanded by the traitor Lopez I have resolved, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Ordinances, General Laws of the Kingdom, and particularly in the Royal Order of the 12th June of the past year, issued for this particular case, that the said individuals whose names and designations are set forth in the following statement, suffer this day the pain of death by being shot the execution being committed to the Senor Teniente de Rey, Brigadier of the Plaza.

"JOSE DE LA CONCHA."

A Monster Engine.—It is said that the New-York and Erie Railroad have lately placed on their line an engine capable of drawing forty loaded cars, or a weight equal to eight hundred tons—a large freight for a ship.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 2, 1851.

FROM EUROPE.—The English news by the *Asia*, at New York, is quite unimportant, and continental intelligence is equally devoid of interest. Dates are to the 16th inst. She brought out about 160 passengers.

The Asia brings the news of her own arrival at Liverpool, at one o'clock on Sunday, the 10th Aug., and we learn by her that the steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 13th.

Considerable interest was evinced at Liverpool in the race between the Cunard steamer America, from Boston, and the Collins steamer Atlantic, from New York, which, it will be recollected, sailed for Liverpool at the same hour on the 6th instant.

The weather for the week previous to the sailing of the Asia, was rather broken, but not altogether unfavorable for harvesting operations, which had become very general, with every prospect of the crops being greater than last season. The favorable promise of the incoming harvest had a depressing effect upon the corn markets throughout the country, and prices for breadstuffs had considerably declined.

The cotton market has remained steady and rather quiet during the week.

There have been large arrivals of provisions at Liverpool, and prices consequently had still further declined.

Rather more than an average business was doing at Manchester, and for articles most in request prices were a shade higher.

Money was more in demand at the sailing of the Asia, and the current rates were 3¼ to 3½ per cent.

We have by the Asia a telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the overland mail at Marseilles on the 15th August, with Calcutta advices of the 3d of June.

We learn that orders had been given for the surrender of the Northern Provinces of the Nizam, in satisfaction of the sums due to the East India Company. The English ship Commerce had been wrecked near Aden, and a portion of the crew murdered by the natives. Trade at Bombay was dull.

Later advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the Governor had been compelled to remain quiet until the arrival of reinforcements.

The yacht America continues to attract a good deal of attention among the yacht clubs and nautical men: and great interest was felt in the Regatta of the 17th, in which she was entered. Her friends, it is said, are ready to back her to the extent of £10,000 against the whole fleet of English yachts.

Lord Brougham has retired to Brougham hall, on the urgent advice of his physician, Sir Benjamin Brodie, who, it is said, has told the learned lord that to continue his parliamentary labors, must inevitable prove fatal.

THE RECENT BANQUET AT PARIS.—Banquets, given at the public expense, and eaten by a few, are always rich, but Belshazzar's cook never dreamed of half the delicacies served up on the table of the prefect of the Seine. The bill of fare fills up several columns of one of the newspapers.

A very destructive fire occurred on the 12th inst., at Havre. It commenced at the ship yard of N. Norman, and at one time a large part of the city was considered to be in great jeopardy; three vessels on the stocks were burnt and other property destroyed to the amount of £400,000.

At Paris on the 12th, during the funeral of Marshal Sebastiani, at the Hotel des Invalides, a spark from one of the candles on the altar set fire to the surrounding drapery, and many of the flags and similar trophies with which the walls were hung were consumed. The building was saved from serious damage, but the loss sustained is much felt by the whole French people.

M. Pierre Bonaparte, cousin to the President, had been thrown from his horse, his leg broken in two places, and his person much bruised, but no danger is apprehended as to his life.

The Stockholm journals state that Jenny Lind has purchased one of the largest estates in Sweden, that of Beckarsboerg, in the province of Nyhoping.

Mr. Peto has gone over to Norway to construct the first line of Railway in that country: which will connect Christiana with Copenhagen, and bring St. Petersburgh three days journey nearer London than it is at present.

☞ There was no word of the arrival of the steamer at Halifax with the mail of the 23d ult., at two o'clock, P. M., to-day.

Late and Highly Important from Havana!—A Telegraphic Despatch to the News Room received at 12 o'clock to day from New York, says:—"Reliable intelligence from Havana to the 23d ultimo, states that Lopez is everywhere triumphant. In a battle on the 17th, General Enna, the Spanish Commander-in-Chief, was killed, and Lopez was marching on Havana with 2000 troops."

THE COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND MAYOR'S COURT were opened this morning. His Honor the Recorder, in charging the Grand Jury, brought under the notice of the Court the necessity of making provision for the payment of the Principal and Interest due upon the Debenture issued for the House of Correction, (now the Penitentiary) which remain unpaid, to the great injury and annoyance of the holders.

We observe that the *Courier* gives an *authoritative* contradiction to the rumours which have been circulated of late, that our Government is *pledged* to support Mr Howe's Railway schemes. We always thought, notwithstanding positive assertions to the contrary, that Mr. Chandler was much too cautious a man to pledge his Government to the support of any project, in the face of the unanimous vote of our Legislature last Session, especially since no intimation has been given that the stringent terms proposed by Earl Grey are to be modified. The subject, however, will probably again be submitted to the Legislature after Canada and Nova Scotia have pronounced upon the matter, and as it ought to be viewed in all its bearings and thoroughly discussed, we will, for the purpose of drawing attention to this great question, make a few remarks upon it.

There are two modes proposed by which the Halifax and Quebec, and the European and North American Railways may be constructed. The first is that the two Roads should be separate undertakings the former, along the North Shore to Quebec, with the account of the three Colonies and the latter to be constructed by New Brunswick on her own account, the funds for the whole to be provided by the British Government.—The other mode is that recommended by Mr. Keefer, that the Halifax and Quebec, the European and North American, and the St. Andrews and Quebec lines should form one Road proceeding from the boundary of Nova Scotia to the Bend, thence to St John and up the Doubias Valley until it intersects the Road from St. Andrews, on which line it would proceed to Quebec. We understand that this line would be little, if any longer than the other. There is one advantage presented by this latter plan, which ought not to be overlooked by those who have the interests of New Brunswick at heart. In the former, Halifax would be the natural Atlantic terminus to the line from Canada; on the latter plan, all the freight designed for shipment to Europe, would find its nearest and best Atlantic port at Portland or St. John. On the former plan, the two Roads would give their joint tribute to the Nova Scotia line; on the latter, the whole business would pass over one set of rails. In few words, to former would be the Quebec and Halifax Road, with a Branch to St. John; the latter would be the Quebec and St. John Road, with a Branch to Halifax. By the one Road we would build up Cities at Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Andrews and St. John; by the other we would sacrifice New Brunswick and all her interests to build up Halifax. No doubt the people of Halifax, and Mr. Howe and his admirers will proclaim that we are selfish. We admit it. We decidedly prefer the interests of our own country to those of any other.

But to take another view of the subject: and that is as relates to the question of Finance. Mr. Howe's plan is that the Colonies should borrow the money from England, and construct the Roads at their own sole cost and risk. By this plan, granting that they can comply with the terms and give sufficient security in the shape of permanent taxes for the whole sum wanted, it is quite clear that this expenditure would absorb the whole resources and securities of this Province. There would be nothing left for Branch lines, say to Miramichi and to Fredericton.

There are other plans proposed, however, by which at half the cost to us, we might have all the Trunk Lines and the Branches too. The Province is at present pledged to give Twenty Thousand pounds annually to the Halifax and Quebec Road, Eighteen Thousand to the European and North American, and about Ten Thousand to the St. Andrews and Quebec—in all Forty-eight Thousand. Now for this sum with the guarantee of the British Government Companies and Contractors would build all these Roads at their own risk, give the Province dividends on the amount invested, and leaving us with means sufficient not only to provide amply for the ordinary expenditure, but to build Branches to Fredericton, Miramichi, and wherever else it might be necessary.

It may be true, or it may not that it would be better that the Province should build and own all these Railways. As far as we can understand the matter, we do not see how that question affects *us*. It is quite clear that we have not the means to own even *one* of these Railways far less the whole of them. It is quite a different thing, although some people do not seem capable of comprehending the difference, to risk one's *own* money, from risking *borrowed* money.

The accounts from all parts of the Province represent the crops as being highly encouraging to the farmers. Hay and oats are excellent in quality and quantity; potatoes, though partially affected in many localities, will turn out much better than was lately anticipated; and wheat promises a heavy and remunerating crop in most places where it was sown.

☞ A Bye Law recently passed by the Common Council of this City, to provide for the appointment of a Harbour Inspecter, not having been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is accordingly null and void.

By Advertisement in another column, it will be seen that POTTER & Co. are prepared to furnish, at short notice, at their Establishment in German Street, near Trinity Church, FRAMES in elegant Gilt Rosewood, &c. for the splendid "View of Saint John," just published by the Messrs. Smith, of New York; and being at present engaged in supplying a large number of orders, they are enabled to furnish Frames at a much cheaper rate now, than at a future period, in any style that may be preferred, of which they have a variety of elegant specimens completed for inspection.

BAZAAR AT FREDERICTON.—We take the following account of the late Bazaar, from the Fredericton *Reporter* of Friday last:—

"The Bazaar, which opened yesterday at 11 o'clock was as we anticipated doubtless the most splendid affair of the kind ever known in the Provinces and will, if we are not much mistaken, exceed the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The day turned out one of those fine warm and cloudless ones so peculiar to the summer climate of Fredericton; and the beautiful scenery around the residence of Judge Wilmot, seemed even to exceed itself in loveliness. It is impossible for us at the present moment to do anything more than guess at the proceeds thus far realized; but between the entrance money, the Bazaar Tables, the Refreshment Tables, and THE TEA at which we suppose about thirteen hundred persons were partakers, the amount must indeed be large. The Ladies (Heaven bless them!) were the foremost in every good word and work throughout the whole arrangement; and it was somewhat amusing to see many of the first in Society as well as in personal attractions, selling fine slices of ham and biscuit, or custards, jellies, and bread and honey to their numerous customers. His Excellency the Lieut Governor and Lady, Lieut. Colonel Lockyer and family, Lieut. Colonel Hayne and family, Hon. Judge Street and family, and the Rev. Messrs. Brooke and Churchill, with several others of the highest distinction, were present during a great part of the day, and bought at the Sales' Tables. A Table kept by about half-a-dozen very young Ladies, was the subject of much attraction, and their sales of fancy ware must have been pretty large; while a Soda Fount introduced on the ground by Mr. Brayley, realized nearly £10. The Tea Tables in the evening, were really magnificent and extremely *well attended to*; and it is generally owned that the display of Fire-works, under the super intendence of S. R. Foster, Esq., of St. John, was the finest ever seen in this part of the Province. The noble Band of the 97th, lent for the occasion, with his usual urbanity, by Col. Lockyer "discoursed sweet music" throughout the greater part of the day and evening, and added greatly to the general festivity. The sales will of course be continued to-day, as we imagine not more than one half of the rich and rare goods have yet been disposed of. This sketch, hastily written as it is, will of course be subject to future enlargement or correction."

[The proceeds of the Bazaar are at present variously estimated at from £500 to £700—a noble sum truly in aid of the excellent object for which it was got up—the rebuilding of the Wesleyan Church at Fredericton, destroyed in the great fire in that city last November.]

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—We are pleased to learn that everything connected with this spirited attempt of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute to encourage and develop our domestic manufactures, is proceeding in the most gratifying manner. The Building for the Exhibition is nearly completed, and does infinite credit to the taste and skill of the Architect, Mr. Stead, and to the Builder, Mr. Cochrane. A large number of persons have signified their intention to contribute, and we are assured that it will be a very complete exposition of the manufacturing and agricultural products of the Province. The most active steps are being taken for its inauguration on the 9th September next. The festivities of the week will be of the most varied and interesting character. The opening will take place in the presence of his Lieutenant Governor Sir EDMUND HEAD the Commandant of the Garrison, and the civic authorities, when an address will be presented to His Excellency by the President of the Institute, W. J. Ritchie, Esquire, on behalf of the Directors.

On the following day a public Procession will be formed of the Members of the Common Council, the several Engine Companies with their Engines and Apparatus, the Officers of the Company, and others, which, after proceeding through the City, will proceed to Kingsclear, where the water from the Company's new Works will be formally introduced to the City by His Excellency, through the Fountain there, and an Address presented on behalf of the Water Company by the Hon. John Robertson. A grand Ball, under the auspices of the St. George's Society, will come off in the evening for the amusement of the Ladies, and on Thursday it is announced that arrangements will be ready for a Regatta, for which St. John is now so deservedly celebrated.

We are requested to state that a person will be in attendance at the Institute during all next week, to take charge of articles intended for exhibition, and that nothing can be received after Saturday next.—*Courier.*

E. & N. A. RAILWAY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends and supporters of the *European and North American Railway*, was held at Portland on the 19th ult.—Hon. C. Noyes in the chair. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a number of resolutions in favor of carrying out the project, were adopted. We subjoin the concluding resolution:—

Resolved, That, while we regret the existing uncertainty in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, as to the particular *mode* by which they will construct the portions of the road within their borders, as liable unfavorably to affect the appeal for subscriptions, to our own citizens, we see in it, from our knowledge of the circumstances, no reason for such unfavorable influence; no reason to delay the subscription for the completion of the part in Maine; no reason to doubt that those Provinces will early determine between the several modes now under their consideration, and early enter upon the construction, and prosecute to completion, in full time to run their cars in connexion with our own, the portion within those Provinces respectively.

CONFIRMATION AT KINGSTON.—On Sunday morning, August 17th the Lord Bishop of Fredericton visited Trinity Church Kingston, for the purpose of administ

ted the Champ de Mars with an attraction which it rarely possesses.

The great Military spectacle of the day, all will admit, was to be found in the exercises of the Artillery, who with an adroitness and celerity propelled their ponderous looking ammunition waggons and guns, as if they had been "Fairy Cars." The rapidity of their movements—their wheeling and interwinding at the full speed of their horses, the dust partially enveloping them, and the sound of the "shrill trumpet," rising above the noise of the quick tread of horses and the rattle of quickly revolving wheels, gave us about as near an idea of the "strife and turmoil of war," as we wish ever to realise.

We remarked the Mayor and several members of the Corporation on the ground in attendance upon the Boston deputation. We learn that General Rowan placed his sailing boat at the service of the visitors, who availed themselves of the General's courtesy to visit St. Helen's Island and inspect the fortifications, armoury, &c. On their return they lunched with Colonel Horn and the Officers of the 20th Regiment, and in the evening proceeded to the United States.—*Montreal Pilot, 33d.*

A TREMENDOUS TORNADO occurred at Medford and West Cambridge, near Boston on Friday afternoon, 22d, at about five o'clock. The tornado passed along west of Spy Pond, from the direction of Waltham, and thence to Malden, occupying a circuit of forty rods in breadth, and two or three miles in length. It swept before it buildings, trees, fences, and crops. Many houses were blown down, others unroofed and otherwise injured, and the roads in all directions were covered with fragments of houses, trees, fences, &c. The influence of the tornado, however, was of brief duration. The amount of damage to property is estimated at not less than $100,000. Two lives lost.

FIRES.—At Oswego, N. Y., a few days ago, an extensive fire destroyed property to the amount of $100,000; and at Concord, N. H., on Monday night last, a destructive fire occurred, by which property, in houses and goods, to the value of upwards of $100,000 was consumed—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The total amount of specie exported from this port since 7th January last, exceeds $26,000,000.

The Great *Fire Alarm Bell* intended for the Tower erected in 31st street, New York, was successfully cast at Boston on the first attempt. This bell weighs about 23,000 pounds; fourteen tons of metal was melted for the casting. The metal was poured in on Saturday 10th Aug. and the mould opened on Wednesday morning following, when the bell was found still very hot. It bears the seal of the City of New York, with these words around it, "Sigillum civitatis Novi Eboraci."

In New York men are at work in the Washington Parade Ground, preparing for the construction of a large fountain. The basin is to be 100 feet in diameter.—Another of same size is to be constructed in Tompkins square.

It is estimated that there are at present one hundred and twenty-five miles of sewers in New York, to which about thirteen miles will be added this year.

The area of the States of the American Union is estimated at 3,000,000 of square miles.

New-York, August 26.

J. M. Baldwin, the fugitive slave arrested at Poughkeepsie last evening, and brought to this city for safe keeping, left his masters, Messrs. Barnet & Anderson, of Columbia, S. C., about four years ago, since which time he has been doing business as a tailor at Poughkeepsie, where he married and now has a family. His final examination will take place to morrow, before Commissioner Bridgham.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The case of Balding, the fugitive slave, came on for hearing this morning, but was postponed until to-morrow on account of the indisposition of Mr. Commissioner Bridgham. Negotiations are in progress for his purchase, and the price fixed is between $1500 and $2000, but his owners stipulate that he is first to be taken back to South Carolina and there released.

HORRIBLE.—Miss Barnes, a young lady in Cincinnati, entered a closet with a lighted candle, when a gust of wind shut her in, and her clothes being ignited, she was burnt to death without chance of escape.

The Canadian legislative assembly have, at the suggestion of the government, passed resolutions authorizing a grant of 50 acres of land to every member of certain companies of enrolled military pensioners, to be brought from England, and to be stationed in various parts of the province, to act as a local police, in case of disturbance.

The British war steamers Cherokee and Minos, which formerly cruised upon Lake Erie, were sold a few days since, under an Admiralty order—the former for $4,000 and the latter for $1,200.

ROMISH MISSIONS.—The receipts of the Roman Catholic society for the propagation of the faith in 1850, including a balance on hand, a little exceeded £129,000, of which France contributed £74,332. The disbursements for the same period were, to Europe £20,007; to Asia £40,786; to Africa £10,523; to America £39,291; to Oceania £17,003.

Falkland Islands, one of the British Colonies, has a population of about one hundred souls, and yet has a governor, magistrate, chaplain, surveyor and clerk, and is maintained at an expense of £20,000. In 1842 the annual appropriation to maintain it was $20,000. Last year twenty-three vessels touched there; in 1849 only twelve. In a recent debate in Parliament Mr. Cobden proposed to withdraw the establishment from the Islands.

At the recent commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Rev. ROBERT COONEY, of this City.

☞ The rowing match between the Indian Town four-oared gig *Xyphias*, and the Carleton four-oared gig *Experiment*, came off in our harbour this afternoon, and resulted in favour of the Carleton boat. We have not heard any further particulars.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The following Bye Laws or Ordinances, passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, and transmitted for approval, viz:—

"A Law to regulate the Public Wharves and Slips;" and "A Law to regulate the Fisheries of Saint John;" have been approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The following Bye Law or Ordinance passed and transmitted by the same, viz:—

"A Law to provide for the appointment of a Harbour Inspector for the City of Saint John," has not been approved.

J. R. PARTELOW,
Secretary's Office, 25th August, 1851.

DEATH OF THE RT. REV DR. DOLLARD.

It has suddenly and unexpectedly become our painful duty to announce the death of the Rt. Rev. the Roman Catholic Bishop of this Province, intelligence of which reached us at a late hour last evening. His Lordship left this City for Fredericton towards the close of last week, apparently in the enjoyment of his usual good health. For the last few days it was known that he was suffering under an attack of diarrhœa, and that his illness had assumed an alarming aspect; but of its fatal termination no one entertained the most distant idea, and the news of his death would not last evening be credited by many. His unaffected piety, and unostentatious discharge of the very arduous and trying duties of his high station won for Dr. Dollard a degree of esteem and respect often denied to men of more brilliant qualities; and to men of all classes and all sects as well as to the members of the Catholic Church, in the Province, his death will be a source of sincere sorrow and regret. *Requiescat in Pace.* Amen.—[*Freeman, Saturday.*

Bishop Dollard was a native of Ireland, having been born in the County Kilkenny, within a few miles of Waterford. He had been a zealous Missionary in various parts of British North America for upwards of a quarter of a century, and was appointed first Bishop of New-Brunswick in 1842. He was, we understand, in the 63d year of his age.

Passengers in the ship *Eudocia*, for Liverpool, sailed early on Monday morning—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Summers.

THOSE WHO PRIZE A FINE HEAD OF HAIR and those who, by carelessness, have suffered its partial loss, should use the celebrated Hyperion Fluid, invented by Wm. Bogle, 277 Washington street, Boston. It has received a world-wide reputation for its preservative, productive, and beautifying effects. It is a *sine qua non* in the list of toilet articles. Sold by the inventor, Wm. Bogle 277 Washington street, Boston.
Sold also by S. L. TILLEY, Druggist, St. John.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, on Thursday, 28th inst., by the Rev. A. Stewart, A. M., Mr. William G. Dunnan, of this City, to Eveline C., second daughter of the late William B. Turnbull, Esq., of Bridgeport, N. S.

At Trinity Church, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. William M. Ginley, to Miss Margaret Ritchey, both of this city.

At Carleton, on Wednesday the 27th inst., by the Rev. William Temple, Thomas Turner Odell, Esq., Merchant of St. Andrews, to Emma, youngest daughter of Alexander McGrotty, Esq., of Carleton.

At Springfield, K. C., on Sunday 24th ult., by the Rev. R. D. Palmer, Mr. James S. Marvin, to Miss Gertrude Hughson, both of that parish.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Canning, Mr. Jas. Fowler, of the Parish of Chipman, Queen's County, to Miss Ellen Porter, of that place.

At Norton, Aug. 19th, by Rev. James Herritt, Mr. John J. Burnet, to Miss Catherine S., second daughter of Mr. Robert McVay, all of Norton.

At Studholm, Aug. 20th, by the same, Mr. William Hughson, to Miss Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Leonard, formerly of Sussex, Q. C.

On Sunday the 17th inst., at Sackville, N. B., by the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, Albert D. Chapman, Esq., Seizing Officer, son of Capt. Thomas Chapman, to Miss Frances, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Ezra Bent.—Also, by the same, at the same place, Mr John H. Bent, to Miss Sophia Augusta, fourth daughter of Hiram Ferguson, Esq.

At Lunenburg, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. William Norman Zwicker, Merchant, to Frances Augusta, second daughter of the late Henry Swymmer, Esq., of St. John, N. B.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Captain W. H. Forbes, Commanding the Royal Artillery in this garrison, aged 40 years, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Saturday evening last, William Hewitt, only son of Mr. Francis W. Clear, aged 4½ months.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Honora McCarthy, wife of Mr. Jeremiah McCarty, a native of Dummanway, County Cork, Ireland, aged 38 years.

On Monday morning, August 25th, at her son's residence, in this City, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. Esther, widow of the late David Mason, of the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County, aged 66 years.

On Thursday the 21st inst., at Portland, after a lingering illness, Mr Charles McAffee, aged 52 years, a native of Coleraine, Ireland, leaving a wife and seven children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

At Smith's Creek, King's County, on Sunday 30th ult., Robert H. Stockton, son of Gilbert L. Stockton, Esq., aged 32 years. He was a young man of strict integrity and worth, and was universally respected and esteemed by all to whom he was known. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Moncton, W. C., on the 15th August, of a lingering disease, in the 31st year of her age, Eliza, wife of Mr. Job Steves, and fifth daughter of the Rev. James McFee, leaving a kind husband, four children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss, and leaving a Christian evidence that her end was peace.

In the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County, on the 23d instant, of consumption, Margaret, wife of the late Griffin Corey, in the 72d year of her age. Her end was peace.

At Woodstock, on the 22d inst., Mr. Jeremiah M. Connell, in the 21st year of his age, second son of the late J. M. Connell, Esq.—deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

At Athol House, County of Restiguche, on the 10th ultimo, Robert Ferguson Esq., at the advanced age of 84 years. He was a native of Logierait, Scotland, and emigrated to Restiguche in the year 1795, where he lived much respected, and died deeply regretted. His memory will be long held in affectionate remembrance by those who knew him, for his genuine benevolence, his unaffected piety, and his patriotic and philanthropic spirit.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Liverpool, McKay, Grangemouth, 43—R. Rankin & Co., coals.
Brig Downes, Toole, Donegal, 39—Master, ballast.
Ellen, Foran, New York, 14—Wm. Thomson, gen. cargo.
Schr. Mariner, Hoyt, Porto Rico, 26—Crane & Co., molasses and sugar.
Herald, Andrews, Boston, 3—George Eaton, flour, &c.
Thursday—Ship Amazon, Roberts, Hull, 50—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 17—S. Hersey, wheat.
Friday—Brig Helen Douglas, Rodick, Annan, 48—Wm. Thomson, ballast.
Schr. Emma, Guquett, Quebec, 22—Gilchrist & Inches, flour.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Steamer Creole, Atkins, Eastport—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.
Saturday—Brig Czar, Moore, Dundee, 41—R. Rankin & Co., coals.
Barque British Queen, Hasterick, Londonderry, 32—R. Rankin & Co., passengers.
Sunday—Barque Sarah, Cook, London, 46—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Monday—Schr. Hero, Flewelling, Boston, 4—master general cargo.
Maid of Erin, Campbell, New York, 7—J. & R. Reed, corn.

CLEARED.

August 26th—Ship Lady Russell, Welsh, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—N. S. Demill; brig Souvenir, Jenkins, London, deals and boards—Kirk & Worrall; Cardine Hugill, Lynn, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Bufiado, Nelson, Bath, (Me.) juniper timber—T. McHenry; Wm. Young, Atkinson, Bath, (Me.) juniper timber—T. McHenry.

27th—Ship Cambria, M.Culloch, Cork, timber, deals and sleepers—Morrisey & Shives; Brigt. Hope, Wood, Boston, pine timber and firewood—M. Kelly; Schr. Alpha, Elder, New Bedford, hackmatack and pine timber—J. W. Cudlip.

28th—Ship Fredonia, Campbell, Liverpool, timber, deals—N. S. Demill and J. L. Woodworth; brig Elizabeth, Clements, Galway, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; schr. Monadnock, Colson, Boston, boards and shingles—George Eaton.

29th—Brig Zephyr, Creser, Glasgow, deals—J. L. Woodworth.

30th—Ship David McIver, Baillie, Liverpool, G. & J. Salter, timber and deals; Persian, Mitchell, do., N. S. Demill & T. E. Millidge, do; barque Joanna, Morris, Leith, R. Rankin & Co., do; Brig John Wilson, Coupland, Dumfries, W. Thomson, do; Brig Competitor, Goudy, Glasgow, C. Mc Lauchlan, do; Huron, Henry, New Haven, E. D. Jewett & Co. boards; Brigt. Lady Sale, Flint, Kingston, W. & G. Carvill, deals.

Passed, Aug. 17th, lat. 42, lon. 61, ship Florida, Mills, from St. John, for Liverpool.

Ship Chasca, Wise, having repaired damage sustained in getting ashore on Cape Sable, sailed from Boston 22d inst. for Miramichi.

Capt. Lang, of the Russian brig Victoria, at New York, from Kilrush, reports, that on the 7th inst. lat. 44, lon. 48, he fell in with the wreck of the brig John Hawks, Captain Richards, (of Swansea) from Prince Edward Island, for Bristol, (Eng.) with a cargo of lumber. She was waterlogged, having sprung aleak in a gale from the S. W. on the 1st inst. Took from her Capt. Richards and crew, consisting of seven men.

The brig Mary, from Halifax, N. S., for Barbadoes, loaded with fish, on the night of the 17th ult., struck on a rock on the coast of Barbadoes, and sunk almost instantly. The captain and two of the crew, not thinking the danger so imminent, sunk with the vessel, and were seen no more.—The balance of the crew, three in number, took to the boat when the vessel first struck; but having no sails, were at the mercy of the winds and waves, with but a few biscuits and no water, except what Rain's fell from the heavens.—On the 7th day, two died of brain fever, and the surviving one, a lad of some seventeen years, (name not ascertained) after drifting with the wind and current for thirteen days, was providentially cast upon the Island of Bonaire, one of the Dutch Islands in the Caribbean Sea, the authorities and inhabitants of which restored the poor sufferer, and sent him to the United States.

Cleared at Quebec, Aug. 22d, ship William Ward, Scoular, Newport; 23d, ship Spartan, Welch, Greenock. At New York, 23th, ship John Spear, for St. John.

By Telegraph—Sailed from Quebec, 25th, ship Delta, Doane, for Bristol. Cleared at do, 25th, ship Avon, Johnston, for London. Arrived at do, 26th, ship Montezuma, Leavitt, from Liverpool.

The Schr. Harp, Mosher, of Parsboro', got ashore on Ragged Islands on the 22d ult. in a thick fog, and was totally wrecked. Materials and part of cargo saved.

Loading at Liverpool for St. John, Aug. 16th, John S. DeWolf, Speed, Olive, Themis, and Queen Pomare.—For Mobile, Kitty Cordes.—At London, for St. John, Faside, and Highland Mary.—At Clyde, Henry Holland.

The Perseverance, of Dublin, from St. John, got on Glamorgan Bank, on the 13th, and threw over part of her deck load; got off the 14th.—Part of deck load picked up.

Spoken, July 21st, lat. 46, lon. 44, brig Wind, of Wexford, for St. John; Aug. 5th, ship Elizabeth Bentley, bound West.

Valuable Investment.

FOR SALE—Interests in Five Valuable MINING LEASES, situate in County Albert, Hillsborough Parish. Each Lease is held from the Crown for Twenty-five years, commencing 1850, with covenants of renewal at the nominal Rent of one Shilling per Chaldron for Coal, and 5 per cent. for other Minerals raised, and covers a space One Mile square.* The Leases surround on three sides the valuable Duffy Lease, one Mine on which is at present yielding about 60 chaldrons per day of the purest variety of Asphaltic Coal ever discovered. The boundary of one of the Leases offered for Sale is only about fifteen chains distant, in the direction of the course of the stratum, from which this Coal is now being extracted. Besides the Coal, there abounds on these Leases the purest White Gypsum, Iron Ore, Mineral Paint, Pipe Clay, &c. These Leases extend to within 1½ miles of deep ship navigation, and from combining circumstances, offer a prospect of one of the most lucrative investments ever offered to the Capitalist in this Province.

Two-thirds Interest in the above Leases will be transferred at a low rate to a party who is prepared to furnish the amount necessary to complete the work in progress.—For terms of Sale, &c., apply to R. FOULIS, St. John.

29th August, 1851.

* NOTE.—To avoid litigation respecting Crown Rights, a Lease has also been obtained, for an important position, from the owners of the soil.

☞ CAUTION.

ALL Persons are Cautioned against trespassing on the reserved Crown Rights in the Mining Lot, No. 33, in the County of Westmoreland, Parish of Dorchester, and situated on the Eastern bank of the River Petitcodiac and opposite the grant to Joshua Mauger. The said Mining Lot being Leased to R. Foulis, by the Crown, and duly registered June 13th, 1851. Any person or persons found extracting Mineral substances from the same without special license from the subscriber, will be immediately proceeded against at Law.

ROBERT FOULIS,
Saint John, August 26th, 1851. *Agent.*

FRAMES

FOR THE VIEW OF SAINT JOHN.

SUBSCRIBERS to this *PICTURE* are respectfully informed that in consequence of arrangements made with Messrs. SMITH, the Publishers, we are enabled to furnish

Rosewood, Plain and Ornamental Gilt, and Richly Carved Dark FRAMES,

one third less than our usual price, and fully *one half less* than similar Frames can be obtained at any other Establishment in the City. Those wishing Frames for their Pictures are invited to call at their Establishment in *Germain Street*, near Trinity Church, and examine a variety of specimens of the different styles. POTTER & CO.

September 2.—1m.

Box Wood Stoves.

JUST received and for sale low—280 WOOD STOVES, from 20 to 36 inch.
Sept. 2d, 1851. W. H. ADAMS.

FURNITURE POLISH, with a certificate of *Jonas Chickering*, Pianoforte Maker, Boston and only needs to be once used, to be appreciated For sale by (Aug. 26) W. H. ADAMS.

GLASS.—270 boxes from 7x9 to 17x11, just received. (Aug. 26) W. H. ADAMS.

FLOUR, LEMONS, &c.

Landed ex 'Hebron' from New York,

100 BRLS. Canada FLOUR, 2 boxes LEMONS, 10 brls. SALERATUS; 10 bales Cotton BATTING. For Sale by JARDINE & CO.
Aug. 26, 1851.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

Per 'Daring' from Porto Rico—

50 HHDS. choice SUGAR—for sale by JAMES MACFARLANE,
August 23. *Market Square.*

PORT WINE.

15 QR. casks PORT WINE, just received and for Sale by FLEWWELLING & READING.
Aug 26.

Training School, Saint John.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL in this City, established by the Provincial Board of Education, will re-open on the 1st of August, for the purpose of instructing in the art of Teaching such Female Pupils as may be found competent, and desirous of becoming Teachers, as may on application be admitted.

A Female Assistant has been engaged for any special instruction to be given to the Female Teachers and Candidates who may attend.

EDMUND H. DUVAL, *Principal.*

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.

Favor's Package Express.

FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPRESS for the United States will in future be made up every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, to go by the Steamers *Creole* and *Admiral*. Goods purchased, Notes and Bills collected, and money carried on reasonable terms. All business connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Mr. Favor.

L. H. WATERHOUSE, AGENT,
July 8. *South Market Wharf.*

JOHN KINNEAR,

(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,)

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS;
Cut NAILS of every size;
English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6x8 to 34x36.
PAPER HANGINGS from 6½ to 5s. each piece,
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING,
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (cleaned,) assorted qualities.
Mott's Brown, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger,
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Paints, Whiting and *Yellow Ochre*, and a number of other articles. August 26, 1851.

AN Apprentice is wanted at this Office.
July 8.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining undelivered at the General Post Office, St. John, on 30th August, 1851.

A

Acker, Cornelius
Acelas, Richard
Addams, John E.
Alerin, Michael
Abbot, Samuel H.
Allen, Benjamine
Allen, John W.
Allen, Henry
Attey, Eliza
Angus, Joseph
Andrew, J. D.
Andrews, Miss
Andrews, Mrs. Eliza
Anderson, George (2)
Anderson, Thomas
Arthur, John
Armstrong, John
Armstrong, Widow
Armstrong, Edward
Armstrong, B.
Atkinson, John
Axford, Joseph

B

Baker, Thomas
Bradley, Robert
Barry, James
Baldwin, Thomas
Barrett, James
Barret, Miss S.
Burke, Richard
Barber, James
Ball, George
Barry, J. J.
Barry, J. W.
Babcock, James H.
Bartlett, Miss Susan
Baillie, Captain
Bartley, Robert
Bettenson, Ann
Bell, Miss Mary
Berry, Benjamine
Beatty, Stephen
Beck, Mr.
Beannan, Edward
Birch, Charles
Blackstone, Mr.
Boyle, C.
Bogan, Peter
Bower, Grace
Bolton, Auges
Bowles, Ambrose
Brodders, Wm.
Brown, Mrs.
Brown, Wm.
Brown, Simon
Brown, Captain G.
Brown, Mrs. G.
Brooks, David R.
Brown, Patrick
Brown, James
Brown, B.
Bopirt, Michael
Brennan, Martin
Brennen, Mrs. F.
Brennan, Patrick
Brady, Barnard
Bradey, John
Brannen, Miss
Burket, John
Butler, James
Burns, Stephen
Burns, J. N.
Bunting, Robert
Bute, Captain
Bulyea, Elias
Buckee, Patt.
Butler, Mary
Buckley, Daniel
Busteed, Mrs. S.
Butler, James
Burrill, Mary
Bustin, W. H.
Byrne, Owen

C

Canty, Eleanor
Carlin, Patrick
Carter, Thomas
Canton, Maria
Carrick, J. H.
Callaghan, Timothy (2)
Caffrarata, A. (2)
Canty, Wm.
Callaghan, Michael
Cames, George
Carroll, Barnard (2)
Cayol, N.
Carroll, J.
Cann, John
Carlin, J. (2)
Casey, Michael
Casey, Miss
Campbell, James
Cann, Captain
Cawcutt, George
Campbell, James
Cassidy, Richard
Cairy, Patrick
Calloway, Elizabeth
Campbell, Miss
Cashman, Fanny
Carleton, Elizabeth
Chesnut, John
Charters, Patrick
Chase, Captain
Chase, Mrs. S. F. (2)
Campbell, George
Clark, Alexander
Clark, Charles
Clark, Wm.
Clark, James
Collins, Thomas
Crosier, Captain
Conway, Captain
Conway, John
Connelly, Patrick
Coyle, Neil
Coburn, A.
Coysh, Captain
Caughlan, Patrick
Corkery, Thomas
Coote & Co.
Cody, James
Davis, Elizabeth
Davis, Mathew
Davison, Captain
Davis, Mary A.
Dealy, Ellen
Daly, Margaret
Davison, James
Dougherty, James
Dalton, Mary
Davis, Wm.
Desmond, James
Deveslin, Wm.
Devone, Wm.
Desanford, Jeremiah
Delaney, Mrs. M.
Delaney, John
Direteur, LeD.
Divine, Michael
Dick, John
Dillon, F. W.
Dixan, Easter (2)
Dick, James (2)
Dixon, Mr.
Dickey, R. B.
Dickey, Joseph
Dixon, Edward J.
Doherty, Henry
Donovan, Daniel
Earls, Thomas
Eaton, J. A. (2)
Edwards, Wm.
Egan, Thomas
Eines, E.
Elliott, Alexander
Eldridge, S.
Euler, Capt. F.
Fanjoy, John
Fann, L.
Fancy, Michael
Fallon, Martin (2)
Feery, Margaret
Fearon, Hugh
Fergus, Mrs.
Floyd, Wm.
Fynn, Mrs.
Fitzgerald, Martin
Finn, Johanah
Finn, John
Finn, Mary
Flinn, Michael (2)
Goult, James
Gallagher, Mary
Gardner, Captain
Gardner, R. & Co.
Garguerich, G.
Garven, Alexander
Gaunce, Christopher
Gallant, Joseph
Gavany, F. V.
Galley, Michael
Gallagher, Daniel
Gallagher, James
Gauzge, James
Gaul, P.
Garvin, Alexander
George, John
Geenes, Wm.
Gorcernas, C.
Giele, Francis
Gillespie, Captain
Gibson, George
Gilian, John
Gunnings, Mary
Gleadon, Captain (2)
Gasson, John
Gowell, Joseph
Gass, John
Gordon, Capt. C.
Gordon, Wm.
Gowin, John
Gormely, Peter
Grant, Margaret
Griffin, Catherine
Greenlaw, Wm.
Gregg, Sarah
Grant, Mary
Gray, James
Grant, Charles
Grant, John
Grant, Wm.
Graham, Sarah
Gray, Peter
Graham, Thomas
Gray, John
Gunter, Andrew
Gunn, Louisa
Henely, Thomas
Henley, John
Henderson, Andrew
Hill, Miss A. B.
Higgins, Wm.
Hellis, D. & Co.
Hill, Alexander
Higgins, John
Hooper, Wm.
Hope, Hobbie, John
Holmes, P.
Holb, Sarah
Hogan, Alexander
Horton, Captain
Hodgson, Captain
Houghton, Nelly
Holoman, Cornelius
Hagill, Captain
Hughes, Jacob
Hunt, W.
Hurley, John
Hunter, David
Hunt, H. G.
Hughes, Robert
Hugh, Miss Elizabeth
Huston, John
Hudson, Thomas
Hurley, Randals
Huston, C. S.
Hyden, Mr. John
Hannah, John
Hobsey, Rodger
Harris, Captain
Hanrathy, Owen
Hayes, James
Harrington, Benjamin
Hetrick, Capt.
Hastings, David
Hartnet, Thomas
Hagan, Agnes
Hawes, Alfred
Hammond, E.
Hammond, James
Hawes, John
Hawes, Sarah
Hayes, Mr.
Hamilton, Peter
Hays, Patrick
Hamilton, Ann
Hawkins, T.
Hobbie, John
Hampton, Mrs.
Hannah, Mrs. Louisa
Hayes, Daniel
Henneen, Captain
Henderson, John
Healy, Michael
Helme, Thomas
Hennessey, Patrick
Heagerty, Bridget
Irvin, Wm. (2)
Jewet, J.
Johnston, James
Johnston, Wm.
Johnston, John (2)
Johnston, Edward
Jordon, Captain
James, John
Jackson, Thomas
James, R.
Jacobs, J.

K

Kelly, Mary
Kemp, John
Kelly, Michael
Keaney, Patrick
Key, Joseph
Kelly, Michael
Kelly, Cornelius
Kee, Samuel
Kearns, Patrick
Kingsbery, Harry
Kincade, James
Kimball, Thomas
Kirkpatrick, John
Keisted, E.
Kelly, Catherine
Kelly, Mrs. H. E.
Kay, Jacob
Kane, Nancy
Knowles, Wm.
Kidd, John
Kinney, Mrs. Catherine
Kirby, M.
Kindell, Mr.
Kelso, Alexandria
Kelly, James

L

Lawlor, Edward
Laurew, James
Lalley, Eliza
Laird, Alexander
Ladderigan, Wm.
Larkin, Mary
Lawal, Hanney
Lariff, Thomas
Lawrence, Richard
Lewis, Richard
Lemon, Mr.
Leavitt, Albert
Lewis, Wm.
Leadenbury, Peter
Leary, Thomas
Lewis, Captain
Leahey, Wm.
Leahy, Jane
Ligger, Henry
Leighton, Captain
Lynch, B.
Liddle, Elizabeth
Little, George
Laughbird, Adam
Laud, H. E.
Lockey, Daniel
Love, James
Lovett, Alexander
Long, John
Lucas, Mrs.

M

Mathewson, Murdock
Magarey, Miss R.
Mayo, Capt. Thos.
Mapes, John L.
Mackey, Captain Js.
Marks, Augustine
Mahaney, Thomas
Magan, James
Martin, John (2)
Marshall, George
Marks, Mary
Mathewson, M.
Mason, John
Marshal, Johanna
Manion, Eleanor
Mein, John
Mirchell, H. John
Misanger, Furness
Melon, Mick
Mehen, Margret
Melley, Francis
Mitchel, James
Mitchell, M. A.
Mitchell, Captain Thomas
Mitchell, Thomas
Miller, G. Wm. (2)
Miles, Andrew
Millar, George, (2)
Mitchell, Wm.
Miller, Mrs.
Mills, Samuel
Milick, Michell
Milne, Henry
Mawat, Robert
Monaghan, Martine
Mailhowt, M.
Morrisey, Patrick
Mitchell, John
Maloney, Patrick
Mookler, John
Morland, Charles
Moody, James
Morrell, Calvin
Morris, Charles
Morrison, Daniel
Mosher, Samuel
Murphy, Thomas
Murphey, John, (4)
Murray, Wm.
Murphy, John
Mullins, Patrick
Mushett, Richard
Murphy, Richard
Murry, Wm.
Mullins, Thomas
Munro, John
Murphy, Edward
Murphy, Pat.
Muzie, Domenique
Murphy, Michael
Mustard, L. J.
Munroe, Lillie
Murdie, Monsieur
Murphy, Mary

Mc

McAloon, Paul
McBratnie, Mrs.
McCultin, James
McClure, Susan
McCluskey, Captain
McCusten, James
McCullock, Captain
McCleland, Mary
McCardall, Patrick
McCarthy, Michael
McCawley, Rev.
McCann, Ellen
McCalman, A. H.
McCun, Mrs. Mary
McCafferty, Andrews
McConnal, Anthony
McCormick, Thomas
McKena, Barry
McDugall, Mary
McDonell, John
McDonald, Archibald
McDonald, John
McDaid, Ellen
McDade, Daniel
McDaid, Patrick
McEletenney, Wm.
McGuarre, James
McGuiggen, James
McGuire, Thomas
McGuire, Owen
McGuiggen, Mathew
McGowan, Bryan
McElroy, B.
McGowan, Richard
McGoulrick, Mary
McGroarty, James
McGonnigal, Wm.
McGowan, James
McGee, Wm.
McGinigle, Sarah
McGrath, Michael
McHugh, Mathew
McIntosh, John C.
McKelvie, John
McInnes, Malcoim
McInney, Wm.
McKillop, John
McKenna, Owen
McLean, Robert
McLeon, John
McKenzie, Roderick
McKey, Rev.
McKay, J. R.
McLauchlin, Catherine
McLauchlin, Alexander
McLonauny, James
McLauchlin, Mrs.
McLaughlan, Pegay
McLoughlin, Neil
McMillan, Douglas
McPike, James
McNichol, Cornelius
McNaughton, Margaret
McQuillon, James
McQueen, Alexander
McSweeney, Bryan
McSweeney, John
McShea, Edward
McTernan, John

N

Naney, Peter
Newman, Mr.
Newman, Joseph
Newton, Wm.
Newell, Wm.
Nicholas, Daniel
Nighan, John
Nichols, Tignor
Nicholson, John (2)
Nolan, James
Norton, Mr. G. (2)
Noble, John
Nicholson, David

O

Ovens, Michael
O'Toole, Hugh
Osborne, Charles
Osmond, Joseph
O'Neil, Daniel
O'Keleher, Michal
O'Keleher, Deputy
O'Leary, John
O'Oliver, Moses
O'Harah, Daniel
O'Haughnessy, R.
Odell, John
Odell, & Turner,
Odell, T.
O'Donnell, Martain
O'Connor, Michael
O'Brien, Patrick
Oats, John

P

Parks, J. N.
Parker, Mrs. Susan (2)
Palmer, J. (2)
Palmer, Robert
Pagrondez, E. (2)
Patterson, Mary Ann
Peasey, H.
Pierce, John
Phipps, George
Pierce, J. G.
Pierce, J. C. (2)
Power, Patrick (2)
Power, Lawrence
Porter, John
Pinney, James
Purvis, Thomas

Q

Quinn, Rosanah
Quinn, Captain
Quinn, Charles

R

Rattery, James
Redfern, J.
Reynolds, Thomas
Redman, Joseph
Rheteric, Andrews
Ryann, John
Riel, John
Ryan, Mrs.
Reilly, Patrick
Richmond & Co.
Rich, Andrew
Ryan, Mrs.
Rigey, George E.
Ritchie, E. S.
Reordan, Hannah
Robinson, Samuel (2)
Roch, Edmond
Robarts, Thomas (2)
Rogers, John
Robinson, Miss M.
Roach, James
Rowan, T. W.
Roberts, Miss M.
Roulston, James
Rowan, Michael
Robertson, James
Robinson, Daniel
Robinson, John
Roberts, Captain
Rogers, J. H.
Russell, John (2)
Ruth, Margaret
Ruddock, James

S

Samon, Wm.
Schlin, Captain
Sexton, Mrs.
Seely, J. S.
Seekie, Peter
Seely, Dixen
Sedney, Mr.
Searls, Richard
Shwain, Mary
Smoutie, John
Short, Wm.
Shedland, Harry
Shehan, Wm.
Sweenas, M. A.
Shenan, Thomas
Sharps, Miss E.
Sharp, P.
Shaw, W. J.
Sloan, Captain
Sinker, John
Simpson, Miss S.
Sleeman, Robert
Smith, John
Smith J. F.
Smith, W. Z.
Smith, Captain
Smith, Henry
Smiller, Richard
Smith, Mr. E.
Smith, Louisa
Smith, Wm.
Smith, Mrgaret
Smith, D. C.
Smith, C. A.
Spence, Wm.
Spearing, Captain
Scott, Wm.
Scott, Alexander
Stewart, Edward
Stuffle, Wm.
Stoddard, Charles
Stribley, Capt. (2)
Stewart, Edward
Steele, David
Strane, Margaret
Stackhouse, Richard
Sim, W. D.
Stansbury, Thomas
Savage, Owen
Sullivan, Michael
Sullivan, James
Sullivan, Eugene
Sugrue, Daniel
Sullivan, Daniel
Sullivan, Humphrey
Sullivan, Margaret
Sullivan, Joseph
Sullivan, Michael
Sunderland, Wm. (3)
Sullivan, John
Summers, Charles
Sweeney, Wm.
Sweetman, Miss A.

T

Tapley, George
Tait, Thomas
Taylor, Captain
Thatkiss, Charles
Tarrinton, Catherine
Taylor, John
Taylor, Gilbert
Terrier, James
Terry, Martin
Tenice, Wm.
Thornton, Thomas
Thompson, Mathew
Th

Poetry.

MISS MACKINTOSH; or, THE REASON WHY.

BY DONALD M'GREEDY.

'Tis not because Miss Mackintosh is young,
Nor that she has a sweet, enchanting tongue:
'Tis not because her step is of the lightest,
Nor is it that her mind is of the brightest;
'Tis not because at singing she's entrancing,
Nor that she is a witching one at dancing,
'Tis not because she's guileless and humane,
And liberal, and anything but vain;
'Tis not because she's elegant in men,
And shows as neat a foot as England's Queen;
'Tis not because her manner charms you quite,
Nor that her mouth's a highly tempting sight;
'Tis not because her breath is like the breeze
That blows around a bed of blooming peas,
Or sighs on blossom'd peach or apple trees;
'Tis not because she's exquisite in taste,
And shows perfection in her neck and waist;
'Tis not because her temper is divine,
Nor that her eyes the Koh i noor outshine,—
(For that, indeed, eyes far less bright could do,
A diamond like it never met my view,
There's as much lustre in a piece of glue;)
'Tis not because she rides with splendid grace,
Nor that she won a three mile steep'le-chase;
'Tis not because the bagpipes she can play,
And that in such an admirable way,
That if you're musical, I'm sure you'd go
Ten miles on foot in heavy rain or snow,
To hear her play John Anderson my jo,
The Lass o' Gowrie, or My Nannie O;
'Tis not because she's soon to be my own,
(I wish she may not look these lines upon;)
'Tis not for all I've said that she's to me
As dear as snuff—and dearer what could be?
Then why's Miss Mackintosh to me so dear?
Miss Mackintosh has—*guess how much a year?*

Edinburgh, July 15. H.

Russian Convicts in Siberia.

From the reign of Peter the Great to the present moment, exile to Siberia as a punishment for political offences has been of constant recurrence, and most of the romance of Russian history is connected with the frozen steppes of that country. To enumerate all the illustrious names that have swelled the list of exiles up to the reign of Alexander, would be to write the history of the innumerable conspiracies which at various periods have shaken the throne of Russia, of the cruel caprices of a race of absolute and unscrupulous despots, and of the various individual passions which, under governments such as that of Russia, can always find means of making the public authorities the avengers of private hatreds. From the reign of Alexander up to the present time, sentence of exile to Siberia for political offences has perhaps been more frequently pronounced than before; and as within this period the victims have mostly suffered for opinions, not for criminal deeds, and in many instances for opinions which, judged from the point of view of absolute right, must be pronounced to be noble and generous, though in opposition to the reigning system in the country, the fate of these exiles has elicited the sympathy of Europe in a far higher degree than was ever called forth by the fall of court favourites, whose change of fortune was generally caused by an inordinate and selfish ambition. That to the latter, life in Siberia was but a succession of hardships, privations, and humiliations, history affirms; but what may be the fate of the exiles in the preesnt day there are no more authentic means of ascertaining than the narratives of the few west Europeans who have visited Siberia, and the inferences which may be drawn from the general system of penal colonization adopted in the country, and from the spirit which pervades society there.

A regular system of convict colonization was commenced in 1754, during the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, who was too tender-hearted to sign the death-warrant of even the most atrocious criminal, though she tolerated and countenanred the most barbarous cruelties; but it was carried on without any attention to the necessities of the various localities, and was found not to work as favourably as might be desired. The existing irregularities having been brought to light by the census taken in Siberia in 1819, new regulations were issued in 1822; and these were further improved in 1840, and brought into harmony with the improved penal code of the country. Notwithstanding the energetic endeavours of Peter the Great to force European civilization upon his people, he took little pains with regard to the necessary preliminary process of humanizing the penal laws of the country, and the most barbarous and degrading punishments continued, during his and several subsequent reigns, to be inflicted on persons of all ranks and both sexes. Torture in its most cruel forms was frequently applied, and the bodies of the criminals mutilated in the most inhuman manner, their noses and ears being cut off, and their tongues torn out by the root.—Under the Reign of Catherine II., mitigations were, however, introduced, torture was abolished, and the nobles, as also the burghers of the two first guilds, were exempted from corporeal punishment. The cruel and capricious Paul I., however, again gave to the world the sad and degrading spectacle of individuals of high social position and refined education wincing under the lash of the executioner: and to this day the knout and the cat-o'-nine-tails are reckoned among the instruments of correction in Russia. The punishments, as regulated by law at present, consist, according to the nature of the offence committed, in money fines, restitution, church penitence, loss of office, forfeiture of privileges and of honor, and in corporeal punishments of various kinds and degrees—regarding which it is, however, expressly stipulated that the sentence must not contain a recommendation "to flog without mercy," as was formerly the case—and in banishment to Siberia, which, in cases of heinous offences, is further sharpened by forced labor in the mines and manufactories. Capital punishment is reintroduced, but for crimes of high treason only, and is even in such cases but very rarely applied. From the execution of the Cossack rebel, Pugatscher, which took place in Moscow in 1775, fifty years elapsed before sentence of death was again pronounced in Russia, when five of the leaders of the insurrection of 1826, which had nearly deprived the Emperor Nicholas of the throne to which he had just succeeded, were sentenced to lose their life at the hands of the hangman. The knout, in addition to hard labor for life in the mines of Siberia, is the general substitute for capital punishment; and up to 1822, all criminals under this last sentence were branded on the forehead, though the practice of slitting up the ears and nostrils, which continued in force until the reign of Alexander, was discontinued. In cases when the criminals are condemned to banishment for life, the sentence may be rendered still more rigorous by condemnation to *civil death*, in which cases alone the families of the convicts are not allowed to follow them into exile, and they are neither to receive nor to write letters.

Kasan, in which city there is a bureau of dispatch for exiles, is the starting-point of the detachments of convicts and exiles which periodically leave Russia for Siberia; their halting-places being indicated along the line of route by large four-winged wooden buildings, with yellow walls and red roofs, and surrounded by a stout palisade, erected at every post-station opposite the crown post-house. According to the improved regulations of 1840, the convicts condemned to forced labor are not allowed to travel in company with the criminals of lesser degree destined for immediate colonization, as was previously the case, but are sent in separate detachments, care being also taken that several days shall elapse between the departure of the successive detachments, so as to preclude all possibility of contact on the road. As far as can be judged from the very imperfect records which are available, the number of convicts transported to Siberia up to the year 1818 averaged 2,500 yearly; but among these it may be presumed were not numbered the political exiles. In the year 1819, 3,141 persons were transported; in 1820, the number swelled to 4,051; and from that period until 1823, the annual number was from 4,000 to 5,000. In 1823 a ukase was issued, ordering that all vagrants who had until then been subject to forced labor in the fortresses should in future be sent to Siberia as colonists. This of course greatly augmented the number transported; and during the period of six years which elapsed from the date of this ukase to 1829, 64,035 persons, or 10,667 individuals annually, were sent to people these uncultivated wilds. Among these, persons convicted of vagrancy only were, however, in a great majority; the numbers of criminal offenders condemned to hard labor amounting to only one seventh of the whole number. The number of women in proportion to that of the men was one to ten. The convicts travel on foot, all being, on starting, supplied with clothing at the public expense. The men walk in pairs; but, except in cases of extreme criminality, are rarely burdened with fetters during the journey. When passing through towns, however, irons are generally attached to their ankles, and every attempt at escape is punished with corporeal chastisement, without any reference to the cause of exile or the former social position of the individual. To each detachment are generally attached some wagons or sledges for the women, the aged, and the infirm; and these usually lead the van, the younger men following, and the whole party, commonly numbering from fifty to sixty individuals, being escorted from station to station by a detachment of the Cossacks stationed in the villages. That a journey of several thousand wersts on foot, and through such a country as Siberia, must cause much suffering, cannot be doubted; but the stations are not a very great distance from each other, and travellers agree in asserting that the ostrogs—that is, fortified places—in which the convicts rest from their fatigues, afford as comfortable accommodation as any post-house throughout Siberia; besides which the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they pass, either from that perverse sympathy which so frequently leads the unthinking masses to look upon a doomed felon as upon a victim of oppression, or from a knowledge of how many sufferers for mere opinion may be mixed up with the really guilty individuals in the troop, contribute in every way in their power to mitigate the hardships of their position. The officer commanding the escort is intrusted with the sum stipulated by law for the daily subsistence of each convict, and this must never, under any pretence, pass into the hands of the latter. Many tales are told of the barbarous treatment to which the exiles are subjected during their passage to their various places of destination; but this, it would seem, must be attributed to the general brutality of the men forming the escort, and not to any desire in the Government to render in an indirect way the punishment of the condemned more severe than expressed in the terms of the sentence; though in these cases, as in all others, it is of course the despotic character of the government in Russia which prevents the complaints of the oppressed from being heard, and thus perpetuates all abuses.

The convicts who have committed heinous offences, such as murder, burglary, highway robbery, or who have been judged guilty of high treason, and are banished for life and condemned to forced labour, are chiefly under the superintendence of the governor of Irkutsk, who determines whether they are to be employed in the mines or salt-works, or in the distilleries or other manufactories of the crown. For each of these convicts Government allows thirty-six paper rubles yearly; but the price of the necessaries of life being in Siberia so very low that half of this suffices for the support of the convict, the other half goes to form a fund which, in case, after a lapse of four or six years, he gives proofs of reform, is given him to begin life with in some part of the wide-spread steppes which admits of cultivation, and where a certain portion of land and materials for building a house are assigned to him. The house must, however, be erected by his own labour, and the money laid by for him be applied to the purchasing of the necessary utensils and implements for commencing housekeeping and agricultural pursuits. From this moment the convicts become *glbæ adscripti* in the strictest sense of the term, as they are, under no pretence whatsoever, allowed to quit the lands assigned to them, or change their condition; thenceforward also they pay the capitation tax and other imposts in like manner as the other crown peasants of Siberia, and enjoy in return the same rights, such as they are. The children of these convicts, born during the parents' period of punishment, are bound to the soil; but their names are not enrolled among those of the exiles, and the law orders that they shall be treated in the same manner as the overseers of the works.

Agricultural Geology.

No class of the community have an equal interest in geology with farmers. No science in so interesting to farmers as geology in connection with chemistry. The two sciences cannot be separated and justice done to either. While the elements of our globe, especially of soils, require chemical tests to determine their character, these very elements are absolutely essential for experiments to determine the fundamental priciples of chemestry. Oxygen, the most powerful chemical agent in creation, is also the most abundant material in rocks and soils. The one as an element, the other as an agent, are alike essential to each other, and both indispensible, as at the foundation of all agricultural science.

A knowledge of each is as feasible as it is important—entirely within the comprehension of a child six years old. Each is a science of fact more than of abstract reasoning—of facts too, equally instructive and delightful to every young mind.

Take an example:—The child has placed before him two glass tumblers—the one containing quartz, the other lime, or sand and chalk. The name of each is of course as readily learned as the name of iron, lead, gold, tree, horse or any other object in nature or art. Into each tumbler is poured some sulphuric or muriatic acid. In the tumbler of lime the pupil observes an action—in that of quartz no action. He is told this action is called effervescence. He hence learn to recognize lime and quartz and the more certainly from the recollection that the one effervesces with acids and the other does not.

Here is an example of geology and chemistry alike useful to the farmer and interesting to the farmer's child, or any child. The same simplicity and direct fundamental instruction ran through the whole of both of these exceedingly practical sciences.

I may hereafter point out a few of the leading principles of these two sciences; their essential importance to all classes, and most of all to farmers; their exceeding fitness for the early instruction of children, and the entire feasibility of having them among the "first lessons" taught in each of the eighty thousand American schools.

"I Am Never Alone."

An old man sat in his easy chair. He was alone. His eyes were so dim that he could not read the printed page—he had long ceased to hear any common sound, and it was only in broken whispers that he could hold communion with those around; and often hours passed by in which the silence of his thought was not broken by an outward voice. He had outlived his generation; one by one the companions of his boyhood and youth had been laid in the grave, until none remained of all those he had once known and loved. To those to whom the future is one bright path of hope, and happiness, and social love, how unenviable seemed his condition, how cheerless his days!

I have said he was alone. A gentle and thoughtful child stole into his silent room, and twined her arm lovingly around his neck.—"I feared you would be lonely, dear grandfather," said she, "and so I came to sit awhile with you. Are you not very lonely here, with no one to speak to, or to love?" The old man paused for a moment, and laid his hand upon the head of the gentle child. "I am never alone, my child," he said. "How can I be lonely? for God is with me; the Comforter comes from the Father to dwell in my soul, and my Saviour is ever near to cheer and instruct me. I sit at His feet, and learn of Him, and though pain and sickness often come to warn me that this earthly house of my tabernacle is soon to be dissolved, I know that there is prepared for me a mansion, the glories of which no tongue can tell, no heart conceive. The love of God is like living water to my soul. Seek in your youth this fountain, my child. Drink deep of its living waters; and then when your hair shall be whitened for the grave, when all sources of earthly enjoyment are taken away, you too can say, I am never alone."

Let this testimony of an aged and devoted servant of Christ sink deep into the heart of every child who reads these lines. Seek while you have the opportunity, for this consolation alone can be your joy in sickness, in trial, and in solitude,—your stay when all earthly helps have failed. Then will it be your blessed privilege to say, "I, too, am never alone."

A Hint Sometimes Needed.—Almost any one can be courteous in a neighbor's house. If any thing goes wrong, or is out of time, or is disagreeable there, it is made the best of, not the worse; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show it is not felt; it is attributable to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy, but natural in the house of a friend. I will not, therefore, believe, that what is so natural in the house of another, is impossible at home, but maintain without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic society. A husband, as willing to be pleased at home, and as anxious to please as in a neighbor's house, and a wife as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family, as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make their own home happy.

The Nicaragua Route from California.

The arrival of the Prometheus, from San Juan, on the 13th, bringing the passengers who came from the Pacific by the Nicaragua route, in advance of those by the Panama route, has excited much interest in New York.

This is the first time passengers have been brought through over this new route, which promises to be the shortest and most pleasant way from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The Prometheus landed her passengers in 29 days from San Francisco; but, as there were several days lost on the land route, by reason of the newness of all the arrangements for transporting passengers and luggage, it is believed that when all the arrangements shall be completed, the passage from San Francisco to New York may be made in 24 days, or about 10 days less time than the Panama route requires.

The gain by the Nicaragua route, is made on either side of the Isthmus. In the first place, the Nicaragua passengers are landed at least 600 miles further up the Pacific coast, than Panama; and then they reach the Atlantic at a point some 200 miles further north than Chagres. The distance across from the Pacific to the Atlantic by this route, is not much over 200 miles; all but a dozen or twenty of which, are passed by water conveyances; and all but ten miles of that, by steamers. The time required from ocean to ocean, is about 30 hours. The route is as follows; From San Francisco by steamer, down the coast, to Popayago Gulf, or Virgin's Bay, in latitude about 12 N., and longitude about 86 W. At San Juan del Sur passengers land and take mules for 12 or 20 miles, to the shores of Lake Nicaragua, a beautiful sheet of water 130 miles long by an average of 40 miles wide.

At Rivas, which is not far from the centre of the Southern shore of the lake, passengers embark on board a steamer, the Director, of 175 tons, and pass through the lake into the San Juan river, (which runs out of the eastern extremity of the lake,) as far as the Toro rapids, 100 miles, where they take boats for about ten miles, to Castillo rapids, where they are taken on board the iron steamer Sir Henry Bulwer, of 150 tons, which carries them to port San Juan, on the Atlantic, a distance of 80 miles and places them along side the Prometheus, which in eight or nine days, lands them in New York city.—*Traveller.*

Spring and Summer Goods.

Well worthy the attention of Purchasers!

The West of England, French and German

CLOTHS,

The Wove Marcell, and Fancy Silk and Satin

VESTINGS,

And West of England, French and German

DOESKINS,

IN ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES,

At Very Moderate Prices!!!

THE subscriber in calling the attention of the Public to the above Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS, begs to say that he is now prepared to execute any orders that he may be entrusted with, in a *superior style*—and he hopes from strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage of a discerning public.

Parties purchasing Woollen Goods *Wholesale* will do well by examining his Stock before buying elsewhere—Terms liberal for approved Paper.

JAMES MYLES, Proprietor,
Howard House.

N. B.—Will be ready in a few days a large stock of *Spring and Summer CLOTHING*—particulars next week. J. M.

North side King street. May 6. 1851.

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS

AT THE

HAT AND CAP STORES

East side Market Square, and North side King Street.

C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE Received per *Onyx* from Glasgow, *Fayside* and *Caros* from London, and *Speed* from Liverpool:—100 dozen HATS, consisting of Satin, Velvet, Moleskin, Silk; Felt Hats, various colors; Glazed Thrashers, &c.

Also—Cloth and Glazed CAPS, Cap Covers, Leather Hat Cases, &c.

A further supply expected in a few days. All the above goods will be sold at the lowest possible rates for "Cash on delivery." May 9.

NEW GOODS.

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per Ship 'Onyx' from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of:

BAREGES, Balzarines, Lustre, Gauze Challis, Sylphines, and Grenadines, for Ladies' DRESSES; Flowered Barege ROBES, Barege and Adelne SHAWLS, Earlstown GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAYS and MUSLINS.

Sewed Goods, in Collars, Chemisettes, Habits, Elizabethans, Sleeves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Insertions, Trimmings, etc., etc.

1 Case Black and Coloured Italian Sewing Silk.

Per "Titania," from Liverpool—

Grey and White SHIRTINGS, and Sheetings; Printed COTTONS; ORLEANS, DELAINS, MUSLINS, &c. Long and Square Cachmere & Barge SHAWLS HOSIERY and GLOVES.

Which will be offered at very low prices for Cash.

Prince William Street, May 6.

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square, May 27, 1851.

JUST received from Paris—a case of Ladies' and Gent's.

French Kid Gloves,

which completes the Spring Importations of this Establishment, all now opened, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

T. W. DANIEL.

GOODS.

Received by the 'Lisbon,' Cluny,' and 'Caros':

3000 PIECES handsome London Paper Hangings; 550 boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS, 5 hhds. Crushed Sugar, 1 hhd. Loaves of Sugar, 20 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 250 kegs 'Brandram's' White Lead, No. 1 and No. 2; 20 boxes London Starch, 2 do. Patent do; 25 kegs best MUSTARD, 20 kegs best Ground GINGER, 200 bags assorted SHOT; 12 cases Florence OIL, 2 barrels Malabar Ginger, 5 bags Black PEPPER, 400 gross Bottle CORKS, 2 cases Castor Oil, 2 bales SENNA, 1 barrel Blue VITRIOL, 3 barrels Split PEAS, 2 casks Table SALT, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks, 2 cases Servant's Friend, 1 barrel Tartaric Acid, 1 barrel refined Beeswax, 1 chest CINNAMON, 1 basket Annato, 1 case Shoe Thread.

St. John, May 6. JOHN KINNEAR.

Canvas, Window Glass and Tobacco Pipes.

Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ships "Lisbon" and "Onyx":

250 BOXES Window GLASS, assorted sizes, from 10x8 to 15x11; 50 Boxes Tobacco PIPES, well assorted.

—ALSO—

4 Bales of Superior quality heavy Navy Canvas. For sale low by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, May 6, 1851.

Bright Sugar.

Landing ex 'Charles,' from Halifax:

50 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—For sale by

July 8. JARDINE & CO.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ship 'Queen Pomare'—

A GOOD assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Files, Britannia Tea and Table Spoons—*at low prices.*

June 21, 1851.

Now Landing.

Ex Schooner 'Liverpool,' from Philadelphia:

250 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
151 do. RYE FLOUR.

For Sale by JARDINE & CO.

April 15.

Groceries! Groceries!

Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 brls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz. BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 carroteel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, Walnuts and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,

JAMES MACFARLANE.

March 18. *Market Square.*

London Groceries, &c.

Now landing ex Brig "Caros," from London,

50 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
15 hhds. fine Crushed SUGAR,
7 Casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
100 Kegs White LEAD,
25 Casks fine Blue Poland STARCH,
25 Kegs D. S. F. MUSTARD,
5 Barrels White Wine VINEGAR,

Cases—Old Brown Windsor Soap—Ground Ginger—Indigo—Maccaroni—Vermicelli—Isinglass Salad Oil.

Casks—Lazenby's Pickles and Sauces—Currants—Pearl Sago—fine Table Salt—Scrubbing Brushes, Golden Syrup and Treacle—Copperas—Bales Bed Cords, &c.

100 dozen Griffin Scythes—border Knives—Cattle Ties—Spades—Shovels, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

St. John, April 26, 1851.

Astonishing Efficacy

OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W T Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. S. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning, and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

Agricultural Premiums.

THE Directors of the *Saint John County Agricultural Society* offer the following Premiums, to be competed for by Members of the Society in the Season of 1851.

To the Farmer who shall have the best cultivated Field of Turnips, Carrots, Mangel-Wurtzel, Parsnips, or Potatoes, not less than half an acre each—for the best of each, a premium of £3, and for the second best, £2.

To the Farmer who shall have the best Field of Wheat, Barley, Oats, or Flax, not less than half an acre each—for the best of each, a Premium of £3, and the second best £2.

To the Farmer who shall have the best Field of Beans, Peas, Cabbage, or Indian Corn, not less than a quarter of an acre each, a Premium of £3, and for the second best, a premium of £2.

To the Farmer who shall have used the most economical mode of saving and making Manure, a Premium of £3, and to the second best, a Premium of £2.

Competitors will be required to furnish a written statement of their mode of cultivating the various crops, and a statement in writing will also be required of the mode of saving the manures.

The Judges will be at liberty to withhold Premiums in cases where they do not think them merited.

The names of members wishing to compete for any of these Premiums, must be handed to the Secretary, on or before the first day of August next.

R. JARDINE, *President.*

M. H. Perley, *Secretary.*

June 3, 1851.

Mess Beef & Pork

40 BARRELS Mess BEEF, in Bond for Ship Stores; 50 barrels heavy Mess PORK, an extra article.

July 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,

6 HHDS very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf

French and German Fancy Hardware.

Ex 'Enterprise' from New-York, on Consignment:

4 CASES of well assorted French and German Fancy HARDWARE; for sale low by (July 1.) W. TISDALE & SON.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN

HORSES.

CARLTON'S

FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S

RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, Liverymen, Stage Proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

FOR FEMALE AND MALE

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL,

Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As a vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring

☞ Sold by J. G. Sharp, Market Square; and Fellows & Co., King Street, St. John; J. Cook, Carleton; and Morton & Co., Halifax, N. S.

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

Caution.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

Have You a Cough?—*Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from that most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

FOR THE HAIR.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of Hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural colour by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots; it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more efficious.

☞ Caution.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

DR. SPOHN'S

SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.

Why will you suffer with that oppressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of Head-ache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years standing.

Dr. Larzette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

☞ All the above sold by S. L. Tilley, Saint John; by Coy & Son, Fredericton; Morton & Co., Halifax; G. Spear, Robbinstown; Oakes, Digby.—Comstock & Brother, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND

COD LIVER OIL CANDY,

(The Original and Only Genuine,)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Bronchial Affections.

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 231 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtue, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste*, which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated excipients*, in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil*, without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John. Dec. 3.