The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1850.

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The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.—[Cour.]

PHOENIX FOUNDRY, POND STREET.

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

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

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.* St. John, October 16th, 1849.

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex Lisbon, from London:

50 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
2 casks *Lozenby's* PICKLES and SAUCES;
1 case Salad OIL; 20 cases Sperm CANDLES,
10 kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
10 bags BLACK PEPPER;
6 cases Cayenne Pepper and Isinglass, Gelatine, Tapioca, &c. &c.—For sale by
May 4. JARDINE & CO.

Agricultural Society's Premiums.

THE Directors of the St. John County Agricultural Society have agreed upon the following Premium List for the year 1850:—

As the main object of the Society is to diffuse sound information, the Directors have concluded to give the Premiums in Agricultural Publications, for this year.—Successful competitors in each class will have their choice of the following Books, &c.

First Premiums,
- Stephen's Book of the Farm,
- London Gardeners' Chronicle,
- Johnston's Report on New-Brunswick,
- Encyclopedia of British Agriculture,
- Youatt, on the Horse,
- Boussingault's Rural Economy,
- Mulder's Physiology.

Second Premiums,
- Colman's European Agriculture,
- Johnston's Lectures,
- Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry,
- North British Agriculturist,
- London's Gardening,
- Buel's Farmers' Instructor,
- Stewart's Stable Economy.

Third Premiums,
- Albany Cultivator,
- American Agriculturist,
- Canadian Agriculturist,
- Youatt's Cattle Doctor,
- Thomson, on the Food of Animals,
- Bennett's American Poulterer.

The Premiums will be awarded as follows:

To the Farmer who shall have the best cultivated field of Turnips, Carrots, Mangold Wurtzel, or Parsnips—not less than half an acre of each.

To the Farmer who shall have the best field of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Beans, Peas, Flax, or Potatoes—not less than half an acre of each.

To the Farmer who shall have the best assortment of Farming Implements.

To the Farmer who shall have the best arranged Barns, Stables, and Root Cellar.

To the Farmer who shall have the best arrangements for making and saving Manure.

Names of competitors to be given in to the President or Secretary, by 1st August, when the Judges will be appointed. Successful competitors to furnish a written statement of the mode of cultivation, or description of the improvement on which they obtain Premiums.

Premiums will be offered at the Annual Fair and Cattle Show, to be held on Thursday, 10th October, 1850, to be awarded in such class as the Judges may decide.

Best Bull,—3 years old,	Best Firkin of Butter,
" " 2 do.	Best 10 lbs. Roll Butter,
" " 1 do.	Best whole Milk Cheese,
Best Cow, 3 or over,	Best basket of Wheat,
Best Heifer, 2 years old,	" " Barley,
" " 1 do.	" " Oats,
Best Calf,	" " Peas,
Best Colt, 3 do.	" " Beans,
" " 2 do.	" " Buckwheat,
" " 1 do.	" " Rye,
Best Stallion, suitable for Agricultural purposes.	Best 5 Bushels Turnips,
	Best 5 Yellow do.
Best Ram,	Best 5 Mangold Wurtzel,
Best Ewe,	Best 5 white Carrots,
Best pair of Lambs,	Best 5 red do.
Best Boar,	Best 5 Parsnips,
Best Sow,	Best Bushel of Potatoes
Best pair of Pigs,	

None but members of the Society who have paid their subscriptions before 1st October, will be allowed to compete for the above premiums.

For the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, the following premiums are offered for such articles, made for sale in quantities, *in any part of the Province*—a sample to be exhibited at the Show by the manufacturer.

For the best movement (quality and price considered), of Axes, Hoes and Hay Forks, Hoes, Pickaxes, Spades, and Shovels, (all to be finished)—Five Pounds.

For the best assortment of Rakes, Scythe-Snathes, and Axe-Handles, made by machinery, and of suitable Wood—Five Pounds.

For the best Threshing Mill and Horse Power, } Five Pounds.

For the best Cheese,	£2 10 0
For the best Plough,	2 10 0
For the best Cultivator,	2 10 0
For the best Straw Cutter,	2 10 0
For the best Churn,	2 10 0
For the best Seed Sower,	2 10 0

Premiums will not be awarded where the articles exhibited are not deemed worthy of them.

☞ The usual Rates at Fairs will be allowed.
R. JARDINE, President.
D. D. SIMONDS, Secretary.
St. John, March 2, 1850.—f.

Notice of Removal.

FLEWWELLING & READING

BEG to give notice that they are about to REMOVE their Stock of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to the premises in Prince William Street, (corner of Cooper's Alley,) formerly occupied by Messrs. JARDINE & Co., where they will be prepared to supply customers as usual, with every variety of Goods in their line.
St. John, May 4, 1850.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,
(Corner of Cooper's Alley.)

Have now landing from London, per *Lisbon*, a part of their Spring Supply of

Groceries and Liquors,

COMPRISING

20 HHDS. Dark and Pale BRANDY—*Martell's*—20 do. Hollands GIN,
54 chests Congou TEA,
40 kegs MUSTARD—J. & J. Coleman's,
10 cwt. STARCH, ditto,
12 casks BLACKING, ass'd.—Day & Martin's,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 cases CASSIA, 2 boxes MACE,
1 matt CLOVES, 1 cask Cream Tartar,
5 cwt. SALTPETRE, 5 cwt. Blue VITRIOL,
4 casks Washing SODA, 15 casks Whiting,
1 ton PUTTY, 6 hhds. Linseed OIL,
1 ton White Lead, No. 1—Brandram Brothers',
5 cwt. BLACK PAINT, do. do.
St. John, May 7, 1850.

Hollow-Ware and other Castings.

Per ship Catherine.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

5 TONS CASTINGS, consisting of POTS, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Dog Irons, Boilers, Bow handle Frying Pans, Cart and Waggon Boxes; 1 case Thomson's Screw Augers.
May 7, 1850.

MORRISON & CO.

Are opening an Extensive and Choice Lot of

SCOTCH GOODS,

Received per *Catherine*, and *Duff*:

Plain and Printed MUSLIN, Barage, Balzarine and Organdie DRESSES,
GINGHAMS, DELAINES, ORLEANS, &c.
Table CLOTHS and COVERS,
Linen, Lawn, Diaper, Holland, Duck, Drill, Dowlas, Canvass, Osnaburgh, Linen Sheeting, and Toweling.
A large and varied assortment of SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Sewed Muslin Collars, and Habit Shirts, &c.
THREADS, REELS, Braces, &c. &c.
April 30, 1850.

White Lead, Glass, and Nails.

By the *Lisbon*, from London—

300 BOXES German Window GLASS, from 8x10, with all the intermediate sizes, up to 14x20,
50 cases (containing 200 feet each,) ditto, from 22x26, with the intermediate sizes, up to 34x46,
100 kegs Brandram's No. 1, White Lead,
100 kegs Brandram's No. 2, White Lead,
50 kegs 1 inch to 3½ inch Wrought Nails.
JOHN KINNEAR,
May 7. Prince Wm. Street.

Bright Sugar.

JUST landed per schr. *'Charles,'* from Halifax:—15 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
April 30

VICTORIA BOOK STORE AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

King Street, St. John, N. B.

V. H. NELSON

OFFERS for sale at the above Establishment an extensive assortment of School BOOKS and STATIONERY;
Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books;
A large collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Works;
Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers;
Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils;
Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape;
Parchment, Inks, and Ink Powders, Slates;
Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books;
Picture Frames;
Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials;
Fulton's and Knight's Pronouncing Dictionaries.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The latest and best editions, such as are in general use through out the Provinces.

Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books;
Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies;
Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c.;
Maps of the British Provinces in North America;
Plans of the City and Harbour;
Douay Bibles and Testaments, Catholic Prayer Books, &c. &c. Feb 19.

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. P. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 20s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction or no charge will be made. January 1st.

LOOKING GLASS AND Picture Frame Manufactory,

Germain Street.

THE Proprietors of this above Establishment continue to Manufacture an assortment of Fashionable Fancy PORTRAIT & PICTURE FRAMES, Window Cornices and Poles, plain or carved; Fire Screens, plain or fancy ornamented; LOOKING GLASSES of all descriptions, in plain and Gilt Frames, at prices lower than ever before offered in this Province.

Oil Hands.—A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES including Cheval, Swinge, Pier, Dressing and Common Looking in Gold, Rose Wood, Mahogany and Pine Frames, which will be sold low for Cash.

GILDING of all kinds done in the best style on the lowest terms. SIGN PAINTING in plain and gilt letters executed in the neatest manner at prices lower than at any other Establishment in the Province.

☞ Cornices Ornamented and Gilt Borders for Rooms, plain or varnished, supplied at short notice. Old Frames regilt. Pictures cleaned and varnished. MAPS mounted and varnished in the neatest manner. POTTER & CO.

By the Olive, from Liverpool:

4 HHDS. LINSEED OIL,
1 case CASTOR OIL,
2 hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
10 crates Ginger Beer BOTTLES,
120 bags assorted SHOT; 6 bags COFFEE,
100 reams Wrapping PAPER,
5 bags Black PEPPER; 12 dozen PIPES,
1 barrel Tartaric ACID.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
May 14. Prince Wm. Street.

Barley, Oatmeal, Paper, &c.

Landing ex "John Ker," from Glasgow:

20 BARRELS BARLEY,
10 do. Split PEAS,
10 barrels Ayrshire OATMEAL,
2 casks WASHING SODA,
5 bales WRAPPING PAPER.

Ex "Olive," from Liverpool:

40 dozen Griffin's SCYTHES,
2 casks SHOT; 1 bale BED CORDS,
1 bale LAMPWICK,
1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
May 14.

Loaf and Crushed SUGAR.

Landing from Liverpool, per *Olive*—

17 TIERCES Crushed and Loaf SUGAR,
10 cwt. best STARCH,
1 cask Button BLUE,
3 cwt. Stove LEAD, 2 oz. and ¼ lb. packages,
4 tierces Bath BRICKS,
6 boxes Windsor SOAP.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 14. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Brandy & Pale Hollands Geneva.

Landing ex ship *Catherine* from Glasgow:

5 PIPES, } old Cognac BRANDY;
10 hhds. }
10 qr. casks
10 hhds. Pale Hollands GENEVA;
2 puncheons prime Malt WHISKY.
For sale low by
May 7. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OLD JAMAICA.

Landing from London, per *Faside*,—

1 PUNCHEON Old Jamaica RUM,
5 Qr. Casks OLD PORT WINE,
2 Hhds. French Wine VINEGAR,
15 Kegs GUN POWDER.—Hall & Son.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
May 14. *Prince Wm. Street.*

New and Cheap ROOM PAPER.

THE Subscriber has just received the Handsomest variety of

Cheap Room Papers

That is to be found in the City, and which he offers for Sale at *Lower Prices* than similar qualities can be bought for at any other Store in Town.
S. K. FOSTER,
April 30. *Germain-street.*

W. TISDALE & SON,

Hardware Store, No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Augers, Steel, Hollow-ware, Files, Gunpowder, &c.

Just Received ex *Catherine, Sophia*, and other arrivals:—

THOMSON'S Long and Short Screw AUGERS, Blister and Cast STEEL, Iron POTS, Bake PANS and Covers, Cast Iron SPIDERS; Mill, Circular, Cross-cut, Hand Saw and Smiths FILES, and RASPS.
F and FF. POWDER, in Kegs and Canisters; Blasting ditto, &c.—For Sale at low rates by
W. TISDALE & SON.
☞ The Remainder of their Spring Goods hourly expected.
St. John, April 30th, 1850.

Starch, Mustard and Ginger.

Ex Brig 'Gleaner,' from Liverpool:—

50 BOXES London STARCH;
50 kegs MUSTARD;
25 kegs Ground GINGER.—*For Sale by*
April 16. H. G. KINNEAR.

SHIP GILDING,

OF all descriptions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, at a great reduction from former prices, at the Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory, Germain Street.

Figure Heads painted and gilt, Stern and Bow Boards lettered, in carved, gilt, and plain letters, &c. &c. &c. POTTER & CO.

HATS! HATS!!

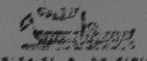
Spring Style for 1850.

THE Subscribers having received the Fashionable Spring Blocks, are now busily engaged in making up Fashionable Satin, Moleskin, Fur and Angora HATS, which they are prepared to dispose of at very low rates. Original and Constantly making up, Cloth CAPS, of the most Fashionable styles. HATS and CAPS made to order at short notice. Old Hats repaired.

Cash and the highest prices paid for Shipping FURS. C. D. EMERY & SON.
March 26.

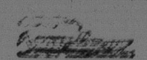
STEAM NOTICE.

Portland, Bangor, Lowell, Belfast, AND BOSTON!



TWICE A WEEK!

THE "Commodore" and "Fairy Queen," will commence running for the Summer Season, leaving St. John every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 8 o'clock. On their arrival at Portland they connect with the Railroad and Steamer Governor, for all the above places. These Steamers are in splendid order, and go very fast, and will be generally found on the Saint John and New York route.
4th May, 1850. JAMES WHITNEY.



Twice a week to Dorchester and the Bend.

THE steamer "Herald" will in future leave St. John for DORCHESTER and the BEND every *Friday and Monday* at noon, and will leave the Bend on her return every *Saturday and Tuesday*, high water—prices reduced—Cabin fare 12s. 6d. Forward do. 10s. Cattle 12s. 6d., Hogs 1s., other Freight as usual.
May 7 JAMES WHITNEY.

The Garland.

[From the Dublin University Magazine.]

LOVE ETERNAL.

Love's breath is in the vernal breeze
That fans the cheek on twilight eves—
Love's breath exhales from out the rose,
When morn unfolds its crimson leaves—
Love's breath is in the murmuring sound
That o'er the bubbling fountain rings—
Love's breath is in the little song
The little bird to nature sings.

Love's breath from yonder starry world is
Comes down in ether pure and bright—
Love's breath is in the winter storm,
And in the summer breeze of night—
Warm looks of love from Nature's face
Allure me to her beating heart—
Lost on her fond and pure embrace,
My breast forgets its aching smart.

Love's breath—it is God's holy breath
That unto thee, my heart, is given—
Whose gentle impulse, sweet and pure,
Does softly raise thee up to heaven!—
There shall that earthly plant put forth
Eternal flowers, that ne'er shall fall.
Ah! I shall love—and love!—and love!—
Since love is but the life of all!

Miscellaneous.

M. GUIZOT UPON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

The annual meeting of the Paris Bible Society was held on Wednesday last in the church of the Redemption, rue Chauchat. M. Guizot, vice-president of the society, delivered a speech, of which the following is the principal portion:—Your work is in perfect harmony with the paramount interests and with the most pressing wants of our society and of our day. What are these interests—what are these wants? Listen to what is everywhere said:—Everywhere are heard the words of faith, hope, and charity. It is faith, charity, and hope which are wanting to society, and which it needs. Those are the wishes, the appeals, which arise from all parts. Everywhere the satisfaction of these wants is sought for. The aspirations towards faith are most frequently only the passionate anxieties of doubt, and doubt is again fallen into. Practical charity is general, active and efficacious. Never was more assistance given, or more individual misfortunes relieved; and yet the relations which should be established between those who relieve and those who are relieved only slightly exist. Practical charity ill assists its moral end; neither one nor the other is mutually confident and tranquil. Never did more hopes, or hopes more ardent, break out, but they are scarcely anything else than the flights of the imagination in delirium or the transports of material appetites. Our society seeks everywhere a solid faith, an efficacious charity, a hope which calms and fortifies. But it does not find them; and that because it seeks them where they are not to be found. Men demand from themselves their belief and their virtues; they have the pretension to derive them from themselves, and themselves alone. But that cannot be. Men cannot be, in the great questions of their destiny, the inventors, the authors of faith, charity, and of their hopes. These wants are not satisfied at purely human sources. We must derive them from superhuman sources. These are the sources which you open to men by distributing to them the holy books. Therefrom they may derive faith, charity and hope. Faith! for therein God shows himself constantly present, and acting in the world and in man; therein is the action of God; therein is the necessary starting point of faith. Archimedes demanded, but found not, a fulcrum on which to move the world. Man cannot by himself alone find a base on which to fix it. He must receive it from God. Charity! the love of God for men is manifested in the gospel, and that alone is sufficient source of the love of men for men. Except therein, all charity is weak, and soon exhausted. Hope! there is none which pacifies and satisfies the heart of men if it does not extend beyond and rise above this earth. Eternal hopes can alone purify and ennoble the terrestrial hopes. Confined to the earth, our hopes transform themselves into avidity and selfishness. Christianity alone, then, can purify and satisfy the need of faith, charity and hope, which so powerfully agitate man and society. If any one doubt this, let him look at what the adversaries of Christianity do, let him listen to what they say. At the same time that they attack it with fury, they pass the most severe diffor ns heirs and successors, and pretend that they walk in the path it has opened. Fanaticism and profanation! What is most anti-Christian is the spirit of revolt and the spirit of license. When the spirit of Christianity appeared in the world there was a fine opportunity of propagating the spirit of insurrection. Than at that epoch, when was there ever more despotism, more moral degradation of the upper classes, and oppression of man by man? And yet you will not find a single trace of insurrection in the history of the foundation of Christianity, for the spirit of insurrection is its works. This immense revolution was accomplished by moral action alone—by the moral superiority of Christianity. That is, because Christianity is essentially submissive—submissive to God, submissive to established order. It has the spirit of liberty, and even of conscientious resistance, but no spirit of rebellion. It is also essentially severe: license is as hateful to it as vile. It is madness to attempt to extend liberty and democracy by means of the relaxation of religious belief and of morals. Sincere belief and sincere morals are indispensable to democracy and democratic liberty. The relaxation of opinions and of morals is a dissolution of society, first morally—first in anarchy, then in despotism. Six or ten United States were founded. Do you think it was by the relaxation of morals? Not the founders of the American Republics were rigid for the most sects and intolerants, and it was the spirit of rigidity which caused their strength and preserved them from the disorders and excesses of democracy. Bacon said that with the exception of revolt, nothing was ever so formidable as Christianity has the seeds of faith, charity, and hope, it is also, when it has the true aspects of order and of government, in a more eminent degree than any other. Let the spirit of revolution increase, let faith, charity, and hope, cease to sway the Christian world—there will be immediately incompatibility between them. At the same time that Christianity is in a state exactly the want of liberty, equality and hope, in many democratic countries can alone give it the spirit of order, religion, and sovereign morality, without which it cannot succeed at least with a regime of liberty. Have, then, full confidence in your undertaking—the certainty of a great response to the greatest and most pressing interests and instincts of our time. Persevere with courage. Make Christians—true Christians that our society requires. Every Christian—that is our aim, that is what we ought to propagate. The Bible Society has sometimes found itself too far in advance of Protestants alone that it has distributed many books; but its sentiments, its wishes, and its hopes are not confined to the narrow circle to which its action is limited; it ardently desires to make Christians everywhere: it calls by that name all who take the sacred writings as the basis of their faith, of their hope, and of their love.

PRETTY WOMEN—NO MORE BEAUTIES.

BY A PRETTY WOMAN.

[*From the "New-York Home Journal."*]

I have often wondered why there were no professed beauties now-a-days, while every past age can boast its Helens; our generation may number many pretty faces, but it is the only one among the thousands already counted, that produces no beauties whose names shall descend imperishably to the generations yet to come.

We cannot open a page of history that does not record the fame of some beauty; the Bible has its Rachel,—so lovely that twenty years of service was deemed a light fee for her affections; the world was lost for Cleopatra; the beautiful mistresses of the French kings ruled the world through the hearts of their imperial lovers; even down to the days of George the Fourth there has always been some lady whose charms have been more powerful than monarchs and prime ministers.

But I think the problem may be solved; it is the difference of dress—costume does it all; revive the robings of bygone ages, and you will revive all the beauty and the ugliness of those days. For there must have been a good deal of ugliness, otherwise beauty would not have been so forcibly appreciated. Had there been more pretty girls in the days of Troy, Helen would have had few suitors, and Hum might have been standing yet. What I mean to say is this—in those times people dressed so unbecomingly, that, unless their features were perfect, they were literally nothing; all the minor graces which set off a mediocre person now were totally unavailing under that system of costume.

For instance, Helen must have worn a loose robe, a broad girdle, bare arms, sandals on her feet, and her hair bound back in those rich, magnificent braids, termed to this day "Grecian Plaits."

But imagine for a moment all your acquaintances dressed in this way! Would not the majority be frightful? How few faces, how few complexions, could stand that banding back of the thick hair! how few forms would show well beneath the simple robe, without stays or stiff petticoats! how few feet would be endurable in sandals! how few arms would bear the noon-day sun and the sharp winds, which would soon reduce them to the pattern and form of a washerwoman's!

Perhaps the Jewish costume of Rebecca and Rachel may have been a shade better; but here was the same exposure of neck and arms, with the additional disadvantage of a robe that showed a leg incased in hideous boots and hose, and that refused to sweep with Grecian amplitude round the limbs of the fair wearers.

Cleopatra, who is represented as being both dark and stout, could wear only the robes of white or purple, the heavy diadem, the strings of pearls that were allotted to the garb of Egyptian princesses. How dark and how uncomely must have been the majority of her countrywomen may be judged from the sensation she made.

The Roman ladies were famed for their stately carriage, and somewhat large but noble features; and when to these charms are added those of regularity and delicacy, and beautiful coloring, no doubt their simple *peu coquette* style of dress was especially becoming to them; but without these latter qualifications, how gaunt and coarse they must have appeared.

What can be more lovely than the figure of *Juripina*—bending that stately head above the ashes of Germanicus?—the robe falls in long, sweeping folds; the bare arm, naked to the shoulders, supports the urn; the hair braided back, the smooth brow, the magnificent eye, in its large and lofty chamber; not a ribbon, not the gleaming of a jewel, breaks the calm outline, or disturbs the severe unity. Perhaps among the circle of our acquaintance there are two or three women who would appear to advantage so attired; but oh! how well for the dumpy and the scraggy, "*nez retrousse*" and the "*nez camb*," that they fall upon better days.

As we descend the stream of time the number of celebrated beauties decreases; this we may attribute to the increasing knowledge of the art of dress; indifferent complexions, bad figures, irregular features, began to have something like fair play shown them; exaggerations of persons met with some assistance from costumes; and in the same degree as the plain women were made to appear less plain, were the beauties less prominent, and the distance between the parties lessened.

Still we hear of some so strikingly lovely as to be known to all the world by the fame of their eyes; ones of these, we may name *Edith*, of the swan neck, so called from the brilliant whiteness of a skin capable of resisting the exposure to sun and wind which tanned and freckled into frightfulness the queens and lofty ladies of those rude days; *Rosamond the Fair*—so far that I was said of her, "none but a jealous and exasperated woman could have harmed her?" *Beatrice Cenci*, whose beauty makes one shudder, as mysterious seems the light in those large untroubled eyes, soon about to close beneath the pressure of so awful a fate; *Lucrezia Borgia*, an angel in face, a demon in heart; *Mary*, of Scotland, "whom no man ever beheld with at love," and some few others, until we reach that famous trio recorded in the letters of Horace Walpole, as the loveliest women of their time, the *Misses Gunning*.

One of these, the Duchess of *Hamilton*, was so renowned for her charms that her fame spread far and near, insomuch that when travelling once from the North to the town, the mob in the places she rested at nights, assembled round the hotels, nor would they depart until she had appeared on the balconies to display to them her world-famed face.

And there is something strangely sad in the account of the death of another of the sisters—*Lady Coventry*, who perished of consumption while in the highest pride of youth and beauty. She is recorded as patiently awaiting the approach of death—her looking glass her constant companion—as scarcely ever removing her eyes from the reflection of her own face, and as bewailing only the too early extinction of a beauty worthy of more fidelity.

At a later time, when the names of some favourite beauties are again recorded, the costume totally different, was so hideous, that no one could wear it with impunity—hence the high reputation for beauty of *Pauline Bonaparte* and *Madame Recamier*. The former is described as appearing at a party given by her mighty brother, in a tunic of white muslin, reaching a little below the knees, and commencing far below the shoulders, the waist exceedingly short and bound with a narrow girdle; sandals clothed the small feet, while a mantle of leopard's skin hung around the form of *Canova's* finest model.

And there are many who can remember the appearance of Madame Recamier in the parks of London, clad in a robe as scanty, and as simple—her dark hair wreathed around her head and descending with a bodice to the summit, and a scarlet mantle wrapped around her.

Now always the taste of a lady is exactly conducted upon the principles most becoming to all; few figures look ill in the sweeping robes and length and corsage—ample and stately without stiffness; ankles, however thick, are concealed by the long dresses, now the mode. Features, however coarse, can be softened or shaded into something like symmetry by the judicious arrangement of locks permitted to be worn in bands, or bands, or ringlets, just as best suit the face they surround.

And while no arbitrary fashion forces the exposure of a frightful profile, a clumsy arm, a ponderous ankle, no rule exists to prevent the reverse of those being shown. Every lady is at liberty to "bring out her own good points" as she thinks best, and it is easy to do so, as well as to conceal her weak ones, without departing from the fashions that prevail.

THE SINGING FACULTY.

In considering the natural structure of the vocal organ, it is agreed that little, if any, difference in its developement exists between those who have been good singers and those who have not been able to sound a note. Dr. Rees, in his "Cyclopædia," says—"We have conversed with the late Dr. William Hunter, and his brother, the great anatomist, Mr. John Hunter, on this subject, who agreed that there was no work of nature more subtile and inexplicable than the formation of a fine voice; and agreed, that it was impossible, from any external appearance or dissection, to discover the least difference in the vocal organ of an individual who had been possessed of a fine voice, and of one who had no voice at all, but for speech;—of a voice of high pitch or low; of a voice of extensive or contracted compass." Now, reasoning on these facts, we naturally must come to the conclusion that the musical tones of the voice are not so much dependent upon any difference in the structure of the organ as upon nervous action, and the method used to produce vibration in the tube. I have not the slightest doubt, but that thousands of persons who have never dreamt of singing, possess the power of becoming great vocalists by giving the subject proper attention, and carefully investigating the nature of the vocal organ previously to entering upon the practical part of the art. In attempting to sing without such knowledge, most persons produce harsh notes, and guttural tones caused by the nervous shrinking of the muscles of the larynx; and those who are endowed with a nervous temperament immediately fancy (from the bad quality of tone they at first produce) that they do not possess a musical voice; but, from what I have before stated, it will be understood that their failure is caused by their expecting to produce, under ordinary circumstances, tones which are only called into action by nature to express feelings of deep sentiment. Many of the greatest singers have experienced the above sensation during their earlier studies; Jenny Lind at one time gave up the study of singing from an idea that her voice was uncertain, and that she would never gain command over the organ sufficient to enable her to become a public singer.—*Ladies' Companion.*

FEMALE SUPREMACY.

We may as well submit without complaining—we may as well make the best of it, and say as little as possible about it, for a great overthrow of all mankind will soon take place, and our places, i. e., the places of "lords," will soon be filled with the "ladies" of creation. The women folks are getting the better of us; they are getting a great sight smarter than we ever began to be, and they will soon rise to the top. In a town out west, a female has had the bold-faceduess to assert that if her husband was chairman of the selectmen, *she* it was who ordered everything, and though he put on airs and advanced measures, they all originated with her. It has been whispered in certain circles that Mrs Bliss, the President's daughter, has also an idea about public matters, and her tongue has considerable weight with a certain old gentleman who sits firmly in the Presidential chair. She is consulted even upon matters and things, and the General, like Coleridge, may place faith in the instinctive suggestions of women. What nation apparently enjoys more prosperity than that isle over which reigns the prudent Victoria, who finds time to bless the country with an annual prince, regulate its affairs, and not to neglect the nursery? She is a glorious little sovereign, and is beloved by all her people—and what is still more, possesses a rare faculty of keeping the country quiet, and all the world at peace with her.

In the literary world, also, look at the supremacy of petticoats. Park Benjamin and Elizur Wright deserted the newspaper—they couldn't make it grind out the substantial, but there is Mrs Jane G. Swisshelm and Mrs Pierson, who flourish as editors. Look at the popular authors. In France, Madame Dudevant (George Sand) holds the powerful pen, and not only in romance, but in the able review and political papers, is her power felt. In England, Mary Howitt and Mrs Ellis are writers of strong minds; in this country, Mrs. Sigourney, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Judson, and a host of others, occupy the highest rank; and Frederika Bremer, who belongs to the whole world, has some claim to pre-eminence as an author.

The front rank is certainly above par in the market—the ladies are making bold strides towards the goal, and there is an increasing competition, which believes every true son of woman to take note of.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.—A few days ago a gentleman called on a coachmaker, and bargained with him for a handsome carriage. "What is your least price?"—"6000 francs," replied the coachmaker. "That is not dear," continued the customer. "Dear, Sir!" cried the coachbuilder, "but for the revolution, and the *niguad* (stupid fellow) at the head of the Republic, it won'd be worth 6000 francs." "Monsieur," said the customer, with a smile, "*je suis ce niguad!* I am the stupid fellow you speak of, you may send it to the Elysee."

ARRIVAL OF A NEGRO PHYSICIAN.—Among the passengers by the Avon steamer, from the West Indies, is a negro physician, who visits England to submit to the Government a plan, founded on a scientific experiment, to supersede steam as a propelling power.

Lord Gough was admitted a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, on Wednesday, and in the evening a grand banquet was given in honour of the occasion, in the noble hall of the Goldsmiths.

"At least one fourth of the present peerage," says the *Birmingham Mercury*, "may be traced to the legal profession—the strongest and most serviceable body of Conservatives in the kingdom."

THE NURSE FOR THE NEW SCION OF ROYALTY.—We stated some time ago our belief that Her Most Gracious Majesty had determined that one of Cumbria's daughters should act as a foster mother to the expected Royal stranger. We can now confidently announce that this high honor has fallen to the lot of a native of Llanefydd in the county of Denbigh. Jane Jones, the party in question, whose original name was Lloyd, lived as a servant a few years ago in the family of Mr. Ezra Roberts, draper, St. Asaph. She quitted service with the best possible character, and married an industrious and respectable man, now in the employment of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, at the Greenfield Station, Holywell. Queen Victoria's nurse will be a real "Jenny Jones."—*Carnarvon Herald.*

FRANCE.—On Monday MM. Dain and Mallet de Montjau, the newly-elected Members for the Department of Saone-et-Loire, made their appearance in the Assembly. Eugene Sue had not yet shown himself.

It is said that the majority contemplate bringing in a Bill for the restoration of capital punishment for political offences.

LITERATURE.

LATTER DAY PAMPHLETS.

Edited by THOMAS CARLYLE.—(No. 2.—Stump Orator.)—Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.: 1850.

This admirable Essay is powerfully directed against the modern becoming and all-pervading "mere tongue," which constantly pervades and blights the machinery of all public affairs and public business. Mere tongue and eloquent oratory, in the present day, unfortunately secure popular regard and influence, even among those who profess to be sober, or thought practical; and so the greatest gifts the most godlike faculties being thus made of no effect, and Brothers faith being made powerless, confusion prevails and nations are hurrying downwards to destruction. Hence the popular sympathy and confidence in public affairs is strong and cautious men of great worth and deserving are in time, neglected and mistrusted; hence, the natural result, that public employments and affairs are for the most part, left to pretending and self-approving and self-promoting men, accepted and allowed. It is against this vicious state of things, this depraved public taste, that the caustic pen of Carlyle is truthfully wielded in the present Essay; he manfully contends that there is far too much talking and too little doing among public men and public servants in modern days; that there is more "sound and fury" than honest principle and integrity among the directors of public affairs; and that less of the former and more of the latter would be infinite advantageous to communities and nations. We cordially concur in these views and ideas; and therefore recommend this pungent Essay to popular perusal, (especially as we are on the eve of a General Election,) with a hope that its influence may prove widely beneficial.

The following brief extracts will afford a specimen of the talented author's exercitations on the interesting subject:

"*First*, that excellent speech, even speech *really* excellent, is not, and never was, the chief test of human faculty, or the measure of a man's ability, for any active function whatsoever; on the contrary, that excellent speech needed always to accompany excellent speech, and was and is a much rarer and more difficult gift.—p. 3.

"The spiritual disease we accordingly see, in fact, in every province of our affairs, from this our prostrate respect to power of speech, is not curable. For indeed it is the natural consumation of an epoch such as ours. Given a general insincerity of mind in a secular generation, there will certainly find the Tongue could lead and rule, and honour; and the Doer be left in the obscure corner, with activity lamed, or working scrowfully forward on public unworthy of him. All men are devoutly prostrate, worshipping the eloquent talker; and no man knows what a scandalous old thing it is."—p. 5.

"Talk never yet rewarded grade any man's or nation's affairs; nor will it, years, except towards the *Limbus Patrum*, where all talk, except a very select kind of talk, lodges at last."—p. 22.

"In the general professions as in the educational, and in human things throughout, in every province and every time, the true finished or perfect man is not that of talking, but of understanding and doing with a view to performance. An intellectual man can talk too much, and perform too little. Generally, it is just into the maximum of talk, there will be less and less performance come of it; talk being so easily quickly handy in operation, it will work itself at last there will no work, or thought of work, be got from it at all."—p. 27, 28.

"Wisdom, the divine message which every soul of man brings into this world; the divine prophecy of what the new man can and shall new and prophet capability to do, is minimised by old silent nature. I suppose it never can be completely at all, be reduced in words; for it is written in a strange fashion, of endowment, passion, desire, opportunity, granted to the man; interprets itself in presentiment, vague struggles, passionate endeavours; and it is only long after, in words, what he was about.—p. 31.

"'Public speaking,' 'Parliamentary eloquence!' it is a Moloch, before whom young souls were made to pass through the fire." * * * * "A galvanic life of mere Stump Oratory; screeching and gabbling words without wisdom *without veracity*, without conviction more than Stump-Oratory. A fitting gut that! It is a thing admired by the vulgar, and rewarded with orders in the Cabinet and other emoluments; but to the wise it is a thing not unmixed with a malicious rather, and ghastly and lurkful, as the spectre of shrieked spectres in the streets at midnight!"—p. 32.

The Work is on sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, the Publishers' Agents in St. John. The 5th No. of these interesting Pamphlets is announced to come on "*Parliaments*," and will, no doubt, prove a moral and powerful sequel to the "*Stump Orator*." B.

LITERATURE FOR THE QUARTER.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for April, 1850.—THE LONDON QUARTERLY, for April, 1850.—American Editions; Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York; and sold by J. & A. McMILLAN, Agents for this City.

The reading public are much indebted to the press of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., for their commendable efforts to furnish the American people with all the British, we might say the European, Literature, immediately on its arrival in this country, and to furnish it at the cheapest possible rate. It is very gratifying, moreover, to find that a reading taste is on the increase in the United States and in the British Provinces. A few years ago and the only possible means of obtaining access to the leading periodicals of Britain, was by importing them directly from the British publishers, and that, too, at nearly three times the price for which they can now be had. The consequence was, that few were tempted to read, and the readers were prevented from reading by the enormous price of the journals. Now, any of the five reprints can be had from the press of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., for $3 per annum; any two for $5; any three for $7; any four for $8; and Blackwood's and the four leading Quarterlies, for $10 per annum. The four Quarterlies are—The Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster, and North British; the Monthly is Blackwood, the most popular Review of Great Britain. Having noticed these periodicals fully on a former occasion, we deem it unnecessary to go into further detail at present.

The two numbers which stand at the head of our present paper are full of interesting matter. The strong intellect and the subjects treated with the characteristic judgment and talent by which these works are sustained. This number of the Edinburgh Review contains ten articles. The leading article is Scientific—the subject being Astronomy. The talented writer gives a full description of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; its history, appointments and work. The article is elaborate, but well digested and replete with information truly valuable to every lover of science. The second article we have read with deep interest, being the Review of a book, the very existence of which is to us unknown or expected, and never intended—the Rev. Sydney Smith's Lectures on Moral Philosophy, being the synopsis of a course of Lectures delivered during the years 1804-5—delivered at the Royal Institution. Only 100 copies are printed for private circulation. Any thing from the pen of the Rev. S. Smith deserves the grateful commendation of the Edinburgh Reviewer. The third article is on the subject of Sanitary measures for Towns and Cities—an article for every man who wishes to preserve his health, and for every body corporate, whether Physicians or Town Councillors, who wish to prevent disease and mortality in the cities. The fourth article is a judicious review of the works of Walter Savage Landor; three including—"Heliodora," "His Collected Works," 2 vols., and his "Poemata et Inscriptiones." The fifth article is an ably written and extensive account of Polynesia and New South Wales. The 6th article—Different Questions on the subject of Taxation—7th, on Commercial Notes, Rumours, &c. The 8th article is philosophic and highly interesting, being the review of an Essay by George Lewis, Esq., London, on the "Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion." The 9th article is on the Vexata Quæstio of British Policy in the matter of Corn Trade. The 10th article is on the "Political Condition of Germany during the year 1849 and the past part of 1850."

The LONDON QUARTERLY for April contains eleven articles.—The first being a review of the Life and Writings of Giacomo Leopardi—the Sir Walter Scott, or Frederick Richter of Italy—embraces a clear and elegant account of the Literature of Italy, once the most enlightened, but for many centuries the least enlightened, of Christian nations.

The second article is a review of Ranke's History of the House of Brandenburg. His history of the Popes of Rome came through the hands of this able Reviewer some time ago.

The third article embraces the question of Female Education, being a history of Queen's College. The article is a review of several Lectures, &c. &c., on the subject of Female Education.

The fourth article is a continued review of Grote's History of Greece.

The fifth article is one of the most amusing and facetious articles we have ever read. It is a review of the "Pillars of Hercules; or a narrative of travels in Spain and Morocco," by David Urquhart, Esq., M. P.

The 6th article is Political, being headed "Facts in Figures." The data on which the article is based are the following:—Free Trade.

Times.—Diary of a Dutiful Son—Review.

Times.—Hand Book of London, &c.—Review.

The 8th article is on the Dolly's Brae Riots. The subjects of Orangeism and Processions have been ably handled by this Journal on former occasions.

The 9th article is on the subject of Southern and Central Europe.

And the 10th article is the review of a great variety of hastily written Pamphlets, Histories, &c., Political and Revolutionary, by M. Guizot, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, &c.—the general state of Europe.

All the subjects are ably wrote in these master journals, and too much praise cannot be given to the enterprising publishers of those old-country periodicals immediately on their arrival in America. We expect daily the forthcoming number of the Westminster Review, having read an account of its valuable contents in a Provincial newspaper we had by the last British Mail. R.

MR. COBDEN ON THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—In the course of a speech, Mr. Cobden, at a meeting in the Borough of Marylebone, on Thursday, in favour of the exhibition, he made some remarks upon the difficulties which the commissioners had to contend with in carrying out this great exhibition, and urged, in forcible terms, the necessity for strenuous co-operation and liberal donations from all parties. He then referred to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, speaking of him, not as a prince, but as a working man. He would not flatter any one, but he hesitated not to say that his royal highness had done three times as much as any other man in the promotion of this object, whilst from the time until next year he would have more mental anxiety, daily labour, and perplexing toil than any working man. He would rather be Prince Albert, associated with this exhibition, than the Prince Eugene or Marlborough of history, associated with the battle fields of victory.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Delegates have been appointed to attend the great exhibition of 1851 from all the great powers of Europe. France, Russia, Austria, Spain, Prussia, Italy, Belgium, &c., are to be represented.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 29, 1850.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA!

One Week Later from Europe.—Important Intelligence.—Recall of the French and Russian Ministers from Great Britain!

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The splendid new steamship *Asia*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in 8¾ days from Liverpool—the shortest trip across the Atlantic on record, bringing Liverpool dates to the 18th instant. The Asia was off Halifax harbour at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, but the weather being foggy she could not run in. The following report of the news was received here yesterday by Telegraph at the News Room.

It will be seen that the French and Russian Ministers have taken umbrage at the manner in which the Greek question has been settled in London, and have been suddenly recalled. The affair looks serious, and has somewhat affected the funds.

The *Cambria* had not arrived home when the Asia sailed. The Atlantic was advertised to sail for New York on the 29th inst, and the Vicatory for Halifax and New York, on the 1st of June.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is stated to be in a satisfactory state—indeed, it is said to be flourishing.

Cotton was firm, and no fair descriptions a further advance of ⅛d. had taken place.

The market for Breadstuffs has improved, and Flour has advanced 6d to 1s per barrel. Corn has also advanced 1s to 1s 6d per quarter, and Wheat 2d to 4d per bushel.

Provisions were firm at previous quotations.—Coffee remained without change. In some descriptions of sugar an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt. had been made.

In Timber there is no change to notice.

Freights were dull, and less demand for vessels; the number of passengers offering was small.

The Money Market had been somewhat excited in consequence of the misunderstanding with France and Russia, occasioned by the settlement of the Greek affair, and Consols closed on Friday at 95 to 95¼ for money, and at 95 to 96⅛ for account.

The only news from Ireland is the favorable state of the weather and the encouraging appearance of the growing crops.

The weather in England was also favorable to the operations of the husbandman, and a bountiful harvest was anticipated.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN MINISTERS!—The details of the settlement of the Greek affair have given offence to the French and Russian governments, and the terms accepted by Greece appear to have been so unsatisfactory, and have so roused the anger of these two powers, that the Ambassadors of both France and Russia have been precipitately recalled from the British Court. In the French Assembly, great indignation is expressed against the British government, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been highly complimented for the promptness and decision with which he acted in recalling their Minister.

It is said that no person in England was aware of this affair until the absence of the two Foreign Ministers from the Grand Plenipotentiary Banquet, usually given upon Her Majesty's birth day, came to be known (which by the way is kept in England on the 15th of May).—The Earl of Lansdowne in the house of Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, have been questioned by several members, but their explanations appear to have been very unsatisfactory, and there is every probability of a *breeze* with France. The Consol market, which is always a test of public opinion on these subjects, fell ¾, but partially rallied again.

FRANCE.—The quiet of Paris is only maintained by the presence of 150,000 troops in and about the capital, but a serious outbreak is much dreaded. The new Electoral Law appears to meet with great opposition, and petitions from all parts of the Country are pouring in against it. M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, is opposed to its provisions, and has therefore absented himself. This fact is seized upon as a strong point by the people who petition against it.—Several Majors and officers of the National Guards have been punished for signing a petition against the new law; and altogether the appearances are quite alarming. Louis Napoleon has been prevaded upon to retire to Fontainbleau for a short time.

The prospects of the coming crops in France are very discouraging. The farmers have sowed but little, and it is thought the produce of the next harvest will be far short of the requirements of the nation. Added to this, incendiary fires are of frequent occurrence.

GERMANY.—Several petty Princes have seceded their sovereignty, for the purpose of unity and to strengthen the empire.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—In these Countries the Church question has become of much interest, and is now declared to be one of life and death. A strong party is at work, who have openly declared they will not desist till all Churches, of every denomination, shall be entirely free from all Government control.

RUSSIA.—Great preparations are making by order, and under the direction of the Russian Government, to make a prominent figure in the Exhibition of the Industry of all nations next year.

TURKEY.—The Porte has declared the Hungarian Refugees *free*, and intimated the intention of the Turkish Government to give military employment to such of them as have embraced the Mahometan faith.

The island of Samos has revolted, caused by Greek intrigue. Serious disturbances have occurred in Bagdad, and throughout Syria.

An event has just occurred at Constantinople which is said to be unprecedented in the Annals of the country—the Sultan has decorated eight *Greek Archbishops*.

A violent Earthquake had occurred at Smyrna.—*New-Brunswicker of this morning.*

PROTECTION.—*Dissolution of Parliament.*—On Thursday an almost unprecedented application was made to her Majesty's Government. A nobleman of the highest rank (the Duke of Richmond), attended by several other peers, eight county members, and a large body of gentlemen, waited upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the purpose of placing in his hands no fewer than *ten thousand and sixty-seven* addresses to the Throne, expressive of the distrust felt by hundreds of thousands of her Majesty's subjects with reference to the present House of Commons, and their earnest prayer that her Majesty would be pleased to dissolve that assembly, and so afford to her subjects the opportunity of manifesting their real feelings on the controverted points of free trade and protection. These addresses will, no doubt, be rejected by the Ministers.

Amongst the "rocks ahead," which the ministry have to encounter, is a motion for a *differential duty on sugar*, which is to be brought forward by Sir E. Buxton on the 8th of May; and which is certain to lead to one of the most important debates of the session. The Protectionist that absents himself ought to be called upon to resign.

The Rev. R. H. Herschell, of London, has proposed that a conference of Christians of all nations should be held in connection with the exhibition in 1851. The subject has been warmly taken up by Sir Culling Eardley.

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society has awarded a silver medal, of the first class, and £30 in money, to Canton Purdy, of the Infanta, who so nobly rescued 162 persons from the Cushla Macree. They also awarded £5 to the mate and £3 to the boatswain, the officers in command of the Infanta's boats, and £12 for distributing among the rest of the crew.

Captain Austin's expedition, consisting of the Pioneer, the Resolute, the Assistance, and the Intrepid, which have been fully equipped and provisioned for three years, at an expense of £20000, sailed on Saturday morning from Greenhithe to prosecute a vigorous search for the missing ships of Sir John Franklin.

Lady Franklin's Northern expedition, under the direction of Commander Codrington Forsyth, is being put on foot with all dispatch, and contributions are being raised to secure the necessary funds. It is estimated that £1,000 will be required, and towards this Lady Franklin has given £1,000; Messrs. [illegible] Rolland, and W. Franklin, £100 each; Mr. Green, the eminent shipowner, £50.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., a schooner of 140 tons burthen cleared out from the Liverpool docks for Davis's Straits. It is stated that she is destined to share in the exploration of the Arctic seas.

One of the wealthiest Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers—Mr. Turchill—had been arrested on a charge of forging bills to the extent of £40,000. £22,000 had been discounted when he was taken but the money was recovered.

According to current report the poet Tennyson will be raised to the laureateship. The *Athenæum* objects that the emoluments of the post should be bestowed upon a writer already receiving a pension of £300 per annum, and possessed of no unequalled genius.

The town of Belfast, Ireland, seems to be growing very fast indeed, for its population has increased from 18,000 to something over 50,000, to above [illegible].

An ingot of gold weighing 350lb. is said to have been sent to the Pope as a present from Chili.

Many hundreds of agricultural emigrants are leaving Scotland via the Clyde, for New York.

The Duke of Devonshire gave a grand ball at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, on 24th ult., which was attended by all the leading members of the aristocracy. The venerable Duke of Wellington was present, attired in his full uniform as a field marshal of the British army, and appeared in fine health and spirits. The American Minister, and Mrs. and Miss Lawrence were also present.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans, with the Comte de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, and attended by a numerous suite arrived at Dover by her Majesty's steam packet the Vivid, from Ostend and proceeded to London.

DEATH OF REV. RICHARD REECE.—The English papers announce the death of the venerable Rev. Richard Reece, Wesleyan minister, in the 85th year of his age. He died on the 27th of April. He was the oldest preacher in the Wesleyan Church, and was the first representative from that body to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

A FORTUNE.—An old woman, residing at Church hill, Brought-on, and who lies for many years travelled the country, and was known by the name of "Mustard Moll," (Mary Boyes,) has recently been acknowledged the heir to a fortune of from ten to fifteen thousand pounds.

CANADA.—An amount of £450,000 is now being raised in the London Money Market on behalf of the local Government of Canada. The security consists of debentures, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and redeemable in 25 years. They are issued at par, and a considerable portion of them have already been taken.—*Times.*

Cholera and small pox are ravaging in Calcutta. The deaths from the former are said to exceed considerably 400 a week.

The great brass gun at Bejapore, in India, which, it is probable, will be removed to this country, is the largest piece of ordnance in the world for its calibre. Its length is 14 feet 1 inch, and its diameter, at the muzzle, 5 feet 2 inches.

FRANCE.—The anniversary of the Republic was celebrated with great pomp. All was quiet. Not a single arrest occurred. On Saturday, Napoleon's death was celebrated. On Monday, the Napoleon and the Voix du Peuple journals ceased to exist. This will promote much good. The Council of Commerce and Agriculture passed, on Monday, after a very animated debate, a resolution which recommends that political economy should be taught in the French schools, but not from a free trade point of view, but with a view to the legislation which protects French industry. The new election law passed by a large majority, although the Mountain, General Lamoricière and Cavaignac voted against the government.

Pavements of broken asphalite rock, dipped in mineral tar oil, have been adopted in Paris. The new material gives great facility of traction, absence of noise, economy, and salubrity.

A RUSSIAN LADY-DIPLOMATIST IN PARIS.—The arrival of the Great Polar Star, the Princess S——, from St. Petersburgh, has given a singular impetus to the world of fashion. The fair stranger is noted for her courtesy to each and all about the Elysee; her habits are singular, and she interests by her very eccentricity. She receives, during the day, *en grande toilette*, with lighted rooms and closed shutters, to exclude the day. At ten o'clock at night her horse is ordered, and she gallops to the Bois de Boulongne, attended by a bevy of fashionable cavaliers, charmed at this novel promenade by moonlight. Sometimes the President and Lord Normanby both accompany the fair equestrian, and the party remains lingering in the green alleys of the wood until the dawn. The Princess is of most remarkable beauty—a Pole by birth, and married to one of the highest officers about the person of the Czar. She is said to be highly accomplished and greatly skilled in diplomacy. The Emperor places the highest confidence in her talents and fidelity to his cause.

ITALY.—His Holiness has determined to confiscate the property of the deputies of the Roman constituent assembly, to the amount of 11,000,000 francs.

TURKEY.—We have news by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer from Constantinople to the 29th ult, and from Malta to the 26th. Among the passengers by the Euxine are three Hungarian refugees from Pallas. Soon as they landed they received assistance to proceed to London, from the Mayor of Southampton, and Mr. Noel, a relative of Lady Noel Byron, the widow of the great poet, who resides in Southampton.

The *Wanderer* of Vienna says, that the Porte has communicated to the Austrian Internuncio that it has definitely fixed the term for the confinement of the Hungarian exiles at nine months from the first of July last, and that at the expiration of that period they will be at full liberty to go wherever they choose.

The Ottoman government have despatched an admiral and about forty engineers, officers, and shipbuilders to Bussorah, to make a dock, build ships, and launch a fleet in the Gulf of Persia.

Friday last being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth day,—on which Her Majesty completed her 31st year,—the same was observed by firing the usual salutes by the Military; the public offices were closed, and flags displayed from the shipping, &c. In the evening, fire-works were discharged from Block-house hill.

The Brigantine Fashion, 81 tons, Capt Bingay, cleared at this port on the 22d instant, for a deep-sea fishing voyage in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. She takes a large supply of salt and empty barrels, flour, pork, beef, fishing gear, and other useful articles for a fishing voyage; and is fitted out by Messrs. R. Rankin & Co of this City. We wish the Fashion, and the vessels who have preceded her in the same business, full fares and every success.

FIRE.—This forenoon, a fire broke out in the steam Saw Mill at the Straight Shore, owned by Capt. Alex. Leslie, of Liverpool. One side of the main building and the roof are burnt, as is also the shed at the end of the Mill; but the machinery, in consequence of the timely assistance of the engines and people from the City and Portland, sustained little or no injury. A high northerly wind was prevailing at the time. The Mill is insured.

While the above fire was progressing, an alarm took place in the City, caused by a chimney in a house owned by Mr. Christy, in Pitt street, taking fire. We believe the roof was somewhat injured by sparks igniting on it.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.—At a Meeting of this Association on Monday evening, 20th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

Dr. Botsford, *President*.—E. A. Wiggins, John Owens, and Edward Allison, Esquires, *Vice Presidents*.

Mr. John W. Cudlip, and Mr. Joel Reading, *Secretaries*.

Mr. H. L. Tilley, *Treasurer*.

Messrs. W. A. Robertson, John H. Gray, W. R. M. Parks, William Leavitt, William Thomson, Edward Kaye, Charles M. Gove, George Morrisey, and James A. Harding, *Committee*.

Dr. Botsford has (we observe by a letter published in yesterday's *Morning News*) declined the office of President of the Colonial Association. The Dr. says, however, that "As a member of the Association I shall ever be ready to assist in its deliberations, and trust that it will now enter upon a decided and energetic course. Had it done so when first organized, it is evident the interests of our Province would not now so readily have been trifled with or overlooked."

MILITARY.—The Transport Ship *Rosslyn*, with the 82d Regt. (Cameronians) arrived at Halifax on the 19th current, in 14 days from Barbadoes.—The 7th Regt. (Royal Fusiliers,) will embark in the Bombay for England.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Merlin*, Capt. Coubin, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, from Greenock, via Newfoundland. The Merlin, it is stated, is to proceed to Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, for the detachments of the 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment, stationed at those places, whence she will return to Halifax and receive on board the remainder of the 97th, and bring them to this City.—The 1st Royals will then embark on board the Merlin for England.

NEW VESSELS.—A very fine looking Ship, of about 900 tons, called the *Ottima*, was launched from the building yard of Mr. Hugh Irvine, of this City.

A beautiful first class new Ship, of 755 tons, called the *Amazon*, left Kingston, by Mr. W. P. Flewwelling, on moved through the Falls yesterday. She is said to be in every respect a very superior vessel.

The *Lois*, a new copper fastened vessel of 148 tons, built at Alma's Bay for Mr. C. E. Cross and Messrs. J. & B. Lugrin, was towed into the harbour a few days ago.

THE AMERICAN OCEAN STEAM SHIPS.—*Collins' Line.*—The New York Herald, in noticing the accident to the Atlantic's machinery, has the following remarks:—

"What is the matter with our American engine manufacturers? Why is it that every New York ocean steamer cannot, in her first year, cross the Atlantic without some dirty accident? The fault is not in the proprietors—nor in the shipbuilder—nor in the rigger—nor the carpenter—nor the captain—nor the engineers. The sin lies at the door of the engine manufacturer alone. Some rod, or pump, or valve, or piece of machinery, is the thing that gives way. Why is it so? No such accidents happen to the machinery of the Cunard steamers. These boats are never allowed to start until they have been tested for a week or ten days, night and day. If there is a flaw in the machinery, it is discovered before they start, and repaired. Our people are in too great a hurry—positively too great a hurry. Let us take time, and do things calmly and completely. We can do as well as Sawny, of Greenock, or John Bull, of Liverpool."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Sweeney, Constable, of the City, was unfortunately drowned yesterday at the Straight Shore, from a small boat, while proceeding on board a woodboat lying there. His body was recovered soon after, but every means employed to resuscitate him proved unavailing. He has left a wife and family to deplore their sudden bereavement.—*New Brunswicker.*

The Hon. Mr. Chandler left here on Tuesday last, for Boston; and the Hon. Attorney General departed on Friday for the same place. We believe it is generally understood that these two distinguished members of the Government will proceed to Washington without delay, not officially, but in their private capacity, to learn what is really going on there with reference to reciprocal free trade, with the view of taking such steps as the exigencies of the case may require, for guarding the interests of this Province in any negotiation which may be going on. It is quite likely that they may visit Toronto before their return, to ascertain the state of feeling there, especially with reference to a federal union of these Colonies, a question which is engaging the grave consideration of many thinking men.—*Cour.*

CANADIAN ASSEMBLY.—*Toronto, May* 23.—In the House of Assembly, last night, Col. Prince's amendment to address in answer to the speech from the throne, that the Court of Chancery ought to be abolished, and equitable jurisdiction extended to Common Law, was rejected.—Hon. H. J. Boulton's amendment, that Parliamentary representation should be house hold suffrage as adopted, was also rejected—37 to 13. The annexation question will be fully discussed. The Ministry have a very strong majority, and carry everything with a strong hand.

TORONTO, May 15.—Last night, a fire broke out in a back building adjoining the Odd Fellows' Inn, lately kept by Mr. Rennick, corner of Adelaide and Yonge-streets. It swept all the buildings on Yonge-street northward, as far as the Bay Horse, and four houses on Adelaide street east of Yonge street. They were all wooden buildings. The flames then crossed Yonge-street, and consumed six or seven valuable buildings belonging to Messrs Ketchum, Tyner, and Hamilton. There are about twenty houses burnt, and from twenty-five to thirty families rendered homeless.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—Friday next, 24th of May, is the Birth-day of our Most Gracious Sovereign; and with four splendid Regiments, and Artillery and Sappers in proportion, a Review will take place on our Common that would, in a country with railroads and cheap travelling, bring thousands into the city to witness the display.—*Halifax Novascotian.*

The barque *Adelaide*, Capt. Doane, is to sail from Halifax for California, on or about the 10th of June.—The barque *Corsair*, Allen, left Halifax for San Francisco, on the 30th ult.

Two schooners from Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, bound to Halifax, with 4,700 barrels flour and some wheat, arrived at Quebec on the 19th inst. in tow of a steamer.

Price of Flour at Montreal, 18th instant, 23s to 23s 9d.—Lower Canada red wheat, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel.

Flour at New York, 24th, £5 50 to $5 75, according to quality; Rye Flour, $2 87; Corn, Western yellow, 65c per bushel.

RIO JANEIRO.—An arrival at New York on Thursday last, from Rio Janeiro, brings intelligence from that City to the 30th March. The yellow fever continued to rage at Rio without any abatement, but had rather increased in violence.—The average deaths were about 250 daily. At the neighboring towns were affected with the epidemic, even to a lesser extent parts of the country.

The yellow fever and also broke out at Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande, St. Catherine, Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video.

A RELIC OF THE CABIN TIME.—A watch was shown to us this morning which was carried by Lord Cornwallis at the time of the battle of Yorktown. It is made of silver, is of an oval shape, and is enclosed in a wooden case. It has a very antique appearance, as may be supposed, and though in his day was no doubt a "beauty," would hardly pass for one now. It is what is called a military watch, and has inscribed on the inside, "John Mellall, Fleet-street, Fecit." It is now in the possession of a gentleman in this City, who is about to transmit it, through the British Consul, to the family of Lord Cornwallis, in England.—*Bell. American.*

THE CUBA MOVEMENT.—The announcement, made a few days ago, that the Cuba adventurers, organized within our borders, and armed for the purpose of revolutionizing the Cuban government, had actually sailed on their piratical mission, has at length reached Washington in an official form, through the Spanish Minister—Don Calderon de la Barca—who demanded the interposition of our Executive. We learn from our telegraph despatches that the President, with characteristic promptitude, responded to the call by giving orders that a portion of the Home Squadron, including the steamer Saranac, and several other vessels, should proceed immediately to the scene of action, to prevent any violation of our amicable relations with the government of Spain. The Saranac is reported to have sailed on Saturday, and the whole fleet, it is to be hoped, will reach the island in ample time to effect its object.

From all the accounts as yet received, the persons composing the expedition can only be regarded as desperate adventurers, whose chief object is piracy, and the title of "Cuban Patriots," with which we are sorry to find that they have been distinguished in one quarter at least, is an unwarrantable misapplication of the term.

Whatever might be our sympathy with any people in their honorable effort to throw off the yoke with which they are oppressed, we have no authority for extending it to this case.

There is no evidence of a rising on the part of the people themselves, but rather the contrary, and the rumors with regard to the expedition show that those engaged in it are to reap personal rewards, the lowest sum mentioned being $1,000 to the smallest participant in the movement.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

THE EXPEDITION TO CUBA.—We give our readers every day, all the intelligence which can be collected from every quarter, touching the recent mysterious and very quiet-mobile expedition which started from New Orleans for Cuba, for the purpose of revolutionizing that beautiful, but unhappy island.

Some of our contemporaries pretend to the possession of all the secrets of the leaders, and predict, with an apparent show of confidence, the perfect success of the scheme. We have had some opportunity, during the last year or two, to collect information relative to the leaders and organizers of these schemes; and we have received information from various quarters concerning this recent one which has started from New Orleans. But, from all these facts, and judging with the greatest calmness and deliberation, we have come to the conclusion that a more wild and reckless attempt, with more inadequate means, never was before made, than this, which, within these few days, has made so much noise in the newspaper world. We verily believe that not over 2,000 men—if, indeed, so many—have been mustered for this expedition; and that, should they land in any part of Cuba,—they have not the least chance of creating even a ruffle upon the surface of society in that quarter. Their fate, if caught, (and caught they must be) is certain. The Spanish government, in addition to a large land force, has a considerable naval force in Cuba; the British fleet stationed at Jamaica, will join and them; and we have no doubt that the American government has already given orders to their West India squadron, as we have before intimated, to unite in the same purpose at the earliest opportunity.

A successful revolution of the people of Cuba, on their own account, and by their own nation, would be hailed by the American people with gratification, sympathy and applause; but this expedition against Cuba does not present one single feature calculated to excite the sympathy of the public, and accordingly we perceive, with very few exceptions, a uniform tone of condemnation adopted by the American press, regarding it as organized on wrong principles, and with bad materials. The only end of it will be disaster and death of most, if not all, of those engaged in it. It will end in a bloody hoax.—*New York Herald, May* 21.

Of General Lopez, who commands the expedition against Cuba, the Washington Globe says:—

"The idea of Lopez commanding an army of Yankees is of the ludicrous enough. He does not speak English we believe, and is, it seems to us, rather a queer sort of a general to have the command of a liberating army, and that army composed of North Americans. He who fought ten years against liberty and independence in his own country—Venezuela—and who served many years the most despicable of tyrants, Ferdinand VII., is not over the kind of a man suited, we think, either to the taste or the principles or the temperament of such men as have joined him in this quixotic demonstration against Cuba."

[FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.]

IMMIGRANTS.—Within the last ten days, twenty thousand immigrants have arrived in this city. They are to be seen in every street, and take up their temporary quarters in the warehouses about the piers, and in the small boarding houses, in the lower part of the city. Generally, they are of a thrifty character, and the wisest take their departure for the South and West. Some of them bring money, with which they can purchase land, and settle down quietly, in peace and contentment, in the beautiful regions of the interior. The idle and thoughtless remain in the city, to share in its poverty, misfortune, disappointment, and crime. The probability is, that for the next two months, there will be an average of not less than twenty-five hundred persons each day, thus arriving from foreign shores. Such an influx to our population seems to demand the greatest attention of the city authorities, and of our philanthropists, to give the immigrants proper hints for their future happiness.—*N. York Herald, May* 21.

SUMMER TRAVELS.—The hotels at the North are gradually filling up with distinguished Southern families, on their annual tour. In every city and district, we have noticed an unusual number of arrivals, and already, in this city, preparations are in progress for home and foreign tours among our fashionable people. Among those who are travelling in this country, there are many distinguished Europeans, and several fashionable families from the West India islands. The facilities for travelling have been so much improved and extended, within a few years, that we are now beginning to witness a very general taste for these agreeable summer excursions.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In the House of Representatives, a message from the President of the United States was read, accompanied by the correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the British Minister, by which it appears that the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canada Canals will be opened to citizens of the United States, in the event that the bill for the reciprocity of natural products shall become a law.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Cloth Factory Stopped Operation.—Cloth Factory on F street has stopped making large claims, for the present, and by the stoppage, thirty or forty men have been thrown out of employ. The proprietors, Cotton Hill & Co., have been obliged to adopt this course on account of the low tariff now in operation. The English manufacture heavy cloths and send them here for sale at a lower price than American workmen can afford to make them.—[South Boston Gazette.

Nearly half of the six hundred Iron Furnaces in Pennsylvania are said to have been stopped, together with 109 forges.

POWER OF PARDONING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The publication paper, says the Portland Advertiser, does not, as many suppose, lie in the Governor alone. It all executive acts, the Governor of Massachusetts is assisted by nine constitutional advisers, called a Council.—Among other Committees, one on pardons is appointed. Before this Committee the applicants for pardon or commutation of punishments are allowed to appear by their counsel, and arguments are heard. This Committee report their decisions to the Governor in Council, and they are almost always accepted, or, at least, form the basis of their subsequent action.

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.—There are at this time no less than eight ocean steam ships—contracted for and on the ways, or receiving their machinery—at this port. Setting down their average value at $275,000, we find that there is here invested, or in process of investment, an aggregate capital of $1,950,000, equal to nearly *five million of dollars.*—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

The British ship Timoun, Batts, from Liverpool, April 23d, came up from quarantine yesterday, with 230 passengers—mostly Irish. She left at quarantine the brig Cordelia, with 112, and the schooner David, with 100 passengers. The David sailed in company with the ship Fowler, from Donegal, Ireland, for Boston, with 300 passengers.—*Boston Times. May* 23.

MINNESOTA.—This territory, the latest of the territorial pupils of Uncle Sam, is rapidly increasing in population, wealth and general prosperity. We see it stated that the town of St Paul, the temporary seat of government of the territory, is crowded with newly arrived emigrants, and at St. Anthony's Falls the same activity prevails.

A large fire occurred in Charleston, S. C., on the 16th instant, commencing on Argyle's Wharf, and consuming three large cotton stores and a number of counting houses,—loss $350,000.

The steamer Constitution, from St. Louis for New Orleans, took fire at the wharf at Memphis, Tenn., on the 20th inst., and, with a valuable cargo of grain and tobacco, was totally consumed.

Mrs. Osgood, one of the sweetest poets of the day, died in New York last week; her husband is a Portrait Painter of considerable eminence; he recently returned from California, where he had accumulated a handsome fortune in a few months.

THE TEA CULTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Dr. Junius Smith, of Greenville, South Carolina, in a letter dated May 1st, speaks of his experiments in growing tea in this country as highly successful. The plant maintains its original physiology and follows its Chinese paternity, putting out its foliage at the same period that it does in China. All Dr. Smith's plants have taken root, the buds began to develope leaves about the 20th of April, though the spring has been backward, and he could at this time collect a sufficient quantity of leaves to make first rate tea. He says the leaves are most tender and delicate, and he can now understand why it is that we cannot obtain the first quality tea from China. The first growth of the leaf is so delicate that it is quite impossible to divest it of humidity by firing or roasting to sustain so long a voyage, besides the almost certainty of destroying its rich and precious aroma. When the tea is cultivated here, this process of roasting may be dispensed with. With variety of soil, abundance of cheap land, and facilities of transportation, Dr. S. thinks that if we do not cultivate our own tea, we ought to be tributary to those who call us barbarians.—Every farmer, certainly in the Middle and Southern States, may grow his own tea in his own garden, without the slightest interference with his ordinary agricultural pursuits. We think, now that it is demonstrated that tea will grow here, some of our agricultural societies should offer premiums for the first and best supply of tea grown upon American soil.—*Newark Adv.*

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—Fifty-six vessels have sailed for California since the fifth of April, six of which were steamers. The steamers now take the principal part of the passengers. The number of vessels which have sailed for California from the Atlantic coast since the excitement first began has been about 1120.

Jesse Hayrick, a California adventurer, who has recently returned home to Boston, announces in the papers there, that he is prepared to pay in full, with interest, all outstanding demands against him, and requests persons to present their claims.

NO MORE CHINESE IN CALIF

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NOTICE.
...ninety-three special grants
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J. R. PARTELOW.
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...ED.
...the Rev. R. Knight, Mr.
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...instant, by the Rev. Dr.
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...pool; brig John Wishart,
...dence, 15th, schr. Hero,
...21st, schr. Mountaineer,

Fitzgerald, do.—At Quebec, 16th, ship David Cannon, McLay, Mobile; 17th, Lord Wellington, Winsled, Liverpool; 18th, Harmony, Jameson, and David, Frost, Mobile; The Duke, Walsh, Port Glasgow; 19th, India, Wills, New Ross; barque Woodcock, Blair, Liverpool.—At Halifax, 18th, brig Albert, Fitzgerald, Philadelphia; 19th, schr. Eagle, Vennow, St. John, for Richibucto.

Cleared at Mobile, 16th, ship Kitty Cordes, Stanbury, Liverpool.—At Apalachicola, 10th, bark Jane Hammond, Vaughan, do.—At Philadelphia, 16th, brig Minerva, Shank, St. John.—At New York, 17th, brig Matilda, Anthony, do.; 18th, ship Gipsy, Ellis, do.; barque El Dorado, Thomson, Quebec; Atalanta, Murphy, and brig Waterford, Robinson, St. John; 21st, brig Gleaner, Fuller, Halifax.—At Boston, 18th, barque Glasgow, Marshall, and schr. Venture, Whelpley, St. John; 20th, barque Pallas, Young, and brig Moselle, Ritchie, and Garland, Rierdon, St. John.—At Halifax, 15th, brigt. Sophia, Bellord, and schooner Charles, Whipple, St. John; 20th, brig Albion, Leslie, do.; 22d, schr. Goodwill, Dunn, do.

Sailed from Queenstown, May 4th, brigt. Kingston, for St. John.—From Belfast, 4th, ship Caester, Hunter, Quebec.—From Charleston, 11th, barque Idas, Rodney, Antwerp.

Cleared at Boston, May 23d, barque Susan, Owen, St. John; brig Ellen Forrestall, Bunbury, do; 24th, Am. ship Silas Leonard, Thomson, do.; brigs Reliance, Lowe, Sarah, Dixon, and schr. Alabama, Wall, St. John.—At New York, 23d, ship Devon, Murdoch, St. John; bark Kingston, Scott, Quebec.

Spoken, (no date or log given,) barque Peruvian, from New Orleans, for Rotterdam.

The ship The Duke, arrived here on Saturday, has on board the crew of the Ostensible, of Liverpool, lost in the ice, on the 11th inst.—*Quebec Gazette, May* 20.

Arrived from St. John.—May 11th, Albion, at Galway; 12th, Heroine, at Gloucester; Belmont, at Gravesend; 14th, Britannia, at Hull.

Sailed for St. John.—May 3d, Fero, and Nore, from Cadiz.—For Quebec, Ila, New Zealand, from Warren Point; Wm. Carson, from Pill.

FROM ILLINOIS!

THE Subscriber is instructed to obtain particulars of FARM PROPERTIES for Sale, for a Gentleman now moving from the *WESTERN STATES*, to settle in this Province.—Parties desirous of selling, will please communicate with the Subscriber,—if by letter, Post-paid.

CHARLES L. STREET,
House and Estate Agent.
Prince Wm. Street, St. John, May 28, 1850. (Chron. 2 in.)

TENDERS for the erection of a CHURCH in the Lower Cove, will be received at the Office of M. Stead, Cliff street, from Wednesday the 29th instant to MONDAY the 3rd June, at 12 o'clock; when and where plans and specifications may be seen, and every requisite information afforded,

J. M. ROBINSON,
T. WALLACE,
J. W. LAWRENCE, } *Committee.*
St. John, May 28th, 1850.

St. John Hotel Company.

AT a Meeting of Directors held 6th May inst. a Dividend of Three Shillings and Nine Pence per Share was declared, payable to the Stockholders in the above Company, on or after the 6th June next. By Order.

A. ROBERTSON, *Secretary.*
St. John, May 28.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to the public that he has taken one of Mr. Ward's new Stores, adjoining Mr. Burrell, in King-street, where he intends opening a general LITERARY INSTITUTION, to be conducted upon the principle of a Circulating Library. A varied Stock of Books, in every department of Literature, kept for the use of the subscribers, with an addition of all New Works immediately after their publication, such as English, Scotch, Irish and American Reviews, Magazines, Journals, Miscellanies, Literary Newspapers, and various other Periodicals, &c., which will be let out as Books. It is to be presumed that there is literary taste in the community not only to appreciate the design but to furnish a sufficient number of patrons to ensure the carrying out such an undertaking successfully, and he now respectfully calls upon all the Ladies and Gentlemen in the City to come forward and evince a disposition to encourage the project, and pledges himself to do his part fully, and his utmost exertions shall be used to establish an institution both useful and creditable to the public.

Catalogues, containing Rules, &c. may be had on Wednesday Next, the 29th instant, at the counter, gratis. Also will be kept for sale at the above Store, a good assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, HISTORIES and Miscellaneous Works, School Books, Wove and Laid Foolscap, Post and Note Papers; Quills, Steel Pens, red, blue, black and indelible Inks, and a great variety of other articles usually kept in Book Stores.

WM. K. CRAWFORD.
St. John, May 28th, 1850.

Commercial Bank Stock.

FIVE to TWENTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of *The Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick*, for Sale, by early application to
May 25. JOHN V. THURGAR.

OATMEAL.

7 BARRELS fresh ground OATMEAL, ex Schr. *Pearl*, from Sackville, for sale by
May 28. H. G. KINNEAR.

ROBB'S OATMEAL.

JUST received from Dorchester,—a fresh supply of ROBB'S OATMEAL; for sale by
May 28. JARDINE & CO.

GAS FITTINGS &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

HAVE just received per "Harriott," a few plain, bronzed and relieved BRACKETS, and one and two light PENDANTS.

Also: Imperial and Registered Block Tin Dish Covers and Tea Kettles, with plated Taps on Stands.

Also.—Domestic CUT NAILS of every size will be constantly on hand, and sold as low as any others in the market. May 28 1850.

Consigned Files and Steel,

(*Hoole, Staniforth & Co's*)

The subscribers have received on consignment—

74 DOZEN MILL FILES, and 2 cases Shear and Cast STEEL—which will be sold low to close the Consignment, by
C. & W. H. ADAMS,
May 28. No. 2, North Wharf.

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Now landing ex Ship 'Harriott,' from Liverpool—

3 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES, all of very first quality.

—ALSO—

40 dozen 12-thread POLLOCK LINES—For Sale low by
JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, May 28, 1850.

Interesting to Ship-Builders!

FOR Sale, at Grand Manan—which may be delivered in this City or at that Island—TIMBER sufficient to build a Brig of 250 Tons. An early application to the subscriber is desirable.
May 28. H. G. KINNEAR.

BLACKING.

4 BARRELS containing 375 Dozen "Jas. Mason's" celebrated BLACKING, received ex Ship *Ashland*, Harding, master, from Philadelphia—for sale by
May 28. H. G. KINNEAR.

Hoole, Staniforth & Co's SAWS.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per Ship John S. DeWolfe,

GANG SAWS, PIT and CROSS CUT SAWS of the above make—and will be Sold low.
May 25.

SOCKET SHOVELS.

120 DOZEN Steel-point Irish Socket SHOVELS, on hand and for sale by [May 28] C. & W. H. ADAMS.

HATS & CAPS.
Spring Styles for 1850.

C. D. EVERITT & SON,

Have received per "Olive" and "Harriott" from Liverpool, and "Maid of Erin" from Boston, their Spring Supply of—

SATIN and SILK PLUSHES, and HAT and CAP Materials, and are now prepared to furnish the Public with *Fashionable* HATS & CAPS, at prices which defy competition—for *Cash only.*

We have imported a quantity of the *very best* FRENCH PLUSH, from which we are manufacturing SATIN HATS of a quality superior to any imported into this market—Price 20s.

Our present Stock consists of Satin, Moleskin, Silk, Beaver, Angola, Sombrero, California, Kersey, and other HATS; Cloth, Silk Glazed and Cotton Glazed CAPS, in various fashionable styles, manufactured by ourselves, of the very best materials.—Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for Furs.
C. D. EVERITT & SON.
St. John, May 28, 1850.

28th MAY, 1850.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per late arrivals from England and the United States,—

PLAIN GAS FITTINGS; Block Tin DISH COVERS, &c.;

Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Gang, Circular and other SAWS; Rim and Mortice LOCKS, of every size; Butt HINGES, 1½ to 4 inch; KNOBS of all descriptions, viz.: Pearl and Ivory, White Porcelain; Lock Knobs, with Plated and other Furniture,

Mineral, China, Glass, and Rose Wood ditto,
Ditto and White Bell-Pull Knobs,
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Molasses Gates and Buttons, Wood Screws,
Steel and Iron Shovels and Spades,
Wrought Rose and Clasp NAILS,
Hay and Manure Forks, Cut and Wrought Tacks and Brads—which with their Stock on hand, consisting of GLASS, Putty, PAINT, OIL, CHAINS, Sheet Iron, Shot, Hollow Ware, Powder, &c., and Domestic CUT NAILS, will be sold as low as can be procured in the City.

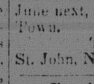
No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex ships *Harriott, Olive,* and *J. S. DeWolfe,*—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2½ to 5 lbs.,
24 tons Patent SHOT, assorted Nos.
2 casks LEAD PIPE, 1 2 to 1 1-2 inch,
8 ingots BLOCK TIN,
111 bundles SHEET IRON,
30 ditto PLOUGH PLATING,
PROVED CHAIN, 3-16 to 5-8 inch,
72 bags SPIKES, assorted, 3 1-2 to 9 inch,
30 bags Wrought NAILS; 3 casks Ox Shoe Nails,
12 casks (8 and 9 lb.) HORSE NAILS,
2 tons IRON WIRE, all sizes,
100 lbs. BRASS WIRE; 200 lbs. COPPER WIRE,
1 cask CURLED HAIR, HAIR SEATING, and CHAIR WEB,
1 cask Scythes, Sickles, and Reaping Hooks,
1 case "Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS,
1 case Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS,
2 cases containing Table, Dessert, and full sets common and Ivory haft KNIVES and FORKS; Pocket, Shoe, Butcher and other KNIVES; Scissors and Tailors' SHEARS; CHISSELS, GOUGES, PLANE IRONS, RAZORS, and other CUTLERY; Mill, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Smiths, and other FILES and RASPS; 3 casks, containing Locks, Hinges, Latches, Steelyards, Scales, Weights, Sad Irons, Traces, &c.—All of which are offered at low rates for Cash. St. John, 28th May, 1850.

For Charter.



The Ship GIPSEY, 700 Tons, now on her passage from New York. Apply to GEORGE THOMAS.
May 25.

South Bay Boom Company.

A DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS on or after the 18th day of June next, at the Office of the Company, at Indian Town. By order of the Board.

THOMAS McMACKIN, *Treasurer.*
St. John, N. B., 18th May, 1850.

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY is required to be paid in at the Office of the Company, at Indian Town, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

THOMAS McMACKIN, *Treasurer.*
St. John, N. B., 18th May, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the *South Bay Boom Company*, held on the 13th instant, Resolved, that the following be an additional Bye Law of this Company:—

"That no Timber, Logs, or other Lumber that may hereafter be deposited within the Booms of the Company, shall be allowed or permitted to be taken from within the same unless the Initials or other private mark of the purchaser is distinctly inscribed upon it, besides the Surveyor's private mark; and such purchaser or purchasers shall furnish the Superintendent with his or their marks for that purpose." Extract from the Minutes.

THOMAS McMACKIN,
21st May, 1850.—2m. *Superintendent.*

Notice of Removal.

D. PATERSON

HAS Removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment into the premises lately occupied by Fellows & Co., Druggists, South side of King Street, one door below "Foster's Corner," where he will be happy to receive orders from all who are in want of a "*good understanding.*"

On hand—an assortment of Gent's BOOTS, BOOTEES, and SHOES, made in his best style.

Just received per the *Lisbon* from London, and *Olive* from Liverpool, a supply of Ladies', Misses', and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at low rates.

☞ SIX Journeymen Wanted.
21st May.—3m.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

Manufactured in England for the Brunswick Shoe Store, Germain-Street.

WE have received by *Harriott*, a part of our Stock of *Ladies' Fashionable Prunella Boots, &c.,* manufactured expressly for Ladies and Misses of New Brunswick, and are of the same workmanship as those of last year, which gave such substantial evidence, that Boots and Shoes can be made, *which will not Rip*.—Only try one pair and the fact will be demonstrated.

Country Ladies will please give a call at Hennigar's corner, nearly opposite old Trinity Church.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
May 21, 1850.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Notice to the Public.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St John, 18th May, 1850.

THE subject of the Post Office CONTRACTS having been under the consideration of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, I have been instructed to continue the present Contracts until October next, or until such time as the new Post Office Act shall come into operation.

The Public will please take notice, therefore, that the advertisements issued from this Office on the 23d and 25th ultimo, are cancelled.

[2i] J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
St. John, N. B.

MAY, 1850.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,
British and French Importers,

Have received per ships "Lisbon," "Faside," "Ant," "Olive," and "Harriet," a very Extensive and Elegant assortment of SUMMER GOODS, carefully selected by one of the Firm in the first houses in PARIS, LONDON, and the Manufacturing Districts in England and Scotland, on the most advantageous terms, and which will be found on inspection to be the most superb and varied Stock hitherto imported here; Purchasers therefore will find it their interest to call at the VICTORIA HOUSE, as the Stock can now be sold at unprecedentedly low prices, every article in the Establishment being sold exclusively for CASH, and One Price only. The Stock comprises:—

RICHEST French and British SATINS and SILKS, in Brocade Figures, Stripes, Glacie, Shaded Shot and Plain, in newest and most beautiful colourings and patterns;
Paramattas, and PATENT CRAPES;
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in all the newest and most elegant designs in Poplins, Chamelions, Madonnas, Brilliants, Cashmeres, French Delaines, Bareges, Balzarines, Llamas, Alpacas, Lustres, Coburgs, and ORLEANS CLOTHS;
French BARAGES, in black and every new color;
Paris and London PALETOTS, VISITES, MANTILLAS, CAPES, &c. &c.
An immense variety of the newest and most elegant designs in LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
French and British Garment Cambric PRINTS, 7-8, 9-8 and 5-4;
FURNITURE PRINTS;
French and British Plain and Fancy Linen and other GINGHAMS and LAWNS;
Newest work and patterns in Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, and Cuffs;
Infants' WORKED ROBES and CAPS;
Ladies' and Children's BONNETS, in all the newest and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Neapolitan BONNETS, plain and trimmed;
Youth's and Children's Plain and Fancy Tuscan and Straw HATS;
Newest and Richest styles in French and British BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
NECK TIES; PARASOLS, newest styles;
Limerick White Lace VEILS and CAPES;
Black Chantilla Lace FALLS and VEILS;
Fancy Colored LACE VEILS;
Thread Laces, Half Laces, Edgings & Footings, Machinery Laces, Edgings and Footings;
Black Thread and Silk LACES, Sewing Silk, Fringes and Gimps;
Illusion, Brussels and Paris white and colored Plain and Fancy NETS;
BLONDES and BLONDE QUILLINGS;
Drawing Room Window Nets and Muslins;
Ladies' plain and fancy French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Gent's French Cambric and India Silk ditto do.
Gent's Satin and Silk Neckerchiefs, STOCKS, Opera TIES, and Braces;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Silk, Lisle, Vigonia, and Lambs' Wool HOSIERY;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid, Silk and Lisle GLOVES;
French and British STAYS;
West and North of England Extra Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, and Medley colours;
SUMMER CLOTHS, in Cashmeretts, Zephyrs and Tweeds, in black and all fashionable medley colours;
PANTALOON CLOTHS, in Single and Double Milled Cassimeres and Doeskins, in all the most fashionable and fancy colorings and patterns;
Russel Cords, Lastings, Gambroons, Cantoons, Nankeenets, and Moleskins;
VESTINGS, newest and prettiest styles, in plain and fancy Marseilles, Cashmeres, plain and fancy French Satin, Silk and Genoa Velvets;
Colored and Black GERMAN VELVETS;
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconets, Cambrics, Checks, Plaids, Cords, Stripes, Nainsooks, Mulls, Books, Tarlatins, Lappets, and coloured and white Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Towelling, Brown Holland, Brown Undressed Linen, Plaid Linen, Drills and Duck, Osnaburg, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Toilet Covers, Sheetings, Grey Cottons, Cotton Warps, White Shirtings, Power Loom Twilled Striped Shirtings, Power Loom Ginghams;
WHITE FLANNELS, in Saxonies, Welsh, Lancashire, and Swanskins;
Red Blue and Yellow FLANNELS;
BLANKETS and Green BAIZES;
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ CASH Only—No Second Price. ☜
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

JAMES BURRELL

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received per *Catharine* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, at the Store recently fitted up at the corner of King and Germain Streets, a portion of his SPRING SUPPLY of *New and Fashionable GOODS*, suitable for the coming Season, consisting of—

DRESS GOODS,

In Madonnas, Camelions, Striped Orleans, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Barege, Printed Cashmeres, Roslyn Lustres,
COBURGS and PARAMATTA CLOTHS,
Black and Colored GRO DE NAPS,
MUSLIN DRESSES,
Earlston and Linen Ginghams,
SHAWLS,
In Printed and Filled Cashmere, Black & Colored SATIN, Black Indiana, Barege, White and Colored Crape.
Linens, Lawns, Lawn Hdkfs.
HOLLANDS,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN.
Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilette Covers, Towellings,
Jaconet, Mull, Book, and Fancy Check
MUSLINS,
Figured BORDER BOOK, for Long Curtains
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, Moleskins, TWEEDS,
Brown and White DRILLS,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Sewed Muslin COLLARS and Habit SHIRTS,
Infant's Caps, Frock Bodies and Robes,
Infant's Hoods,
Jacconet and Book Muslin Insertions, Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertions, Imitation and Weave Thread Edgings and Lace,
Dutch and Nun's Laces, Black Silk Lace,
Black and Colored Silk Fringes,
Gimps, Algerine Trimming, Worsted Braids,
French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
STRAW BONNETS,
Ladies' Neck Ties; Artificial Flowers; Demi VEILS; Gent's Silk Pocket Hdkfs, Gingham Cravats, Fancy Silk NECK TIES,
Gent's Linen Collars and Shirt Fronts,
Braces, Combs, Brushes, Thread,
Reels, Smallwares, &c. &c.

☞ An assortment of MILLINERY constantly on hand—Mourning made to order at the shortest notice. Country orders punctually attended to.

☞ Remainder of Manchester Goods daily expected per *Harriott*.

JAMES BURRELL,
May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, under the Firm of

Smellie & Abercromby,

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have received per the *Harriott*, from Liverpool, part of their SPRING SUPPLY, comprising a great variety of

DRESS MATERIALS,

in Muslin, Barege, De Laines, Orleans, Cashmere, SILK, SATIN and LINEN,—
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, PARASOLS,
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Cloths and Napkins,
Grey, white, and Printed COTTONS,
CARPETS, Druggets, Moreens, and Damasks,
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Handkfs.; Ariel, Nautical, and Albert TIES.

☞ Remainder of Stock expected per Steamer, and *Alice Bentley.*

JAMES SMELLIE,
ROBERT W. ABERCROMBY.
St. John, 21st May, 1850.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENED,
Per Ant, Catharine, Lisbon, Olive, &c. &c.

MORRISON & CO.

Respectfully solicit an inspection of their

NEW STOCK,

Which will be found replete with every *Novelty*, the whole having been Personally selected,

Previous to the late Great Advances.

They feel confident they can offer undeniable advantages to Purchasers,

Wholesale and Retail.

The DRESS Department

Embraces every Novelty in WOOL and SILK Fabrics; IRISH TABINETTES, POPLINS, POMELLAS, CHAMELIONS,
SOIE LUSTRES, MADONNAS, ALPACAS, LUCRETIAS, BALZARINES,
DELAINES, COVENANTERS, COBURGS, ORLEANS, &c.

Linen & Cotton GINGHAMS, Printed MUSLINS, &c.

Rich Brocade SATINS for Sacks, Visettes, &c.
TURC SATINS, GRO NE NAPS, &c.

Fine PAISLEY SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.
Norwich, Filled, Cashmere, Barege, Gerardine, Gala, Maude, Canton Crape, Satin and Silk
SHAWLS.
Fancy Silk and Satin Neck Ties.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
RIBBONS,
in Satin, Lutestring, and Gauzes.
A Splendid Assortment of NECK and SASH RIBBONS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Black and White Silk, Thread and Cotton
LACES,
Illusions, and Mecklin and Fancy NETTS,
Elegantly Wrought Lace VEILS and DEMIS,
Habit Shirts, Collars and Chemizettes.

Fancy Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Braids, Tassels, &c. &c.

PARASOLS,
In Mourning, Black, Fancy Silk, Glacies, Plain and Damask Satin.
Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS, &c.

Damasks, Moreens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Linen, Sheetings, Towelling, &c.

Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS,
Red and White FLANNELS, Plaiding, &c.
Printed CALICOES, Heavy GINGHAMS, &c.
FANCY JEANS.

Black, Blue, Brown, and Invisible
BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c.
Cashmeretts, Cassinetts, Russel Cord, Merino, and other *FANCY SUMMER COATINGS.*

A Beautiful Lot of Gent's SILK and SATIN NECK HDKFS. AND SCARFS,
OPERAS, DEMI and ÆRIEL TIES,
FRENCH GINGHAM HDKF
French and Irish Cambric Pocket Hkfs.
Shirt Fronts, Collars, Braces.

With an endless variety of other GOODS, unenumerated.

May 18, 1850. MORRISON & CO.

April 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per "Catharine," and "Ant," from Glasgow, an assortment of—

FANCY MUSLIN DRESSES,
Plain and Fancy GINGHAMS,
Superfine and three-ply CARPETINGS,
SHAWLS and HANDKFS—*all kinds,*
Swiss, Book, and Mull *MUSLINS,*
Damask and Diaper TABLE LINENS,
TOWELLINGS and *SHEETINGS,*
Brown, Grey, Sate and Fancy *HOLLANDS,*
LINENS, LAWNS, DOWLAS,
Osnaburghs, Canvas, and GLASS CLOTH,
Linen Cambric Pocket Handk'fs.,
White and Colored *DAMASK CLOTHS,*
Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, and Chimizetts,
Muslin Scallop and Insertions,
Black and Colored DEMI VEILS,
Patent Linen Threads, Cotton Reels, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per Lisbon, and Faside, from London—and per Olive, from Liverpool:

DRESS GOODS, in great variety;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Laces, Netts, Blondes, and Fancy Trimmings;
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS;
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS;
Fancy Bandannas and TIES;
Broad CLOTHS, DOESKINS, KERSEYS;
Fancy VESTINGS, Braces, Russell Cords;
Lasting, Dolls, Grey, White, & Striped Shirtings;
CARPETS, RUGS, and DRUGGETS;
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton FRINGES;
OIL CLOTHS and SQUARES;
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS;
Fancy Muslin DRESSES;
Linen and Muslin Ginghams, Cotton Warps, &c.

May 21. W. G. LAWTON.

Draining Tiles.

Landing ex *Magog*, from Ayr:

23 M. Draining TILES and PIPES.—For sale at cost and charges.
may 29. JARDINE & CO.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.

THE GREATER PART OF THE
Spring Importations

of this Establishment have just been received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, consisting of—

PLAIN and Embroidered GLAICE, GROS DE NAPS, and Ducapes, Turc and Bonnet SATINS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in a great variety of *New Styles*
French Barege Long SHAWLS; Cashmere, Barege, and Wool Squares,
Ladies' Neckties and Catennes, Demi Veils, Collars and Habits,
Plain and Fancy Nets, Illusions, Blondes, &c.
Gimp, Egyptian, Wove and Thread Laces and Edgings, Black Silk and Mohair Laces,
A very nice lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
A large stock of *Fancy Trimmings,* and a general assortment of *HABERDASHERY,*
Gent's Fancy BANDANAS and TIES,
BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYS, DOESKINS,
SATINETTS, Cassinetts, and Fancy Cashmere and SATIN VESTINGS,
Cashmeretts, Russell Cords, Lastings, Paramattas, Crapes, Plain and Fancy MUSLINS,
Figured Border Books for Long Curtains,
LINENS and LAWNS,
Plain and Fancy Hollands,
Table CLOTHS and COVERS,
Cotton and Linen DRILLS,
Fancy Worsted Checks, Linings, Bed Ticks,
Osnaburgs, Ducks, Canvass, Shirtings, Sheetings,
CARPETS and DRUGGETS,
Moreens and Fringes,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Cotton WARPS, *Fishing Thread, &c. &c. &c.*
May 14. T. W. DANIEL.

Per Olive, from Liverpool:

A Choice Assortment of Fancy

DRESS GOODS.

—*Viz:*—

FIGURED GLOSSARETS, Norwich Lustres, Printed DE LAINES, Shot and Brocaded ORLEANS, Shaded and Plain COBURGS, &c.; Black do. do., Fancy Algerine BRAIDS, FRINGES, GIMP and Trimmings,
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS; New Style Regattas, Muslin GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS SHEETINGS,
Plain and Checked MUSLINS, Rolled Jaconets, Cantoons, DRILLS, Cotton Velvets,
Lancashire, Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS,
LINENS, Lawns, Printed and colored Hollands,
Printed DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, and Squares,
Small Wares, &c. &c. &c.
Which, with other Importations, comprise a very general Assortment, and will be offered Low—Wholesale and Retail.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.
North side Market Square, May 14, 1850. (NewBruns.)

First Spring Importation,

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,
Prince William Street.
J. & J. HEGAN

Have Received per "Catherine," from Glasgow:

48 BALES and CASES, containing a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, (in the newest styles); GINGHAMS, Delaines, MUSLINS, SHAWLS, Scarfs and HANDKFS, Habit Shirts Collars and LACES in great variety; LINENS, LAWNS and Hollands, Sheetings, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Linen Thread, Cotton Reels, &c. &c.

A large assortment of CARPETINGS, Hearth RUGS, Door MATS, &c. &c. &c.

Which will be Sold at the lowest possible prices, for *CASH ONLY.*

Remainder expected per *Lisbon, Candace,* and *Harriott.* St. John, 30th April, 1850.

APRIL 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

Have received per 'Catherine' and 'Ant' from Glasgow, part of their Spring Importations, consisting of:—

THE newest styles of DRESS MATERIALS, Shawls and Handkfs., RIBBONS, PRINTS and GINGHAMS, grey and white COTTONS, Linens, Hollands, Drills, Ducks, Osnaburgs and Canvas, Damask Table Cloths and Towels, red and white FLANNELS, Saxony and Welch do. Thread, Reels, Buttons, &c. &c.

The remainder of the Goods daily expected per '*Candace,*' '*Olive,*' and '*Lisbon.*'

Spring and Summer Fashions, for 1850.

If you would make a good Bargain in purchasing your

Spring and Summer Clothing,

you have only to call at

GILMOUR'S

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,
BRAGG'S Building, King Street,

And purchase such garments as may be wanted, and you will be astonished at the

GOOD BARGAINS

you can obtain at his Store.

HE has on hand a good variety of the different styles of CLOTHING, cut and made in the best manner, and will guarantee his price to be as Low as any establishment in the City.

You will also find a good assortment of Cloths, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, Plain and Fancy VESTINGS, adapted for the *Spring Trade,* which will be made into garments to order, in a faithful manner, and a good fit warranted in all cases. Also a good variety of

FURNISHING GOODS.

In fact every article usually kept in a genteel Clothing Establishment may be found here; which with the low prices, polite and gentlemanly treatment, makes his Store among the most popular in the City. He would respectfully invite you to give him a call and satisfy yourself that this is no humbug.

☞ Terms—*CASH* and Low Prices.
ANDREW GILMOUR,
Bragg's Building, South Side of King street.
April 23, 1850.

CONTRACT FOR OIL.

TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY the 18th of June proximo, at noon, by the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, from persons willing to Contract for the Supply of

2500 Gallons Pale Seal OIL,
1000 Gallons Porpoise OIL,

for the Light House service, to be delivered at St. John on or before the 13th July next.

The Oil to be pure Pale Seal and pure Porpoise, of this year's taking—to be approved of by the Commissioners.

Packages not to contain over Forty gallons each, to be strong and well made, and secured fit for transportation to the different Light Stations.

Security will be required for the due performance of any Contract that may be entered into.

Payment to be made on the receipt, acceptance, and approval of the Oil by the Commissioners.

By order of the Board.
I. WOODWARD.
Commissioners' of Lights' Office,
North Market Wharf, Saint John, N. B., 11th May, 1850.

REMOVAL.

MR. J. M. ROBINSON'S Office is REMOVED to Walker's Building, Prince William-street, between W. Major's and L. H. DeVeber's.
May 7.—(12ins.)

DR. PADDOCK has Removed to Mr. Nelson Deveber's house, head of Peters' Hill.
April 24, 1850.

☞ NOTICE.

St. John Gas Light Company.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, at the Works, on the 6th day of May, instant, it was resolved by the Stockholders representing a majority of the Shares, that an assessment of Twenty-two Shillings per Share be called in, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above assessment, and that the sum of Twenty-two Shillings per Share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, in the City of Saint John, within Thirty Days from this date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
May 10. R. BRITAIN, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.

St. John Gas Light Company.

A DIVIDEND of Twenty-two Shillings per Share was this day declared payable to the Stockholders, on the 10th day of June next, at the Office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
May 8. R. BRITAIN, Treasurer.

SPRING GOODS!
Spring Goods, Spring Goods!

Landing per '*Catherine,*' from Glasgow—

1 HHD. Lazenby's Pickles & Sauces,
1 hhd. Day & Martin's liquid Paste *BLACKING,*
10 boxes London Sperm CANDLES, 4's and 6's,
10 kegs *MUSTARD,* S F.; 1 cask Nitre,
1 cask Alum; 1 hhd. bath BRICK,
1 chest INDIGO; 1 bale Wicking,
1 cask button BLUE; 6 bags black Pepper,
2 boxes Sugar CANDY,
2 casks White Wine VINEGAR, French,
12 boxes Poland STARCH,
21 boxes Tobacco PIPES, (assorted)
4 bales Wrapping PAPER, (well ass'd)
1 bale Wrapping TWINE; 1 box INK,
3 casks Washing SODA; 1 cask Brimstone,
4 boxes pure white SOAP.

Per Annie McNab, from New-York:—

35 boxes TOBACCO, 5's 8's 16's,
10 half chests fine Oolong TEA,
15 casks Goshen BUTTER; 1 cask CHEESE,
8 M. CIGARS, good brands,
10 M. do. very fine Havanna, (out of bond,)
30 half brls. FLOUR, for family use,
10 brls very fine PILOT BREAD,
5½ do. Soda *SALERATUS.*

JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 30. *Market square.*

Spring Importation.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per ship *Lisbon,* from London, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, viz:

SILKS, IN

BLACK Sattinetts, Black and colored Glace, Gros de Naples, Watered du Cape, Striped and Embossed Satins, Serges, &c.

RIBBONS.

Fancy French and English Bonnet Ribbons,
Fancy French and English Gauze and Satin do.
Plain Lutestring, Pearl Edge do., Love do.
French and German Ribbon Velvets,
Black and colored Fancy Velvet Trimmings,
Ladies' Neck Ties.

PARASOLS.

Claremont, Glace, Watered, and Fancy Parasols,
Satin do. do. do.
Printed, Cojah, Bandanna, and China Silk Hdkfs.

BONNETS.

Coburgs, Alboni's, Lutons, Rice, China, Pearl, Tuscans, White Alboni, Willow, Chip, Dunstable, &c.; Fancy Batiste, Ladies' and Girls' Bonnet Shapes;
Children's Spanish, Albert, Anglesea, and Hungarian Hats; Lambs' Wool Hoods, &c.
French and English Caps, Bonnet Flowers, and Rosettes.

LACES AND NETTS.

Fancy Bland, Paris and Cambray Netts,
Black, Colored, and Fancy do.
Egyptian, Valenciennes, and Balmoral Laces and Edgings; Thread Insertions, Edgings, and Blonds; Edgings, & Blonds; Linen Collars, Habit Shirts, Muslin and Lace Sleeves.

GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gent's White and Dark French Kid,
Fancy self-colored do.; Embroidered Silk do.
Fancy sewn, Tasseled and frill cuff'd Lisle Thread Children's do. do.

GENT'S NECK TIES.

Shot Silk, Striped and Figured Damask Satin, Paris corded, Glace, Barathea, French figured, and Oriental do, &c.

CLOTHS.

Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible, Broad,
Light and Dark Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres,
Newest styles Fancy Trousers Stuffs.
A large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Checked Satin do.; Hosiery, Haberdashery, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
North side Market Square, May 4, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per ship '*Olive,*' from Liverpool—

8 CASKS PAINTS, containing Kegs White Lead; Black, Green, Red, Blue, Yellow and Stone Colour Paints, Tins patent Dried and Thumb Blue.

Per *Lisbon,* from London—

5 casks, containing: White Lead, Black, Green, and Yellow PAINTS;
4 casks Boiled and Raw OIL;
5 tons OAKUM; 2 bundles Pump Leather;

—IN STORE—

50 barrels Riggers TAR; 25 do. *PITCH;*
40 do. *VINEGAR,* (Mathiews);
120 do. Stine FLOUR; 30 tubs BUTTER.

—IN BOND—

100 barrels NAVY and PILOT BREAD;
10 do. Extra Clear PORK;
15 do. Prime PORK; 20 do *MESS BEEF;*
40 do. *FLOUR.* GEO. THOMAS,
May 15. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

Assessment for 1850.

ALL PERSONS liable to be assessed for RATES and TAXES, within the City of Saint John, are hereby notified that the Assessments are now about being made up.

It is required that persons who are desirous of furnishing the Assessors with Statements of their REAL and PERSONAL ESTATES and INCOMES, according to Law, will do so without delay,—in order that correct information may be received, and complaints prevented after the Assessments are completed.

DANIEL ANSLEY,
JOHN SEARS,
JOHN SANDALL,
WILLIAM COLWELL,
April 20. *Assessors of Rates and Taxes.*

SUGAR.

Landing ex "Daring," from Poto Rico—

20 HHDS. BRIGHT SUGAR—For Sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, 21st May, 1850.

Poetry, &c.

THE WIDOW.

The widow she wept and the widow she cried,
For it was but a week since her husband had died!
And a good soul was he, though just turn'd of four-score,—
So the widow declared she would marry no more!

The widow was young and the widow was fair,
And her mourning she wore with so touching an air,
That many folks said—nay, a great many swore—
'Twas a pity she vow'd she would marry no more!

The widow had houses, the widow had lands,
With silver-laced lacqueys t' obey her commands;
A carriage to ride in, with rhino in store;
But still she declared she would marry no more!

The widow she wept and the widow she cried;
'Twas a twelvemonth that day since her husband had died;
A gallant came in—he had been there before—
"Oh, say not, fair lady, you'll marry no more!"

The widow she blushed and the widow she smiled,
Of her grief and her tears for the moment beguiled;
'Well, THIS ONCE; but although to the age of five score
I should live, I'm determined I'll marry no more!"

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We took occasion a day or two since, in company with one or two friends, to visit this excellent Institution, and though it is a melancholy spectacle to witness so many individuals needing such a provision, yet upon the whole our visit gave us great pleasure. Many may have complained of the expense of the building, and of the amount of its current expenses; many may be unwilling to think of sending their friends to become its inmates; but we doubt if any individual visiting it, and inspecting its conveniences and arrangements, and becoming acquainted, only so far as they may by a casual visit and by witnessing the appearance of the patients in the company of the Superintendent, with the disposition of the latter, and with his adaptedness so far to his office, we doubt if any such one can bring his objections away with him. The number of patients is very large; and we were surprised to see that considerable more room is already required in order to classify the patients as the Superintendent would wish, and as their most profitable and comfortable treatment requires. Insanity of course is to be seen there in all its different degrees and phases, so that certain classes must be kept entirely distinct from intercourse with or even from observing other classes. So crowded is the main building at present that the room which is intended for a chapel for religious worship is occupied by female inmates, and contains a dozen or more beds for their accommodation. But aside from this inconvenience of a want of room, which, however, will increase with the increase of patients, the conveniences and arrangements are admirably suited to their use. The superintending Physician, whose kind attentions captivate all his visitors, conducted us through every part of the building from the basement to the roof; and from end to end of the building it was a picture of neatness. The labor to accomplish this by so few, upon whom the duty devolves, must be excessive, and the vigilance of the Superintendent continual. Were all the inmates rational and contributing their labor to that end, the rooms, furniture, bedding, yard, and indeed all that pertains to the Institution could not have looked more cleanly. Our survey was so leisurely that the dinner hour came and passed while we were there, allowing us an opportunity of witnessing the degree and kind of their provision, and the condition and method of cooking. The arrangements for this department are very complete; and one kitchen with its beautiful range, and its capacious cooking stove and boilers additional, answer for all, Superintendent, Keepers, and Patients. The food was both good and abundant. The rooms in their size, and in the character of their furniture, and style of finish, are varied to meet the wants and wishes of the various patients. The idea of many is that the Asylum is a sort of Penitentiary or Jail, and that its inmates are subject to oppressive restraints: but a visit, if but short, would give quite a different idea. A large number of the patients walking at their leisure out doors or in, and indulging their wishes at reading or in some trivial employment about their room or dress, smiled as pleasantly and appeared as contented as home and friends could possibly make them; nor did a single one seem to manifest aught else than confidence and pleasure in the company of the Superintendent. Such Institutions, sustained at the public expense, when new are always objected to by some; but when under suitable management these objections soon die away, and their philanthropic character and their eminent usefulness command universal admiration. This is the secret of their multiplication and of the increased liberality with which they are sustained in every country, as they become better known. We know not where we could direct to anything in the Province of a public character more creditable than this Lunatic Asylum; and everything to be discovered by such a visit in the character and deportment of the Superintendent fully justifies the high commendations of those who signified their sense of his qualifications to the Board of Directors, so that the fondest hopes of its friends may be cherished in regard to the Institution.—*Chris. Visitor.*

TEMPERANCE.

On Tuesday evening we witnessed a charming sight in the Temperance Hall, in Portland: It was upon the occasion of the presentation of a Banner, by the Cold Water Army of that Parish, to their seniors, the Cadets. The Hall was closely packed in every part, and our young friends did themselves great credit, and the influence of the Meeting we cannot doubt was both great and good. The presentation address of the young Miss who acted for her associates was replied to by a Cadet for his associates, and were both well composed and prettily delivered. Several Cadets afterwards addressed the Meeting, who were followed by some of the older friends of the Sons of Temperance, when the large assembly was dismissed. The Banner we think on the whole, though less costly than many others, considering the appropriateness of the design and beauty of execution is, the neatest thing of the kind we have seen.

The progress of the cause of Temperance in the Province at the present time is most gratifying to those who have any proper conception of the enormity and variety of evils connected with Intemperance. We learned from the G. W. P. in the Division Room last evening that for the first Quarter of this year, there were admitted to the order of the Sons in the several Divisions of the Province 549 new members; that 12 new Divisions were instituted, and that since April 1st, there have been received to the different Divisions of this city and vicinity, 100 members. The zeal of our brethren was never warmer, and their labors of love and sacrifices of time and property to recover and restore those who have been addicted to intemperance is worthy of all praise, and commands the respect while it excites the astonishment of those who stand aloof from the enterprise. We do not envy the man his head or heart who can witness the result of these efforts and watch their progress and yet despise the actors or the means. The Institution is truly noble, its principles are eminently benevolent, and we are happy to add its success is most gratifying.

We are happy to inform our readers abroad that the Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order is now in Halifax, N. S., and intends visiting this city week after next, when a grand Demonstration will be made by the friends of Temperance in honour of his visit. This will be a grand gala day for our friends. It is now expected to come off on Wednesday or Thursday of that week. The procession will include the Sons of Temperance, the several Temperance organizations of its old and well tried friends, the several branches of the Cadets of Temperance, and the Cold Water Army, but we anticipate no bloody conflicts, no bruises, no wounds but what an open declaration of principle may inflict on the monster Intemperance.

General Cary, of Ohio, G. W. P. is an eminent philanthropist, and is devoting his great abilities to the advancement of this enterprise. He is a gentleman of some fortune, and labors out of pure good will, and without any other compensation than the satisfaction of doing good.

He is now publishing a series of Temperance Tracts under the direction of the National Division, which we see are considered very able. We hope they may find their way hitherward.—*Ib.*

The Leeds journals state that, at the suggestion of Joseph Bateson, Esq., the mayor, and several other gentlemen warmly interested in the prosperity of Leeds, a subscription has been commenced for the purpose of giving prizes for three essays "On the Elements of Wealth and Prosperity in the Borough of Leeds, with suggestions for their further development." It has been proposed that £200 be awarded for the best essay, £100 for the second, and £50 for the third.

GERMANY.—Scarcely anything is talked of in Prussia but the two Congresses about to meet in Frankfort and Berlin. Austria aims at perpetrating an illegal act, by restoring the old Diet, legally dissolved in 1848. Prussia demands a revision of the Act of the 8th June, and requires, particularly, three things: that Austria shall not assume a right of presidency which she never enjoyed except in the old Diet; that she shall be content with a Congress of plenipotentiaries, and a simple convention relative to the Act of Confederation; and that a re-distribution of votes may allow Prussia to represent the Union with the full power of all its members. The Congress, which is to open at Berlin, will be adjourned to Gotha.

The province of Posen, the Ireland of Prussia, is represented by letters thence, to be in a most deplorable state of anarchy and misery. The Police and military stationed in the small villages are totally incompetent to suppress the numerous bands of robbers. The latter perform their handiwork in open daylight, and before the eyes of the authorities. Neither life nor property can be considered safe. The province of Silesia merits a similar description. The authorities here have determined on despatching a large body of mounted gensdarmes, and on increasing the military stationed in both provinces.

JELLACHICH is to be rewarded for his services in the recent campaign against Hungary with an estate of 15,000 yoke of land, Haynau with one of 16,000, and Windischgratz with one of 14,000,

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ILLNESS OF DR. JUDSON.—We regret to state that letters from Maulmain, under date of Jan. 21, bring intelligence of the severe illness of Dr. Judson. He was attacked in November with congestive fever and dysentery, suffering, as he said, more than by any former illness. His recovery was so slow that about the first of January he undertook a voyage to the coast, but derived no permanent advantage from it. After his return he was seized with hemorrhage of the bowels, which took away all the strength he had gained, and at the date of the letter there was no sensible improvement in his condition. As a last resort, preparations were making for a voyage to Amherst.

In a brief letter addressed to brother Haswell, Dec. 21, previous to his voyage to the coast, Dr. J. says:—"I was plodding on in the dictionary when arrested by the fever, and know not now when I shall be able to resume my labors. I should be glad to live long enough to finish that work on which I have spent so much time, but our times are in the hands of Him who does all things well."—*Macedonian.*

Garden, Grass & Flower Seeds.

The Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale, the following SEEDS, all warranted fresh and of first quality:

HOPETON, Potato, and Polish SEED OATS
Black Sea and North Shore WHEAT,
Chevalier and Common BARLEY,
Indian Corn, and Timothy Seed, growth of N. B.,
Red and White CLOVER SEED,
Summer RYE, Horse Beans, Field PEAS,
Flax, Hemp, and Millet Seed,

TURNIP SEED.
Swedish, Hybrid,
Skirving's, Aberdeen,
Globe,
Dutch, Stone and Malta.

CARROT SEED.
Early Horn, White Belgian, Long Red Surrey, Altringham, Large Foreign Red,
MANGUL WURTZEL, Beet, Kohl Rabi,
Garden PEAS, of all varieties.

ONION SEED.
Straburgh, Portugal,
Yellow Dutch, and Blood Red.

CABBAGE SEED.
Early and Large York, Red Dutch,
Cape Savoy, Early Dwarf,
Early Vanack, Early Spotsboro.

BEANS.
Kidney, Windsor,
Scarlet Runners, China,
Marrow and American Pea-Bean.

LEEKS, CAULIFLOWERS,
Celery, Lettuce, Parsley, Parsnip, Cress, Canary Cucumber, Pumpkin, Lupins, Sweet Pea, Lavender, Rhubarb, Rosemary, Savory, Thyme, Sage, Hysop, &c., &c.
Annual and Perennial FLOWER SEED.
JARDINE & CO.
St. John, 24th April, 1850.

HARDWARE, &c.

C. & W. H. BDAMS,

Have received per late arrivals, an assortment in the above line, which, with Goods on hand, will be sold as low as any in the market—Amongst which are

A GOOD assortment of LOCKS, LATCHES and HINGES, containing a few *American Mortice Locks* and PEARL WHITE PORCELAIN KNOBS, with SILVER PLATED Furniture.
Mineral and Glass KNOBS;
Carpenters' Patent Hall Door Rim Locks, with night keys;
GRIDDLES, Bake Ovens, Pans, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.
Wood STOVES, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Sleigh Bells, (white and yellow.)
Horse and Ox NAILS, Borax, Rasps and Files, TRACES, Ox Chains;
Cattle Ties, Halter and Dog CHAINS, Sad and Tailors' IRONS;
Cart and Waggon BOXES, Curry Combs, Wool and Horse Cards;
Scales and WEIGHTS; *American Cast Steel Shovels and Forks;* Grain Shovels, Socket do. *Sanderson's* Axe Steel;
'Hoole & Co's' SAWS and MILL FILES; Vickers' FILES; CUTLERY;
Plough Moulds and Plating, Heel Plates, Tip Nails, Sparrowbills, Cut and Wrought Nails, Brads and Tacks, Block Bushes and Rivets, Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, Anvils and VICES, Steel Yards, Plate and Dish Covers, Tea TRAYS, Hearth Brushes, School Slates, Improved Japaned Coat and Hat Hooks, Cesspools, Improved Door SPRINGS, Carpet Hammers, Hand Bells, Coach WRENCHES, Joiners' BENCH HOOKS, Flush Chest Handles, Tinn'd Copper Tea Kettle Bottoms, Toy Sad Irons and Stands; Japanned Jacket LAMPS; Blind Fastenings, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.

WALKER TISDALE & SON

Have received per *Unicorn*, *Charlotte* and *Olive*, a perfect assortment, which, with their stock on hand in the above line, will be sold at greatly *reduced prices for cash.*

6 SHEETS LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.;
1 ton SHOT, assorted Nos.;
Pots, Bakepans, Frypans, Griddles, Teakettles, Saucepans and Fish Kettles;
Ox Chains, Horse Traces, Short link Chain;
Cut and Wrought Board Nails, Horse and Ox Nails, Clout and other Nails;
Cut and Wrought Tacks, Spikes and Sheathing Nails;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Patent Axles, Block Bushes and Rivets;
Heel and Toe Sparrowbills, Heel PLATES. Tip NAILS;
Smiths' BELLOWS, Vices, Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; *Naylor's* CAST STEEL;
Blister, German and Sleigh Shoe Steel;
Vickers' Mill, Cross-cut, Smiths' and other FILES and Rasps;
Welch & Griffith's 5½ and 6 feet MILL SAWS;
Do. do. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 36 inch warranted Circular SAWS;
Rowland's Philadelphia 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 feet MILL SAWS;
Also, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS by the above makers;
Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks; Cast Steel American SHOVELS;
Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord and Fasteners, Door Springs, Bolts, &c.
Carpenters' Bench and Moulding Planes;
A superior assortment of Locks, Hinges, Latches, Mortice Locks, with Mineral, Glass, China, and Porcelain Knobs;
Chest, Pad, Cupboard, Desk, Till, and other Locks in brass and iron.
Hair CLOTH, plain and figured; Curled HAIR; Iron Wire, Copper and Brass WIRE; House Bells. Sleigh Bells, strung or otherwise; Brass Balls for cattle's horns; Gridirons; Italian Irons; Sad Irons, improved make; Iron WEIGHTS and SCALES; Fire Irons; AND IRONS and Fire clogs; COFFIN Furniture, &c. &c.
BRASS GOODS in great variety;
A good assortment of CUTLERY;
Thomson's AUGERS, Axes, Zinc;
5000 feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x10 Window GLASS, &c

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street, 19th Feb., 1850.

850 BOXES English and German Window GLASS, 6x8 to 30x38;
100 boxes American, 8x10 to 10x12;
70 crates TUMBLERS, Decanters, and Wine GLASSES, &c. &c.;
3 crates Black TEAPOTS;
350 assorted Boston CHAIRS;
100 assorted Cook and other STOVES;
160 kegs 4½ to 10 inch Deck SPIKES;
50 kegs assorted best Wrought NAILS;
75 kegs 1½ to 5 inch stout do.
20 kegs 1½ to 3 inch Boat do.
10 kegs assorted Horse do.
60 bags assorted Cut do.
20 kegs small CHAIN, for Rigging, &c.;
5 CHAIN CABLES;
20 assorted size ANCHORS; 5 tons Spelter;
50 kegs assorted size SHOT;
190 narrow Axes; 150 reams Wrapping Paper
50 dozen assorted Looking GLASSES;
35 barrels Warren's BLACKING and INK;
450 yards Scotch Wool CARPET.
—ALSO—
10 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
12 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL;
10 barrels Spirits of Turpentine;
3 barrels Copal VARNISH;
15 tierces RICE; 20 brls. Pot BARLEY;
5 barrels Oatmeal; 40 half brls. extra Flour;
25 kegs best Hogs Lard; 20 boxes Chocolate;
3 boxes CLOVES—with sundry other articles too various to enumerate.

Sugar! Sugar!

Landing this day, Tuesday, 8th January, ex the schr. *Charles*, from Halifax:—

12 HHDS. very Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
January 8th 1850 *North Mkt. Wharf.*

Coffee. Coffee.

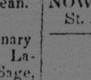
JUST Received, at No. 10, *King Street*,
25 bags Old Government Java COFFEE.
—IN STORE—
50 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
April 23, 1850.

Window Glass.

Ex Barque '*Princess*,' from Liverpool—

150 BOXES best SHEET WINDOW GLASS, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 12x16. This article is uncommonly thick, straight, and clear of specks.—Builders will find it to their advantage to call. For Sale by
March 19. H. G. KINNEAR.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,—



The well finished and commodious HOUSE, and premises, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate in *Elliott Row.*—a healthy and pleasant residence. There is a beautiful garden, a splendid well of water in the yard, a good barn and other out-houses. The premises are every way adapted for a genteel family residence.—Rent very low. For further particulars please apply to Mrs. ANN NOWLAN, on the premises.
St. John, April 16th, 1850.

TO LET,
From the 1st of May next,

STORE No. 2, St. Stephen's Buildings, *King's Square.*—Apply to
JOSEPH STEPHENSON,
April 5. *Queen's Square.*

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price 2s. Sterling,
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE;

OR How to Live and What to Live for; with ample rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management: together with Instructions for securing Perfect Health, Longevity, and that sterling state of Happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life.

BY A PHYSICIAN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is a vast deal of good sense in this little volume. The rules relating to the 'important operation of eating' are admirable. The moral rules are as good as the physical, and the writer is well entitled to be heard."—*London Atlas.*

"The work before us is written in a plain homely style, and the information which it contains in connection with all matters relating to health and diet, is of an extremely valuable and useful kind."—*Sunday Times.*

"A little book abounding in sound, sensible, and practical advice for the management of health from infancy to old age. The writer's instructions are eminently judicious. This is a manual which every household should possess, and which young and old will read with profit."—*Critic.*

"Here we have sure and practical rules laid down for adoption, which, if followed accurately, will tend to the comfort, if not to the longevity of life. As a manual for general use, it is so prepared as to avoid everything that is offensive, whilst treating upon topics requisite to be considered."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

"The design of this essay is extremely laudable, it being intended to promote a most useful and important study—the study of diet and morals—which is at present too much neglected. There are scattered through the work several useful and important observations."—*Weekly Times.*

Sold by Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co., St. John, N. B.; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.—Price 2s. sterling. 2d April, 1850.—6w.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coffee, Rice, &c.

Landing ex Pandora, and Venture, from Boston:

20 BAGS JAVA COFFEE,
10 do. St. Domingo ditto,
3 tierces RICE,
4 boxes Adamantine CANDLES,
5 boxes *ORANGES*,
5 bales WICKING,
5 brls. Boston *BISCUIT*,
½ bbl. Pearl SAGO.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 26, 1850. *Market Square.*

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO Medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to use *internally* as drops to be taken and yet perform such wonders when applied *externall* as a wash, or bath, by friction.

A YORK SHILLING (12 cents) is all you have to do is to try it; and as that sum can be no object to the proprietor, it is hoped that such a price can be no obstacle to any family, and will never prevent its trial.

It is not intended to put this great healing remedy into the hands of druggists, who have so many useless things of their own to recommend, but look for it always with country merchants, or in towns, in fancy or dry goods stores, or in temperance groceries.

THE PRICE, *from twelve to fifty cents*, per bottle, according to the size, will enable *all* to use it. If you doubt, begin with a 12 cent bottle, and that will remove your doubts, and make you buy and use and recommend it to your friends more than a hundred certificates would. Who will fail to try it then, and save life and suffering for a *York Shilling?*

This "PAIN KILLER," may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Cholera Morbus, Distressing Dysentery, Pain in the Side and Stomach, Corns, Cuts and Bruises, Cholera Infantum, *Bronchitis*, Healing Sores on Man or Beast, Children Teething, Raising Blood, Hoarseness, Quinsey *in a few hours*, Chilblains and Frosted Feet, Spasms, Prevent a Blister from Burns, Broken Breasts, Measles, Cramps, Hurts, Scratches, or Torn Flesh, Bites or Stings.

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of "Mrs Brown's Pain Killer," but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit; and the *one* shilling bottle will do more than a thousand *unknown* names to convince the user.

LONGLEY'S GREAT WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA.

1. For Colds and feverish feelings and preventing fevers.
2. For Asthma, Liver Complaint, and Bilious affections.
3. For Diarrhœa, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite.
4. For Costiveness in females and males, and nervous complains.
5. For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. The great points are, it is not bad to take, never gives pain, and never leaves one costive.

☞ *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint cured, and all Western and Southern Fevers prevented*, in every case, by the use of Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea, warranted to cure the most severe cases of the above complaints. Loss of appetite, bilious affections and indigestion, are permanently cured by its use. The great points are, it is not bad to take; it does not leave the bowels costive, and never gives pain in its operations. This Panacea will remove all the bad bile from the stomach and give tone to the system, and keeps off all attacks of malignant fever. If the stomach is in a healthy state, and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exhalations from the body, there can be no attack of fever. This office the Panacea will positively perform, and we recommend all to try this article if they wish to ensure health during the year. As a family medicine, it is unparalelled for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the blood, and kidney and scrofula complaints.

CONNELL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR—THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

PRONOUNCED SO BY ALL WHO HAVE EVER USED IT.

White Swellings, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore Feet, and all Scrofulous Sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; Affections of the Lungs, Ague in the Face, Breast, Tic Doloureaux, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflammatory Diseases, such as Sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Biles, &c.—will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by fire, positively allaying the suffering almost immediately upon its application. If any disbelieve the statements, we would earnestly invite them to call and examine the numerous unsolicited certificates of remarkable cures wrought by this salve. It has for months past been sold upon the following liberal terms, to wit: if the user was not perfectly satisfied, and even delighted with its effects, and, furthermore, if it did not fully answer our recommendations, their money was returned immediately at their request. On these terms this absolute heal-all is now sold; and we simply ask if the public can demand anything more reasonable? Kind parent, keep it constantly on hand; in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it; but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed.

Caution.—No Pain-Extractor can be genuine unless you find the signature of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper of each box. Beware of the counterfeit.

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul,
And all feel the truth of the pious quotation;
Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fall,
Unless you protect it with this preparation.

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 their 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 effectual.

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.

COMSTOCK & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Chronic Rhumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Tetter, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Liver Affections, Mercurial and Syphilis Diseases, Biles from an Impure Habit of the Body, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swelling of the Bones, and all diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, Exposure and Imprudence in Life, Excessive use of Mercury, &c.

This Sarsaparilla is warranted positively as good as any other, (that can be made at one dollar,) at just half the price of those so much advertised, and as strong, viz.: 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50. Remember to ask for Comstock's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ HAYS' Linament for the Piles.

Comstock's HEWES' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elexir, for Rheumatism, &c.

All the above for sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, Saint John, N. B.

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SHOE STORE,
Cheap Corner, Germain Street.

WE have just opened one Trunk, containing Ladies' Prunella Goloshed BOOTS; which, with our present Winter Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Girls' CLOTH BOOTS, we will sell to our City and Country Customers, at *Reduced Prices.*

☞ Please observe that the above were made to our order, by one of the first Establishments in England, and are a portion of the same Stock which proved so well sewed to our customers last FALL.

Women's Leather SLIPPERS at 1s. 9d. per pair. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
February 5th, 1850.

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On hand—*of domestic manufacture*—
PILOT and NAVY BREAD of best quality. For sale by
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Valley BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins very excellent quality Valley BUTTER.—For sale by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
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☞ Fifty Shares Marine Insurance Stock for sale.—Apply as above.

Redfern's "Pill for Grumblers":
A POLITICAL POEM,
May be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. Chubb & Co., McMillan, Nelson and O'Brien.

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ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
With Forty Colored Engravings.

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

SELF-PRESERVATION:

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

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

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE;

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

viz: corrupt humors, and that the said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medicines in the world for carrying out the

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER, and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

The citizens of New England are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity which the above named Indian Vegetable Pills have earned by their astonishing goodness, a gang of counterfeiters are now industriously engaged in palming on the unsuspecting, a valueless and perhaps dangerous medicine, under the name of Indian Vegetable Pills.

This is to inform the public that all genuine medicine has on the boxes

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
(Indian Purgative.)
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And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's office, of the District Court, of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.*"

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☞ Agents for the sale of the above in Nova Scotia:—Halifax, John Whitmon Esq.; Amhurst, Mr. Arthur Masters; Digby, James Crowly; Kentville, Daniel Moore; Bridgetown, Thomas Spurr, New Brunswick:—St. Martins, Mr. Alex. Lockhart; Bend of Petitcodiac, James Beck; Fredericton, C. H. Jouett; Shediac, E. L. Smith; St. Andrews, Thos. Sime; Dorchester, Miss Jane McCardy; St. Stephens, Mr. Daniel Sullivan; Sackville, Richard Wilson; Cocagne, James Catter.
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200 DRUMS Fresh Eleme FIGS, a first rate article.
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