# The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 4.



## 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 legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROBERT SCOTT, Jun. } *Executors.*
WILLIAM O. A. SCOTT, }
Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

### Administration Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Landerkin, late of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

WM. WRIGHT,
*Sole Administrator in New-Brunswick.*
St. John, 26th February, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to John Gardner, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
*Executors of the late* George F. Gove
St. John, 17th February, 1849.

### NOTICE

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

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late James Robertson.
Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Stephen Humbert, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }
St. John, February 21, 1849.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will in future be carried on by the said Robert Nisbet, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.
Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

May 1st, 1849.

## SPRING GOODS!

Received per *Infanta* and *Portland* from Liverpool, and *Lisbon* from London—

AN assortment of Gents' Silk and Paris HATS, Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, CASSIMERES, CACHMERETTS,
Doeskins, Drills, Cantoons and Moleskins,
Stocks, Braces, Vests and Drawers,
Blue and White Cotton WARPS, Flannels,
Furniture Prints, Moreens, Damask, Dimity and Fringes,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens, Lawns,
Cambrics, Canvas, Duck and Holland,
HOSIERY and GLOVES of all kinds,
Gimps, Fringes and Artificial Flowers,
Fancy SHAWLS, Hdkfs, and Neck Ties,
Worked Collars and Habit Shirts,
PARASOLS, Umbrellas, Nets and Laces,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
A variety of new DRESS MATERIALS, in Mohairs, Glacies, Checks, Coburgs, Silks, Satins, Orientals, &c. &c.
Which, together with Four Thousand Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES, are offered at the very lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

## Tremendous Sacrifice ON DRY GOODS.

## LEEDS HOUSE,

*PRINCE WM. STREET.*

AFTER the 10th of May the whole of the STOCK on hand, including this Spring's Importation, will be offered at a *Great Reduction* in price, with a view to clearing off the whole as early as possible.

Purchasers "*with Cash*" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.

The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable GOODS, in part of the following—

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy; Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luton, Tuscan, and whole Straws; Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Damask Silks, Satins and Satinetts, Neck Ties; of GLOVES a large assortment, Hearth Rugs, Druggets and Carpets, Gimps, Muslin Collars, Tarlatan Muslins, DeLaines, Coburgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Union Damasks, Moreens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind Hats, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.
May 1, 1849—2¦

## LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

### SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

*From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per* "Lisbon," and "Infanta,"

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburghs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS-DE-NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Gloves, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Duck, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS,
FISHING THREADS,, &c. &c.
With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.
April 24, 1849. T. W. DANIEL

## Spring Importations.

Received per *Infanta, Portland,* and *Lisbon,* and to arrive per *Ant* from Glasgow—A large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season—consisting of

NEW Styles DRESS MATERIALS, in Mohairs, Glacies, Brilliants, Cashmeres,
Coburgs, MUSLINS, Organdies, Balzerines, GINGHAMS,
SILKS, SATINS, and Orientals,
Shawls, HDKFS, and Fancy NECK TIES,
LACES, Netts, QUILLINGS and Edgings,
Gloves, HOSIERY, Umbrellas and Parasols,
BROAD CLOTHS, Fancy DOESKINS, and CASSIMERES,
Cassinett, Tweeds, Russel Cords and Cashmerettes,
Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Twilling,
Gray, White and Printed Cottons,
Gent's Silk, Beaver and Paris HATS,
Ladies' and Children's STRAW BONNETS, in great variety.
Tailors' Trimmings, Cotton Warp.
Which are offered at very low prices, wholesale and retail.
May 1. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

## LADIES' BOOTS.

*Ex* Infanta, and other late arrivals:

LADIES' Cashmere, Albert Cord, and Fancy colored Pruncella BOOTS, neatly Captor Vamped—some all Pruncella;
Ladies' Black Satin, Kid, Armazine, Coburg, Pruncella, and Patent Leather SLIPPERS;
Girls' strong Anklestrap TIES and other description SHOES; Evening Slippers, &c.
Gents. Cloth Oxonian and Blucher BOOTS; Gents. Walking PUMPS; also, Gents. strong BOOTEES—which will be sold very cheap, *at the Brunswick Shoe Store.* FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
May 8th, 1849.

## SHIPS' PROVISIONS.

*Landing this day ex Schr's. "Olevia" and "Beverly":—*

20 BARRELS Extra Mess } BEEF,
15 do. Mess }
18 do. Prime }
25 do. Prime PORK,
20 do. Mess do.
40 do. Extra Navy } BREAD.
20 do. Pilot }

For Sale at low sale, by
GEORGE THOMAS,
June 19th, 1849. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

## Whiting, Paint, Alum, &c.

*Ex Brig John & Isabella from Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

5 TONS WHITING, in brls and hhds.;
2 do. COPPERAS,
4 do. LAMPBLACK, 2 do. ALUM,
3 do. Washing SODA, in all sized packages;
100 kegs finest No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
100 bags SHOT, from 4 to A.
For sale at low rates, by H. G. KINNEAR,
*Hammond's Buildings,* 20 *Dock-street.*
May 22.

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

*Lowell, Mass., April 2d,* 1844.

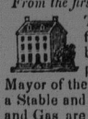
I have a child six years of age, who has been troubled with worms for some time past, and I have endeavoured to obtain a specific, but have found nothing that could be relied upon, until *Fahnestock's Vermifuge* was recommended to me by a friend. I procured a bottle, and gave it according to directions,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

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

THOMAS WALKER & SON
St. John, June 5, 1849.

## TO LET,

*From the first of May next, for one or more years:*



THAT pleasantly situated and well finished HOUSE, in Germain street, belonging to the Subscriber, and at present occupied by His Worship the Mayor of the City. W. H. Street, Esq.—There is a Stable and Coach-house in the rear; both Water and Gas are taken into the House; and there is also a well of water in the Cellar. The House is 40 by 30 feet, two stories and a basement.—Apply to THOMAS NISBET.


## The Garland.

### FLOWERS IN THE CITY.

Flowers! buy flowers! and cheaply too,
In their rainbow colours glancing!
They were pluck'd when the silver dew
Within each fairy cup was dancing,
All through the rosy matin hours,
Flowers! buy flowers!

Here is the Columbine, whose horn
Offers to the bee a flowing brimmer,
Conceivably, that even with the morn,
And close when rival stars begin to glimmer
In the pale sky; and with the Woodbine wreathed,
That smells as though an angel near us breathed.

For you the Fuschia drops its bells,
The chaste Tuberose its perfume sheddeth;
For you were born these Asphodels,
And the rich bloom the Poppy spreadeth:
Things all so bright and fair, that sure
This earth hath a beauteous garniture.

Busy man with clouded brow,
Maybap a sister's cheek doth borrow
Too much of the Lilly's wanness, and even now
For childhood's joys long past doth sorrow;
Oh! place these Roses in the sunless room,
To glad the sick one with their sweet perfume.

Woman, whose sad looks may tell
Of a fond one from thee taken,
Repress thy bosom's passioned swell,
Feel not utterly forsaken,
Kiss these blossoms; he who made
Their forms so exquisite will be thine aid.

And ye who toil in the great City,
Cordwellers all with wo and want,
By vice removed from human pity,
Should these flowers reach one squalid haunt,
Let your hearts soften while you see them shine,
And hear them whisper of a Love Divine!

## Miscellaneous.

### MARIA LOUISA.

A darker day never enveloped in its gloom the Austrian monarchy, than when the beleaguering hosts of Napoleon encompassed Vienna, and from their encircling batteries were showering shot and shell upon the doomed city. The armies of Austria, in repeated conflicts, had been mown down and scattered by the resistless conqueror. As the eagles of Napoleon glittered upon the hills which overlook the city, the Royal family, with the "hot haste" which terror inspires, had fled far off into the wilds of Hungary. It is midnight. The sky is streaked with the fiery projectiles which, like meteors of death, are descending into the thronged and dismayed metropolis. Flames are bursting forth in every part of the city. All hearts are frozen with terror. There is no place of refuge. Red hot balls crush their way through dwellings of brick and stone. Shells explode in the cradle of the infant, and upheaving the most massy dwellings, bury their mangled inmates beneath their ruins. The clamors of two hundred thousand combatants fill the midnight air, and mingle with the thunders of one of the most awful bombardments earth has ever witnessed.

In one of the chambers of the royal palace there lies a maiden, sixteen years of age, the daughter of the king. Her father and mother, in the consternation of their flight, were compelled to leave behind them their sick child. Her cheek is flushed with fever, and again paled with terror as the uproar of the assault, like angry thunder, fills the air. The glare of bursting shells and the flames of the spreading conflagration, portentously gleam through the windows, upon the eye of the sick and terrified sufferer. She in vain buries her head beneath the bedclothes to shut out the horrid cries of the assailants and the shrieks of the wounded.

In the midst of this most dreadful scene, the gates of the city are suddenly thrown open, and a small party emerge, and with a flag of truce pass through the embattled hosts till they approach the presence of Napoleon. They inform him of the situation and peril of the princess. He instantly orders the direction of every gun to be changed, which might endanger her person. The flag of truce again retires within the walls, and the awful bombardment continues. For ten long hours this terrific storm of iron descends upon the city, till three thousand shells have filled its streets with ruins and with blood. But Maria Louisa remains upon her bed unharmed, though other parts of her father's palace are blown from their foundations. Little did she imagine in the consternation of that dreadful night, that it was her future husband who was thus raining down destruction upon her father's capital. And little did the plebian conqueror imagine, as he compassionately changed the direction of his guns, that this maiden was to be the Queen of France, and that by this bombardment he was wooing and winning for his bride a daughter of the Cæsars.

A daughter of the Cæsars! What a mysterious influence there is in ancestral renown! Napoleon even, the creator of his crown, the fabricator of his own glory, was dazzled by its glare. Maria Louisa was a lineal descendant of the proudest monarchs of Rome. The blood which circulated in her veins had passed to her from the Cæsars, and through the heroic heart of Maria Theresa. She had been cradled and nurtured amidst scenes of moral sublimity and regal magnificence, which, one would think, would give an impress of grandeur even to the meanest. Surely then, her spirit must be animated with all that is lofty and ennobling in human character. Alas, it was not so! She was nothing more than a mild, amiable, pretty girl, utterly incapable of cherishing an idea of magnanimity or of heroism. She was endowed, by nature, only with those qualities which were most commonplace and earthly, and was entirely unqualified to act a noble part in the lofty drama through which she was destined to move.

Napoleon, despairing of offspring from Josephine, and consumed with the most intense desire to have an heir who should inherit his glory and perpetuate his name, resolves to sever the ties which bind him to Josephine, the wife of his youth, and to obtain a more youthful bride from the subservient monarchies around him. He hoped thus to secure an heir in whose person should be allied all that was glorious in his own achievements, and all that is illustrious in exalted descent. The repudiation of Josephine, strong as were the political motives which led to it, is the darkest stain upon the character of Napoleon. And, like all wrong doing, however seemingly prosperous for a time, it promoted final disaster and woe. A pique originating in this marriage, alienated Alexander of Russia from the French Emperor, and hence the campaign of Moscow, and the imprisonment of St. Helena. When the design of Napoleon was known, every Court in Europe was emulous of the honor of such an alliance. The Bourbons, in their exile, would gladly furnish a princess of the blood royal, as a bride for the mighty conqueror. The Russian Court proffers any of its high born maidens to the acceptance of the master spirit at whose frown all Europe trembles. And the Austrian monarchy, the proudest of all earthly dynasties, eagerly seeks alliance with the soldier of fortune, who has twice entered its capital in triumph, and reposed with his plebian marshals, in its palace. After much deliberation Napoleon decided to accept the alliance of Austria. Proposals were made for Maria Louisa, and eagerly accepted. Maria was then nineteen years of age, and was most happy to be honored as the bride of one who had filled the world with his renown. Napoleon was forty-two. On the 12th of March, 1810, apparently without emotion, she left the palaces of her fathers, surrounded by all the pomp the Austrian monarchy could confer, to meet her future husband. As the long train of carriages left Vienna the people gazed mournfully upon the scene. Maria Antoinette, the last princess Austria had furnished for the throne of France, but a few years before had perished miserably upon the scaffold. The populace were only preventing the departure. The gorgeous procession proceeded on its way towards the frontiers of France. Napoleon had never yet seen the bride who was coming to meet him. "She is not beautiful," he said, as he gazed upon her miniature, "but she is a daughter of the Cæsars!"

When Maria arrived at the Rhine, her Austrian attendants left her, and she was received by the French nation, and conducted towards Paris with the highest possible accompaniments of imperial splendor. The bells rang their merriest pearls of congratulation. The Austrian and the tri-colored flag floated in friendly embrace from every tower. Triumphant arches, illuminated cities, and civic and military processions greeted her progress, while the horses of her chariot buried their hoofs in the beds of roses which were spread over her path. France, then in the zenith of its pride and intoxicated with glory from the Rhine to the Pyrenees, resounded with all the expressions and demonstrations of rejoicing. Napoleon met her near Compeigne. Springing from his own carriage he eagerly leaped into that of the Empress; and, entirely regardless of all the restraints and etiquette of courts, folded her in his embrace with the most youthful impetuosity. The postilions were ordered to drive upon the gallop to the palace of Compeigne. This unexpected ardor was not at all unwelcomed to Maria, and a few hours in the society of her imperial husband invested her with such queenly ease and affability, that she could hardly be recognized by her former attendants. The marriage ceremony was celebrated with the utmost splendor at St. Cloud, and never before nor since has Paris resounded with such an uproar of rejoicing, as when Napoleon led his youthful bride into those apartments of the Tuilleries, from which Josephine, but three months before, had been so cruelly ejected. Four queens held the bridal train of Maria Louisa, and the ambassadors of all the Courts of Europe revolving around her as their central luminary. But who can tell how dismally these rejoicings fell upon the ear of Josephine, as she sat weeping in her deserted chamber.

In one year from that time Maria was placed upon that mysterious couch of suffering, from which no regal wealth or splendor can purchase exemption. Her pains were long protracted and anguish dreadful. The attendant physicians, in the utmost trepidation, informed Napoleon that the life of the mother or the child must be sacrificed. "Save the mother," said Napoleon; but, perceiving they had lost their presence of mind, in view of the peril of so illustrious a patient, he immediately added, "Do as you would with the wife of the humblest tradesman in the Rue St. Denis." The physicians, re-assured, returned to their duty, and the crisis was passed.

The birth of this child was an event which had been anticipated by all France with the most sincere interest. It had been previously announced that the cannon of the Invalids should proclaim the advent of the expected heir to the throne. If the child were a princess, twenty-one guns were to be fired, if a prince one hundred. At six o'clock in the morning of March, 1810, all Paris was aroused by the deep booming of those heavy guns, reverberating over the city in annunciation of the arrival of the stranger. Every ear was on the alert. The slumberers were roused from their pillows, and silence pervaded all the streets of the busy metropolis, as the vast throngs stood motionless to count the tidings which those explosions were thundering into their ears. The heart of the great capital ceased to beat, and in all her glowing veins the current of life stood still.

When the twenty-first gun had been fired, the interest was intense, beyond all conception. The gunners delayed for a moment the next discharge, and all Paris stood breathless in suspense. The next moment, the guns, doubly loaded, pealed forth the most welcome announcement, and, from the entire city, one universal roar of acclamation rose and blended with their thunders. Never was an earthly monarch greeted with more affecting demonstration of a nation's love and homage. The birth of the King of Rome, how illustrious! The thoughtful mind will pause and muse upon the striking contrast furnished by his death. Who could then have imagined that his renowned father would perish a prisoner in a dilapidated stable in St. Helena; and that this child, a nation's idol, would linger through a few short years of neglect and sorrow, and sink into a forgotten grave.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Effect of Music as Remembrance.—The evening bell of a village church sounds cheering and hospitable to every ear, and vividly do its strokes bring back to our recollection, with the days of infancy, our birth place, the place where we learned to know our first joy, our first sorrow; for if certain sounds act on the nerves, those which remind us of the past, which express a sentiment and reveal a feeling, must have an effect of a higher kind upon the soul. It would be difficult to mark the limit where the operation upon the senses and that upon the soul begins or ends. These are mysteries which lie beyond the surface of our attainments, but of which we have, however, many indubitable proofs. Melodies which we heard in our childhood, a song—the poorest as music or poetry—if it brings to our mind recollections of earlier and happier times, if it reminds us of places and occurrences, or more still of persons whose memory lies near to our heart, who can doubt that its effect will be powerful, and a thousand times more so than a composition infinitely richer, more regular, more harmonious and scientific? The "Rans des Vaches" is originally nothing but a melody composed of the three notes of a chord, played by the shepherd upon the horn of a cow, and is scarcely more than a signal of the cowherd of the Alps; hence its name "Kuhreignen" in German; "Rans des Vaches" in French. Its charms, therefore, are not in its music, but in the recollections of home and infancy. Its sounds, like those of "Erin-go-brah" or "Lochaber no more," speak more strongly to the memory and to the heart than to the ear. At these accents, as by enchantment, past years, with all their joy and sorrow, rise as from the tomb, and surround like phantoms the imagination of the exile. National airs are, in this respect most deeply affecting, and volumes upon volumes might be filled with facts gathered in the Irish and Scotch regiments, in the American and Peninsular wars, in India, and elsewhere, of their wonderful effect when heard in a foreign land. Soldiers and settlers feel, according to the character of the melody, raised to the utmost excitement, or moved to the deepest dejection. "We were at a ball a few days ago," wrote a young Scotchman from one of the islands in the Pacific Ocean; "we danced, and were happy; when, all at once, to please me, a Scotch tune was struck up. It seized me with such power that I was quite overcome; I could stand it no longer, and was obliged to leave the company, in order to hide my tears and my emotion." How deeply a simple tune, heard in our youth, can strike into the recollection of the past days of our existence, is illustrated in a remarkable instance which happened in the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, and which was told to the author by the very persons concerned in it. Some patients in the ladies' ward met in the evening in the room of the matron. They took tea, sang, and were cheerful. A Scoth song, however, disturbed the harmony of the party: it caused such violent emotion in one of the patients that they were obliged to remove her from the company. The following day she came to see the matron, and said—"Do you know why I wept so much yesterday in hearing that song? It reminded me of some circumstances of which I had long since lost all recollection." Gradually, in retracing, step by step, occurrences and events of long forgotten years, she came to a clear understanding and sound appreciation of her own situation, and not many weeks passed before she was restored to health and to her family.—*Dr. Mainzer's Music and Education.*

How to Settle a Breach of Promise of Marriage.—A curious instance of a lady availing herself, in 1840, of the right to appear by champion in a breach of promise of marriage case, is mentioned in the memoirs of the Marechal de Vielville. The husband of Phillippe de Montespedon having died in Piedmont without issue, she was left a young, rich, and beautiful widow, and was sought in marriage by several noble suitors. Amongst these was the Marquis de Saluces, to whose attentions she seemed to listen favourably, and she permitted him to accompany her from Turin to Paris. It turned out, however, that the sly dame merely wished to have the advantage of his escort on the journey; and when she arrived at its termination, she cavalierly dismissed him, saying—"Adieu, sir! your lodging is at the hotel des Ursins, and mine at the hostel Saint Denis, close to that of the Augustins." The Marquis still persisted in his suit; but as Phillippe continued obdurate, he asserted that she had made him a formal promise of marriage, and cited her to appear before the court of parliament. She came there, attended by a numerous company of friends, and having been desired by the President to hold up her hand, she was asked whether she had ever promised marriage to the Marquis, who was then present in court. She answered upon her honor that she had not; and when the court proceeded to press her with further questions, she exclaimed with passionate warmth,—"Gentlemen, I never was in a court of justice before; and this makes me fear that I may not answer properly. But to put a stop to all captious cavilling and word-catching, I swear in the face of this assembly to God and the King,—to God under pain of eternal damnation to my soul; and to the King under the penalty of loss of honour and life,—that I have never given pledge or promise of marriage to the Marquis de Saluces, and what is more, that I never thought of such a thing in my life. And if there is any one who will assert the contrary, here is my chevalier whom I offer to maintain my words, which he knows are entirely true, and uttered by the lips of a lady of honour, if ever there was one. And this I do, trusting in God and my good right, that he will prove the plaintiff to be (begging the pardon of the court) a villainous liar." This spirited defiance caused no little sensation in the audience; and the president told the registrar that he might put up his papers, for Madame la Marechale had taken another and much shorter road towards settling the dispute. Then, addressing the Marquis, he asked, "Well, sir, what say you to this challenge?" But the love, as well as the valour of the latter, was fast oozing away; and the craven knight answered by a very decided negative. "I want not," said he, "to take a wife by force; and if she does not wish to have me, I do not wish to have her." And so, making a low obeisance to the court, he prudently retired, and the fair Phillippe heard no more of his pretensions to her hand.—*Hortensius, by W. Forsyth, Esq.*

A Russian Ball.—Quadrilles, polkas, and waltzes, are energetically perpetrated, and then the national dance—the Mazourka—is started, which appears to be but a half-fledged Polish Mazourka, which is the genuine dance. The officer (for here all the cavaliers are officers) takes his partner by the right hand, and goes down the room in an allegretto movement, with a series of hops, steps, and jumps, then, with his left hand round her waist, makes a backward revolution of two or three turns, and then hands the lady to a seat. Off he vanishes to another fair enslaver, and the same operation is performed. The Russian etiquette does not permit a lady to take the gentleman's arm, but he leads her by the hand, and as soon as the dance is finished the couple separates at once, and the promenade is dispensed with; a far better plan than ours, for the lady is independent, and not in fear and trembling when left alone for a few minutes; besides, the gentleman can escape from a monosyllabic damsel (with whom he must dance for her mamma's sake,) and who sedulously confines her answers to "yeses" and "noes;" and so he must pace up and down like a sentry, there being no vacant seat, and she cannot find her mamma, and the next waltz strikes up, away goes his inamorato with his rival, for she imagines he has got hold of a new flame in the monosyllable that is still tacked to his elbow. No! the Russian style is best, for even, on the other side, with the lovely girl you so much admire, you can be quite as agreeable and happy standing detached to converse after the dance, and the file marching round the room is avoided, and your soft nonsense is not listened to by rows of turbanded dowagers, glorying in sharp ears and black velvet. The Russians are capital waltzers, but the music is played so fast that a graceful dance is converted into an intolerable whirl,—the ladies, instead of displaying ease and elegance in their movements, are whisked round, and require such a rotatory velocity in their gyrations, like so many tee-totums, that when they stop, one would imagine that hay-making had been their pastime, so breathless and heated are they, and consequently far from captivating.—*Pictures from the North.*

*Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*—A bill has been brought down from the Lords, intituled "An Act for the more effectual prevention of Cruelty to Animals." It repeals certain acts (viz., the 5th and 6th William IV., chap. 59, the 7th William IV., and 1st Victoria, chap. 66), and imposes a penalty of £5 on all persons who shall wantonly or cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, abuse, or torture any animal." The over-driving of animals and the imposition of burdens manifestly beyond the strength of the beast employed, are offences especially pointed out as acts of cruelty. Clause 4 attacks the barbarous "sports" of bull-baiting, dog fighting, &c., and renders persons keeping or using places for such purposes, liable to a penalty of £10, or not less than £5 *per diem*, as long as the place is kept open and used as aforesaid. Moreover, all persons who shall in any manner, encourage, aid, or assist at the fighting or baiting of bulls, bears, badgers, dogs, cocks, and other animals, are liable to a fine of £5 for every such offence. Mere spectators, or persons found in such places, "without lawful excuse," may be fined 40s. The damage done by persons guilty of cruelty to animals is to be compensated by a fine of £20, to be paid to the owner of the animals; the right to proceed against the party by civil action being reserved by the same (the fifth) clause. Persons impounding animals are bound to provide food and water under a penalty of 20s. Animals impounded may be sold after seven days. Clauses 11, 12, and 13 make provisions for the merciful treatment of cattle in slaughter-houses. Persons improperly conveying animals, so as to subject them to unnecessary pain and suffering, will be punishable by a fine of £3, and £5, for the second offence. In default of payment persons ordered to pay fines may be sentenced to imprisonment for three calender months, with hard labour. —*London Times.*

The Britannia Bridge.—The 19th inst. is the day fixed for mooring the first of the stupendous tubes which will form the Britannia-bridge to the piers proposed for their reception. The work of mooring these enormous iron structures will be much more arduous than was that of placing the Conway tubes, as they are much larger, and the difficulties to be overcome are considerably greater. The Carnarvon Herald, in a notice of the forthcoming event, says, "the tubes are eight in number, four of which, smaller than the rest, are to be seen in course of construction, on scaffolding of great strength, occupying the spaces between the land tower and the inland abutments, which are 230 feet apart, at either extremity of the bridge; two tubes being placed parallel to each other, forming the roadway to and fro. The four large ones are placed together on stages reaching into the river, and covering a long distance along the Carnarvonshire shore, each measuring 472 feet in length, and weighing 1,800 tons. Three piers of masonry of stupendous dimensions, the highest of which rises on the Britannia Rock in the middle of the straits some 230 feet, being about 70 feet higher than the arch hollowed out for the reception of the tubes, stand towering over the foaming waters. The traveller is also attracted by the colossal sculpture of four monster lions, which distinguish the entrance to the tubes, two at each end, couched on the summit of lofty pedestals. They contain about 8,000 cubit feet of limestone. Near to the stage on which the tubes are erected are eight pontoons, two of them iron, and the others of wood, ready for floating the first tube to its resting place between the pillars. This has just been completed. The piles on which it was built have been removed, and it now rests on two walls of masonry, erected at either end, affording sufficient room for placing the immense pontoons beneath. Its strength has been tested with satisfactory results. Coils of rope cable, which will be ussd to guide the tube when afloat, by means of strong capstans fixed on the shore, have been brought to the spot, and experiments are being daily made by the parties on whom the responsibility of removal rests to insure success. The ponderous hydraulic machinery for raising the tube to its proper elevation is being placed in the archway of the towers, and the preparations in every department are carried on with great earnestness. The length of the bridge, when completed, will exceed a quarter of a mile."—[London paper.

The Punjaub.—The Punjaub is an extensive and hitherto independent country of North-west Hindostan, situated chiefly between the 29th and 34th degrees of north latitude, and the 70th and 77th degrees of east longitude. It derives its name from two Persian words, signifying "five waters," in allusion to the five great streams, arms of the Indus, by which it is intersected. It was the scene of the last Campaign of Alexander the Great. Its superficial extent has been estimated at 60,000 square miles, and its population at 4,000,000. Jats, Rajpoots, Hindoos of low cast, various hill tribes, and Mussulmans constitute part of this population, but the Sikhs, or "disciples," (as the name signifies in Sanscrit,) are the predominant race. Burnes says, he conjectures the Sikhs number but 500,000 individuals; this, however, is a subject involved in much uncertainty. The Sikhs were originally Hindoos, and their incorporation as a sect, with the assumption of a distinctive appellation, dates from the close of the fifteenth, or beginning of the sixteenth, century. Their founder, Nanac, a native of the Punjaub, was born in 1469; he professed a desire to reform, not to destroy, the Hindoo religion, and sought to reconcile the jarring faiths of Brahma and Mahomet, so as to unite the followers of each system into one body. The creed which he inculcated was one of pure Deism, founded on the most sublime general truths, and breathing a spirit of peace and toleration; yet his followers speedily lost sight of the purity of his doctrine, retaining only the remembrance of the Hindoo and Mahometan, fables which had found a place in his system. Guru Govind, the tenth guru or teacher in succession from Nanac, impressed a new character on the religion of his followers, by recognising the equality of all men, thus abolishing the distinction of caste, and enforcing the bearing of arms as a religious duty incumbent on all. He was the founder of the temporal power of the Sikhs. He was killed A.D. 1708. It further appears that an edition of the New Testament in Punjabee was completed in 1815, and a second edition was undertaken in 1832. The translation of the Old Testament has only been partially accomplished.—*The Bible in Every Land.*

Affecting Memorials.—The Duchess of Angouleme, daughter of Louis the Sixteenth and Marie Antoinette, and now about seventy years old, lives with the Duke of Bordeaux (Henry V.) at Frohsdorf, on the Hungarian frontier. She keeps in her bed-chamber, the austerity of which is almost monastic, only such objects as are calculated to revive the tragic scenes of her early youth,—the portraits of her father, her mother, and her mother's friend, the Princess de Lamballo, and near her bed, which has not even a curtain, stands a *prie-dieu* full of objects most sacred in her eyes,—the black vest which her father wore when he ascended the scaffold—the lace cap which her mother made with her own hands to appear in before the revolutionary tribunal. She alone has the key of these sad relics, and once a-year, on the 21st of January, she takes them from the reliquary in which they are inclosed, and surrounds herself with them, in order to bring herself into closer communion with the beloved dead by whom they were worn. On that day she buries her tears in complete seclusion; she sanctifies the blood-stained anniversary by solitude and prayer.

Over-Fed Paupers!—Death!—The public are indebted to the Earl of Mountcashel for a striking contribution to physiological science. We refer to his speech at the Fermoy Board of Guardians. Singular and daring as have been the aberrations of the Noble Earl, we are obliged to confess that on the last occasion he surpassed himself. Various and opposing conjectures had been hazarded as to the cause of the mortality in the union of which he is a guardian; and we were ourselves near being consumed in the controversay which the matter excited. Some blamed the want of ventilation, and some the want of food, or both together. His Lordship, however, has turned the flank of the disputants on all sides. The things referred to, he maintains, have really nothing to do with the question. He therefore vouchsafes a more correct explanation, and surely one of a nature not to be anticipated. According to him, the real solution lies not in the deficiency, but the excess of rations. In plain earnest, he has discovered that the extraordinary mortality among the *paupers* simply and necessarily arose from *over-feeding!* Dickens's beadle did certainly affirm that the public fare made Oliver Twist brazen, and even fat; and experience proves that a luxurious diet doth make paupers somewhat contumacious. But he never went to the extent of saying that it would kill him. It was reserved for the noble guardian of the Fermoy Union to show the awful sacrifice of life resulting from excessive indulgence at the public board!—*Cork Examiner.*

The Soldier Skipper.—Mr. Macaulay relates that General Monk, who, although a soldier, in conformity with the English practice of that day, and the Russian practice of the present, also held a naval command, moved the mirth of his crew when he wanted his ship to tack to larboard, by calling out, "Wheel to the left."

# The Observer.

**SAINT JOHN, JULY 17, 1849.**

ENGLISH MAIL.—The news by the English Mail of the 30th June, per the *Niagara*, was received in this City at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, by Express from Halifax, and Telegraphed to Boston; but was not published in this City. The steamer *Admiral*, which arrived on Saturday evening, brought the news back in Boston papers of Friday. The Mail was not received in this City till last evening. In future the Mails are to be brought from Halifax to this Province by Express, immediately after the arrival of the steamers, so there will be no further detention at Halifax. The *Niagara* brought out 89 passengers.

We take the following summary of the news principally from the Boston *Journal* of Friday evening, received per steamer *Fairy Queen*, from Portland, for which we are indebted to our correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Niagara experienced a succession of heavy gales from the west south-west during the whole passage. Her freight list shows £8000 in specie. The Niagara exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the Europa, off Holyhead at midnight, on the 30th June.

It is stated that Her Majesty purposes visiting Ireland during the present summer.

The cities of Liverpool and Havre are to be connected by a line of first class steamers, under the direction of Mr. McIver, agent of the Cunard line.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The operations of the past week have been buoyant and firm, with an important extension of business transactions in almost every branch of trade. Independently of the increased vitality observable in our corn and cotton markets, the accounts from the manufacturing districts are cheering, and give good promise of more vigorous activity.

The national securities have been firm throughout the week, but the funds were somewhat duller yesterday, in consequence of an excess of stock being thrown upon the market for immediate transfer, as well as on account of the continued misunderstanding between the President of France and his Ministers. Consuls, which opened at 92¼, receded to 91¼ a 91⅜.

The London Money Market is remarkably easy, and discounts for respectable paper are easily obtained.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is now about 15 millions sterling.

IRELAND is a forbidden word on 'Change, but yesterday it was whispered in a corner that the state prisoners have, after all, done the senate; that the Transportation Bill contains a fatal blunder, that there is a gross informality in the form of a misstatement, and that Lord Clarendon is not sorry for it; that the cry of "the Queen is coming," has wrought a wondrous change at the Castle; that when her Majesty arrives, she must do something whereby to be remembered, and that the political offenders will have to bless the steam that impels the royal yacht into Kingstown harbour.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Advices from Calcutta to the 8th, and from Bombay to the 21st May, have been received, and are satisfactory in the extreme. The country is restored to perfect quiet, and the commercial reports state that at the close of the business season only small stocks of goods were left at Bombay and in the interior.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Parliament, the Bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities had been rejected in the upper house by a majority of 25, Ministers not venturing to call for the proxies. The rejection of this Bill leads to an immediate election for the city of London, and Baron Rothschild has already accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and made an appeal to the electors. His election is considered certain.

The House of Commons has affirmed the second reading of the marriage bill, to render valid marriage with the sisters of deceased wives. The affirmation bill which recently completed its passage through the Commons has been rejected in the Lords by a large majority.

The Smith O'Brien transportation bill is now an act of Parliament, but it is said to contain a fatal blunder, and it is supposed the approaching visit of her Majesty to Ireland will be signalized by extending her royal pardon to the Irish state prisoners.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—Another paper states, that Smith O'Brien and the other three state prisoners will be sent to Van Dieman's Land in her Majesty's ship Swift, ordered to the Pacific station.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—It is well known that Her Majesty's intention of visiting Ireland during the forthcoming recess is of long standing, and that in several previous years the Queen had hoped to honour her Irish subjects with her presence. The distress unfortunately still so prevalent in Ireland precludes her from visiting Dublin in state, as any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill-timed and inconvenient to her subjects. She proposes therefore to embark in the Royal yacht, to touch first at the Cove of Cork, and to proceed thence along the Irish Channel to Dublin, where she will remain for a few days the guest of his Excellency Lord Clarendon. Upon leaving Dublin the Royal squadron will proceed northwards along the Irish coast to Belfast, and thence cross to Scotland. Although the precise period of Her Majesty's visit cannot yet be fixed, it will probably take place as early in August as the termination of the session of Parliament will permit.

GLEN TILT.—By a decision of the Court of Session in Edinburgh, the Glen Tilt case has been given against the Duke of Athol, and that beautiful right of way must be kept open for tourists and all others whom it may concern.

A black Bishop is about to be consecrated in England and sent to Africa.

Letters from Trebisonde confirm the taking of the Russian fortress of Marni, on the Black Sea, by the Circassians.

FRANCE.—Advices from Paris to Tuesday evening, state that the city was perfectly tranquil.—Business on the Bourse was steady and stocks had an upward tendency.

In the course of the debate in the Assembly on foreign affairs, ministers declared that there was no danger of war. M. de Tocqueville said that after having more carefully considered the subject, he had been unable to discover the slightest trace of that new hobby alliance of which honorable members had expressed such jealousy. In the course of his speech, M. de Tocqueville talked of the frankness of the Russian government—an expression that was received with shouts of derisive laughter.

During the debate, Gen. Cavaignac made a most important speech, which may be considered as the *resume* of the principle of that important section of the republican party, which, while it desires peace is prepared for war, and which, while it supports order insists on progress.

Gen. Cavaignac said;—I fully agree with the honorable gentleman who has said that a great country like France should not remain in a state of insulation. It was necessary that we should get out of that position. It was essential that we should form an alliance with some government, but the question was, what government should we select? To whom should we address ourselves? to Prussia? to Austria? Those two powers were engaged in struggles. We then made overtures to a great power—England, and in doing so I think we acted in conformity with the wishes of the constituent Assembly. It has been said that the English government only accepted our alliance in order to be able the better to watch us. Certainly England would not become our ally had it not been her interest so to do; but that interest is reciprocal, and if England has an interest in watching France, France has an equal one in watching her.

What reciprocal surveillance is the basis of all alliances between governments. In reply to our application, England accepted our offers of alliance as she did, doubtless from a wish to preserve peace. I think that the explanation I have given will be a sufficient reply to the reproach made against us of giving rise to a new coalition. (Hear, hear.) The gallant General then stated he had his part in the responsibilities attached to the order of the day voted a month since by the Constituent Assembly, and explained that in his opinion the danger was in the reconstruction of the Northern powers, and in the annihilation of French influence.

It is against that twofold eventuality, continued the hon. gentleman, that I wish to guard the Government. I did not wish for war, and if I am a partizan of peace, of honorable peace, it is because I am convinced that even if all the states of Europe were in insurrection against their governments, they would rather have returned to their former allegiance than submit to us. (Considerable movement.) I may be mistaken, but you have just seen the repugnance evinced by Italy to accept our intervention. You have also witnessed the diplomatic repugnance of Sardinia. I repeat, that the nations would have again thrown themselves into the arms of their government at the first signal of war, and would thus have arrested for fifty years the movement of civilization. In 1792, in 1830 and in 1848 various nations were in a state of agitation. Why not leave that movement to develope itself? Believe me, there is in the future a more honest and solid guaranty than in all the efforts that could be made (agitation). I do not think that war would have been declared against us, but I think that when the Northern powers have attained the object which they have in view, the difficulties, not of war, but of peace, will commence for us, which will be shown, not by insult or provocation, but by coldness and isolation. This is, in my opinion, from whence danger is to be apprehended, and it is against that danger that I thought proper to warn the country by saying this. I do not mean to assert that I believe in war. Are there no means of treating between State and State on those questions which divide them? If there are, let them be adopted. Demand guarantees, seek alliances, and when you have them, bring them here. Have you alliances? if you have, say so. I do not ask you to give me a reply to-day, for it is not for me to show myself so pressing towards the government, but what I wish is, that the Ministry should be warned, and that it should seek for serious guarantees and for alliances. If these cannot be found, then will commence another order of ideas, and it will be for us to take counsel thereon. This is the salutary advice which I am desirous to give to the government.

The new law against clubs has been already put in force. On Monday, the Ministry introduced into the legislative Assembly a bill for regulating the press. M. Odillon Barrot stated that it was intended merely as a temporary measure to regulate the position of the press, until an organic law on the subject should be passed. The new law is nearly the same as the law of Louis Phillippe, and powers are given for the temporary suppression of every journal attacking the constitution or making an appeal to arms.

The number of persons arrested at Lyons in consequence of the attempted insurrection amounted to more than two hundred.

The bickerings which have been carried on between the President and the ministry are rapidly approaching to an issue, which it is supposed will lead to the retirement of some of the leading members of the cabinet. The principal cause of discord is the anomalous and fratricidal policy of the government in Italy.

Louis Napoleon refused to receive envoys from Baden and the Palatinate, who were not even admitted to an audience with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.—After a severe bombardment, three squadrons of the French army succeeded in establishing themselves within the outer walls of Rome, early on the morning of the 22d. They have since been occupied with operations for acquiring possession of the inner bastion and defences, but up to the 23d and 24th they had not made much progress. Every inch of the ground was stoutly defended by Garibaldi, who still continues to animate his troops to resistance.

The latest intelligence received by the government from the expeditionary camp at Rome states that Gen. Oudinot had so far succeeded in his operations upon the outworks that the city was entirely at his mercy, to spare which and the horrors of a frightful carnage, he has submitted fresh terms to the triumverate through M. Corcelles, which it is thought would be accepted by the Romans.

It is said that the English government has presented a friendly remonstrance against the bombardment of Rome, and has urged on the French government the necessity of coming to an accommodation with the Romans.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The *London Globe of Friday, on information in which it places full credit*, states that the Schleswig affair draws rapidly to a conclusion, and that the final settlement may be expected in a fortnight. Hostilities, however, are still carried on between the belligerents, but without any important results.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Hungarians were partially defeated by the Austrian troops on the 21st, and were forced to retire beyond the Waag, where, from the nature of the country, they will be better able to repel the advance of the invading forces.

It appears from letters in the Austrian and German journals, that engagements have recently taken place between the Austrians and Hungarians at Kapovar Szred and on points of the Waag; but whilst some ascribe the victory to the Austrians, others give it to the Hungarians. The *German Reform*, which hitherto has been favorable to the Austrians, says that they have sustained severe checks.

It is said that cholera, typhus, and other maladies are raging in the camp, and that the Magyars display greater enthusiasm than ever.

It was reported that the Austrians had taken Raab. Kossuth has ordered the Austrian prisoners, several thousand in number, to be employed on the works of the Szolnok and Debriczin railway.

The Russian army, in four columns, marched from Gallicia into Hungary on the 17th and 18th, under the command of Prince Paskiewych. Their last head quarters was at Bartfoeld.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—Advices from Italy to the 18th have been received, from which we learn that Ancona, after a destructive bombardment of two days, had surrendered to the Austrian General.—The terms of capitulation are a political amnesty to the inhabitants.

The bombardment of Venice has been suspended in consequence of proposals of capitulation having been made by the besieged.

GERMANY.—The accounts from Central Germany and Prussia are of a much more pacific character than heretofore.

EAST INDIES.—From China we learn that the Emperor had refused to carry out the stipulations of the two treaties, which provided that Canton should be open to foreigners. In the communication of Seu, the Governor of Canton, to Mr. Bonham, he says the Emperor had determined that as the people of Canton have refused to receive foreigners into the town, how can he force an opposite course to the people?

From the nature of the proclamation it is quite plain that the authorities were prepared to resist the entrance of the foreigners into the city, but a great sacrifice of human blood has been averted by Lord Palmerston having given special directions that nothing more should be done than report the repudiation of the treaty to him.

The large naval force which had assembled in the Canton river to protect the British interest has all dispersed.

Accounts from Java announce a complete victory by the Dutch. The attack commenced on the 13th April, and after thirteen hours hard fighting, all the fortifications were taken, and the Netherland flag was hoisted within the walls. The Ballinese, it is said, had 5000 killed, and the loss of the Dutch was about 250. It is assumed that the island will forthwith be annexed to the Dutch possessions.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, June 30.—Cotton—Owing to the unfavorable accounts by the last American steamer, of the growing crop, there has been an extensive business transacted during the past week at an advance of ⅛ a ¼d. For a day or two after the arrival of the Niagara, the demand was particularly animated, but for the last two days it has been more moderate, with an increased quantity offering, and the extreme sales of the early part of the week are scarcely sustained. The sales have been 74,190 bales, of which 20,000 were taken by speculators, and 4000 for export. American descriptions consist of 17,000 Uplands at 4d a 5d; 30,000 Orleans at 3⅝d a 5¾d; 13,000 Alabama and Mobile a 4d a 5⅛d. The sales on Friday amounted to 6000 bales. The reports of the Havre Market are very favorable, the demand being active at improving rates.

*Breadstuffs*—Wheat, flour and corn have been steady during the week, though there was some dullness towards the close. Flour—Western brought 24s a 25s for superior inspected qualities, though some sales of inferior were made at 21s a 22s 6d; Ohio, 25s a 25s 6d; Philadelphia, 23s a 24d; Baltimore, 23s 6d a 25s.

Corn—White, being scarce, is worth 34s a 35s 6d, and yellow, in liberal supply, 34s a 35s. Corn Meal, 16s a 17s per brl. Wheat, 6s 4d a 7s 4d.

*Provisions.*—Beef—demand limited, without change in value. Pork—demand for lowest qualities only: Western has gone off at irregular prices.

It is stated that arrangements have been made by the French and English Governments to colonize the island of Madagascar.

A subscription is on foot for the purpose of erecting a Sunday and day school, in Yorkshire, as a monument to the memory of the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook, in his native village. This will be a commemoration worthy of the great adventurer; how much nobler, as well as more enduring, than brass or marble!

The total amount expended on the new buildings of the British Museum from 1823 to 1849, has been £696,995.

A subscription for a monument to Cromwell is on foot in England—the maximum being fixed at one guinea.

An unknown man, 60 years of age, committed suicide recently in England by leaping into the mouth of a coal pit, three or four hundred feet deep.

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*From the New-Brunswicker of Saturday.*

SERIOUS RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday last, our City was the theatre of one of the most disgraceful scenes that has ever occurred in this or any other civilized country, and which has resulted in the death of several persons and the wounding of a number of others, some of whom cannot recover.

It was reported for some time previous that the Orangemen intended to walk in procession on Thursday, being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne; and the authorities being either unwilling, or unable, as they allege, to prevent an exhibition so much calculated to inflame the passions of a portion of the community, the members of the Orange Lodges, to the number of some five or six hundred, a large portion of whom were from different sections of the country, assembled at Nethery's Hotel, in Church Street, and with drums beating and banners flying, proceeded through the streets.—At the head of Dock-street an arch of green boughs had been placed from one side to the other, by the opposite party, under which the procession passed. Shortly after, His Worship the Mayor went into Dock-street and attempted to remove the obstruction, when he was assaulted by some parties present, and received a wound on the head from a stone thrown by the mob. Several other persons who attempted to assist the Mayor, were also injured in the same way. This was the commencement of the disturbance, which has resulted so disastrously.

In an hour or two the procession returned, and on passing through Mill-street, near Rankin's Bakery, a number of brick bats and other missiles were thrown at them, which was the signal for a general assault, in which the arch was torn down. Fire arms were soon brought into requisition, and for a considerable time the reports were very loud and frequent, while the numbers of wounded who were being carried away by their friends, showed how deadly the conflict had been.

A Company of the 1st Regiment of Royals, stationed in this Garrison, had been placed in the Market Square by the Mayor during the morning, to act in case of emergency—His Worship no doubt being impressed with the conviction that a breach of the peace would occur—and they were ordered to proceed up Dock-street to the scene of the riot. Their presence soon restored order, and checked the further effusion of blood; but in the meantime some ten or twelve persons were either killed or so severely wounded that their lives are despaired of. So intense had the excitement become, that every person who attempted to pass this way was attacked by the mob, and a number of persons, entirely unconnected with the procession, were beaten without mercy.

It must ever be a matter of the deepest regret to all who were engaged in the ill-timed display of Thursday, that they should have been parties, more or less directly, to the death of so many persons. The procession could effect no earthly good, while on the other hand, it was eminently calculated to arouse angry feelings, and excite the most violent passions of the opposite party.

We cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment at the conduct of the civil authorities, whose bounden duty it is to prevent, by the most vigorous measures, every procession or assemblage of people which may endanger the peace. There has been a great dereliction of duty on this occasion, and a fearful loss of life in consequence; but we refrain at present from entering fully into the matter, because we have no doubt it will be rigidly investigated by the Executive, and as criminal informations will very likely be filed against the Magistrate or Magistrates in fault, the question will come fairly before a Jury of the Country. With less than this the public will not be satisfied; and the time seems to have arrived when such an outrageous proceeding as that of Thursday last will no longer be passed over quietly.

The unfortunate men on both sides who were allowed to come into deadly conflict are not half so blameable as those who suffered the collision to take place; and the blood of those who have been suddenly sent to their last account, while rage and every evil passion possessed them, will cry up to Heaven, that justice may be done to those really guilty.

*From the Chronicle of Friday.*

At about 10 o'clock in the morning, the city lodges proceeded to the ferry steamer to welcome those from Carleton and that vicinity. This body was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Coram, the Senior Deputy Grand Master, mounted on a white horse; the rider as the faithful representative of King William—and we are informed that his manly bearing did no discredit to his great prototype.—From this errand the body proceeded for a like purpose to Indian Town, and when passing through York Point met an obstruction which had been raised across the street by the opposite party, and were pelted with stones. To this treatment no particular notice was taken by the Orangemen, they passing under and around, and getting past it the best way they could; but it was evident, from the firing of the assailants, that a desperate attempt would be made to stop and disorganize them on their return. About this time a woman was caught taking a blunderbuss, which she had concealed under her cloak, into a suspicious house;—this was taken from her, and found heavily loaded with balls and slugs. At Indian Town, in consequence, as many as could procure them, furnished themselves with fire arms for their personal defence, and the procession having now been completed, with full regalia and beautiful banners, headed by bands of music, returned to the City, but greatly disorganized on reaching the Market Square. No interruption occurred on the route, until they reached York Point hill, when they were fired at from houses on both sides of the street, and from the number of shots it is a mercy that many both in and out of the procession were not killed on the spot. As it was many were wounded, some severely, and one man belonging to the country received a dangerous gunshot wound in the groin. Thus assailed and beset on all sides by a mob, the Orangemen promptly plied what few fire-arms they possessed—the battle became general—the stores were closed and business suspended, all expecting a general street fight—shots were flying in all directions, and swords gleaming in the sun-light—the assailants evidently getting the worst in a tumult they had wantonly provoked;—the number of them killed on the spot was stated to be from four to six, several have since died of their wounds. But the information as to the number killed and wounded is contradictory. Many were shot with stones in their hands—one in raising his arm to throw a brick received a ball underneath, coming out at the shoulder; another had his arm severed in an attempt to seize a banner; and we believe a woman was killed in the melee.

We regret to state that the Hon. Charles Simonds, who was endeavouring to save life and stop the riot, was severely beaten while attempting to rescue a man from another's fury, and but for the immediate presence of his son, who, we learn conducted himself manfully, both would have been murdered.

By the time the assailants were routed, and the procession again got into order, the military arrived on the ground, and partial peace was kept up during the remainder of the day.

Many respectable citizens regret that the Orangemen should have consented to a public celebration of the day. As editors of a public newspaper, we join in the regret; but they having thought proper to do so, it certainly became nobody's business but the public authorities to interrupt them. Instead of which, in this case, we find a lawless mob taking possession of and raising a barricade on one of the principal thoroughfares in the city, and resisting to bloodshed the Chief Magistrate in its removal;—a fitting commentary indeed on our miserable police authority.

The *Christian Visitor* says—"The most aggravating circumstance of the day we consider the assault made upon Mr. Boon, one of our most industrious and peaceable citizens, who was passing along about his business with his team and waggon. He was violently assaulted, dragged from his waggon and cruelly stoned and beaten, and his horses turned adrift."

*From the Morning News of Monday.*

THURSDAY'S TRAGEDY.—Men have now settled down into something like sentient beings; they exercise their own thoughts and judgments; and talk of the late tragedy with feelings of the utmost horror. There are enough disinterested persons in the community, unbiassed by party predilections, whose opinions are of value, and they express themselves correctly in behalf of the common weal and the public safety. Among this description of persons, there is a unanimity of feeling expressed, to convince us that the public peace is the first thing they think of, and that mere questions of abstract right to walk in processions, or make public demonstrations, are but of secondary importance when they deem the good order and harmony of the community things likely to be jeopardized. Had there been no procession on Thursday, there would have been no bloodshed. Had the authorities interposed and remonstrated, there would have been no procession. Had there been no national animosities existing, old sores partly healed to be cauterized anew, to gratify some accountable desire, the procession and the 12th of July might have passed over like any other occasions, without producing the least harm, or inflicting a single drop of blood. But the 12th of July is an extraordinary occasion, and when celebrated gives rise to bitter feelings, stirs up old prejudices, creates pain to persons of an opposite party, and strikes terror into the whole community. If all persons in St. John are at liberty to worship as they think proper, nothing more, in a religious sense, is wanted—and there is no occasion to ask how we came by that right, or from what power it was wrested. Yet when we attempt to make a display of the faith that is in us, by directing public attention in the teeth of an opposite party, to the achievements of a dark and bloody age, that should only be called to mind to be forgotten immediately, or to be remembered with feelings of horror, we will perform our duty as good subjects; we strike flints over gunpowder, which we know to be explosive—and we are answerable for the consequences. The right to do a thing, which is in itself wrong, is no pretext for indulging in the liberty. Discretion should be exercised in all cases.

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Here we are in St. John in the midst of commercial distress, and ought to think of peace and harmony. We have a Mayor, and a certain number of Magistrates;—they were aware ten days ago that this procession was to take place. Even the children predicted bloodshed. The Mayor says he has no authority to put a stop to a peaceable procession, notwithstanding every good citizen and right thinking person could almost swear that the 12th of July would be a bloody day for St. John, if this procession were allowed to go on. Yet, barbarous to think of it, those who should be the Conservators of the public peace, make no attempt whatever to exercise a judicious authority. If the Mayor had issued his proclamation in the morning, forbidding this procession, he would have been backed up by every respectable citizen in St. John—thousands would have been ready at his back to disperse the crowd, and a dozen or twenty human beings would not have been shot down like rats, in the public highways, by men carrying guns.

From the Courier of Saturday.

Yesterday the Coroner was engaged in holding an Inquest on the bodies of John Delay and Patrick Allan, two labouring men who were shot during the riot on Thursday. The investigation was resumed to-day, and is still in progress.

Among the number who are said to be seriously wounded, we have heard of a middle aged man named Foster, a resident in King's County, Anthony Doherty, of Carleton, Wm. Scott, a young man from the Golden Grove Settlement, and Dennis Copley and John Duffy. The two last named and Doherty are said to be in a very dangerous state.—A labouring man, named John Hagarty, who had been committed for resisting the Mayor, when endeavouring to remove the arch in Dock-street, underwent an examination before Benjamin L. Peters, Esq. yesterday, and was remanded to jail until Monday, for further examination.

Several other arrests were made, but the examinations have not yet been gone into.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Honorable Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals, arrived in town this morning from the Seat of Government, for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the cause of the riot on Thursday last. We understand that the investigation commences forthwith at the Court House, before Mr. Alderman Needham, and Mr. Justice Lockhart.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor returned to Fredericton on Saturday evening.

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We have copied above the remarks of several of our contemporaries on the late disgraceful and melancholy Riot. The statements being yet contradictory, it is impossible to get at the particulars of the affair with proper certainty; but as the matter is now undergoing investigation before the proper authorities, the public will probably soon be made acquainted, in an authorised manner, with full particulars of this occurrence, in which all are so deeply interested. We trust, however, that effectual steps will now be taken to prevent any future exhibitions of the sort in this Province, which have of late years been the source of so much trouble to the country; but the collision of last Thursday was by far the most severe which has yet taken place. Party exhibitions and processions should be strictly prohibited, if we wish to maintain peace, order, and friendly feeling in the community.

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The Coroner's investigation respecting the late deaths and disgraceful row of the 12th, is still in progress, characterized by the most conflicting testimony. Several persons, however, have been identified, including one, we learn, who deliberately wounded a man in the procession as it was returning from Indian Town, and prior to any assault from the members of the procession. It is impossible to obtain any correct information as to the number of the wounded and killed on either side, but there cannot be a doubt that *many* have fallen victims to outrage.—We are credibly informed that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has directed the Ordnance Officers to supply the Mayor with whatever arms and ammunition he may require for the use of the Police; by which excellent precautionary measure, it is hoped, good order may henceforth be maintained in the community. The City Police were accordingly efficiently armed on Saturday last, and they will, doubtless, keep a *sharp look out* for turbulent and unruly customers.

Scott, who was dangerously wounded in the thigh, it is now said, was not a member of the procession, but a mere spectator; he is still living, and his symptoms favorable.

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NEW COMMON CLERK, &c.—The official notice of the appointment by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, to the office of Common Clerk of this City, and Clerk of the Peace for this City and County, appeared in the last Royal Gazette. Mr. Wheeler took the usual oaths of office on Wednesday last, before His Worship the Mayor, and on the same day entered upon his duties as Clerk at the Common Council Board. From Mr. Wheeler's well known legal qualifications and attentive business habits, we think the public may be well assured that the many important and arduous duties of the office will be thoroughly attended to by him. We accordingly beg to congratulate all parties upon this appointment.

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On Tuesday last, the Rev. WILLIAM DONALD was inducted into office as Pastor of St. Andrew's Church and congregation in this City. The Rev. John Ross, of St. Andrews, preached and presided on the occasion, and addressed both the Pastor and congregation, explaining to them, in an explicit and impressive manner, their respective duties and responsibilities. The Rev. J. M. Brooke, of Fredericton, and the Rev. John Cassilis, of St. Patrick, Members of Presbytery, were also present.

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The weather in this part of the Province continues unusually dry, and the crops are suffering greatly for want of rain.

The crops in nearly all parts of the Western portion of Nova Scotia are also represented as being in a very discouraging state, from the long continued drought, and very poor returns are expected, particularly hay. The wells and minor streams are likewise stated to be drying up.

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CONCERT.—Mr. Covert, Vocalist, late leader of the Macomber troupe, assisted by Mr. Barton, Pianist and Vocalist, of New-York, gave several highly interesting Concerts last week, at the Mechanics' Institute, to large and fashionable audiences. It is stated that on their return from Fredericton, they purpose giving another concert, which will doubtless attract a full house.

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*Pleasure Trip to Eastport, St. Andrews and Calais.*—We learn that the splendid steamer *Admiral*, Capt. Hutchins, will go on a pleasure excursion to Eastport, St. Andrew's and Calais, next Monday, 23d inst., to return same evening. Fare to Eastport 5s. to Calais 7s. 6d. As this will be the only pleasure trip of the Admiral to those places this season, and as the sail is a particularly pleasant one, the boat combining roomy and superior accommodations, and the officers attentive and obliging, it is probable that a large and select party will embrace this favorable opportunity of enjoying a day of pleasant recreation.

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We learn that the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute of this City, purpose getting up a *Pic Nic*, at Hampton, shortly, for the benefit of that Institution. An excursion of this description to the delightful village of Hampton will doubtless be among the most attractive jaunts of the season.

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We learn from the Fredericton *Reporter* that a site has been selected on the opposite side of the road from the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville for a Female Institution, to be under the Superintendence of the same denomination. It is added that the founder of the Academy (Charles F. Allison, Esq.) has promised a donation to the new project, not much inferior to that which called the present institution into existence.

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The Steamer *Fairy Queen*, which left last evening for Portland, took away upwards of one hundred girls, who were engaged here by Mr. Clary to work in a Factory near Portland. The sight created considerable stir on the wharf.—*New-Brunz.*

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LUBEC LEAD MINES.—A Boston Company are now working the Lead Mines at Lubec, Maine, near Eastport, (commenced last winter,) and have already taken out a large quantity of ore. The ore yields, after being dressed, from 60 to 75 per cent of pure lead, and is said to be quite rich in silver. They promise to be a profitable speculation. These mines were discovered about eighteen years ago, but were never before worked.

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We understand that the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in British North America is done away with; and that the commands in the different Provinces are to remain distinct. The new arrangement will produce a saving of some £4,000 or £5,000 a year.—*Quebec paper.*

Lieutenant-General Sir John Harvey will command the troops in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Major-General Rowan will receive the local rank of Lieutenant General on the Staff, and succeed to the command in the Canadas.

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HOT!—At Fredericton on Thursday last, the thermometer rose to 102° in the shade.

At Boston on Thursday last, at 2 P. M., the thermometer rose to 90° in the shade. On Friday, at 2 o'clock, 101° in the shade.

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ACADIA COLLEGE, HORTON, N. S.—After the College exercises on the 26th ult. the Degree of A. B. was conferred by the President, Rev. Dr. Pryor, on Mr. E. B. Demill, of St. John, N. B., and Messrs H. Crawley and A. Crawley, of Sydney, C. B.

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The Cunard (reserve) steamer Margaret, cleared at Halifax for Liverpool, on the 7th inst.

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CARLETON IRON WORKS.—Our readers will recollect that about two months ago we noticed that the Carleton Iron Works had been stopped, by the hearth of the furnace giving way—the stone of which it had been composed being burned up by the intense heat of the blast—but we are glad to learn that these works are again in successful operation. The stone of which the hearth for the furnace was originally composed, was imported from New York, but turned out to be of rather inferior quality, and burned out in less than twelve months. The new hearth is composed of imported stone which is supposed to be of a better quality for resisting the action of the fire, and it is also constructed on a better plan; the bottom being circular presents an equal surface to the heat instead of the angles formed by the square stones composing the former hearth. The works are now producing their former quantity of iron daily, and the constant employment given by this really valuable enterprise to over one hundred hands, besides a number of teams, has been of great advantage to that portion of the Province during the late unexampled depression in other branches of industry.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

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THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.—The Admiral, in H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, is, we understand, about to leave this port, on a cruise to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, with a view to the investigation of the state and prospects of the Colonial fisheries. The Flag Ship has we believe been preceded by small vessels, suited to the purpose of entering those coves and harbours of the coasts from which the fisheries are chiefly prosecuted. The noble Earl appears to be untiring in his endeavours to ascertain the extent of our maritime resources and to promote their developement. With such objects in view, he cannot fail to be accompanied in his efforts by the best wishes of every true hearted Colonist.—*Halifax Guardian.*

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The Spire of CHALMER'S FREE CHURCH was hoisted on Friday the 6th inst., in gallant style. A respectful petition was presented to Admiral Lord Dundonald, to grant the necessary machinery, and such a number of seamen as would be sufficient to raise the spire. His Lordship very kindly granted this request, and accordingly, after the tackling was adjusted, the seamen, superintended by Captain Schomberg, proceeded to the work. In the course of an hour the handsome spire had reached its destination. High as was our expectations of the beauty and chasteness of the structure, these have been more than realized. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be one of the greatest ornaments of the City.—*Halifax Pres. Witness.*

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Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. William McKeen, of Mahou, in the County of Inverness, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.—*Hal. Rec.*

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QUEBEC, July 5.—The most important news that has yet arrived in Canada from England, since the conquest, reached Montreal last night.

They comprise the debate and division in the House of Commons, on the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill, and we venture to say that never was there debate nor division in that House, that involved greater consequences to us.

The downfall of British power in America will as assuredly flow from the decision the British Parliament has come to, upon this question, as that British power now exists in Canada. It may be soon, or it may be late. From the temper of the people, it cannot be very late, although Lord Elgin and his present ministry undoubtedly have it in their power to raise a storm, which may precipitate it.

We have received a copy of the letter written by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Allan N. McNab, in reply to the petitions which Sir Allan had then presented.

It is the coolest piece of overweening official insolence, which it has been our lot to read, considering the immense interests involved.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Indemnity is truly law, and the Montreal *Herald* says, must be respected; but it continues the advocacy of annexation.

The Montreal *Gazette* says, on annexation:—"We shall have to balance the advantages of British connexion—of annexation—and of independence, as matters of governmental, of social, and of pecuniary benefit, before we shall be able to decide upon the step."

The American schooner "Miranda," from Cleveland, Ohio, burthen 225 tons, and laden with 10,000 bushels Indian Corn, arrived at this port yesterday. The Captain is a native of "Auld Scotia," and what is more singular still, several of the crew are Highlanders, talking gaelic "like a book."—*Montreal Herald.*

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, June 28, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—By the Act of 12 Victoria, chap. 58, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, provision has been made for the appointment of a Commission for making inquiries, under Legislative authority, into the just losses sustained by parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838, and you will see by the accompanying Commission that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you to be Commissioners for that purpose.

His Excellency being of opinion that it may be satisfactory to you in the discharge of your arduous duties, to be informed of the views in which the Act originated, and, according to which it ought, in the opinion of His Excellency to be carried into effect, has commanded me to say that the Bill having been originally framed upon the precedent of that for the payment of similar losses in Upper Canada, and the proceedings taken by former Provincial Administrations under the Governments of Lord Metcalf and Lord Cathcart, was regarded as little liable to misapprehension or misconstruction. And in acceding to the introduction of the Proviso contained in the Preamble, the Government acted not from an impression of the necessity of such an amendment for the purpose for which it was professed to be desired, but from anxiety to meet the wishes of others, and if possible, of thus avoiding all occasion of cavil. Finding such, however, not to be the effect of their acquiescence in that proposition, it became necessary to proceed with the measure as it now stands in the Statute Book.

The Government designed by the introduction of the measure to eradicate all tendency to disloyalty and disaffection, by removing every remaining just cause of complaint in reference to the unfortunate events of 1837 and 1838, and the establishing the institutions of the country in the hearts and affections of the people. The object of the Act therefore was not to countenance rebellion, or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinous crime of treason. Its design, as conveyed in the language of the statute, was to secure indemnity for *just losses sustained by the inhabitants of Lower Canada during the Rebellion of 1837-38, so far only as they may have arisen from a total or partial, unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property and effects of the said inhabitants, and from the seizure, taking and carrying away of their property and effects*, claims which had been already recognized by the deliberate Acts of preceding Parliaments and Governments.

His Excellency commands me to say, that in this spirit was the measure under which you are called upon to act introduced and passed through Parliament, and that in the same spirit he doubts not you will discharge the important and delicate duty imposed upon you by the Commission issued under it.

His Excellency commands me further to say, that Mr. Newhouse, of Berthier, has been appointed Secretary to the Commission; and that the remuneration of each of the Commissioners has been fixed by His Excellency in Council at the rate of twenty shillings per diem, while actually engaged in performing the duties imposed by the statute, and that that of the Secretary has been in like manner fixed at the like rate of twenty shillings per diem, while similarly engaged. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obed't serv't
(Signed) J. LESLIE, *Sec'y.*

To the Commissioners,
Under the Act 12 Vic., c. 58, &c. &c.

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THE CHOLERA IN QUEBEC.—The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 9th inst. says, that a disease of the nature of cholera has broken out there. On Saturday there were five deaths, and yesterday we heard of 3 men, 2 women and 1 child, having been seized. The recovery of two of the men was considered hopeless; one woman, it was supposed, would recover; the other died.

MONTREAL, July 12.—The thermometer here and at Quebec, for three days, has ranged at 89 to 99 in the shade. Today it is cooler, with strong breezes. Several cases of cholera have occurred, of which has died, A. Cuvillier, formerly Speaker of the Assembly. A letter from Quebec, states 16 deaths there in all.—The meeting of the League was largely attended last night. It meets again tonight for choice of nine delegates.

In consequence of the appearance of something like cholera among the troops, it was the intention of the military authorities to encamp the 71st on St. Helen's Island, and the 19th on the new Parade Ground in the Victoria Road.—*Montreal paper.*

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BERMUDA, July 6.—A very alarming disturbance broke out among some of the convicts at this Colony, on the 3d inst., and painfully serious consequences have ensued. One of the men—a very bad character—was about to receive corporeal punishment for mutinous conduct; and, as is customary, the whole ship's company (the convicts being quartered in hulks) were mustered to witness the punishment. The man had a brother in the same ship. When the prisoner was about to be tied up to be punished, his brother leaped upon the barrier which divides the forward from the after part of the ship, and brandishing a large knife, called the prisoner by name, and gave a signal (doubtless preconcerted) to the 500 assembled convicts. Immediately about 250 of the gang sprang forward to the barrier, (many of them having knives in their hands,) and were about to over-leap it, when the Overseer called upon them to "fall back." They disregarded his mandate; and, as it was quite obvious that they contemplated to rescue the prisoner and murder the handful of officers and guards, (only twenty in number,) the Commander gave the orders to the guards to fire: two of the mutineers fell dead, and twelve were wounded. The disturbance was instantaneously quelled by this awful but necessary act; and quiet and order were again restored.

Accounts from Jamaica are to the 22d June. A severe drought prevailed on the Island, no rains had fallen in May, as had been usual in preceding Mays; and planters were greatly alarmed for their crops.—Commercial distress still very generally prevail

FATHER MATHEW.—This veteran apostle of Temperance visited Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, and was warmly welcomed by the city government, and by a concourse of several thousand people.

THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—On Friday morning last the extensive circus and equestrian troupe of Col. Mann crossed the suspension bridge, en route to Canada. The company occupied 22 horse teams, headed by the four-horse bandwagon, together with their baggage and paraphernalia. As little delay occurred as at any ordinary bridge, and the men and horses appeared quite at home.

The whole flooring of the bridge, 800 feet long, appeared occupied at one time, and presented from the water's edge, 320 feet below, a scene of unequalled beauty and grandeur—the wires resembling more a spider's web woven across this otherwise impassable chasm, than the firm and solid carriage way.

The fare on teams has been reduced, and several hundred head of cattle within the last few days, have availed themselves of the bridge as a crossing place.

There cannot be a doubt of this soon becoming the principal point of intercommunication between the two countries. It is already the great attraction of the neighbourhood, and since the strengthening has been completed, a drive over into Canada is quite the thing.—[Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

The New York Directory for 1849-50, contains 27,670 names of persons or firms, engaged in business on their own account, in the city of New York, South of Twenty-third street.

IMMIGRANTS.—The whole number of vessels that have brought passengers to the port of Boston, from April 1st to July 1st, is 407, and the number of passengers is 14,334.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Dates from St. Domingo to the 25th, state that Santanna was in full possession of the city.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—*Loss of a California Vessel.*—Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 20th have been received. The American steamer Santa Cruz which left Rio Janeiro on the 21st, foundered on the 22d, nine leagues from Marambia. All hands were saved.

The sailing distance to California, around Cape Horn, is 18,000 miles, and yet this is at present the cheapest route to San Francisco.

THE CHOLERA.—The reports of the prevalence of this disease in various parts of the country constitute the prominent articles of daily intelligence, and of so painful a character as to cast a general gloom over the prospects of the country. With the exception however of the prevalence of this disease, which has made serious ravages only in a comparatively few localities, we are inclined to believe that the country in general is quite as healthy as usual. The panic occasioned by it has probably had a favorable effect in producing more caution in the habits of living, by which not only cholera, but other diseases are prevented.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

THE CHOLERA.—There have been eighty deaths at the Ohio Hospital since the 4th inst. The average is one death per hour. The resident physician has been attacked, and is not expected to survive.

The New York Board of Health reports, on 13th, 80 new cases and 38 deaths.

The Savannah papers deny the report that the cholera has appeared on the plantations below.

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—After years of extraordinary prosperity, during which from a mere village, it has increased to a large and wealthy city, St. Louis has been afflicted of late in an extraordinary manner. It is but a few months since we recorded the destruction by fire, of the business portion of that city, involving the destruction of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 of property; a calamity relatively as great as the great conflagration of 1835 in the city of New York. Soon after the Cholera commenced its ravages, and behold the result:

Deaths for the week ending May 7th, 135—do. week ending May 14th, 273—do. do. May 21st, 192—do. do. May 28th, 186—do. do. June 4th, 144—do. do. June 11th, 283—do. do. June 18th, 510—do. do. June 25th, 763—do. do. July 2d, 951—do. do. July 9th, 784—total in 10 weeks, 4321.

This, in a population of not exceeding 50,000, is indeed a terrible mortality, and has seldom been equalled in any country. From two-thirds to three-quarters of the deaths were by Cholera; 2422 by that disease having occurred in the short space of four weeks. If New Yorkers would comprehend the extent of the mortality, let them imagine 35,000 deaths in their own city in ten weeks, or 25,000 in four weeks, or 1000 a day! This would be in the same proportion as the recent mortality in St. Louis.

MELANCHOLY.—The St. Louis Republican, speaking of the mortality among the newly arrived immigrants at that place, says:—"We have been assured by respectable physicians of this city, that out of about four hundred and fifty foreign immigrants landed at the wharf a few days ago, from the Sultana, not exceeding 100 are now living, excepting a portion who immediately proceeded up the river; and the diseases which they carried into families here, quite equalled the mortality among themselves."

*Vegetables, Fresh Meat, &c., proscribed.*—The City Council of St. Louis, in view of the ravages of the cholera in that city, have passed an ordinance, forbidding, under a penalty of from $20 to $100, the sale of any vegetables, fruits, fresh pork, sausage meat, and fish, in any of the markets of the city, or at any other place within the city limits.

NEW YORK, July 12, 4 P. M.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for Flour closes generally 12½c better than yesterday. This improvement is consequent upon the large demand for the East and British Provinces. The supplies are to a fair extent. The transactions add up 13,000 brls. including 6000 brls. fine and 1500 brls. sour. The range of sales was $4 75 a $4 87½ for common and ordinary State and mixed Western; $5 a $5 12½ for favourite Western; $5 12½ a $5 18¾ for pure Genesee; $4 06 a $4 25 for fine, and sour $4.—Southern descriptions are improving, and good brands Georgetown, &c., are selling at $5 25. Sales of 700 or 800 barrels Georgetown Howard Street, &c., at $5 12½ a $5 25. Sales of Richmond City at $6 25. Meal is $2 98 for Jersey, with sales of 500 or 600 barrels; and 200 do. State at $2 87½. Rye Flour is $2 87 a $3, with sales of 700 or 800 barrels.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Pork is very heavy, and almost nominal. The sales are 500 barrels at $9, $9 12½ a $10 62½ for Mess. At the close, parcels were offered at these prices. Beef is in good enquiry. Prime is very scarce, and small parcels sold at $10 50 a $11. Mess is $12 50 a $13 50, and firm.

FREIGHTS.—Freights are firm for Flour, but other descriptions are dull. Engagements—Cotton at ⅛d, and $1 per bale; 2000 brls. Flour at 1s 9d; 30,000 bushels Corn at 6d; heavy goods at 20s. a 22s 6d. To Havre, the packet of the 20th is full at ⅛c, and a French ship has 400 bales at ⅜c. To Ireland, Flour was taken at 1s 7d. To Glasgow 500 brls. Flour at 2s, and some 1500 brls. Rosin at 2s 6d.

EXPORT OF INDIAN CORN.—It will probably strike many with surprise that the amount of Indian corn shipped to Europe from the United States during the past month of June, exceeds that of the same month in 1847, the famine year. The official statement of the exports for the month have appeared in the New York Shipping List, and the quantity of corn exported is stated at 1,287,369 bushels, being greater by 550,486 bushels than was shipped in the same month in 1847, and greater, we believe, than was ever shipped in any previous month. Yet great as this amount is, it is but a tithe of the quantity of grain imported monthly into Great Britain, to which country almost the entire of our exports of breadstuffs tend.—*Boston Journal.*

A REMEDY THAT CURES.

Various remedies have been offered and puffed into notice for the CURE of diseases of the *lungs*, and *some* have been found, no doubt, very *useful*; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved so successful as *Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. For asthma, shortness of breath, and similar affections*, it may be pronounced a positive CURE. It has cured asthma in many cases of *ten and twenty years' standing*, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Wherever this medicine is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves.—What can stop its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures. The worst cases of asthma, recent but dangerous coughs, (and also those that are of long standing,) bronchitis, and consumption, (in its early stages,) are always cured by this remarkable medicine.

BE NOT DECEIVED BY IMPOSTORS.—The public should be careful to get the genuine article, as the imitations and counterfeits being put up by those who know nothing of medicine, or of the diseases of the human system, are entirely unsafe and dangerous.

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

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the large lot of VESTS in the window of the *Pantechnetheca*, corner of King and Cross Streets, marked to sell at 5s each. They are certainly far below their real value.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at Trinity Church, Mr. Francis Cheeney, of Fredericton, to Catherine, fifth and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Nethery, of this City.

At Saint Martins Parish, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Capt. George D. Collins, of Quaco, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Patterson, of St. Martins.

At St. Andrews, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D., the Rev. George Thomas Carey, Rector of Grand Manan, to Harriet, daughter of Capt. Philip Newton, of the same place.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, after a severe illness, Mrs. Rebecca Troop, relict of the late Mr. Valentine C. Troop, and daughter of the late Ozias Ansley, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

On Saturday morning, John Pollok, aged fifteen months and eleven days, only son of Mr. W. H. Williams.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, Mr. James Wood, cabinet maker, aged 49 years.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Charlotte street, when friends are invited to attend.

On the Marsh, in the vicinity of this City, of diarrhœa, on Saturday morning, David K., infant son of Mr. Claudius Hamilton, aged five months.

On Tuesday last, at Kingston, King's County, at the homestead of Justus S. Wetmore, Esq., Mrs. Charity Lamoreaux, in the 90th year of her age. Deceased was a member of the loyalist family of Wetmore, whose remarkable longevity has been lately noted in the public journals. Of this race of venerable nonagenarians a brother and two sisters still survive: the eldest, Mrs. Craft, of Carleton, is 97. She came to New Brunswick in 1783.

On the 5th inst., in the Parish of Chipman, Queen's County, suddenly, (from a draught of water taken while he was in a warm condition,) Mr. David Pidgeon, of Prince Edward Island, where he has left a widowed mother and other relatives to mourn their sudden loss.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Mr. William R. Witham, and daughter of Mr. J. B. Payne, in the 34th year of her age—leaving a husband and four children to lament their loss.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning the 8th inst., Mr. Charles Jamieson, in the 40th year of his age. He was a native of Keith, in Scotland, and during 13 years in which he has resided in Fredericton, has sustained a highly respectable character.

At Nashwaak, on Saturday the 7th inst., Mr. Alfred Brown, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Brown, in the 22d year of his age.

At St. Andrews, on the 4th inst., Mr. Levi Handy, aged 30 years, an old inhabitant of that town.

At Napan, County of Northumberland, on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, in which were exhibited Christian meekness and patience, Mr. William Gray, ruling elder of St. John's Church, Chatham, in the 53d year of his age.

At Boston, on the 12th inst. Patrick Kelley, aged 24 years, after a short but severe illness, son of Mr. Francis Kelley, formerly a resident of this City, deeply and deservedly lamented by all his friends and acquaintance.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

*Tuesday*—Brigt. Eliza Edwards, Walker, Tralee, 51—J. Robertson, 75 passengers.

*Wednesday*—Brig Sandwich, Peddie, Boston, 5—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, New York, 12—Wm. Thomson, flour, corn, &c.

Schr. Providence, Mahon, New York, 7—Master, flour, pork, &c.

*Thursday*—Steamer Fairy Queen, Chisholm, Portland, 28 hours—James Whitney, passengers, &c.

*Friday*—Barque Repeater, Dorman, Cornwallis—J. W. M. Irish, timber and deals.

Brig Pomona, Johnston, Boston, 3—Allison & Spurr, bal.

Thalia, Patten, Boston, 4—Master, ballast.

Brigt. Bream, Joslin, Cienfuegos, 23—J. & T. Robinson, sugar, molasses and mahoganay.

Horatio, Rodgers, Boston, 3—to order, naval stores.

Schr. Emily, Wood, Boston, 5—Master, assorted cargo.

Mary Elize, Holder, Boston, 5—Master, ballast.

*Saturday*—Brig May Flower, Peterson, New York, 10—Garrison & Marsters, flour and meal.

Schr. Abeona, Dodge, Castine, 8—Master, ballast.

Geneva, Park, Searsport, 2—Master, do.

Romer, Small, Philadelphia, 10—C. M. Gove, flour, &c.

John O. Ireland, Crowell, Philadelphia, 10—C. M. Gove, flour, meal, &c.

*Sunday*—Brig Kirkwood, Atkinson, Alexandria, 18—C. E. Cross, flour, wheat, &c.

Schr. Flora, Pettingell, Philadelphia, 12—Crane & Co., flour, meal, &c.

*Monday*—Brig Maria, Lyons, Providence, 4—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Brigt. Eliza Merithew, Griffin, Philadelphia, 12—J. M. Hamilton, flour.

Schr. Meridian, Brannen, Bangor, 5—master, ballast.

Somerville, Dodge, Boston, 4—order, do.

Ship Jane, Crowell, New York, 7—ballast.

*This Day*—Ship Pilgrim, Flood, Liverpool, 42—Owens & Duncan, salt and coal.

Brigt. Lemuel Peters, Treworgy, Blue-Hill—ballast.

Lafayette, Clifford, Searsport—do.

Wm. McGilvery, Randall, Searsport—do.

Schr. Ellen Dale, Boynton, Boston—Master, nails, &c.

CLEARED.

July 10th—Ship Great Britain, Hume, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson.

11th—Brig Keoka, Carver, Providence, (R. I.) clapboards, shingles, &c.—C. Whitaker; Breeze, Pickance, Wexford, deals—S. Wiggins, & Son; Schr. Pavilion, Ames, Providence, (R. I.) boards, &c.—C. Whitaker.

12th—Ship Lesmahagow, Gaskin, London, deals and palings—W. Girvan.

13th—Ship Maranham, Jameson, London, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Provincialist, Williams, Londonderry, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Barque Timothy Horsfall, Listen, Cork, deals—John Robertson; Brigt. William Allen, Isaacs, Liverpool, deals, &c.—Wm. Bennett & Brothers; Schr. Three Sisters, Pollok, Boston, scantling—A. Robertson; Hero, Eaton, Neponset, (U.S.,) clapboards—Geo. Eaton.

14th—Schr. Belle of Indian Town, Graham, Eastport, coals—Master.

14th—Barque Mary, Ritchie, Cork, deals and boards; Eliza, Duckee, Gloucester, timber and deals; schr. Olive Branch, Francis, New York, lumber; Belle of Indian Town, Graham, Eastport, coals.

16th—Brig Deborah, Power, Dundalk, deals, &c.; Verlant, Wheeland, Philadelphia, lumber; Corsair, Stephens, Hull, timber and deals; Moses John, Wilson, Sunderland, do.; Schr. London, Thain, New York, scantling; Francis, Kennedy, Eastport, coals.

17th—Brig John, Hill, Cork, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Jane, Shore, Cork, deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Ship Charlotte, Ayles, at New York, 6th inst., from Liverpool, spoke June 15th, lat. 44 24, lon. 41 50, ship Queen Pomare, 16 days from St. John, for London.

Ship Kate, at New York, spoke, June 30th, lat. 42, lon. 60, ship Marion, from St. John, for Liverpool.

Arrived at Buenos Ayres, May 18th, brig Anglo American, Card, St. John, via Rio Janeiro, &c.—At New Orleans, June 27th, barque Clyde, Halerow, Liverpool.—At New York, July 7th, brigt. Widow, Gorum, St. George; 9th, schr. Democrat, Clements, Falmouth, (Jamaica)—At Philadelphia, 6th, schr. Isabella, Hilton, St. John.—At Quebec, 3d, ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool; 4th, ship Britannia, Coulthart, New York; 6th, Lord Wellington, Winsled, Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, July 7th, ship St. John, Burns, Quebec; Jane, Crowell, St. John; 9th, brig Six, Hayes, and schr. Dolphin, Holder, St. John.

The barque McDonnell, of Ardrossan, McDonnell, master, from Dalhousie, for Greenock, was stranded on the North-East reef of Caraquet Island on Sunday last, and is to be sold for the benefit of all concerned, with her cargo of timber, on the 13th inst.

Arrived at Boston, 10th, ship Olive Branch, Drake, Liverpool. 11th, schr. Susan, Bray, St. John. At Bath, 9th, schr. Benj. Franklin, Auld, do.

Cleared at New York, 10th, bark Peltonia, Hughes, St. John. Brigs Challenge, Clarke, and Six, do. 11th, brig Mexico, Morris, do. 12th, bark Naomi, Wright, Quebec. At Boston, 11th, bark Radiant, Thomas, St. John.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—June 24th, Corinthian, Hull; Magog, Ayr; 26th, George, Hull; 27th, Indus, off Cork; J. W. Johnston, the Clyde.

VESSELS SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.—June 21st, Camilla, Belfast; Standard, Limerick; 25th, Sophia, Bristol; 27th, Peruvian, Dublin.

Arrived at Liverpool, 23d, Charles Chaloner, New Orleans; 24th, Sir Charles Napier, Mobile; 26th, Schoodiac, do; 27th, Orleans, and the Duke, New Orleans; Alceste, Key West; New Zealand, Savannah.

Sailed from Liverpool, 29th, Ann Dashwood, N. York.—Loading, 30th, Admiral, and Zetland, for St. John.

Spoken, June 10th, lat. 44, long. 46, ship Cambria, from Baltimore for Liverpool. Dec. 7th, whaling ship Canmore, 5 months out from Sydney, with 12 barrels sperm oil. 17th June, lat 45, long 26, ship David Cannon, from Liverpool for New York. 19th June, lat 51, long 36, ship Thomas, from St. John. 5th June, lat 43, long 56, barque Wm. Metcalfe, from St. John for London.

THE AMMEN ROCK.—An expedition under command of Charles W. Davis, U. S. N., of the Coast Survey, has fixed the position of this dangerous ledge in latitude 42 deg. 56 min. N., longitude 68 deg. 51½ min. W. This differs nearly 12 minutes in latitude, and 12 in longitude, from the last previous determination, and is of great importance to navigation.

It is stated by Mr. Blunt, in the American Coast Pilot, that this ledge has been searched for recently by Captain Owen, R. N., in the surveying vessel under his command, three times without success.—*New York Jour. of Com.*

## POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on Wednesday next the 18th July, the Mails for England to meet the Boston and New-York Steamers at Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office, St. John, on Wednesdays and Thursdays in alternate weeks, at 10, A. M.

On Wednesdays for Steamers leaving Boston, and on Thursdays for Steamers leaving New-York.

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

*General Post Office, Saint John, 13th July, 1849.*

## SALE OF PEWS IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

THE Trustees of St. Andrew's Church offer for Sale a number of PEWS in this Church by private Sale, until the 30th instant, among which there are several very commodious and eligible double as well as single Pews on the Ground Floor of the said Church. There are also a number of very eligible and good Pews in the Gallery.—Should they not be disposed of prior to the 30th instant, by private Sale, they will on that day be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the said Church, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Trustees offer for Sale by Public Auction, at the same time and place, without treaty for any private purchase, and for arrears of rent, unless the same be previously paid, the Pew No. 73, on the Ground Floor of the said Church.

The Sexton will be in attendance each Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., to point out the Pews.—Every other information will be given on application to ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN POLLOK,
St. John, N. B. July 14, 1849. *Chairman.*

## PIC NIC,

*"Under the Patronage of the St. Andrew's Society."*

THE MEMBERS of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY, with their friends, will make a pleasure excursion to OAK POINT on FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th instant.

The Steamer will leave Indian Town, if the day is favorable, at ½ past 8 o'clock, A. M.

Tickets (to include ladies and children,) 7s. 6d. each, may be obtained from any of the committee.

ADAM JACK, *President*
A. ROBERTSON, *Vice President.*
A. JARDINE, *Secretary.*
WM. THOMSON,
JAMES MACFARLANE,
R. CRUICKSHANK,
JAMES ROBERTSON,
ROBERT SHIVES.

St. John, July 17, 1849.

## TEA SOIREE, AT OAK POINT BAY.

A TEA SOIREE will be held at Oak Point Bay on WEDNESDAY the 25th July, for which the steamer "St. John" is engaged by the proprietors to leave Indian Town at Ten o'clock in the morning of that day. Tea and Refreshments will be provided for the party at about Two o'clock in the afternoon. A Band of Music will attend. The steamer will start on her return between four and five o'clock.

Tickets Five Shillings each, and the proceeds to be applied towards erecting a building near the above place for religious purposes. The public generally are invited in this manner to contribute towards the undertaking.

☞ If the weather should prove unfavourable, the Soiree will take place on the Friday following.

Tickets will be for Sale at Mr. Taylor's Brick Store, and Mr. Tilley's, King-street; and Mr. Israel Merritt's, Indian Town. July 14.

## CUT NAILS.

100 BAGS by the *Arab*, from Liverpool, consisting of—
1¼ tons LATH, 1½ tons SHINGLE,
1½ tons BOARD, 1 ton assorted sizes.

—ALSO—

57 Slabs SPELTER; 10 doz BED CORDS.—For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
July 17. *Prince Wm-street.*

## ARMY CONTRACT.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Tenders at noon, until TUESDAY the 31st instant, for the completion of a Stone Building now in the course of erection for Officers' Quarters at Fredericton, N. B., agreeably to Specifications and Plans to be seen at the Royal Engineer Offices, either at Halifax, St. John, or Fredericton, where every information may be obtained.

Payment will be made by the Ordnance Storekeeper on completion of the work, in Bills of Exchange, at par. Forms of Tenders may be had at the Commissariat, and none will be noticed unless accompanied with a guarantee from two persons of known responsibility for the due performance of such Contract as may be founded thereon.

*Commissariat, Nova Scotia, Halifax, 4th July, 1849.*

## PUBLIC PRINTING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, until and including Wednesday the first day of August next from such persons as may be disposed to Contract for the Printing of the Journals of the House of Assembly, as they are at present executed, for four years, to commence with the next ensuing Session. The number required will be Five Hundred, three hundred and fifty of which to be distributed from day to day during the sitting of the House, and the remainder, one hundred and fifty, to be bound with the Appendices, and to be delivered to the Clerk within three months after the closing of the Session. The Tenders must also state the rate at which the one hundred and fifty copies of the Appendices to the Journals, so to be delivered, are to be furnished, and also the terms on which all Miscellaneous Printing ordered by the House, to be performed during the Session, will be provided. Persons tendering will also state at what rates per one hundred copies, they will provide any additional number of Journals, to be distributed daily during the Session, should they be ordered by the House.

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

J. R. PARTELOW,
CHAS. P. WETMORE.

Fredericton, June 15, 1849.

GAS LAMPS.—A few new Patterns received per ship "*Themis.*"—Also, 12 doz ground Glass GLOBES. T. R. GORDON.
July 10.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Undersigned gives Notice, that he holds a Power of Attorney from Mr. PETER LESEUER, (late Accountant in the Bank of British North America,) dated 24th April last, to transact for him all matters of Business, during his absence from this Province.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART.
St. John, N. B., 24th May, 1849.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CORNELIUS McMONAGLE, late of Smyrna, State of Maine, U. S., deceased, are requested to present them within Two Months from this date, duly attested, at the Office of C. W. STOCKTON, Esq., Attorney at Law, or to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to the said C. W. STOCKTON, or

JOHN McMONAGLE,
*Sole Administrator.*

Sussex Vale, June 19, 1849.

# Sales by Auction.

## Scythes, Sickles, Treacle, Salæratus, Biscuit, Alum, &c.

BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the 18th instant, at the Store of the undersigned, in Dock-street, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following Goods will be sold:—

20 DOZEN SCYTHES,
15 do. Sickles and Reaping Hooks,
2 barrels TREACLE,
10 barrels and 20 boxes SALÆRATUS,
75 packages Wattson's Sugar, Soda, & Water BISCUIT; 25 boxes Domestic do.
20 boxes CONFECTIONARY,
3 casks WASHING SODA,
3 casks ALUM, 10 bags FILBERTS,
20 kegs Ground Ginger, 20 boxes Chocolate,
200 dozen Mason's PASTE BLACKING,
5 boxes Hunt's best American AXES,
2 brls. Dried Peaches, 10 kegs do. Currants,
5 boxes Nail-rod TOBACCO,
5 brls. Epsom Salts, 5 do. Copperas,
5 do. Ground Redwood, 200 gross Matches,
20 Pioneer Cooking STOVES—and sundry other articles.—*Terms Cash.*

July 17. H. G. KINNEAR.

## Valuable FARM for Sale.

A Valuable FARM in the Parish of Sussex Vale, King's County, about three miles from the Church. This Farm is a part of what was known by the name of *Leonard's Island.* It comprises about two hundred and forty acres of as good LAND as there is in this Province; and there are on the premises two Dwelling HOUSES, three Barns, and other Out-Houses. A part of the above is under lease to Mr. Andrew Hiton; of the other part possession can be given immediately.—For particulars apply to HENRY McMONAGLE, on the Premises, or to Mr. PETER REID, in St. John.

St. John, 5th July, 1849.

## JULY 4th, 1849.

*Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince William Street, ex "Themis":—*

150 LBS. Black, Drab, and White Brown, LINEN THREAD;
150 Lbs. Linen FISHING THREAD.

—ALSO—

100 Pieces Fine White Bleached LINEN: Selling at *Cost of Importation*—Wholesale and Retail. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

## MOLASSES.

EX Schr. "Atalanta" from St. Lucia—110 Puncheons and 10 Barrels British MOLASSES,—landing at the Custom House Wharf.

GEORGE THOMAS,
July 10. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

## Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Landing ex Schr. "Relief," from Philadelphia—

288 BARRELS CORN MEAL,
125 barrels RYE FLOUR.

*Ex "Juverna," from New York*—

40 barrels PILOT BREAD.—For Sale by
July 10. JARDINE & CO.

## WROUGHT NAILS,

ALL SIZES, rose and clasp heads, in casks and by the pound, at 3¾d. per lb. and upwards, according to sizes.

## CUT NAILS,

all sizes, including Lath and Shingle, in Bags of 112lb. each, at 2½ per lb., and by the pound at 3d.

## WINDOW GLASS,

from 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, to 30x40, including all the intermediate sizes, sold by the box of 25, 50, and 100 feet, also by the dozen panes, also by the single pane.

## IRON SPIKES,

from four to ten inches, in casks of 2 cwt. each, also in smaller quantities.

A supply of the above description of Goods is constantly kept on hand at the Store and Warehouse, adjoining the Courier Office Buildings, Prince William street.

July 10. JOHN KINNEAR.

## Afternoon Class for Young Ladies.

MR. E. H. DUVAL conducts a Class for the instruction of Young Ladies, at his residence, Carlton-street, three doors from the Stone Church. The course of studies will include English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Crayon, Pencil and Map Drawing; together with the usual Elementary Branches.

Any of the above Studies may be selected by the Pupil, if thought desirable.

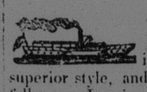
TERMS, 30s. per Quarter. May 29.—6i.

## New Arrangement.

THE new and beautiful Steamers *FAIRY QUEEN*, Capt. Chisholm, and *COMMODORE*, Capt. Browne, will in future ply in conjunction, and will leave the South Market Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, till further notice, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON. These steamers are in fine and splendid condition, and will form a line between ST. JOHN and the above places, and will leave Portland every Tuesday and Friday evening, so soon as the Express Train arrives at Portland from Boston.—Apply at the Office of

JAMES WHITNEY,
St. John, July 10, 1849. *Ward Street.*

## REDUCED FARE.



The fast and splendid steamer "SAINT JOHN," is now fitted up in a superior style, and will ply on the River as follows:—Leaving Indian Town every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M.; and Fredericton, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the same hour.

The SAINT JOHN is well adapted to carry FREIGHT, as there can be a thousand barrels put under cover.

The proprietors of this fine Steamer having spared no expense to fit her up in a superior style with two new Cabins, and several state-rooms, she offers great inducements to passengers.

Freight will be received in the warehouse at Indian Town, when the Boat is not at the Wharf. The proprietors of the *Saint John* have also obtained a Storehouse for the accommodation of persons who wish their Freight to remain at Fredericton until called for, and they trust, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

ISRAEL MERRITT,
May 22. *Agent*

## No. 10, King Street.

Per "*Portland*" from Liverpool—

17 CASKS Loaf and Crushed SUGARS
5 cwt. Store Lead, 300 Stone Jugs,
3 casks Bath Bricks, 1 case Spanish Chocolate,
1 truss Shoe Hemp, assorted,
1 truss Shoe Twine, assorted,
25 dozen Packages Table SALT,
200 reams WRAPPING PAPER.

Per *Cuba* from Boston—

30 hhds. Clayed and Muscovado MOLASSES.
May 8. FLEWWELLING & READING.

## SAWS! SAWS! SAWS!

### *Old Saws Made New!*

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those engaged in SAW MILLS, and consumers of Saws generally, that he has erected a new Shop near to the Corner of *Dock and Union Streets*, for the purpose of Manufacturing and Repairing all kinds of Saws.—Mill, Circular, Cross-cut, Pit, and all other kinds of Saws Retoothed, Tried, and warranted to run as well as new, or the money returned. It is very important to those engaged in Sawing lumber, that their Saws should run steady and true in order to cut smooth, and consequently make the Lumber more saleable.

A. RICHARDSON,
May 8th, 1848—3m. *Corner of Dock and Union-streets.*

## JOHN BARRY, Silversmith,

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

**Silver Plate Manufactory**

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

*Jewellery of all sorts Repaired.*

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

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

May 15, 1849. JOHN BARRY.

## NEW GOODS.

**Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, Prince William Street.**

## J. & J. HEGAN,

HAVE received per *Peruvian* and *Queen Pomare* from Glasgow, *Infanta* and *Harmony* from Liverpool, and *Pilgrim* from London, the whole of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a very extensive and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable FANCY and STAPLE GOODS suitable for the season, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest possible prices for *CASH Only.*

BONNETS by the Case. May 15.

## JAMES MACFARLANE,

*MARKET-SQUARE.*

Received per late vessels from "Great Britain" and "United States," his Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, invites the attention of purchasers—viz: In Store—TEAS, *all English Importations*:

75 CHESTS Congo and Fine Congo TEAS,
10 do. Oolong, Hyson, and Souchong TEAS,
20 hhds. Muscovado *SUGARS*,
5 hhds. Crushed do.
30 do. Prime Retailing MOLASSES,
COFFEES, Mocha, Java and Cuba,
TOBACCO, a good assortment, all prices.

---FRUIT---

200 boxes and half boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
8 bbls. Zante CURRANTS,
4 tierces, 6 brls. Dried APPLES,
Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Candied Peel, Prunes, &c. &c.
NUTS of all descriptions—Hazel, Hickory, Walnut, Pecan, Almonds, &c.
200 packages BREAD—Pilot, Navy, Groat, Butter, Sugar, Lemon, &c. &c.
SPICES of all descriptions,
With a good stock of all the Miscellaneous articles of the Trade.

☞ *Cheap for good payment.*
June 1st, 1849.

## FAVOR'S EXPRESS

FROM ST. JOHN to EASTPORT and BOSTON, and the principal Cities in the United States. All business entrusted with this Express will receive the personal attention of the Subscriber. H. S. FAVOR.

OFFICES. { L. H. WATERHOUSE, St. John, S. B. WADSWORTH, Eastport, No. 7, State Street, Boston.

St. John, June 16, 1849.—3w.

## SEE THIS!!

## A World of BOYS' CLOTHING!!!

SECOND SPRING OPENING AT THE **PANTECHNETHECA!!**

OWING to the unprecedented demand for BOYS' CLOTHING, we have been short of a supply for the last week. We will make the SECOND SPRING OPENING on

***Saturday, June 16th,***

when the Proprietors will be enabled to exhibit the largest Retail Stock of Boys' Clothing to be found in the Provinces.

SACK COATS, YATCHING JACKETS, VESTS, PANTS, in Blue, Black, Olive, Brown.

ALSO—A lot of Grass Cloth and other thin COATS, from 3s. 6d. to 5s.

*CASH WITHOUT DISCOUNT.*

GARRETT & SKILLEN,
*Corner of King and Cross-streets.*
PANTECHNETHECA, June, 1849.

## FLEWWELLING & READING,

No. 10, KING STREET,

*Have just received per "Lisbon," from London, "Peruvian," from the Clyde, and late arrivals from the United States:—*

24 HHDS. Martell and Hennessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 quarter casks Old PORT WINE,
40 kegs Hall & Son's F and FF Gunpowder,
25 dozen Lazenby & Son's PICKLES, assorted
25 doz. " " Mushroom Ketchup,
5 doz. " " E-sence of Anchovies,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES, 10 brls. Currants,
3 kegs Coleman's F, SF & DSF MUSTARD,
5 cwt " STARCH,
18 dozen Robinson's PATENT BARLEY,
18 dozen " " GROATS,
1 cask NUTMEGS,
10 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA, 1 chest INDIGO,
10 chests Fine Congou TEA,
50 boxes TOBACCO, assorted, 6 tierces RICE,
1 barrel SNUFF, in bladders,
4 casks Saleratus, 10 bales Wicking,
2 casks Epsom SALTS, 1 cask SULPHUR,
1 cask ground RICE, 1 barrel Castor OIL,
20 barrels Cider Vinegar, 1 barrel Pecan NUTS.
May 1st.

## S. K. FOSTER'S

**Paper Hangings and Shoe Store,**

*Corner of King and Germain-street,:*

AND

**LADIES' SHOE STORE,**

*Germain street.*

Just received per "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool.

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

For sale wholesale and retail.
April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

## MORRISON & CO.

Have received per *Lisbon* from London, *Infanta* from Liverpool, and *Peruvian* from Glasgow,

**An Elegant Assortment of NEW GOODS,**

*Which they are selling at decidedly low prices,*

*—FOR CASH.—*

A CHOICE lot of the newest styles Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, in French and British Gauze, Satin, and Lutestring,
A great variety of Fancy Neck TIES,
*LACES, GLOVES, AND HOSIERY,*
Sewed Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts,
Black, White, and Col'd Lace Falls and VEILS,
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Black Patent Crape,
Aerophanes, Gauze and Crape Lisse,
Black and Col'd German Velvet RIBBONS,
Sewing Silk, Twist, Gimp and Fringes,
Black, Brown, Col'd and Shot Silk PARASOLS,
*A Select Stock of* DRESS *Materials, in*
Orleans and Coburg Checks, Plain and Printed do.,
Shot Lustres and Coburgs, Alpaccas, Challies, Chameleons, Californias, Mohairs, Lois, Zephyrs, Linen and Crape Checks, &c. &c. &c.
Printed Muslins, Barege, Leno and Organdy
DRESSES,
Black Satins, and Gros de Naps, Persians, Sarsenetts,

# Poetry, &c.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF A WIFE.

*(In the "Family Herald.")*

My dear Mr. Editor,—Mothers complain,
If they've one or two daughters to school and maintain;
Your readers I'm sure will their sympathies mingle,
When they know I have seven and all of them single.

They range between eighteen and thirty in ages;
Pray lend me the powerful aid of your pages.
I've sketched out their merits as well as I can,
And I hope, my dear Sir, you'll approve of my plan.

*Emily*— Dignified, dark, industrious, dutiful;
Glossy black ringlets—eyes very beautiful.

*Martha*— Mirthful and gay, graceful not vain;
Sings most delightfully—wears her hair plain.

*Mary*— Tall and sedate, light eyes and brown hair;
Talented, truthful—moderately fair.

*Lucy*— Quiet, yet active—a charming complexion;
Hair flaxen, eyes blue—a temper perfection.

*Selina*— Budding with beauty, spirited, tall;
Queen in the drawing-room, belle at the ball.

*Rosanna*—Industrious, careful, of beauty a share;
Eyes bright, heart light—brown wavy hair.

*Ann*— Intelligent, witty, candid, and true;
Hair rather auburn, eyes rather blue.

Let those who seek partners their life's lot to share,
Address, Mrs. Ringem, of Weddington Square.

GERMEN.

The Chelsea Pensioners.—Amongst the old soldiers who received medals in Hyde Park on the 4st of June was a brave veteran, Sergeant-Major James Stride, formerly of the 23d Dragoons, who was present at the battle of Waterloo, and who, on the Marquis of Anglesey's horse being shot under him, came up and gave the gallant Field-Marshal his horse. Major Forbes, at the close of the review, introduced the Sergeant-Major to the Marquis, who recollected the circumstance well, although he had lost sight of the person who had aided him. Major Forbes also introduced Sergeant-Major Stride to several of the ladies present, who cordially shook hands with him, and they then vied with each other in obtaining his consent to pin the ribands of his medal to the breast of the veteran pensioner. Sergeant-Major Stride can now boast of three medals, —one for the Peninsula, with four clasps, one for Egypt, and one for Waterloo.

The Water of the Cape of Good Hope.—The *Nautical Magazine*, after stating that ships have been established in Table Bay, to convey water to shipping, thus superseding the necessity of landing casks, adds:—"The water issuing from the springs of Table Mountain has always been held in high estimation for its purity and sweetness. It is a fact which may not be generally known, that in the flourishing days of the Danish East India Company, the men of war of that nation which frequently put into Table Bay, were required to bring home a few pipes filled with the Cape water for the use of the royal family."

Good Example.—The proper and characteristic duty of an instructor of the people is the affording a good example. The faith of his flock rests mainly upon his own, and is, strictly speaking, little more than a faith in his faith. His precepts ought to be delivered, not as something learnt, as something speculatively discovered, but as something drawn out of his own inward experience, since on this subject everything must be the result of such experience. If his life contradicts his precepts, no one believes in his experience. And even if he could support them by such theoretical proofs as must compel conviction, nothing of what he says is believed of himself individually.—*Johann Gottlieb Fichte.*

Recipe for a Rider.—Keep your head up, chin down, chest forward, shoulders back, elbows in, hands down, back in, belly out, fork forward, thighs fixed, knees in, legs close, heels down, toes in. Trot two hours a day without stirrups, loins loose, seat firm, hand tight, horse and rider well balanced: and then time and perseverance may make you a horseman.—*Bell's Life.*

*Leprosy.*

The awful disease of leprosy still exists in Africa. Whether it be the same leprosy as that mentioned in the Bible, I do not know, but it is regarded as incurable, and so infectious that no one dares come nigh the leper.—In the South of Africa there is a large lazar-house for lepers. It is an immense space concealed by a very high wall, and containing fields which the lepers cultivate. There is only one entrance, which is strictly guarded.—When one is found with the marks of leprosy upon him he is brought to this gate and obliged to enter in, never to return.—No one who enters in by that awful gate is ever allowed to come out again. Within this abode of misery there are multitudes of lepers in all the stages of the disease. Dr. Helbeck, a missionary of the Church of England, from the top of a neighbouring hill, saw them at work. He noticed two in particular, sowing peas in the field. The one had no hands, the other had no feet, these members being wasted away by the disease. The one who wanted the hands was carrying the one who wanted the feet, upon his back, and he again carried the bag of seed in his hands and dropped a pea every now and then, which the other pressed into the ground with his foot, and so they managed the work of one man between the two. Ah! how little do we think of the misery that is in the world. Such is the prison house of disease. But you will ask who cares for the hapless inmates? Who will venture to enter there? Who will forsake father or mother, house and land, to carry the message of a Saviour to these poor lepers! Two Moravian Missionaries, impelled by divine love for souls, have chosen this lazar-house as their field of labour. They entered in never to come out again. And, I am told, that as soon as they die, other Moravians are quite ready to fill their places.


## LONDON GOODS.

Ex ship "Lisbon," from London:—

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
6 hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
10 hhds. Fine CRUSHED SUGAR,
3 caroteels Zante CURRANTS,
2 cases Italian LIQUORICE,
25 bags BLACK PEPPER,
10 bags soft shell ALMONDS,
30 cases STARCH,
11 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
5 tierces LINSEED OIL,
17 casks "Day & Martin's," BLACKING,
1 cask HARNESS POLISH,
2 boxes CANDIED PEEL,
10 cases MACCARONI,
5 cases VERMICELLI, 1 can ISINGLASS,
4 cases SALAD OIL, 1 tierce Pearl SAGO,
1 cask Lazenby's PICKLES and SAUCES,
100 kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,—For Sale by. JARDINE & CO.

St. John, April 24, 1849.

## New-Castle COKE.

By the brig *Beaver*, and for Sale—

50 CHALDRONS best description of COKE. JOHN KINNEAR,
June 5th, 1849. *Prince Wm. Street.*

## BUTTER!

40 FIRKINS,—just received by the Steamer Maid of Erin; for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
June 5. *Prince Wm. Street.*

# HARDWARE!

CORNER OF
**Market Square and Dock-street.**
MAY, 1849.

## T. R. GORDON,

Has received ex "*Infanta*,"—

1 CASK Hair Cloth and Curled HAIR;
1 do. GLUE; 1 do. BORAX;
1 pkg. Black Lead; 1 case Slates & Pencils;
2 baskets Scythe and Shoe Stones;
1 case SHOT; 3 sheets LEAD;
1 cask Sad Irons and Tailors' IRONS;
1 basket VICES; 3 ANVILS;
2 casks Tacks, Brads and Clout Nails, &c;
1 cask BRASS KETTLES;
1 cask Carpenters' patent Rim and Mortice Locks; 2 casks HINGES;
3 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Glue Pots, and Enamelled Preserving Kettles, Stew and Sauce Pans, and Tea Kettles;
10 bundles Shovels and Spades;
7 casks HARDWARE, well assorted.

Ex "Harriott"—

2 casks of Table and Pocket CUTLERY—well assorted; FILES and RASPS;
2 bundles best BLISTER STEEL;
'Cam's' Edge Tools; 'Groves and Son's' Buck SAWS, &c.

Ex "Queen Pomare"—

446 Pots, Ovens, Covers, Boilers, Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.; 1 cask Cart Boxes;
1 case 'Thomson's' SCREW AUGERS;

Ex "Harmony"—

75 bundles Fry Pans; 6 bundles WIRE;
7 bags and 11 casks, wro't, rose and clasphead Nails, Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails;
1 case GUNS and Pistols; 1 do. Tea Trays;
11 casks well assorted BRASS GOODS, Tacks, Hinges, Planes, Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture and Cord, Twine, Sash Cord, Chair and Girth Web, Hammers, Sledges, Fire Irons, Hand Irons, Coffee Mills, Weighing Machines, Brass and Copper Wires, Bell Levers, Lamps, Candlesticks, Dish Covers, Wire Cloth, Italian Irons, Box Irons, Crimping Machines, Urns, B. M. Tea and Coffee Pots, Plated Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, Snuffers and Trays, Toast Racks and Castors;
2 casks Oil Lamp Shades and Chimnies.

*Also*—25 tons best *Nail Iron*, now being cut into NAILS of all sizes of superior quality, to be sold for *Cash*, wholesale and retail, at cost.

The above mentioned Goods, with the Stock on hand, forms the best assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, &c. in this City, and for Cash will be sold very low.

## No. 2, North Wharf.

## HARDWARE, POWDER, WHITE LEAD, &c.

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

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

With the usual assortment of Shelf Goods, and other Small Wares not here enumerated.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

St. John, 28th May, 1849.

## No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Received ex *Infanta*, *Sophia*, and *Hamony*, from Liverpool, and *Lisbon*, from London:

200 KEGS *Brandram's* No. 1, WHITE LEAD,
50 do. colored PAINTS,
7 casks Boiled and Raw OIL; 1 do. PUTTY;
210 kegs Fo. F, FF, and Canister POWDER;
150 bags Cut and Wrought Board NAILS;
50 bags SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inch;
8 cwt. BLOCK TIN;
1 ton Sparrowbills—Iron and Brass;
Hoole, Stamforth & Gray's Gang Mill SAWS, and Circular ditto;
Hoole, Stamforth & Gray's Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, and other SAWS;
1 cask Sad Irons; 1 cask Curled Hair and Hair Cloth;
1 cask London GLUE; 1 cask BORAX;
1 ton SHOT, BB. to No. 3; 3 rolls Sheet LEAD;
3 casks ZINC and Sheet BRASS; 1 ton Block Bushes,
1 cask Block Rivets; 2 casks Cart Boxes;
50 dozen Miners' SHOVELS;
30 dozen SCYTHES and 10 dozen SICKLES;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, and Sauce-pans; 1 cask pump, pack, and clout NAILS;
2 casks CUTLERY, in every variety;
1 cask Mill, Cross-cut, Pit, Tenon, Smiths', and other FILES; 1 cask Lead PIPE, 1-2 inch to 1 1-4 in.;
16 rolls IRON WIRE;
8 Smith's BELLOWS, 24 to 32 inch;
3 dozen Masons' Riddles; 50 Plough Moulds;
4 ANVILS; 1 basket VICES;
3 cases Thomson's Scotch Screw AUGERS;
11 casks containing every variety of Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads; Horn, Iron, & Plated Squares, Coach Wrenches, Trowels and Hammers, Chest Handles and Locks, Buttons, Shoe Tacks, Heel Plates and Nails Iron and Brass Castors, Gouges, Chissels, Plane Irons Hand-rail Screws, Gridiles; Jack, Trying, Smoothing and other Planes, Caulking Irons, Rules, Italian Irons, Gridirons, &c. &c.; with a very superior assortment of BRASS GOODS, which, with their former Stock, comprises as varied a stock as the City can afford, and which will be sold at low rates for CASH, by
May 8, 1849. W. TISDAE & SON.

## Paints, Oil, &c.

*Landing ex "Exporter," and selling at Reduced Rates—*

342 KEGS No. 1 White and Coloured PAINTS;
Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
Also—Patent Dryers, at the Subscriber's Ship Chandlery. JOHN WALKER,
May 1. *Ward Street.*

# GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

## HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

*Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine of the age.*

Medicines containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparillas, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The *Forest Wine* is altogether a different article. It contains no syrups to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The *Forest Wine* combines the virtues of the

**Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla!**

With other valuable Plants whose properties are still more powerful.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The *Forest Wine* is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the

☞ *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit o the system.*

## SAVED FROM DEATH!

Testimony of *Mr. Nathan Mathews*, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

*Dr. G. B. Halsey*:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I laid at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles, and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past cure, and my family had lost all hope of my recovery.—While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, with which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.

I ascribe my recovery entirely to the use of your excellent medicines. Several of my neighbors have also used them with similar success in obstinate complaints, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours respectfully,
*Newark, Dec.* 19, 1847. N. MATHEWS.

**Great cure of Liver complaint of Ten Years standing!**

*New-York, Jan.* 9, 1848.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir: Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver, from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years—and, having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and, I doubt not, but what there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines, in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men, in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and, in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c.
JAMES WILSON.

☞ Seven hundred certificates from physicians, clergymen, and individuals, of known respectability, have been given, testifying to the great cures made by "*Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills.*"—Among them is the cure of Mr. John Syms, of 525 Pearl-st. New York,—cured of Affection of the Liver and bad Cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case seated Consumption. A child of Mr. William Bowers, Broadway, New-York, who had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years standing, cured in less than six weeks time.—Mary J. Brown, daughter of the Rev. James R. Brown, of Disease of the Heart and incipient Consumption. Others of Jaundice, others of Piles, others of General Debility, others of Gravel, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

☞ For Sale in St. John by H. G. KINNEAR, Hammond's Building's, 20 Dock-street; and at the Proprietor's General Depot, No. 2, Courtland-Street, New-York. Sept. 19, 1848

FLUID

## Extract of Valerian,

*For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.*

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

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

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. Edw. Brinley & Co.

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

State Lunatic Hospital,
Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1848.

David Parker, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

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

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

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

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

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

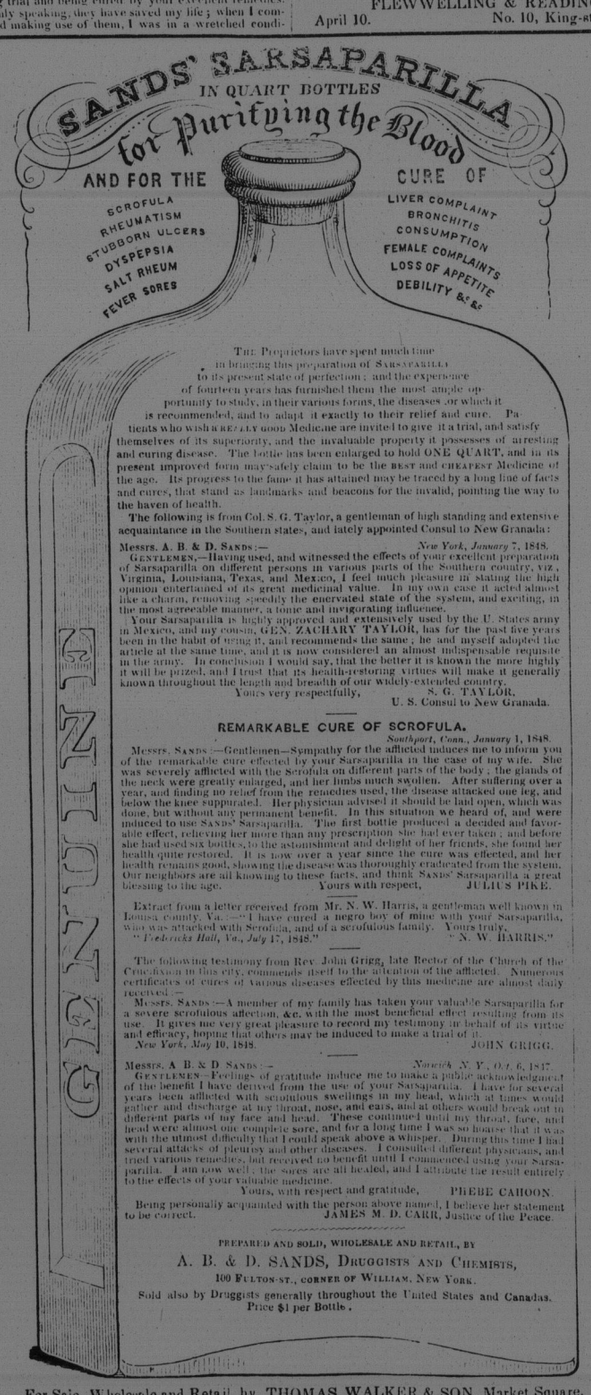
March 17, 1848.

The above invaluable Preparation is signally efficacious in all Nervous and Hysteric Affections, Sleeplessness, and Sick Headache, producing quiet and tranquil sleep, and leaving no unpleasant sensations after its use.—the inevitable result of Opiates, Camphor, and the many articles usually administered.

☞ S. L. Tilley, King-Street, Sole Agent for St. John, N. B. February 13, 1849.

**Calcined Plaster.**

100 BARRELS Calcined PLASTER,
—For Sale low.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
April 10. No. 10, King-street




For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMAS WALKER & SON, Market Square.
St. John, June 5. 1849

## LOOKING GLASSES, Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.

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

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

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

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

*** Cornices, Ornamented and Gilt; Gilt Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice.—Old Frames Regilt, Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished, in the neatest style.
CHARLES E. POTTER.
St. John, May 1st, 1849.—[Courier.]

## ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with FRAMES of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory*, Germain street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Ware-rooms.—Frames made to match those supplied by Mr. F. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.
CHARLES E. POTTER.
St. John, May 1, 1849.

## Starch, Ginger, &c.

Landing ex "Harriott" from Liverpool:

2 CASKS SHOT, 8 boxes Patent Starch,
10 kegs Ground GINGER,
10 kegs superfine Mustard, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks,
2 cans Black Lead, 10 cases Chedder and Wiltshire CHEESE,
Hhds. Table SALT, Soda, Copperas, Sulphur, Saltpetre, &c.—For Sale by
May 8. JARDINE & CO.

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

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

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

## New-Brunswick STONE Works

*PORTLAND BRIDGE.*

**P. CORMACK.**

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

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

## By the "Harriott," from Liverpool

*ON CONSIGNMENT—*

48 KEGS assorted Wrought NAILS
20 kegs 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse Nails,
10 kegs 1¾ to 3 inch BOAT NAILS;
5 hhds. Boiled Linseed Oil, 5 hhds. Raw do.
10 barrels Scotch BARLEY,
10 boxes Poland Starch, 20 boxes Tobacco Pipes,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 kegs Colored Paints, 50 bags assorted Shot,
100 Gross Common Corks,
40 kegs Mustard and Ginger,
572 lbs. Servants' Friend, 50 dozen Bath Brick,
1200 yards Scotch Carpeting. Also:
Queen's Blue, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, Pearl Sago, Jamaica Ginger, Beeswax, Liquor rice, Twine, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Senna Leaves and Tartaric Acid.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
May 8. *Prince Wm. Street.*

## Raisins, Cheese, &c.

*Just received at No. 10 King Street:*

200 BOXES and half boxes Bunch RAISINS;
2 Casks Goshen CHEESE;
10 Sacks FILBERTS and Castana NUTS.
*FLEWWELLING & READING.*
15th May, 1849.

## BARLEY, STARH, and Agricultural Seeds.

*Landing ex Peruvian, from Glasgow:—*

10 BARRELS Split PEAS;
25 do. Barley; 10 do. Pearl do.;
15 do. Ayrshire OATMEAL;
5 chests Soluble STARCH;
1 do. Sago STARCH;
1 cask Carbonate of SODA;
20 boxes Tobacco PIPES;
100 reams Wrapping PAPER;
44 bags assorted CORKS.

*Also*, a large assortment of choice Agricultural SEEDS.—For sale by
May 1. JARDINE & CO.

## New and Cheap Room Paper.

Just Received from Boston—

A LARGE assortment of New and Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls, Entries, Bed Rooms, Sitting Rooms, &c., which will be offered for sale at prices ranging from 6d. to 2s. 9d. a piece. This is by far the cheapest Paper now for sale in the city.
April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

## SUGAR!

Landing ex *Charles* from