

The Daily Observer

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1852.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 7.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company is prepared to receive applica-
tions for Insurance against FIRE upon Build-
ings and other Property, at the Office of the sub-
scriber.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. I. WOODWARD, Secretary.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boston.
No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PHISONS Insured in this Company on the Mutual plan, the only plan says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the Public at large are concerned to support"—will have the benefit of the profits, instead of a portion only, as in the Stock or mixed Companies. The advantages offered by this Company are, Annual Dividends of 50 per cent. paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of just £200,000. Parties insuring for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50, or 60, and for any sum from £100 up to £200, and at any age from 15 to 65. Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a mercantile nature, at a very small expense. Parties insuring for life, and providing for their dependents upon their death, notwithstanding contingencies of trade, as to which this Company's Charter offers pecuniary facilities—See Section 9—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a rare provision for old age and their families, in case of death—the attention of the Public is earnestly solicited to this, and this Company's rates therefore.

Parties may insure for life without profit at a reduction of 30 per cent. from the life rate.
Parties insuring for life, or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to £50, can have a credit for half at interest, without any increase of premium—such credit for the whole term and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its equitable value in cash.
1/4 Office issues from the nearest bank-day, instead of the next, as in other offices. The Charter makes it un-
lawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever. In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.
The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchants' Bank, Boston; Thomas Thayer, Merchant, Boston; and John Williams, President Kennebec Bank, Portland, are the Directors of the Company; 15 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.
—LOCAL REFERRES—
St. John.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Thos. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. Charles Murray, and Hon. Charles Murray.
Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Haswell, Nathan S. DeWitt, and Samuel L. Tully, Esquires.
—See Pamphlets and statements of Company's Affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.
W. B. HATHAWAY, Barrister at Law, St. John.
AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.
—Sole Depository, 1851.

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

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.
The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the purpose of receiving applications for Insurance, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and to collect the annual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.
The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, in which Mr. JACK, at the Office of the New-Brunswick Marine Insurance Company, also the complete list of the names of the transacting business by the Company.
The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.
Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head office in Liverpool.
EDWARD ALLISON.
Detd at St. John, N. B.
4th August, 1851.

Oil, Paints, Putty, & Putty.
Leading ex Paris, from London.—
3 TONS London Best Parish Pickled OAKUM;
3 casks boiled Brander's best Paint Oil;
2 casks No 1 Brander's best White Lead;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7 lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo TEA.
GEORGE THOMAS,
South Market Wharf.

SPRING SUPPLY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Paper Hangings and Borders.
The subscriber has received per steamer *Admiral*, the first part of the Spring Supply of NEW and beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell cheaper than at any other Store in the City—qualities compared.
As BORDERINGS have come into fashion, I have just opened a very handsome variety, which will be sold cheap. S. K. FOSTER.
St. John, April 3, 1852.

London Goods.
Leading ex "Pasado," from London:—
20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 chests fine Old Hyson,
2 casks No 1 Brander's best White Lead,
30 kegs Colman's MUSTARD,
15 boxes Blue STAR RICE,
1 chest E. INDIGO,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
Cases Cayenne Pepper, Juncea, Sago, Salad Oil, Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by
JARDINE & CO.

REMOVAL.
MR. G. BLATCH,
Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c.
HAS removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's store, Prince William-street.
May 11 1852

APRIL 10, 1852
NEW SPRING GOOD
Just received per Steamer CANADA, via Halifax, also per ship *Saint John*, from Glasgow—
43 Packages, containing

PLAIN and Fancy Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS of every description;
SILKS, Satin and Linen;
Light Bonnet SILKS;
Water and colored GLO. DE. NAPS;
A variety of MANTLES—(new styles);
Rich Black SILK LACES;
GLOVES of all kinds;
Fancy Silk Trimmings;
Ladies' Chemises; Collars;
SLEEVES, CUFFS, and VAILS;
Fancy Spotted MESHES;
SHAWLS; HANDKERCHIEFS;
ORLEANS; LUSTRES; CASHMERE;
Printed Cottons; FINEST METALLIC;
GINGHAMS, ORGANZES, &c. &c.
LINENS, DRAPER, DAMASK, HOLLANDA;
All-wood CARPETING, &c.
The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
W. G. LAWTON.

Carpets, Carpets.
GILCHRIST & INCHES.
Have received per *Saint John*, from the Clyde—
A LARGE assortment of Brussels, Three-ply, ING, with RUGS to match,—all of the latest patterns, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.
April 13.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE,
APRIL 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS.
Received per Steamer "Canada," from Liverpool, "St. John," from Glasgow, and "Admiral," from Boston:
LADIES' VISITES, in newest styles;
DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety;
SHAWLS—Long and Square;
GINGHAMS, Mullins, Shirtings, &c.;
COTTONS, LINENS, Embroideries, TICKETS;
Satinets, Kerseys, Carpetings, Hosiery, &c.
T. W. DANIEL.

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

NEW GOODS,
Per steamer "Canada."
ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of BROOCHES, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and other set stones; Ladies and Gents', Finger Rings, set with gold and fancy and rare stones; new patterns WEST CLOCKS, in gold and silver; GOLD CHAINS and GENTS' in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair BRACELETS; Lockets; Watch Keys and Chains; Gold Snaps and Crooks; Gold Spectacles; Silver and Silver Plated Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Earrings; Silver Buttons and Silver Pins; in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Trimmings; Fancy Combs; Fork Carvers; Silver Spoons and Caddish Shells; Silver Knives, Forks, and Spoons, in cases; Silver Rattles with Cord; Silver Hoop Earrings; Silver Card Cases; Silver Findings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Bracelets; best English and French Watches, &c.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.
The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will insure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Daily expected per Ships *Demon* and *Albatross*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.
Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17—61.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.
Per ship "Royalist," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, 60 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superior and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Coloured Papers; Ledger, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Call bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.
Also—3 Cases of 3 and 4 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 100 to 300 Yard. Will be sold low by the subscriber.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
North Market Wharf.

New Molasses.
166 HDS. Early Crop Molasses.
Now landing from Antigua ex brig *Zero*, will be sold low while landing.
FLEWELLING & READING.
March 16.

Brandy and Venegar.
Per Oberon, from Charente—
22 HDS. Hennessy's Dark and Pale Brandy;
25 cases very old Brandy;
6 casks French White Wine FINEGAR.
June 1. FLEWELLING & READING.

Sheffield House,
Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal Watch Movements, new, well, made, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Cases; best Lever Fuse Chains; French do. do.; Egg-Shaped and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Hairs, &c.; Ruby, Pearl, Brass Turb; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Barrel Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints, Caskets and Instruments for repairs; Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S. Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-starting do.; Brooches; Watch do.; endless screw Key; Cloning Tools; Callipers; Arch Pliers, cutting do.; Nibbling Tools; Head Tires; Chains; Pinion Gears; Benders; Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers; Tweezers; Barbed English and French Screw Drivers; drill, bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c.
If inspection is respectfully solicited. □
April 17—61.

STRYCHNINE.
FOR destroying Weevils and Foxes, just received and for Sale by
THOMAS M. REED.

Spring Importation of BOOTS and SHOES.

DAVID PATTERSON has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received per the ship *Alcippe*, from Liverpool, and steamer *Admiral*, from Boston, a large supply of Ladies', Misses', Boys', Children's, and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, in almost every style, too numerous to name in an advertisement, the greater part having been manufactured by his order.
As the purchasers of imported Boots and Shoes incur considerable expense in having the ripe sewed in the above class of work, those purchasing at his establishment will find it to their advantage, as all work that he warrants not to rip, he will repair without any charge.
On HAND—A well assorted stock of Gents' BOOTS and SHOES, various styles, of his own manufacture—which is so well known in this Province for the last twenty-five years, as to require no comment at this time.
Six of the GOLDEN BOOT,
N. B.—Country Dealers supplied Wholesale at a small advance on cost and charges.
May 11.

Mrs. AGNEW, Charlotte-street,
DEGS to inform the Ladies of St. John, that she has employed a person competent to superintend and execute MILLINERY, in English, American, and French styles, at moderate prices. A special assortment of RIBBONS, Flowers, Straw Bonnets and Trimmings; French Kid GLOVES in various shades and best quality.
Also—A lot of Delaines, Calicoes, Coburgs, Shawls, to be sold at cost, in order to make room for Millinery Goods.—Fashions received from New York and Boston, in Bonnets, Head Dresses and Caps.
June 22—21.

Boots and Shoes.
THE undersigned has just received per the *Admiral*, a further supply of Fashionable Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Gaiter Boots, French style; Do. Cushman Ties ditto; Children's fancy style; Do. do. Boots; Gents' Congress Boots; do. Opera Ties; do. Patent Leather and Calf Skin; BOOTERS; Youth's and Boys' Patent Leather, Morocco, and Calf Skin Boots.
MAY 18. Foster's Corner, King street.

GOODS
From London, Liverpool, &c., now landing—
900 B OXES 7 and 8, 10, 12 and 10 1/2 Sheet Window GLASS,
320 Kegs Hubbard's White ZINC PAINT,
300 Kegs Associated Cut NAILS,
2000 Pieces London PAPER, in GANGLING,
5 Hbls. Crushed SUGAR,
10 Hbls. Crushed SUGAR,
15 Bags Black PEPPER,
20 Chests TEA,
1 Chest INDIGO; 1 Hbl. NUTMEGS,
1 Case of BOTTLE Ink,
50 Boxes Common SOAP,
30 Boxes Castile, Windsor, and Toilet SOAPS, &c.
For sale by
DAVID PATTERSON,
Foster's Corner, King street.
April 27, 1852.

Guns, Sickles, &c.
Landing, ex "Sarak Louisa," from Liverpool—
50 BAGS best Peruvian GUANO;
15 DOZEN SICKLES;
15 dozen Grass HOOKS; 10 doz. Steel Pointed Shovels; 10 doz. CATTLE TIBS; 8 doz. GARDEN RAKES.
Ex schr. *Martha Greenon*, from Boston—
15 boxes Cummington SCYTHE STONES;
5 Spring Trench Horse Rakes;
5 Revolving Horse Rakes,—with a large assortment of SCYTHES, CRADLE SCYTHES, RAKES, FORKS, SHOVELS, &c. &c.—For sale by
JARDINE & CO.

Groceries! Groceries!
JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET SQUARE.
Having completed his Full Supply of GROCERIES, he is desirous of inviting the attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand, comprising—
In Store: Bond or Half chests fine Compound CHESTS and duty paid fine Compound CHESTS, Souchong, Peking Souchong, Hyson, T'wankey, and Oolong TEAS;
65 Hbls. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 doz. Java MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguna COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO;
Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWalt"—
1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Trunkle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYBIL;
Per "Henry Holland"—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH;
5 bbls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Soap; Pepper; Gingers; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candles; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol; &c. &c. &c. all articles in the Trade. Wholesale and Retail.
St. John, October 7, 1851.

Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES.
Just landed, by the *Devon* and *Alcippe* from Liverpool:—
An excellent assortment of Ladies' Cashmere Boots; and Prunella BOOTS, of various styles; together with Ladies' and Girls' Village and Gaiter Shoes; Kid, Patent Leather and Enamelled PUMPS and SLIPPERS; Women's Strong Furms and Well made Boots.—The above were all manufactured in England, expressly for us, of the best workmanship and materials, so that the annoyance of ripping is completely overcome. As a proof of their faithful make, each article bears our names stamped on the sole.
FAULKE & HENNING,
Corner Germain-street and Rocky Hill.
May 18—61.

J. MUNRO,
DEGS to inform the public, that he has removed to a convenient Shop in rear of his former Stand, now occupied by Mr. W. N. Vermy, entrance opposite Mr. John Barry's, Silvermith, King street, where he will continue to work in Gold and Silver, viz:—Ladies' Hair BRACELETS; Hair and Gold RINGS made to order; Silver SPOONS, FORKS, Butter Knives, &c. &c.
If Engraving, and Jewellery neatly repaired.
J. M. most gratefully tenders his sincere thanks to those kind friends for their late patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.
June 1, 1852—61.

EUROPEAN NEWS.
New York, Aug. 8.—The steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, 10 1/2 days from Liverpool arrived this morning. She brings 107 passengers, and 650 tons of freight.
The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 25th, a few minutes past 5 A. M. Kossuth left the same evening for London.
ENGLAND.—The British Parliamentary elections are over, with the exception of five seats yet to be returned. The London Times gives an estimate of the new House, which, among the conflicting accounts, is probably the nearest approaching accuracy of any. It seems 325 are Ministerial, and 301 Opposition.—The Ministerial powers, however, claim a majority of 40 to 50, which they are amply sufficient to carry on the business of Government.
There have been desperate election riots in the South and West of Ireland. At Six Mile Cross, near Limerick, the mob attacked a company of soldiers, who were escorting voters, when the soldiers becoming irritated, fired a volley into the crowd, killing 8, and seriously injuring several others. The soldiers fired in self defence, and it is said, without orders. The affair has excited much feeling in the country.
On Saturday last, the submarine telegraph was laid successfully beneath the channel between Donaghadee and Port Patrick, Scotland, but it is not yet opened to the public.
It is again rumored that changes are about to be made in the Cabinet, by the appointment Lord Melbourne as Ambassador to Paris; Lord Cowley going to the East; and the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs to be bestowed on Lord Stratford, better known as Sir Stratford Canning.
The American built yacht *Truant*, belonging to Mr. Grinnell, came in from the Liverpool race on Saturday, and gained her owner a piece of plate.
Numerous frauds by Australian emigration companies have been exposed in London within the past few days.
The two large screw steamers building at Dumbarton, for the Messrs. Burns, and intended to run between Charges and New York, are to be called the "Alps" and the "Andes."

The only Roman Catholic of Parliament who has been elected in the whole of England, Scotland and Wales, is Lord E. Howard, the husband of the late Miss Talbot. He will represent the borough of Arundel.
FRANCE.—The French papers are full of the ceremonies which attended the President's return from Strasbourg. Similar preparations were made to receive him on his journey South, in September.
There are again loud whispers, that the fête on the 15th of July, Napoleon's birthday, will not pass over without some attempt at a coup d'état.
The approaching marriage of the President is not spoken of as a fixed fact. The lady is not the princess Deviza, but another Baden princess, grand-daughter of Eugene Beauharnois. She is a protestant, but will make profession of the Roman Catholic faith prior to her union.
Some political arrests were made in Straitsburg, during the President's absence. M. Lemoine, formerly Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, is appointed Charge de Affairs of France and Buenos Ayres.
Another batch of the ingot of gold lottery emigrants, sailed from Havre on Saturday, in the ship *Magellan*.
The Accounts from the department describe the ravages occasioned by the recent storms in the Euxine particularly. Great damage was done.

PAUL JONES, whose real name, it is said, was John Paul a naval adventurer, was a native of Selkirk in Scotland, and has made several voyages to America, where he finally settled. At the commencement of the American Revolution, he volunteered his services to the royal party, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the navy. In 1775 he obtained the command of a ship under Commodore Hopkins, and distinguished himself in several engagements, but he received his commission from somebody else. He then sailed to France, and being well received by the Irish coast and northern part of England, he designed attempting a descent. For a long time he kept the northern coast in continual alarm, and at length effected a landing at Whitehaven, where he dismantled a fort, and burned some shipping in the harbour. From thence he sailed for Scotland, where he landed on the estate of the Earl of Selkirk (his native place) and lost his lordship's house of all the plate. He next captured the Drake sloop of war, with which he returned to Bristol. He afterwards with three vessels coasted round Ireland, plundering as he went, and going into the north sea, he fell in with the Baltic fleet, of which he captured the two armed convoys, after a severe action off Plamborough Head. For these services the King of France conferred on him the order of Merit, and gave him a gold-lit sword. He afterwards was invited into the Russian service, with the rank of rear-admiral, but being displeased at not having the chief command of the fleet, acting against the Turks in the Black Sea, and being quarrelled with the Prince of Nassau, who was admiral, he pressed Catherine gave him permission to retire with a pension (which was never paid). He returned to Paris, sunk into poverty, and died in 1792. Though a man of no education, he sustained his part respectively in polished circles in Paris, and passed for poet as well as hero.—*Nights*.

THE HOUSEHOLD CLOCK.
The household clock with dial dia Still marks the flight of time; Speaks with its silvery voice each hour, And rings its merry chime. More than a hundred years have passed Since first its race began, Yet still it moves with measured step, A monitor to man.
How many forms that sleep in dust Have viewed with thoughtless gaze Those circling hours in their swift course That measured out their days. The bright-eyed boy, the aged sire, The maid, the matron fair, Alike have look'd upon its face, And then have pass'd away.
A thousand memories thrill my soul, As on my raptur'd ear Rings the gay chime, in early years I loved so much to hear. A father, mother, sisters dear, And joyous brothers too, Smiled round me in those happy days, When life and hopes were new.
But they have pass'd away from earth; Their voices greet no more my ear, No more their smiles and fond embraces Shall welcome as of yore. Yet there, unchanged by fleeting time, Smiled round me in those happy days, Still ticks the clock as soberly As when I was a boy.
And still its circling hands shall move, The passing hour shall sound, When those, who daily view it now Are slumbering in the ground. For other eyes, for other ears, 'Twill note the flight of time; 'Mid scenes of gladness and of tears, It merrily shall chime.
Swift as a mighty river's tide Our days and years will sweep, And time for us will soon be lost In vast eternity. Oh! that we then might hear aright The voices of the hours! Improve to-day, while yet it lasts, To-morrow is not ours.

LIFE IN A POWDER MILL.
Dickens thus describes a visit to the Powder Mill of Hounslow, near London:—
"In this silent region, amid whose ninety-seven work places no human voice ever breaks upon the ear, and where, indeed, no human form is seen, except in the isolated house in which his allotted task is performed, there are secreted upwards of two hundred and fifty work people. They are a peculiar race, not of course by nature, in most cases, but by the habits of their work. The circumstances of momentary destruction in which they live, added to the most stringent and necessary regulations, have subdued the spirit of combustion to the condition of their hire. There is seldom any need to enforce those regulations. Some terrible explosion here, or in words of a similar kind, which leaves a fatal mark on their memories, and acts as a constant warning. Here no shadow of a practical joke, or caper of animal spirit, ever transpires; no witicism, no oaths, no chaffing, or slang, is to be heard, and a smile is seldom seen. Even the work is carried on by the men with as few words as possible, and these uttered in a low tone. Not that any fancy that mere silence will subvert the spirit of combustion, or cause an explosion to take place, but that their feelings are always kept subdued.
"If one man wishes to communicate anything to another, he must ask for anything from somebody at a short distance, he must go there; he is never permitted to shout or call. There is a particular reason for this regulation. Amid all this silence, whenever a spark occurs, everybody knows that some imminent danger is expected the next moment, and all rush away heading from the direction of the shout. As to running towards it, or offering any assistance, as common in all other cases, it is thoroughly understood that none can be afforded. An accident here is immediate and beyond remedy. If the shouting be continued for some time for a minute or two, in a soldier's river, that might cause one or two of the boldest to return, but this would be a rare occurrence. It is by no means to be inferred that the men are so fearful and inconstant, that each other on the contrary, they have the greatest consideration for each other, as well as for their employers, and think of the danger to the lives of others, and of the property at stake, as well as of their own, especially in all the more dangerous 'houses'. The proprietors of the various gunpowder mills all display the same consideration for each other, and seldom any injury has occurred from any accident, or is discovered by one, it is immediately communicated to all the others. The wages of the men are good, and the hours very short; no artificial lights are ever used in the mill; the bones and teeth become soft or are arrested in their development; without soda, no bit can be formed; without phosphorus and magnesia, the nervous tissues lose their energy, and the impaired condition of the brain is evinced by loss of memory, frightful headaches and impending paralysis. Greatly paleness, prostration, fainting and coldness, attend the lack of carbon; deprived of sulphur, the hair would rapidly cease to grow, and the absence of iron is marked by lividity, disordered digestion, passive dropsy, and other symptoms of anemic or chlorotic character. The food we receive daily fulfils the natural source of these elementary substances, and serves during health to repair the waste of these matters through the skin, kidneys, and other excretories, consequent upon the voluntary and involuntary functions of the Inordinate use of particular organs induces a disproportionate consumption of their substance, and hence of the elements from which this substance is formed. Excessive watching, thought, and muscular effort, for example, by overtaxing the brain and muscular fibre, render these tissues rapidly effete, and therefore cause an exaggerated amount of their particular pabulum, as phosphorus and iron."—*St. Louis Times*.

General Gouguad, known in consequence of his attendance upon the Emperor at St. Helena, died on the 23d of July, and was buried 28th.

DOCTRY.
THE WORLD'S FAIR at New York.—The N. Y. Evening Post says the following is a memorandum of objects lately received from Europe, as promised, for the exhibition of the new Crystal Palace:
About eighty packages, which arrived by the Hendrick Hudson, the Ocean Queen, and Sir Robert Peel, from London, are ware-housed in the United States government bonded store. They contain sundry goods that were in the London exhibition, including statuary, porcelain, paintings on porcelain, canelabrs, musical instruments, casts, &c. From the Danish Department, statuary, porcelain, porcelain paintings, casts, &c. The celebrated colossal statue of the "Amazon," by Prof. Kiss, of Berlin, has arrived in this city. The Turkish Ambassador has written to the agent, Mr. C. Busckel, of London, that the Sultan views this enterprise with much approbation, and will send a government steamer, with the contributions of Ottoman industry, direct to this port. The colossal statue of Washington, by Baron Marochetti (who took a council medal for his "Richard Coeur de Lion"), is completed, and represented to be a most magnificent work of art. The French government has promised to exhibit a collection of Gobelin tapestry and Sevres Porcelain, even more complete than that shown in London. The Town Council of Liverpool have promised to send the model of that town, as exhibited at London. Mont will send one of his celebrated veiled figures. The London Art Union promises an interesting collection of statuettes, &c. The Demidoff Faculty have promised to send samples of their manufactures in malachite, which are said to be unequalled in their way.
A MARYLAND FARMER.—The *Easton* (Maryland) *Star* says that Colonel Edward Lloyd, of that county, with his own servants—numbering near four hundred, some nine or ten farms, about 6,000 acres of land, including timber-land—raises annually between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels of wheat, and a much larger quantity of corn, besides various other valuable products. Everything throughout his extensive operations is conducted in the most systematic manner, and the greatest care is taken to keep everything in the most perfect order—each farm being under the charge of an intelligent officer. Besides his extensive operations in Talbot, he has a plantation carried on in the State of Mississippi, with several hundred thousand dollars, and his annual income from his estate here and his plantation in the south, cannot fall short of \$150,000—six times as much as the income of the President of the United States. His residence is one of the most splendid in this country, being the homestead of the Lloyd family since their first settlement in Maryland.—*Baltimore Sun*.

THE WILL AND THE WAY.—I learned grammar when I was a private soldier on the pay of a six-pence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard-bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my bookcase, and a bit of board lying in my lap was my writing-table. I had no money to purchase candles or oil; in winter, it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of food, though in a state of half-starvation. I had not a moment of time that I could call my own, and I had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, and joking of the men, who, at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men—and that, too, in the hours of their freedom from all control. And I say, if I, under these circumstances, could come to any other conclusion than, is there—can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance?—*William Cobbett*.

ONION OF MORNING.—"Black is the sign of mourning," says Rabelais, "because it is the colour of darkness, which is melancholy, and the opposite to white, which is the color of light, joy, of happiness." The early poets asserted that souls after death went into a dark and gloomy empire. Probably, it is in consequence with this idea that they retained black as the most congenial color for mourning. The Chinese and the Siamese choose white, conceiving that the dead become beneficent geni. In Turkey, mourning is composed of blue or violet; in Ethiopia, of grey; and at the time of the invasion of Peru by the Spaniards, the inhabitants of that country wore it of mouse color.—Amongst the Japanese, white is selected for mourning, and the most distinguished Castles, mourning vestments were formerly of white serge. The Persians clothed themselves in brown, and their whole family, and all their animals were dressed in Lycia, the men wore female habits, during the whole time of their mourning.

DEATH OF JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE.—By the sudden death of two lords, that these distinguished persons, who have lived so long (some 7 or 800 years) as to be considered immortal, and who were apparently the largest owners of real estate in Great Britain, will cease to exist on the 24th of October next; an act of the recent session of Parliament, providing that instead of the present proceedings in actions of ejectment (in which these worthies always took a conspicuous part) the estate should be vested in the person in possession of the demanded property, and in which the property shall be described with reasonable certainty.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—The family of the late Professor Kingsley, of West Point, have been sadly and painfully bereaved. In the year 1834 or 5, four lovely children died in one week, of the scarlet fever; subsequently yet another died after protracted sickness; then Professor Kingsley, in 1839, was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died; the remaining members of the family, in 1850, were thrown from a carriage, and the youngest child, aged 5 years, was killed. Two daughters, aged 13 and 21, were among the victims; the latter, who was the most beautiful of the family, and their names are in the melancholy list we print to-day. The heart-broken mother and one son are the only survivors of this stricken household. In their aggravated sorrows, will they cease to exist on the 24th of October next?—*N. Y. Observer*.

Promote to *sunflow* a Steam Boiler.—Twenty seven years ago, while an eminent engineer was speaking before a Parliamentary committee on the probability of steamships crossing the Atlantic, the present Earl of Derby rose from his seat and exclaimed, "Good heavens! what do you say? If steamships cross the Atlantic, I will eat the boiler of the first boat!"

The Bishop of St. Asaph has made the liberal donation of £1,000 for the purpose of being invested, the annual proceeds thereof to be devoted to the maintenance and support of poor widows.

A HINT IN REASON.—At a banquet when solving enigmas was one of the diversions, Alexander said to his courtiers, "What is that which did not come last year, has not come this year, and will not come next year?"
A distressed man, starting up, said, "It certainly must be our arrears of pay."
The King was so diverted that he commanded him to be paid up, and also increased his salary.

Marshall Ecclesmuss was buried with great pomp on Sunday the 25th ult. The President and the highest officers of the Republic were present.

Arrival of the Canada!
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)
The Royal Mail Steam Ship Canada, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Monday evening at a quarter before six o'clock on Halifax, and sailed for Boston at a quarter past five, on Saturday morning, on the 7th, passed the Cape Cod, and arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, on the 13th, and on Wednesday morning, on the 14th, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

England.—Domestic politics are extremely quiet, and will doubtless remain so till Parliament reassembles in the beginning of October. The aspect of public feeling in the United States respecting the British encroachments on the fisheries, has awakened much attention among all classes of politicians. The general opinion of the press is in favor of the English reading of the treaty; but the Government is blamed by many of the leading journals, for using a show of force without due provocation. At the same time it is stated that the many ships, of which a list is given in Colonial papers, are no more than the usual fleet on the British American and West India stations, while one of the vessels, the *Janet*, steamer, mentioned as sent to the scene of difficulty, is in fact being paid off at Woolwich. The apprehended trouble, however, has caused considerable feeling, and has had a depressing effect on the funds.

The Mail steamer had arrived at Marseilles without the India Mails, the cause of delay not known. The Canada Company are understood to be about to build on the Clyde, a steam ship of larger tonnage and greater power than any yet built. It is stated that contracts are to be made with a house in Liverpool, for the establishment of a line of iron propellers, to commence running between Portland, Me., and Liverpool, in the Fall of 1853. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have written to solicit the influence of the New-York Chamber with the U. S. Post Office to have the Mails for Europe sorted on board the steam ships, in order to expedite their delivery on arrival. The Harvest is well begun in England with reasonable weather. Notwithstanding the accounts from Ireland, it can only be regarded as partial, and at least, counterbalanced by the abundance of the sound crop.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices from Port Phillip, direct, to 22d April, have been received from which it appears that the production of Gold is steadily increasing, and is now estimated at £100,000 stg. per week, or £5,000,000 per annum. The public revenue of the colony is £1,000,000 per annum. On the 1st inst. two vessels at London, 5000 bales of wool had arrived from Australia.

FRANCE.—French news unimportant. M. Pelletier is appointed Chief of Cabinet of the Minister of State. General De Camille is resigning, and the President has named M. de Villiers as Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

PORTUGAL.—Dates from Lisbon are to the 23d ult. The Ministry having been defeated on a question of finance, the Queen's Government, which was not accepted, the Queen preferring to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, which was forthwith done, and the Cortes closed. This coup d'etat preceded, however, by a few Electoral Decrees.

GERMANY.—In its sitting of 24th ult., the German Diet adopted, by a large majority, the report of the Commission appointed to revise the Treaty signed between Prussia and Austria, in 1806, on the subject of the Duchies in Schleswig. The Prussian Government has already lodged with the German Diet a protest against the New Constitution of the Duchies.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Posen state that eighteen hundred had died of Cholera, out of a population of 120,000. The first broke out lately prevailed 80 hours. The greatest distress occurred in the city.

SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council of Neuchâtel by a vote of 69 to 10, has refused to support the proposal of the Royal Government, called the Corporation of the Bourgeoisie of Valenzia, the Council also adopted unanimously the Bill for repression of the Cantonal Avarice, which also abolished naturalization of Freemen as a privilege interfering with the equality of the inhabitants.

ITALY.—The crusade against the press continues in Piedmont. The English Charge d'Affaires has succeeded in procuring the punishment of the Turks who assaulted the steamer Victoria's passengers, but the question of the right to prevent foreign passengers from passing through the Bosphorus is still left for discussion.—Nothing new from Syria.

EGYPT.—Dates are to 22d ult. Perfect tranquillity throughout the country. The progressive state in the value of foreign currency has attracted attention. Nothing more is said of the plot attributed to Said Pacha. The works of the railroad are going on with activity.

MARKETS.—Cotton.—Sales of the week 57,000 bales, with a decline of about 10c on low and middling qualities.
Corn Market.—Showery weather and rumors of Potato rot caused more animation in the corn trade, and quotations more advanced 1/2c to 3/4c. 20s, 22s, Pearl 26s. Money.—The funds have been less active. Closing prices of Friday, for money and account 5 1/2. The Billion in the Bank is reduced by £20,000,000.

State of Trade.—In Manchester spinners and manufacturers are all under contract, and yarn and goods are firm, though the business has been limited throughout the week.—The iron trade continues very active.—In freights there is little or no variation.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John—Aug. 1, *Onion*, at Lynn; *Bothers* at Warren Point; 3d, *Albatross* at Liverpool; 4th, *Onion*, at Quonseton; Challenge, in Clyde; 4th, *Sally* at Liverpool; *Forestwood*, do, do, *Bake*, do, do, *Albatross*, do, *Falcon* at Gravesend; *Art Union*, do, *Jarvis* at Liverpool; 5th, *Commodore* at Liverpool; *Cape Cod*, do.
On St. John, 5th August, Glasgow from Clyde.

On Tuesday last, Commodore Perry and suite visited Fredericton, and in the evening of that day dined with Colonel Mulvey and the officers of the 72d Regiment, and a distinguished party. On Wednesday breakfast with the Attorney General, and on Thursday morning Commodore Perry entertained His Honor the Administrator of the Government, the Provincial Secretary, the Attorney General, &c., at dinner, and then entertained 700 persons at a grand ball on the 26th.

At 8 o'clock on Friday morning, after a salute from one of the Lower Cove batteries, His Honor the Administrator of the Government and Suite, accompanied by Capt. Hymaton, of the *Adelphi*, went on board the *Mississippi*, to take leave. Commodore Perry.—The same morning, His Honor the Mayor was written on by Lieut. Conton, with a message from Commodore Perry, conveying his acknowledgments of the attentions shown him and his officers by the citizens of St. John.—At 11 o'clock the *Mississippi* steamed out of the harbor, on her way as pilot.

From the Freeman of Saturday.
THE BALL TO COMMEMORATE PERRY.—On Thursday evening the citizens of St. John entertained Commodore Perry and the officers of the *Mississippi*.

At a Ball and Supper at the St. John Hotel, several members of the Executive Council, and the Officers of the 72nd, several of whom came down from Fredericton for the purpose, the officers of other Corps, the British Navy Officers, now in port, the heads of nearly all the departments, and a large number of our most respectable citizens were present. Beauty and Fashion were there in all their brilliancy, and the scene presented by the crowded Ball Room was such as is not often witnessed anywhere. The Company was very large, and the rooms very much crowded, yet dancing was kept up with unintermitting degree of spirit during the whole evening. The room was tastefully hung with flags, and side by side hung the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. The splendid band of the 72nd came down, especially, Fredericton, and the beautiful music added much to the pleasure of the evening.

A collation was served in the upper room in a Scamell's usual good style. Captain B. R. N., an old naval officer, was called to the chair, and several toasts were given.—The Queen, the President of the United States, &c. The Chairman proposed the Army and Navy of the United States in a eulogical strain. The English navy had won laurels, and by battles fought and men in every sea had proved their courage and bravery. With the navy of the United States in the hands of a gallant and able officer, the men of equal courage and noble opponents. He then briefly expressed a hope that the two navies would ever be united in maintaining the rights of the seas and the honor of their respective Governments. Commodore Perry briefly returned thanks, and proposed—

The prosperity of St. John, from whose Citizens they experienced kindness that would never be forgotten.
The *Mississippi* and her Officers were next given, and the toast was drunk in a eulogical strain. The Army and Navy of Great Britain.
Lieut. Col. Murray responded, and proposed, The prosperity of the Province.

Many other toasts were given and responded to; but the speeches were all very short, consisting in every instance of some plenary spoken heartily and enthusiastically in relation to the *Mississippi*, and the pending controversy, and wishes for its amicable adjustment. One speaker expressed his belief that on the return of the *Mississippi* to the true state of the case would be reported, and when stripped of exaggeration and misstatement the people and Government of the United States learned what really had been the course pursued by the British Government, and the subsidies and misunderstandings would cease. The draw down applause from the Officers of the *Mississippi*. The company soon returned to the ball, and the dancing was kept up without intermission until nearly 4 o'clock in the morning. Commodore Perry and some of his party left at an earlier hour.

The best and kindest feelings were evinced on all sides. Soldiers and civilians were in attention to their guests, who repeatedly expressed their sense of the kindness shown them and their hopes that nothing should ever disturb the friendly relations existing between the two countries. If we do see arising from the Fishery question, or any other, it will be carried on between the States and the Province in the spirit of olden chivalry, and such manifestations as that of Thursday evening, and such exchange of courtesies as that which have passed between the crew of the *Mississippi* and the people of St. John are amongst the best and most effectual means to prevent or remove misunderstandings and to avert all danger of war.

The U. S. steam Frigate *Mississippi*, Commodore Perry, arrived at Halifax on Sunday forenoon, and saluted the British flag, which compliment was reciprocated by salutes from the Citadel and H. M. Ship Cumberland.

The newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Mr. W. H. Murray, arrived at Halifax in H. M. Ship Cumberland, on St. John's, N. F., on the evening of the 4th inst. On the following day, precisely at one o'clock, the *Voyageur*, His Excellency's private ship, under a salute from her powerful battery and with yards manned. His landing on the Queen's Wharf was greeted by a salute from the guns of the Citadel, and the Hon. Mr. Murray, the 97th Regiment presenting arms, and the Band playing the National Anthem. The streets leading from the Wharf to the Citadel were lined with the Royal Sappers and Miners, and the 97th. A considerable number of gentlemen accompanied His Excellency to the Council Chamber, where the Hon. Mr. Murray immediately administered the Oath of Office, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary, after which the former signed the Roll, took his seat on the throne, and assumed the Government.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—The new brig *Austria*, fitted out expressly for the voyage, and having on board between 70 and 80 passengers, principally British men of this vicinity, although there are several entire families, sailed on Thursday morning last, for her remote destination. We wish the vessel, with all on board, prosperous breeze and a safe and speedy passage, with every success in their future distant homes.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence has resigned the office of American Minister at London, and is about to return home. The Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to fill his place.

The American fishing schooner, *Florida*, of Gloucester, (Mass.), has been captured and taken into Charlottetown, P. E. I., in charge of H. M. cutter *Telegraph*.

A fine new ship, of 571 tons, built at Quebec, by Mr. Fowles, for Edward Allison Esq., of this City, was towed into port a few days ago.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of the Directors of the Company, was held at their Office in the City on Monday last. A report of the operations of the Company for the past year was read by the President, and the following resolutions were adopted:—That the affairs of the Company were in a very prosperous state, and that there has been, up to the present time, a gradual and steady increase of business, of about 100 per cent. for the last half year was declared, which makes great progress for the last year. In relation to the dividend a considerable amount has been appropriated over and over to the sinking fund, with a view to its being applied to the purchase of the stock of the Company. The shareholders present expressed themselves highly satisfied with the present and economical management of the President and Directors of the Company, and the efficiency of their general attention to business of the Superintendent, D. B. Brewster, Esq., and the skill of the operators, whose conduct was alluded to by the Directors in a very flattering manner. The former Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected, viz:—Messrs. Robert Jay, Edward Allison, John Hays, and Robert J. Ingersoll, and a subsequent meeting of Directors, Robert Jay was again elected President.

Mr. Partelow's Currier's Bill, we perceive, has become law, and goes into effect at once. We published a synopsis of this Bill at the time of its passing. It will be very interesting to the public, and currency; of the British sovereign at 24s. 4d. currency; of the crown at 1s. 1d. and other coin in proportion.—*Freeman*.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred on last Monday evening, near Howard Gate, about 8 miles from this City, on the Golden Grove road. A man, by the name of Robert Triffin, in the dusk of the evening was driving a trap, with a light by flashing the powder in the pan of his gun, which, unknown to him, was heavily charged with slugs and grape shot. The gun went off and a young woman who was standing a few rods off, named Ann Cochran, aged about 15 years, received the entire charge in her face, neck and breast—the latter is at present lying in a very critical state.—*News*.

There are eighty-three resident clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York, and twenty in the city of Brooklyn.

FREDERICK WESLEYAN BAZAAR.
A box of Indian Ware has been received at Judge Wilford's, the contents of which will be offered for sale at the Wesleyan Bazaar, to be held here on the 20th inst. A more beautiful selection of the kind, especially the regalia of the Canadian Indians, can scarcely be imagined. Rich silvers wrought in the most beautiful designs of flowers on scarlet and black cloth—satin do.—Carved Trays of large size, covered with figures of flowers, and other designs of the richest patterns, are there, with an almost endless variety of baskets, canes, velvet books, &c. &c. Let our friends wait—There is a good time coming, for making excellent investments at Judge Wilford's Gardens, at the time above stated. We have learned that all preparatory arrangements for the Bazaar are in active operation, and that there is every reason to believe it will exceed the memorable one held here last summer.

Active preparations are in progress for the arrangement of the *Bazaar and Refreshment Salts* during the day, and the *Tea Tables* in the evening; and we can assure our friends that a slight of the kind, in this respect, will be given. The place will be a gratification, which a person of good taste would feel cheaply incurred by the trifling expense of the occasion.

His Honor the Administrator of the Government, the Colonel of the 72d Regiment, has kindly consented to give us the use of the splendid and attractive Regimental Bazaar for the day; and we believe all preparatory arrangements for the Bazaar on the occasion as nearly as possible equal to the important object for which they are intended.—*Fredericton*.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company have, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Hayne, appropriated the liberal sum of £12 10 0 to the purpose of the *Provincial Fair*, to be held here next October.—*Id.*

Interesting ceremony in Cape Breton, Crowning an Indian King.—The Festival of St. Ann, which was recently celebrated at the chapel island, near St. Peter's, in the parish of St. Michael's, was attended by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Antigonish, and the reception of the Bishop at the island, and the crowning of the Indian King, which took place at the quarters of Cape Breton, and the Eastern parts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, were present and assisted in the interesting ceremony of crowning their King.—*C. B. News*.

GOLD IN CANADA.—The Quebec Mercury says: A very beautiful mass of pure solid gold has been recently received from the Chaudiere Mines in this district, and is now in the possession of Mr. Logan, Provincial Geologist. It is very much in the shape of a kidney potato, and measures two inches and a half in length, by one and a half in breadth, and weighs 123 dr. 16 gr. and it is valued at over £200.

LOSS OF LIFE IN A FOU. WELL.—J. S. Phillips, Jr. of Gloucester, Me., fell into a well, and lost his life a day or two since by descending into a foul well. Mr. Phillips descended into the well for the purpose of cleaning it, when he came to a narrow passage, and in attempting to recede him, the bodies were crushed by means of a hook.

As to the question of the proposed reciprocity in the trade between the States and the Province, we have seen no probability of its adoption, even in the present session. We do not imagine that the Government would not be likely to adopt, until expressly sanctioned by an act of Congress, and the House of Representatives have not yet expressed any opinion on the subject, sufficiently to questions of that nature to make themselves acquainted with them. They have had no time and are likely to have none for such discussions in the present session. We do not imagine therefore, that were the committee to recommend the measure, it would be acted upon by the present Congress.

We do not undertake to form any opinion on what may have passed between the two Governments in relation to the subject of the fisheries, but we do not think it probable that the Convention of 1818, or for any new construction of it by the British Government, unless in conformity with the wishes of the Hon. Mr. Murray, the Hon. Minister in London, and it is too early for the receipt of such instructions given since any complaint can have been made.

The Hon. Mr. Murray, while it is a negotiation of that nature to take place, will be carried on in London, and that the object aimed at by our Government will be, either to obtain a reciprocal arrangement, or to obtain a modification of the convention so far as it applies to *Haps*; or to effect a modification of the convention itself, with a view to obtaining some mitigation of the admitted condition of the Convention, which is now in force in three miles of the shores of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is prohibited. Whether such a mitigation, if attempted, could be obtained, and on what terms, is a question upon which we do not feel competent to form an opinion.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

The New York Express, on the relations between the U. States and Great Britain, says:—

RECIPROCALITY WITH CANADA.—The conduct of England in relation to the fishing grounds will prevent any reciprocal treaty with this Government upon the subject of Reciprocal duties. It is true that Lord Pugin, Mr. Andrew and others have denied that the British Government is in any way bound by the Convention of 1818, and that the Convention was given to send to the Hon. Mr. Murray, Lord E. told Mr. Corwin, we understand, that they were given in conformity with the urgent petitions of the British Parliament, petitions continued, and which Mr. Murray has not only refused to neglect by the Government, but we are advised that the British Government had no reference to the Convention of 1818, and that the Convention was given to the Colonies. The fact is, that the Convention was given to the Colonies, and that the Convention was given to the Colonies, and that the Convention was given to the Colonies.

RETALIATING UPON GREAT BRITAIN.—On Wednesday, the house, on motion of Mr. Evans, of Ind. adopted an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, imposing the same light-house duties on English vessels entering our ports, which American vessels are compelled to pay in English ports. One leading object, suggested by Mr. Evans for this measure, was, that it offered means for retaliation upon Great Britain in respect to the late orders for the exclusion of our fishermen, from the waters where they have been accustomed to fish. The light-house duties paid by our vessels in British ports amount to \$2,000,000 a year; Grinnell & Minton, of New York, have paid \$250,000.—*Boston Post*.

CONVENTION ON THE PACIFIC.—The Panama Herald, of July 15, states that in consequence of a competition between the steamers *Golden Gate* & *Winfield Scott*, on their last trip from Panama to San Francisco, many passengers were injured at \$25 each. A voyage of 2400 miles for \$25 and found!

EXPRESS TO AUSTRALIA.—The enterprising firm of Berford & Co. have established an Express to Australia, being the first of the kind in the world. We have monthly, commencing about the 25th of August, when our agent, Mr. Edward Mumford, of Philadelphia, will leave for Port Phillip, where he will open for the transaction of business.

A messenger will be despatched by every vessel, in whose charge all packages, parcels, &c. will be received. We need not say that the messenger will be entrusted to Messrs. Berford & Co. with entire confidence.—*N. Y. Mirror*.

New York Navy Yard.—The frigate *Independence* is now undergoing repairs in the Navy Dry Dock. The Constitution is fitting out all possible dispatch, in order it is said, to send to the fishing grounds. Several other vessels, now at the yard, will be put in order immediately, and await advice from Washington.

CONSPIRACY IN CUBA.—Remembering how several months ago we were informed that a conspiracy of alleged Cuban revolutionary documents, prepared by a junta in this city, was marred by the discovery of the same in the hands of a conspirator in Cuba is a little too stale a story to cause excitement, after the exhibition the Cuban made of themselves when Lopez and his band were so treated and betrayed by them.—*N. Y. Comm. Adr.*

The *Poughkeepsie Eagle* says that while a Mr. Vanner was crossing the Hudson River, in a row boat, from his residence on the Constitution to West Point, on the 17th inst., he was unaccountably visited by a sturgeon which, in performing the feat, was seen to have leaped from the bottom and darted about three feet clear above the boat and came down head foremost, protruding its snout through the bottom in such a manner as to injure himself. In this peculiar situation, Mr. Vanner and servant continued to row, and the sturgeon, with his victim in this perplexity to the shore, where he was extricated, and found to measure 7 feet 9 inches in length and weighed not far from 200 pounds.

Two sharks, one measuring ten feet two inches, and the other nine feet ten inches, were hooked off the long wharf at New Haven, on Saturday morning. The joint weight of these monsters were 400 pounds.

The steamship *Europa*, from New York, for Liverpool, took out about \$750,000 in specie, part on account of the Philadelphia dividends just paid, and part on account of the *Europa*.

SUCCESS AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A milliner lady, 22 years of age, directed herself all of her clothing and threw herself into the Niagara river, just above the cataract, from whence she was thrown down the mighty fall. She was fished for by the people on the rocks, for an hour without success. The sight was horrible to behold; the body seemed to be tossed upward by an invisible power below, and again to be drawn under from sight. She soon appeared with her limbs up, or some other portion of her body, only to be drawn back by the remorseless power, and after describing a few momentary gyrations, to be tossed again like a cork in the water. Ropes were thrown a long time with nooses, but without success, for by the time the ropes were thrown for her, she was under water, and was dashed again to the bottom. Her body cannot live an instant. Finally, she was secured by a sturgeon spear, and brought to shore.—*Albany Register*, 10th.

Mortality among Children in New York.—Twenty hundred and thirty-seven children under two years of age died during last week, in this city. Ninety-seven of them died of cholera infantum.

One of the most fruitful causes of disease is an impure atmosphere, and this is especially the case in cities where the population is so dense. It is well known that in a more filthy condition than at present, particularly in those portions of it thickly inhabited by the poorer classes. This description of the city is not a new one, and it is not necessary to say that the people who make their money by applying with sufficient profusion and frequency for medical advice, are consequently the severest sufferers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Letters from the officers of the U. S. Army on the frontiers of Texas and in New Mexico, to the War Department, say that the Indians are very numerous, and they demand a general Indian war; and they demand a general Indian war; and they demand a general Indian war.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."
The Cunard Mail Steamer Africa, Capt. Lott, arrived at New-York on Thursday last. She brings 62 passengers, and dates from Liverpool and London by July 31st.

The Cotton market on the morning of the 31st exhibited a lively appearance, and it was thought that the amount of business would equal that of the 30th. The market was very active, and the price of cotton was very firm, and the price of cotton was very firm, and the price of cotton was very firm.

STATE OF TRADE.—In the English districts trade is tolerably active, and the rise in Cotton is in the main parts bears much the same appearance as heretofore; for though the prices of the cotton are less daring, yet they are as much determined as ever. To the Waterloos and adjacent country they cling with the most obstinate tenacity.

The camp of Col. Buller is a model for a military camp. The greatest order prevails. He takes the most minute care of his men, and his army is continually, and from his wise and prudent arrangements he brings his men out again with but few casualties. Finding that the enemy always attacks at night, his gallant officer makes provision accordingly, as the enemy has found to his cost.

PORT BEAUFORT, June 7.—The Hon. Governor and staff returned on Friday, the 4th inst., from a tour round the camp, but more to see the nature of the country held by the rebel Hotentots, comprising Waterloos, Blinkwater, Fuller's Hook, and Kat River. His Excellency appeared not a little struck with the difficult position the enemy occupied, but yet nothing has transpired to indicate the means by which it is intended to expel the rebels from their formidable and extensive stronghold.

It is feared that the proprietors of the *Cryer* will be obliged to stop the publication of the paper on the Sabbath day, for the unseemly of the public. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and a deputation of rank and influence, were invited to the funeral of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and the funeral was attended by a large number of the nobility and gentry.

An interesting letter.—A gentleman in Blackburn has in his possession a small piece of calico, which was printed from the first block cut by Sir Robert Peel, and which he had in his possession as an apprentice to Thomas Yates, of Moorfields, near Blackburn.—*Liverpool Journal*.

A Bird Taken by a Fish.—Professor Owen has decided that the bones recently brought from New Zealand belonged to a bird twenty feet long.—*Id.*

IRELAND.—Further riots have occurred in Limerick and elsewhere, arising out of the late election.

FRANCE.—The *Monteur* announces that the Government has decided to issue a new paper of 25,000,000 francs, to be issued in the form of 500,000,000 francs, to be issued in the form of 500,000,000 francs, to be issued in the form of 500,000,000 francs.

It is said that a fresh obstacle has arisen in the way of Louis Napoleon's marriage with the Princess of Vaud. The father of the lady, who is a field marshal in the service of Austria, refuses to give his consent, and it is supposed that the influence of the Austrian Government has caused this determination.

SPAIN.—The city of Seville has been assigned by the Spanish Government as the residence of French refugees in Spain.

IRELAND.—There is nothing further respecting the Belghem ministerial crisis.

It is stated that arrangements are in progress for forming a great Railway Company with a capital of 30,000,000 francs. The object being to place Holland in direct railway communication with Germany, Belgium and France.

RUSSIA.—The Prussian Minister has given orders to his Police to be extremely vigilant, and when necessary, to be severe, with all Polish refugees who are exposed to the vigilance of the Prussian Police. A sharp running fight was then kept up for nearly three hours as far as the Green River.

Col. Colt, a British officer stationed in Egypt, has made a communication to one of the Oriental societies in London, stating that he has ascertained the principal ingredient used by the ancient Egyptians in the preservation of mummies. It is only the vegetable tar of those countries, called by the natives *katron*. He has made a trial and forwarded to England animal substances, and a human hand, prepared about forty years ago with this substance. The best informed among the Arabs think that large quantities of camphor, myrrh, aloes, frankincense, &c. were used in the preparation of the mummies, but these specimens proved that such additions are by no means necessary, as the tar applied alone penetrates and discolors the bone. The tar is obtained from the branches of a small tree which is exposed to a considerable degree of heat, and it is found in most parts of Syria and Arabia Felix.

THE CORN OF THE PHARAOHS.—In 1850, a person in Paris sent to a colonist at Novi, M. Derol, twenty-four measures of corn, found with many more, in the case of a granary that had just been opened. This person begged M. Derol to sow this seed and take care of it, thinking it would succeed better in Africa than under the climate of Paris.

NAUTICAL SURVEY OF FREEZE.
We take the following interesting intelligence from the *Wesleyan Register* for August.
Our readers will be glad to learn that Her Majesty's Government has undertaken a nautical survey of the coast of the Arctic Ocean, and that the shores have so often frequented by the *Wesleyan Missionary* ship, and its excellent Missionaries, in their frequent voyages among the islands. The measure was strongly recommended to the Right Hon. Earl Grey, by His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, who requested his Lordship to favor the late Mr. Waller Lawry, on his visit to England last year, with an opportunity of furnishing information respecting the difficult navigation of the Arctic Ocean, and explaining more fully the public importance of a survey of its coasts. The measure was accordingly adopted, and two vessels selected for the service by the late ministry. The schooner was adopted by their successors; and His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has shown unusual solicitude for the due preparation of the expedition, which has excited great interest in many quarters, and obtained the favorable notice of royalty itself. The schooner consists of H. M. S. "Herald," and a "Porch," steam vessel. Capt. Denham, the Commander of the expedition, followed the secretaries of the society with repeated interviews on board the "Herald," while lying at Woolwich; and received from them, on behalf of the Committee, copies of the *Wesleyan Grammar*, which Mr. Hazlewood, one of the society's Missionaries, has reprinted and published, an outline chart of Pegee, drawn by the Master of the first Missionary ship the "Triton," Mr. James Beck, which chart has been improved by Arrowsmith, and some other public papers relating to the Society's Missions in Pegee. He also kindly took charge of letters to the Society's Missionaries, conveying to them the Committee's instructions to render such assistance to the expedition as the local knowledge and influence with the natives might enable them to afford. This excellent officer evinced great interest in the missionary affairs, and bore his testimony to the beneficial effects of the labours of Missionaries. He stated that he knew from experience how valuable was the assistance which Her Majesty's service derived from their co-operation; and dwelt especially upon the important help he had obtained from the influence which the Society's Missionary at Badagry, the Rev. John Martin, exercised over the natives, when he (Capt. Denham) was engaged in a survey of the West coast of Africa in the *Bights of Benin and Biafra*. And he requested the Secretaries to assure the Committee that he still has pleasure in promoting, as he may be able, the interests of the Society's Missions in the South Seas, so long as he may be employed in this service. The expedition goes by the way of Sydney and the Friendly Islands to New Caledonia, making a series of scientific observations on the coast; and, having accomplished the object of its visit thither, it will then proceed to Pegee, and thence to the Society's Islands in the Pacific.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. J. Allison, Mr. Charles Carr, to Miss Eliza Smith, both of this City.
At the same time, by the same, Mr. Charles Smith, to Miss Mary Hill, both of this City.
On the 7th inst., at Westfield, by the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Portland, the Rev. Robert N. Merrill, Junr., of Portland, and the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Portland, to Ellen, third daughter of the Rev. Christopher Milner, Rector of Westfield.
At Westfield, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Merritt, Capt. John Harvey, of *Commodore*, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Willlet Carpenter, Esq., all of this City.
On the 31st ult., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. George Conroy, to Miss Hannah Jones, both of the Parish of Mangrove, County of Sunbury.
On the 31st ult., by the Rev. William J. Harvey, Mr. Elijah Manzer, to Miss Margaret Knox, both of St. Mary's, York County.
At Salisbury, July 8th, by the Rev. James Herriott, Mr. Zephaniah Jones, to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Bleankey.
On the 15th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Pinhook, by the Rev. A. W. Warren, Rector of Norton, New-Brunswick, to Sophia, daughter of the late Major Hanamill, 15th Royal Irish.

PORT BEAUFORT, June 4.—The state of the weather is very unsettled, and the appearance of the sea is very rough, and the appearance of the sea is very rough, and the appearance of the sea is very rough.

On the 6th inst., James Frederick, son of Mr. John Campbell, aged fifteen months and nine days. On Tuesday evening last, of brain fever, Mr. Arthur John Slator, in the 32d year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., after a long and severe illness, Diana, wife of Mr. Andrew Ruddick, of this city, aged 54 years, her husband and eleven children to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., after a protracted illness, Miss Christiana Armstrong, in the 24th year of her age.

On Thursday last, after a short illness, Edward, son of the late P. McClements, Loch Lomond, in the 40th year of his age.

On Thursday evening, 8th inst., in the 31st year of her age, Cecelia, infant daughter of James Keogh, aged three months.

At Carleton, on Sunday, Percy G., youngest son of Mr. John Cook, aged 1 year and 3 months.

On Thursday evening, 8th inst., in the 31st year of her age, Cecelia, infant daughter of James Keogh, aged three months.

At Sussex Vale, on the 4th inst., aged 63 years, Mr. William Vane, a native of Nova-Scotia, who has lived the last fifteen years in New-Brunswick, as a school teacher, highly respected by his acquaintances and friends.

At Hampton, on the 4th inst., aged 57 years, Sarah M., wife of Mr. Henry Forrester, aged 57 years.

At Fredericton, on the 2d inst., George Franklin, and on the 6th inst., Lewis Winfield, third son of Mr. David Strickland, aged four months.

At Richmond, County of Carleton, on 30th of July, Charles, second son of Mr. Esau Gidney, aged 23 years, much lamented by his friends, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

At Salisbury, on the 28th July, after a short illness, four days, James Winfield, third son of Mr. Abraham Jones, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Antigonish, on the 1st July, Charlotte Pitt, a native of St. John, N. B., widow of the late George Madwick, planter.

On the 4th inst., aged 44 years, Mrs. Sarah M., wife of Mr. Henry Forrester, aged 57 years.

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GRAMMAR IN RHYME.

We advise every little grammarian just entering on Murray, Brown, or any of the thousand grammars in use, to commit to memory the following easy lines, and then they never need to mistake a part of speech.

- 1. Three little words you often see Are Article—a, an, and the.
2. A Noun's the name of any thing, As school or garden, hoop or string.
3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun, As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.
5. Verbs tell of something being done—To read, write, count, sing, jump, or run.
6. How things are done the Adverbs tell; As slowly, quickly, till or well.
7. Conjunctions join the words together; As men and women, wind or weather.
8. The Preposition stands before A Noun, as in or through a door.
9. The Interjection shows surprise; As oh! how pretty! ah! how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech, Which Reading, Writing, Speaking, teach.

Electricity and Protection from Lightning.

The science of electricity, from its interesting connection with every department of nature, opens a very wide field for contemplation and research. As the season approaches when this element presents its effects in its most terrific form, it may be important and lead to some beneficial results, to give the subject a passing notice; for it is only when we have a perfect knowledge of the laws by which natural agents are governed, that we can control them, subdue their energies and make even their violence work for our good.

Electricity is supposed to be a very subtle fluid, which seems to surround the earth, to pervade every material body; existing in a latent or concealed state, so that we are not aware of its presence, till we take some means to excite it. It seems to be one of the great stimulating and invigorating principles by which life is sustained, both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The term electricity usually involves the idea of matter, and yet it seems not to possess some of the qualities essential to matter.

Though we cannot define what its nature or essence is, yet we can examine its effects and learn something of the laws by which it is governed. In this way we can change it from an instrument of destruction to an agent promoting our happiness. We can appropriate its medicinal properties to the healing of many diseases; can apply its invigorating influence to accelerate the growth of vegetation, and often make it the scape-goat to bear away many of the ills of life. There is no element in nature better calculated to produce in the mind of reflecting man the emotions of wonder and sublimity. He is charmed to admiration, when in the stillness of night he beholds its island and beautiful contractions shooting forth and changing their hues as exhibited in the aurora borealis. He is inspired with the deepest awe when it assumes its more majestic and terrific appearance, filling the heavens with fire, sending forth its furious thunderbolts, rending the clouds asunder, and threatening instant destruction to man and his works. But he is overcome with amazement, when he sees how easy this levithian can be managed, and even made an intelligent agent to come and go at our bidding; to bear away our message with a rapidity literally outstripping the rays of the sun. Its speed is two hundred and eighty thousand miles in a second;—swifter than the post or the eagle that cuts the air. Surely, it waits not for the wings of the morning. We have heard it utter its thunders with a voice louder than many waters, making the heavens and earth quake; but we knew not till recently that it had a silver trumpet with which we might speak without friends at a distance with all the ease and grace of the muse. If such things have been accomplished, who can limit what may yet be accomplished by it in the vegetable and animal kingdoms? Who has yet entered all its secret chambers and examined all its hidden magazines of power? This science presents an extensive field for exploration.

LACQUER FOR BRASS.—Dissolve one ounce of seedlac, and half an ounce of sticklac in a quart of the best alcohol. For this purpose the seedlac should be first pulverized, and being well mixed with the alcohol, the whole, including the sticklac, may be put into a glass bottle or flask, and suspended near a stove where it will be kept warm for 24 hours, during which time it may be occasionally shaken or stirred up with a rod. Afterward the solution may be strained through a close flannel, when it will be ready for use. The sticklac may be omitted, unless an orange tint is required; or a little of the tincture of red sanders may be substituted in place of it. When this is applied the work must be warmed as much as the hand can bear, and the lacquer is to be quickly laid on, with a camel-hair brush.

MAXIMS FOR FARMERS. Do not sow your grain or cultivate your crop in any particular manner because your father did so. He may have followed in the footsteps of your grandfather, and agriculture was not as well understood then as now. Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. If not reject it and try another plan. Nothing of importance was ever yet gained without some risk. Experiment is the mother of science. One acre well cultivated will produce more than two only scratched at and with far less trouble. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Do not have a superabundance of farming implements; but let what you have be of the best kind, and keep them well sharpened. A sharp tool will cut twice as much as a dull one, and do it so much better. Never plow in wet weather, if you can avoid it. Besides doing injury to the crop, it impoverishes the soil. It will not rain always.—West Jersey Pioneer.

The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands. No to oversee workmen is "to leave your purse open."

AUGUST.—WORK TO BE DONE.

THE FARM.—Continue the precautions for protecting sheep from the astrus ovis, or fly, which causes worms in their heads.

Destroy thistles; if they be cut off when in bloom, at about one inch above the surface of the ground, the hollow part of the stem receives water and the roots will decay. In selecting seeds choose only the most thrifty, so that your roots, &c., may be of an improved quality next year; by continuing such a course for a few years, any vegetable may be brought to a high state of perfection. This is the proper season for making under-drains, draining swamps, &c., or leached earth being from low deposits may be placed with advantage into your hog-pens, compost heaps, &c. Weeds should now be removed to the hog-pens, that the hogs may perform their share of labor in rooting them—throw into the hog-pen all potato tops, turf, ditch scrapings, &c., &c., and occasionally a quantity of whole corn, to obtain which the hogs will keep the whole mass of rubbish in continuous motion. On removing the contents of hog-pens to the compost heap, mix one bushel of refuse salt to every cord, and this quantity will prevent those seeds from germinating which may not have been leached red to the soil. If the surface of your barn-yard is not so sloped as to save all the liquid drainage, you may consider that you have a hole in your pocket, or at least a waste which will prove equally destructive.

If your potatoes be dug early enough to spare five or six days before putting in the other late crops, then top-dress the potato ground with six bushels of fine salt to the acre before re-seeding, and you will not be annoyed by grubs the next year, besides improving the general quality of the land. Winter rye should be sown in the early part of September, and thus give time for the roots to become well established, so as not to be thrown out by frosts during winter. By sowing this early it may be used as spring fodder for cattle and sheep if desired. Winter wheat should also be sown at the same date. Ruts bags turnips may be sown at any time in August, and even those sowed late, often mature well in open seasons. Strap lettuce may be sown at any time, and even if too late to perfect, they will more than pay for the expense of seed and labor of sowing by being plowed in at the spring plowing, for as most of their constituents are received from the atmosphere, the ground will be materially benefited by such treatment. The kind of turnip often doubles in size during October or November, and if the winter be open, good crops are sometimes gathered which have been sown some weeks later than the usual season.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Keep plants well hoed and free from weeds, &c. Plow vacant ground for turnips, spinage, shallots and other late crops, and after plowing cart on manures and plow them in deeply and thoroughly. Sow cabbage seeds for collards. Earth up celery and cardoons, transplant endive and prepare to plant early plantings. Sow onion seed to stand the winter. Plant shallots by Sept. 1st.—Sow turnips as directed in former paragraphs. Gather hops on dry days and cure them properly. Hoe plants in rows frequently in dry weather, for in addition to keeping them free from weeds, these frequent hoeings enables the soil to collect moisture from the atmosphere much more rapidly than if left compact. Pull up early sown onions, and expose for ripening drying, &c., remove and cure them properly. Turn and hoe frequently, so that they may become thoroughly dried for keeping. Gather seeds as ripe and place them in proper condition for keeping.

Plant peaches for picklers early this month.—Early kinds of cucumbers may still be planted for picklers. Sow autumn lettuce. Peas may still be planted. Attend to gathering herbs; dry sage and other late herbs. Gather artichokes where they are ripe should be gathered before the leaves begin to open, and the stems should be broken down to encourage the growth of offsets from the root. In the latter part of the month sow rape, cabbage, lettuce, cress, &c., every week for small salads. Sow cabbage, lettuce, &c., &c., to be picked out in cold beds for winter protection and spring use. Sow spinage for winter and spring use, &c. Manure grounds intended for spring gardening, especially where horse dust and other slowly decomposable materials are intended to be used.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Fresh fruits, as a general rule, are injurious to a delicate child, with the exception of the orange. This fruit, when quite ripe, is rarely inadmissible; the skin and seeds, however, must be scrupulously rejected. The juice, too, forms a refreshing and grateful beverage, and in some of the complaints of childhood, is useful in allaying thirst and in diminishing preternatural heat. A healthy child, whose digestive organs are vigorous, and in whom there is no liability to bowel derangement, may be permitted occasionally to partake of most fresh fruits, but it must be in a moderate quantity. Apples and pears, when perfectly ripe and well masticated, are not unwholesome. Of the stone-fruits, the ripe peach, the apricot, and nectarine are the most wholesome; but cherries ought never to be allowed; they do not agree with children; and besides this, the stones are not unreasonably swallowed, when they sometimes produce very alarming and occasionally fatal results. The grape is delicious, as well as cooling and antiseptic, but the skin and seeds must be carefully rejected. Of the small seeded fruits, the ripe strawberry and raspberry are most wholesome; the latter, when taken freely, promotes the action of the bowels. The gooseberry is less wholesome, on account of the indigestibility of the skin, and in diminishing which I have known to be retained in the bowels for days, and even weeks, irritating the lining membrane, and thus exciting and keeping up a diarrhoea, which immediately got well upon their expulsion. Dried fruit and sweetmeats a young child should never be permitted to take; they are a constant source of disorder. And yet no indulgence is so common in some families as this; and because it is not generally attended with an immediate bad effect, it is never thought to be injurious. The practice of giving young children dried and preserved fruits and other confectionary, is very productive of indigestion and bowel complaints. Again and again have I traced to this habit, illness of a serious and protracted character. The dried grape or raisin should be given to children with caution, and indeed they are better altogether without them. If eaten

freely, they are apt to disorder the digestive organs and cause flatulence; but, more than this, the skins, which are not digestible even by the stomach of the adult, are liable to remain in the bowels and cause very serious illness. Dr. Eberle speaks of three instances in which convulsions and speedy death were unequivocally the consequence of overcharging the stomach with this fruit.—The Medical Management of Children in Health and Disease. By Thomas Bull, M. D.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

One of the important improvements after putting up fences, is the making of good roads on the farm. As a railroad, money never of the country develops its resources and brings all sorts of improvements, so a good road to any part of the farm, adds as much to the value of that part as it would require nearer to the barn-yard. Count up how many times you drive a team to a certain field, half a mile from your barn, always loaded one way or the other, perhaps over a hill, at least through one or more mud holes; and you may estimate somewhat the value of this improvement. You suffer inconvenience enough, in a single harvest, in the up-setting or falling off your loaded grain, hindering your work, and making all hard work, to pay for grading and smoothing half the way. Think of the many loads of manure, which are, or should be drawn to that field, and how much your team would be relieved, and your work facilitated by a good hard bridge over that brook, instead of sinking your cart into the mud every time you have to pass it.

I might add a word about lars and gates.—There is no surer indication of a snug farm, than a perpendicular bar post or a well hung gate. I must say, I have a particular antipathy to a draging gate. I think you will find a few days of labor at odd spalls, in repairing roads, through the farm, will pay ten per cent. interest.

DRY WALKS. Another matter worthy your attention is a dry and clean walk to your barn, and other out-buildings. You may think this a small matter, but there are few things in which the every day comfort of yourself and family are more concerned, than this. Look at that muddy hole by the gate between the house and barn, which must be waded an hundred times a week, through all the seasons. The house is painted, and all the buildings and fences are in good style, but whenever you walk about the yards in wet weather, you meet with filth which is in strange contrast with the style of the buildings and which appears all the worse for the contrast. Good taste is always consistent. Nice buildings, pleasant roads, good fences and other handsome furniture are in contradiction to the walks out of doors, which load the boots with clay at every step. If you have no gravel bank or flag stones, make a plank road.—Fougheesie Telegraph.

A STRANGE FARMER.

A gentleman was in our office on Saturday last, talking about farming, who said he had been tending less and less land every year. He also informed us that he increased in quantity in the proportion he redeemed the quantity of land. Keeps his cattle haltered nights, and says he has manure piles worth nothing.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—STRAWBERRY BEDS.

How to COOK CABBAGE.—The Germantown Telegraph publishes the following: Chop the half of an ordinary head very fine, put it in the spider or saucapan, and add two-thirds of a teacup of water, a table-spoonful of lard, and a half a teaspoonful of salt; cover the lid, and let it stand a half to two hours, giving it one hot and then a covering. Then add two-thirds of a teacup of good vinegar, some pepper and salt sufficient to season it to taste. Let it be on the fire five minutes and serve up.

CORN PADDING.

Take four ears of green corn, still they will be hot, cut off the corn as fine as convenient, mix it with two heaping spoonfuls of flour, one pint of sweet milk, salt and pepper to season, bake it well, and you will have the most elastic dish ever invented.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Tie up dahlias to proper stakes as supports. Flowers in pots intended to be kept in frames during winter should have a top-dressing and a general preparation for winter quarters, by tying up, &c. The carnation and pink layers that were lifted and potted last month, should be brought from the shade as soon as they begin to grow, and those that are not lifted, have them done forthwith, that they may be rooted afresh before the frost sets in. All well sown and planted should be lifted late in September, and stocks in 5 to 7 inch pots, and treated as directed for carnation layers last month, until they begin to grow, when they must be fully exposed.—Baist.

THE CHARMS OF LIFE.

There are a thousand things in the world to afflict and sadden—but oh! how many that are beautiful and good! The world teems with beauty, with objects which gladden the eye and warm the heart. We can not escape the approach of disease and death or misfortune, the suffering of early life, and the canker worm of grief; but a vast majority of the evils which beset us might be avoided. The cause of intemperance, interwoven as it is, with the ligament of society, is one which never strikes but to destroy. I here is not one bright page upon the record of its progress—noting to shield from the heartiest execration of the human race. It should not exist—it must not. Do away with all this! Let wars come to an end, and let friendship, love, purity, and kindness mark the intercourse between man and man. We are too much as if the world was made for us alone. How much happier should we be were we to labor more earnestly to promote each other's good. God has blessed us with a home which is no dark. There is sunshine everywhere in the sky, upon the earth—there would be in our hearts, if we would look around us. The storm dies away, and a bright sun shines out, Summer drops her tincture, even upon the earth, which is very beautiful, even when Autumn breathes her changing breath upon it. God reigns in heaven. Mourn not at a being so bountiful, and who can live happier than we do.

TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF India-Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Received by the schooner London, from New York and Paris, from Boston, as follows:—

MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES; Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny) Boots. Also—100 cases Leather and Cloth BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Men's Boots and Brogans; Men's Slippers and Puttees; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Slippers, for sale only by the case. I am authorized to state, that a constant stock of the above kinds of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported. Also, constantly on hand—PAINTS and OILS; NAILS and SPIKES; WINDOW GLASS, from 1/2 to 4/6; TIN Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 1000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Case and Wood-sawed Boards of every kind; Groceries, Spices, Drugs, &c. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. street.

India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.

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

Groceries, Liquors, & C.

Landing per "Sir Harry Smith," from London. 30 HIDS. GENEVA; 40 kegs MUSTARD, Coleman's; 20 cwt. STARCH, Coleman's; 2 cases CASSIA; 2 cases mixed PICKLES; 5 boxes SPERM CANDLES; 20 cwt. WHITE LEAD, Brandram's; 2 cases PITCH; 15 kegs MUSTARD; 1 cask VITRIOL; 105 kegs P and F Gunpowder, Hall & Sons. FLEWELLING & READING, No 17, King Street.

Cheap Hat, Cap, & Fur Store.

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

PALE SEAL OIL, TEA, & C.

From Halifax, ex Scho. Charles, 11 Barrels PALE SEAL OIL; 6 kegs LARD; 20 cwt. ROBB'S OMEAL. For sale by JARDINE & CO. TIMOTHY SEED, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushel Bags. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street Feb. 10.

SELLING OFF

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

Drugs, Medicines, & C.

THE subscriber has received per *Theriac*, the remainder of his Full Stock of DRUGS, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Pickles, Sauces &c. of which he has a grand stock of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms. T. M. REED, Head of North Wharf. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand. October 25.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

10,000 L A DESEADA CIGARS by Dec. 16. THOMAS M. REED, Head of North Wharf. Received by the above vessel, from New York—60 CHESTS Superior Souchong TEAS.—"Ester May's" Cargo. Dec. 16. FLEWELLING & READING.

LONDON HOUSE.

MARKET SQUARE, December 20th, 1851. Just received per Steamer "Anis," via Halifax: RICH BIRDONNET RIBBONS; FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. T. W. DANIEL. ON HAND, 200 Bushels of Harvey Settlement TIMOTHY SEED, a superior article.—For sale by JARDINE & CO. March 30.

Anvils and Cast Steel.

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

Provisions! Provisions!

From Cumberland: 100 F IRKINS Prime BUTTER; 10 cwt. DO. CHEESE; 2 tierces choice HAMS. From Nova Scotia: 75 bbls. good Eating and Cooking APPLES. Dec. 6. JAMES MACFARLANE.

GLAZED HATS.

Just received from Halifax, per *Levy*—7 cases containing 66 doz. Glazed Hats, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail by C. D. EVERETT & SON, East side Market Square and Dock-street. April 27.

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

Just received from London, per Steamer via Boston—LADIES' White and Black SATIN SLIPPERS; Black and Brown Kid Slippers; Jenny Lind, Victoria, Hungarian, and various other SLIPPERS and WALKING SHOES; Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS, &c. Misses' BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS of all sorts; Children's BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety.

DOMESTIC WORK.

Gentlemen's Congress BOOTS, in a great variety of styles, which, for neatness and durability, will equal if not surpass any made in the United States; Gentlemen's Morocco BOOTS, assorted qualities, Morocco Walking SHOES, Patent Golf do.; Women's BUSKINS and Lace BOOTS, for service; Boys', Youths', and Children's BOOTS, BOOTS, and SHOES, in great variety. S. K. FOSTER, April 6.

RUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

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

Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.

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

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS HAS received from England and the United States, extensive additions to his former Stock of HARDWARE, comprising all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

Bay State Mills Manufactures.

The Subscriber has just received per Steamer *Admiral*, from Boston—A FEW sample Packages of Fancy CASSIMERE, MERES—a new and superior style of Goods; 200 of Scarlet and Red Twilled FLANNELS.—The Manufacture of the *Bay State Mills, Massachusetts*. (The early attention of parties in the Dry Goods Business is requested to the above Goods, to be viewed at the Warehouse on the above date.) JOHN V. THURGAR, North Market Wharf, 17th April, 1852.

Tea, Clover Seed, & C.

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

Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.

On Consignment ex "N. Noyes," from Boston: 200 BARRLS Superior Fine Congo TEA, 10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA, (Shanghai importation); 30 boxes TOBACCO of the following Brands—Palo Alto, Randolph, Lamarine, John Cary, E. A. Price, and Thompson's.—For sale low rates. GEORGE THOMAS, South Wharf, April 27.

English and American Paper Hangings, & C.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street. 6000 P and new patterns; 250 assorted case and wood cast Rocking and other CHAIRS. A large variety of American Wooden WARE, CORN BROOMS, &c. Jan. 27.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

Just received from Sackville: 250 BUSHELS BLACK OATS; 36 bushels POTATO and HOPPOYS OATS. For sale low by JARDINE & CO. May 18, 1852.

Scythes, Shot, & C.

Landing ex ship *Devon*, from Liverpool—100 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHES; 60 bags SHOT; 1 bbl. RATH BRICKS; 2 bbls. GOLDEN SYRUP; 10 boxes "Halls'" Patent STARCH; Ex schooner "Franklin," from Boston—10 cases RICE; 25 bags Govt. JAVA COFFEE; Iron and Stielled ALMONDS; SNUFF; TOBACCO; LEMONS, &c. Ex *Victoria*, from New York—15 barrels CLOVER SEED; 20 barrels New-York City MESS PORK.—For sale by [May 18.] JARDINE & CO.

Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.

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

Fresh SEEDS!

FRESH and well selected Stock of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS; for sale by THOMAS M. REED, Corner North Wharf & Dock-street. May 4.

TO FARMERS.

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

London House, Market square.

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

Pickles, Sauces, & C.

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

HARDWARE, & C.

Received ex "Alcege," "Cambria," "Samuel," and "Decon," from Liverpool; "Sir Harry Smith," from London, and "Oromoco," from the Clyde—

- 12 SMITHS' BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS, 24 VICES, 1 cask Smith's HAMMERS and SLACKS; 2 casks TRACES; 1 cask OX CHAINS; 1 do. Halter Chains and Back Bands. Casks Close Lark CHAIN 1/2 5-16 and 1/4 inch. 2 tons Horse and Ox NAILS, 60 bags Wrought Nails, from 5/4 to 4/4. 50 bags Patent Prunella Nails, from 1/2 inch to 1/4 inch. 10 bags Clout Nails; 10 bags Block Rivets, 1 cask Timmer's and Coopers' Rivets; 2 ton Clinch Nails, from 1/2 to 1 1/4 inch; 2 tons SPIKES, from 4 to 10 inch; 8 do. Pots, Bakepans, Spare Covers, Fry Pans and Griddles; 1 ton Shoe Bills, 1/2 and 1 inch; 2 do. Brass Spurrowsills, 3 do. Zinc Saws; 14 ton Sad Irons, 1 ton Cart Boxes assorted; 12 pigs Block Tin, 1 cask SHOT TIN; 1 cask Zinc; 1 ton SHOT; 5 sheets LEAD; 1 ton Lead Pipe, 100 Plough Moulds; 1 ton Plough Plating; 1 ton Blister STEEL; 1 ton spring STEEL; 1 ton square, Octagon, Round and Flat CAST STEEL; 6 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Digesters, and Enamelled Preserver Kettles; 30 kegs WIRE, Brass, Copper and Iron, all sizes. 100 kegs GALVANIZED IRON; 50 dozen Keating Hooks and Sinks. 60 dozen Handled SPICES and SHOETLES. 100 dozen Steel'd Axes or round-pointed Shovels, Garden Hoes, &c. &c. 1 ton Block Steels; 10 dozen handied Fry Pans; 10 do. short-handled Fry Pans. 200 Patent Block Bushings. 100 Hubs, Starwheels, 3 do. Gang Saws, 5/4 feet. 100 Hovland's, Vickers', and Ho. & Co's MILL SAWS, 1/2 and 1/4 feet. Circular Saws, from 12 to 30 inches. Cross Cut, Hand, Tennon, and other Saws in variety. 3 cases Thompson's Patent SAW AUGERS, from 1/2 inch to 2 inch, long and short screw. 3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS, Shot Blows, Pouches, and Percussion Caps. 3 cases Vickers' Mill, X Cut, Hand, Tennon, and other Files and Raps. 1 cask Hair Sealing and Curled HAIR; 1 cask Wire Cloth and Grating; 1 cask Cart Hinges; 2 do. Barn Hinges. 2 casks Butt H T Strip and Chest Hinges. 1 cask Patent White Metal, Brass, and Brass Joint HINGES; 10 cases, containing every variety of LOCKS, Brass Foundry and general Shelf HARDWARE and CUTLERY; 10 kegs of Red Twilled FLANNELS; No. 1 WHITE LEAD; Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS; 1 do. London PUTTY; 1 case of BRUSHES; with the Stock on hand, comprising one of the best assorted stocks in the City, which will be sold very low for approved payments, 1/2 cash. W. TISDALE & SON, June 1, 1852.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

Market Square, St. John, N. B. Per "Commodore" and "Sarah Louisa"—

WILL be offered in a few days—100 cases and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, such as Tea Trays, Washers, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filters; Heals' Tody Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Cakes, Jelly Moulds, Baking Pales, Nutmeg graters, Spig Turkeys, Nursery Lamp Stands, Coal Vases, Candlesticks, Patten Pans, Lamp Heads, Fork Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Kite Dippers, Wash Basins, Mangle Kettles, Suffer Trays, Tardies, Tins, &c. &c. with a large variety of other Dry Goods, all of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, as advertised.—At the lowest cash prices. ROBINSON & THOMPSON, Proprietors. June 22—61.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

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

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Just received from New York, 67 BUSHELS TOBACCO, various brands; 25,000 VERY CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS. FLEWELLING & READING, June 1.

Seeds, Nuts, & C.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston: CARROT Seed, early Jefferson and sweet corn; Pumpkin and Squash Seed; Ploughs; Cultivators; 2000 Sowers, Forks, Spades, Shovels, &c. 4 cases Greenhouse Walrus; 10 boxes Oranges; 1 trail Dates; 20 dozen Eggs Honey. JARDINE & CO. April 27.

50 Kegs Nails, & C. just received,

consisting of the following—FOURPENNY Rose and Clasp wrought Nails, 6 1/2 and 8 1/2 do. do. do. do. 10 1/2 and 12 1/2 do. do. do. do. 4 1/2 and 6 1/2 OX NAILS, 8 1/2 and 9 1/2 HORSE NAILS, 11 and 12 inch BOAT NAILS. Also—10 barrels Sea Elephant OIL, 10 barrels Spirits of Turpentine, 18 boxes large size GLASS—up to 32x40, 400 assorted size LOOKING GLASSES, 25 gross Mason's BLACKING, 12 gross Castor Oil BOTTLES, 1 barrel superior American Castor OIL, and one case containing Hair and Cloth BRUSHES, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Glasses, Dressing Cases, &c. JOHN KINNEAR, Head of North Wharf, July 13. Price Wm. Street.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, St. John,