The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1667.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 13.

The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

PIANO and ORGAN.

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

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

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

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

Country Ladies will please give a call at Hennigar's corner, nearly opposite old Trinity Church
FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
May 21, 1850.

NORTON LEAD AND SILVER MINE.

THE undersigned having obtained from Government a Licence for a term of years of Mining upon a Tract in the Parish of Norton, in King's County, comprising 640 acres, situate near the Finger-board tavern, distant only 33 miles from this City, and having ascertained beyond all doubt that a rich deposit of Galena or Lead Ore, with a considerable proportion of Silver, exists upon the said tract, they are willing to admit the Public to a participation of the benefits of the Lease upon equitable terms, and with that view and for the purpose of raising Capital to carry on the work of Mining in an efficient manner,

IT IS PROPOSED

to form a JOINT STOCK COMPANY of 2,500 *Shares, of Five Pounds each*, payable by such instalments as may be required during the progress of the work. The Stockholders to choose Directors, and appoint a competent Engineer or Superintendant. The compensation to the undersigned for monies already expended by them in explorations, mining tools and buildings, and for their present interest in the Lease, to be fixed at £1000, to form a charge upon the future profits of the concern, and to be paid out of such profits, before any general dividend be made among the Shareholders.

As it is the well-known desire of the Government and Legislature of the Province to aid by all practicable means the developement of its natural resources, there can be no difficulty in obtaining a Charter, with such enlarged privileges as may be considered just and reasonable.

The site of the mining ground presents peculiar advantages. It is scarcely two miles distant from water communication with this City, by means of the river Kennebeccasis; the intended line of the Shediac Railway passes within one mile of it; a stream of ample power for machinery crosses it; as does also the present highway from Fredericton to the great Westmoreland road; it is covered with abundant wood for fuel, and with good building-stone for constructing furnaces. These facilities will obviate many of the difficulties incident to similar undertakings, and it is confidently believed that the Stock cannot be otherwise than highly remunerative.

Persons willing to take Stock will please send in their names to either of the undersigned without delay, as it is desirable to commence operations during the present favorable season.

A Stock Subscription List is also open for signature at the Office of Charles L. Street, Esq., General Agent, St. John, N. B., where specimens of the Ore may be seen and full information afforded.
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
JOHN STEADMAN,
OLIVER BARBERIE.
St. John, July 13, 1850.—3m.

HATS & CAPS. Spring Styles for 1850.

C. D. EVERITT & SON,

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

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

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

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

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

WINE, RAISINS, &c.

Landing from Boston per "Cuba"—

TWENTY qr. casks Sicily WINE;
25 boxes RAISINS;
10 bags Cape COFFEE;
5 barrels SALÆRATUS;
3 bales Door MATS, Grass and Manilla;
6 tons *Logwood, Redwood*, and *Fustic;*
2 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.
July 23. FLEWWELLING & READING.

LONDON HOUSE, Market Square.

THE GREATER PART OF THE **Spring Importations** of this Establishment have just been received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, consisting of

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

News! News!

RETRENCHMENT ought to be the ORDER of the Day.

On MONDAY, June 17th,

WILL BE OPENED THE

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
KING STREET, Saint John.
JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

J. F. & Co. beg leave to intimate to the Inhabitants of St. John and the Province generally, that they will open the above Establishment with a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

selected with great care, in the principal manufacturing towns of Great Britain.

J. F. & Co. think it quite unnecessary to follow the plan usually adopted in this Country of particularising their Stock; suffice it to say, that it will be found to comprise everything requisite to constitute the Stock of a *FIRST RATE DRAPER'S ESTABLISHMENT*; which will be found to combine the best of Qualities, with Styles the richest and rarest of the season,

and at Prices hitherto without a precedent in this place!

J. F. & Co. wish particularly to call attention to a lot of Goods they have on hand, the remains of a *Bankrupt's Stock*—purchased at a desperate price, and of which they are determined *to effect a Clearance at a singularly Low figure.*

J. F. & Co. are well aware that Puffing is characteristic of the Age, but they would eschew all such means of notoriety, perfectly conscious that with the superior advantages they possess, they will be able to give tangible proofs of the truth of their pretensions.

The advantages which they possess, are simply these, *long residence in Manchester*, extensive commercial relationships with that City, intimate acquaintance with the leading manufacturing towns of Great Britain, a *thorough knowledge of the business*, and added to this, a *firm determination to make their Establishment known as*

THE CHEAP CUTTING HOUSE.

Commencing business under such favorable auspices, and with such a resolution, they hope to command a large share of Public Patronage.
JAMES FORSYTH & CO.
Manchester House, June 15, 1850.

JAMES BURRELL

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

DRESS GOODS,

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

☞ An assortment of MILLINERY constantly on hand—Mourning made to order at the shortest notice. Country orders punctually attended to.
JAMES BURRELL,
May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

SOCKET SHOVELS.

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

Spring Importation.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

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

SILKS, IN

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

RIBBONS.

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

PARASOLS.

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

BONNETS.

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

LACES AND NETTS.

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

GLOVES.

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

GENT'S NECK TIES.

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

CLOTHS.

Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible, Broad,
Light and Dark Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres,
Newest styles Fancy Trousers Stuffs,
A large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Checked Satin do.; Hosiery, Haberdashery, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
CLOTH CAPS, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
North side Market Square, May 4, 1850.

April 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

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

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

—ALSO—

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

DRESS GOODS, in great variety;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Laces, Netts, Blondes, and Fancy Trimmings;
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS;
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS;
Fancy Bandannas and TIES;
Broad CLOTHS, DOESKINS, KERSEYS;
Fancy VESTINGS, Braces, Russell Cords;
Lasting, Drills, Grey, White, & Striped Shirtings;
CARPETS, RUGS, and DRUGGETS;
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton FRINGES;
OIL CLOTHS and SQUARES;
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS;
Fancy Muslin DRESSES;
Linen and Muslin Ginghams, Cotton Warps, &c
May 21. W. G. LAWTON.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

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

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

Groceries and Liquors,

COMPRISING

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

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,
Germain Street, St. John, N. B.,
Two Doors South of Foster's corner.

New and Fashionable Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of this City, vicinity and Province generally, that he has just received a portion of his SPRING and SUMMER Supply of New and Fashionable *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every description, suitable for the present and coming Season.
S. K. FOSTER,
April 30. *Germain-street.*

Lines and Twines.

Landing ex the Ship 'Themis' from Liverpool

A SMALL Shipment consisting of Salmon Shad, Seine and Herring TWINES, also—Cod and Pollock LINES, 12 and 18 thread size.—For Sale by JOHN V. THURGAR

TOBACCO PIPES.

Landing for the Subscriber, ex the Brig *Cygnet* from Glasgow:

42 BOXES, each 10 Gross, } Tobacco
64 do. each 5 do. } PIPES,
of excellent quality and selected expressly for the St. John market—will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR
31st July, 1850.

Miscellaneous.

THE CATARACT.
A Mountain Scene in Braemar.
(From Lays of the Lakes, and other Poems.)
BY CATHERINE PONSONBY.

It was a scene of wondrous beauty—wild,
And all untrammelled in its aspects grand
By Art's trim touch, which often has beguiled
Sweet Nature of the castings of her hand,
Thrown off with easy effort, rude or bland,
As fancy pleased to mould a rugged form
Or paint a lovely landscape, and command
Her plastic powers, as in the calm or storm
To her unerring skill the elements conform.

Up the wild glen, dark fringing either side,
Crept the thick birchwood on the rocky steep,
Whose rich and clustering foliage sought to hide,
In arching canopy, the rapid leap
Of the rude mountain waters, dark and deep.
Through woods umbrageous, the loud, moaning sound
Ascended sullenly and seemed to weep,
E'en with its coronet of verdure crowned,
Wild gushing tears, in secret cells, beneath the ground.

The shadows deepen, as the mountain dell,
Steep upon steep, winds wildly in ascent;
Whilst the glad sun, whose glances erewhile fell
Through openings of the trees, and brightness blent
With gloom, withdrew the lustre he had lent.
Sounds, like advancing thunders, pealing come
Athwart the air, as if the rocks were rent;—
When lo! the Cataract's white, feathery foam
Bursts on the sight, dashing from its wild mountain dome!

Nor rudely did the rushing torrent bound,
But gently curving with a graceful sweep,
Down the steep rocks which girdled it around,
It took its measured and majestic leap,
To the dark waters of the yawning deep,
Whose blackness dense is softened by the cloud
Of hazy sprays, which upwards slowly creep,
O'ershadowing, with their white and streamy shroud,
The horrible abyss, pealing its thunders loud!

Above—below—how wild the scene disclosed!
Stupendous—awful—solemn as the grave!
Grandeur in solitary gloom reposed
In that lone chamber of the mountain wave;
Its dark and rugged walls whose waters lave
Or lash in rude and sullen gusts of wrath,
As brooking ill the confines of the cave
Which bound the headlong torrent in its path,
Of fiercely sweeping ravage and remorseless death!

Botany.—The natural history of animals, in many respects even more interesting than botany to man as an animated being, and more striking in some of the phenomena which it displays, is, in other points, less pleasing to a tender and delicate mind. In botany all is elegance and delight. No painful, disgusting, unhealthy experiments or inquiries are to be made. Its pleasures spring up under our feet, and, as we pursue them, reward us with health and serene satisfaction.—None but the most foolish or depraved could derive anything from it but what is beautiful, or pollute its lovely scenery with unamiable or unhallowed images. Those who do so, either from corrupt taste or malicious design, can be compared only to the fiend entering into the garden of Eden. * * Let us turn to the contemplation of Nature, ever new, ever abundant in inexhaustible variety. Whether we scrutinize the damp recesses of woods in the wintry months, when the numerous tribes of mosses are displaying their minute but highly interesting structure; whether we walk forth in the early spring, when the ruby tips of the hawthorn bush give the first sign of its approaching vegetation, or a little after, when the violet welcomes us with its scent, and the primrose with its beauty; whether we contemplate in succession all the profuse, flowery treasures of the summer, or the more hidden secrets of nature, at the season when fruits and seeds are forming; the most familiar objects, like old friends, will always afford us something to study and to admire in their characters, while new discoveries will awaken a train of new ideas. The yellow blossoms of the morning, that fold up their delicate leaves as the day advances; others that court and sustain the full blaze of noon; and the pale night-scented tribe, which expand and diffuse their sweet fragrance towards evening, will all please in their turn. Though Spring is the season for hope and for novelty, to a naturalist more especially; yet the wise provisions and abundant resources of nature in the close of the year, will yield an observing mind no less pleasure, than the rich variety of her autumnal tints affords to the admirers of her external charms. The more we study the works of the Creator, the more wisdom, beauty and harmony become manifest; and while we admire, it is impossible not to adore.

"Soft roll your incense, herbs, and fruits and flowers,
In mingled clouds to Him whose sun exalts,
Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints!"
—*Sir J. E. Smith.*

Modern v. Ancient Locomotion.—Until the middle of the eighteenth century, most of the merchandise which was conveyed from place to place in Scotland was transported on pack-horses; but when it was necessary to carry merchandise between distant places, a cart was used. The time required by the common carriers to complete their journey seems, when compared with our present standard of speed, quite incredible. Thus, it is recorded that the carrier between Selkirk and Edinburgh, a distance of thirty-eight miles, required a fortnight for his journey, going and returning. In 1678, a contract was made to establish a coach for passengers between Edinburgh and Glasgow, a distance of forty-four miles. The coach was to be drawn by six horses, and the journey between the two places, to and fro, was engaged to be completed in six days. Even so recently as the year 1750, the stage-coach from Edinburgh to Glasgow took thirty-six hours to make the journey. In this present year, 1849, the same journey is made, by a route three miles longer, in one hour and a half! In the year 1763 there was but one stage-coach between Edinburgh and London. This started once a month from each of these cities. It took a fortnight to perform the journey. At the same epoch the journey between London and York required four days. In 1763, the number of passengers conveyed by the coaches between London and Edinburgh could not have exceeded about twenty-five *monthly*, and by all means of conveyance whatever did not exceed fifty. The intercourse between London and Edinburgh in 1835 was one hundred and sixty times greater than in 1763. At present the intercourse is increased in a much higher ratio, by the improved facility and greater cheapness of railway transport. Arthur Young, who travelled in Lancashire about the year 1770, has left us in his tour the following account of the state of the roads at that time:—"I know not," he says, "in the whole range of language, terms sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal road. Let me most seriously caution all travellers who may accidentally propose to travel this terrible country to avoid it as they would the devil, for a thousand to one they break their necks or their limbs by overthrows or breakings down. They will here meet with ruts, which I actually measured four feet deep, and floating with mud, only from a wet summer. What, therefore, must it be after a winter? The only mending it receives is tumbling in some loose stones, which serve no other purpose than jolting a carriage in the most intolerable manner. These are not merely opinions, but facts; for I actually passed three carts broken down in those eighteen miles of execrable memory." He says of a road near Warrington, "This is a paved road, most infamously bad. Any person would imagine the people of the country had made it with a view to immediate destruction! for the breadth is only sufficient for one carriage; consequently it is cut at once into ruts; and you may easily conceive what a break-down, dislocating road, ruts cut through a pavement must be." He says of a road near Newcastle, "A more dreadful road cannot be imagined. I was obliged to hire two men at one place to support my chaise from overturning. Let me persuade all travellers to avoid this terrible country, which must either dislocate their bones with broken pavements, or bury them in muddy sand."—*Lardner's Railway Economy.*

The Railway Wonders of Last Year.—The unblushing individual who inflated the first bubble prospectus in the early days of railway scheming must regard, if he be still in existence (and we have good reason to believe that he lives, a prosperous gentleman,) with superlative amazement the last report of her Majesty's railway commissioners. When in his dazzling document the preposterous "promoter" certified the forthcoming goods transit at six times the amount his most sanguine "traffic-taker" could conscientiously compute; when he quadrupled the boldest calculations of the expected number of passengers—when, in short, he projected his prognostics beyond the widest bounds of probability, and then added a few cyphers at the end of each sum, to make "round numbers"—he was not so mad as to believe that he lied in the least like truth. Mad as he was *not*, he never could have supposed that an after-time would come when his lying prospects would be pronounced as far short of, as his mendacious imagination endeavoured to make it exceed, the truth. But that time has arrived. . . We should like to see the expression of his countenance while conning the report of her Majesty's commissioners of railways for last year. At the end of every sentence he would be sure to exclaim, "Who *would* have thought it?" . . When the schemer in the infancy of the giant railway system turns to the passenger-account for the year 1849, he declares he is fairly "knocked over." He finds that the railway passengers are put down at sixty-three million eight hundred thousand; nearly three times the number returned for 1843, and a hundred times as many as took to the road in the days of stage-coaches. The passengers of 1849 actually double the sum of the entire population of the three kingdoms. . . . In short, in everything, except the dividends, our scheming friend finds that recent facts outstrip his early fictions. He told the nervous old ladies and shaky "half-pays" on his projected line, that railways were quite as safe as stage coaches. What say the grave records of 1849? The lives of five passengers were lost during that year, and those by one accident—a cause, of course, beyond the control of the victims; eighteen more casualties took place, for which the sufferers had themselves alone to blame. Five lives lost by official mismanagement, out of sixty-four millions of risk, is no very outrageous proportion; especially when we reflect that, taking as a basis the calculations of 1842, the number of miles travelled over per rail during the last year, may be set down at eight hundred and forty five millions; or *nine times the distance between the earth and the sun.*—[*Dickens's Household Words.*

The Submarine Telegraph between Dover and Calais and the Continent.—*Dover, Tuesday Afternoon.*—The long promised experimental operations for establishing a continuous and comprehensive system of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the whole of the Continent of Europe, by means of wires sunk between Dover and Calais, were commenced this morning at this port. The winged words of passing events in the great metropolis, submarinely conveyed by the new method, will be almost simultaneously transmitted to either St. Petersburgh or Paris.—The originating of telegraphic communication between London, Paris, and the European Continent, is due to the enterprise of an Anglo-Parisian Company, *en commandite*, who have received from the French Government a decree and from the English Government authorization to establish a telegraph from Dover to Calais, a line of telegraph being already complete and in operation between the latter place and Paris. This grant confers the exclusive right of telegraphic communication for a period of ten years upon the Company, the shareholders in which have already subscribed a capital of £10,000 for preliminary purposes. The Minister of the Interior and other French functionaries and foreigners have visited the spot, and expressed a great degree of interest in the measure, and authorizations of approval and offers of assistance have been given by the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Cinque Portes, and other Government departments, who are naturally interested in the establishment of telegraphic communication between this and the countries of the Continent. It is understood that in consideration of granting the decree certain privileges are yielded by the promoters to the French Government.—*London Times.*

New Inventions and Discoveries in Photography and the Talbotype.—Sir D. Brewster, in his inaugural address, the other day, to the British Association at Edinburgh, said, I need not inform this meeting that the art of taking photographic negative pictures upon paper was the invention of Mr. Fox Talbot, a distinguished member of this association. The superiority of the Talbotype to the Daguerreotype is well known. In the latter the pictures are reverted, and incapable of being multiplied, while in the Talbotype there is no reversion, and a single negative will supply a thousand copies, so that books may now be illustrated with pictures drawn by the sun. The difficulty of procuring good paper for the negative is so great, that a better material has been eagerly sought for; and M. Niepce, an accomplished officer in the French service, has successfully substituted for paper a film of albumen, or the white of an egg, spread upon glass. This new process has been brought to such perfection that these Talbotypes were universally regarded as the finest that had yet been executed. Another process, in which gelatine is substituted for albumen, has been invented, and successfully practised. Mr. Edmund Becquerel has succeeded in transferring to a Daguerreotype plate the prismatic spectrum, with all its brilliant colours; and also, though in an inferior degree, the colours of the landscape. These colours, however, are very fugaceous; yet, though no method of fixing them has yet been discovered, we cannot doubt that the difficulty will be surmounted, and that we shall yet behold all the colours of the natural world transferred by their own rays to surfaces both of silver and paper. But the most important fact in photography is the singular acceleration of the process discovered by M. Niepce, which enables him to take the picture of a landscape illuminated by diffused light, in a single second, or at most in two seconds. By this process he obtained a picture of the sun on albumen so instantaneously, as to confirm the remarkable discovery previously made by M. Arago, by means of a silver plate, that the rays which proceed from the central parts of the sun's disc have a higher photogenic action than those which issue from its margin.

Phenomena of the Ocean.—During the voyage of the bark Harvest, Captain Lackey, of New Bedford, recently returned from a whaling voyage, the fact was verified that the tides about the Polynesian Islands do not follow the Newtonian law of variation. At the request of Captain Lackey, affidavits were obtained from two intelligent individuals, who have for twenty years resided among the Society Islands, to the following statement:—"That the time of high water takes place between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, without any variation, unless caused by winds. The different phases of the moon have no effect whatever in changing the time of high water. At the full and change the tides are from six to eight inches higher; the full rise being about two feet." Another interesting result of the voyage was the obtaining of deep-sea soundings in the vicinity of the Bermuda Islands. We quote from the narrative, as published in the *New-Bedford Mercury*:—"Here, in lat. 27 10 N., long. 62 45 W., on the 20th April, 1850, the nearest land being Bermudas, bearing N. W. by N., and distant 345 miles, water blue with much gulf-weed, weather calm, no current, the boat was lowered; let run the lead, and found bottom in 744 fathoms. April 15, lat. 27 31 N., long. 60 3 W., Bermuda bearing N. W. by N., 300 miles, sounded and got bottom in 466 fathoms.—April 29, lat. 29 20 N., long. 64 11 W., Bermudas N. W. by N., 160 miles, sounded and got bottom in 620 fathoms. The time occupied in running out the line varied from 20 to 30 minutes. The line was constructed thus: First 100 fathoms five parts of shoe thread; second, four parts; third, three parts; fourth, two parts; remainder single. The lead weighed about 5 lbs.; the whole wound upon a light reel, and held by hand. In this process of obtaining soundings the lead is not to be hauled up."

A Sailing Church.—The Thames Church Mission Society have a vessel called the Swan, the employment of which is to sail from one ship-crowded locality to another on the busy river. This ship is a large cutter of about 140 tons burthen, and on her bow is inscribed the words "Thames Church;" and this truly noble vessel is in truth a cruising church for sailors. The object is to supply the different sections of collier ships, which are sometimes compelled to lie for many days in the Reaches, with a pastor and place of worship. The collier crews could not go to church, and accordingly the church has gone to the colliers. The Thames chaplain is the Rev. W. Holderness, and his parsonage is in the cabin of the Swan. The rev. gentleman has a roving commission, and never before had rover so peaceable a commission.

A Gigantic Statue.—A Frankfort journal states that the colossal statue of Bavaria, by Schwanthaler, which is to be placed on the hill of Scudling, surpasses, in its gigantic proportions all the works of the moderns. It will have to be removed in pieces from the foundry where it is cast to its place of destination, and each piece will require sixteen horses to draw it. The great toes are each half a metre in length. In the head two persons could dance a polka very conveniently, while the nose might lodge the musician. The thickness of the robe, which forms a rich drapery descending to the ankles, is about six inches, and its circumference at the bottom about 200 metres. The crown of Victory, which the figure holds in her hands, weighs 100 quintals (a quintal is a hundred weight.)

Railway Steamer.—Considerable interest has been excited during the last few days by a curiously shaped steamer, lying a little to the west of Lancefield Dock, and in course of being fitted up with deck furnishings from the works of Mr. Napier. She has been built, we understand, for the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company, who intend to employ her on the ferry between Granton and Burntisland, the two termini of their line on either side the Frith of Forth. The peculiarities of this vessel consist in both ends being square and provided with helms, in the funnels, of which there are two, being placed at opposite side of the ship, and in a double line of rails being carried along the entire length of the deck. Instead of the passengers alighting from the railway carriages and going on board the steamer to make the passage of the ferry, the train will be run into the vessel by means of the deck rails, and thus conveyed to the other side of the water, where it will be landed again by the same process. This simple but efficient contrivance is calculated to save both time and trouble, and must prove of immense advantage in facilitating the transit of passengers and luggage on the Nothern Railway.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

The Peace Congress at Frankfort.—The bulk of the English members of this Congress arrived at Calais on Monday night, on their way to Frankfort. They were 420 in number, and these, added to those who have preceded them, will bring the deputation up to 500 or above. The American deputation will amount to from 50 to 70. A cordial reception awaits them from their German friends. Among the Frenchmen who have already set out are—MM. Emilie de Girardin, and de Cormenin, one of the Councillors of State. The Archbishop of Paris, the celebrated Abbe Deguery, and Victor Hugo have addressed letters to the Congress, explained the cause of their unavoidable absence, and giving their cordial adherence to its objects. The train, consisting of 24 carriages, specially engaged, started for Frankfort at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning. It was an unusual and interesting sight.

The Brazilian Coffee Trade.—Forty-two years ago, the annual crop of coffee in Brazil did not exceed 30,000 bags; and even in 1820, it only reached 100,000 bags. About that time, the high price of coffee in England, superadded to the diminished productions in Cuba, stimulated the Brazilian planters to extend its cultivation, and in 1830 they sent to market 400,000 bags, or 64,000,000 lbs; and in 1847, the enormous quantity of nearly *three hundred millions of pounds.*—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Economy is due to our Employers.—"Waste not, want not," is a good old proverb. "He that is faithful in little is faithful also in much." A person who takes no care of the materials committed to his hands by his master will never duly husband his own property. Economy and wastefulness are habits that will influence us in all things, both when we are engaged about our own substance or that of another. To waste another's goods is the same as to rob him. The loss in both cases is equal and the principles whence they spring very much alike. The man who takes care of his employer's goods is sure to look after his own, and thus is on the road to prosperity. It would be difficult to calculate the immense loss of property that every year occurs from carelessness and want of economy. Some persons are worth nearly half their wages more than others, because they never injure or waste anything. The employer being wealthy, or the stock abundant, is no excuse for carelessness. A loss is a loss, and a robbery is a robbery, whether taken from the heap of the miser or the smaller store of the indigent. "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost," is a divine command. Heaven allows nothing to be destroyed. There has not been a single drop of water wasted from the creation until now. The decomposed elements of autumn are the aliment of the spring.—Economy, rigid economy, is one of the laws of nature; and we shall not realize "the good time coming," until we have a careful and economical world. Let this spirit prevail, and not only will the master be saved from loss, but, in many instances, the servant will rescue himself from the union.

Editors in California receive $6,000 a year; city reporters, $3600; marine reporters, $6000; foremen, $5000; and compositors, $4000. These are actual prices paid by the *Pacific News*, for the daily matter prepared for that paper. The expenses for the year reach $100,000.

English News by the Asia.

THE QUEEN.—Queen Victoria and the Royal Family having returned on Saturday to Osborn House, on the Isle of Wight, from a short tour to Belgium, left again on the following Tuesday for her annual visit to Scotland.—The Royal party left Osborn at eight o'clock and proceeded by steamer to Southampton, and thence by *rail* as it is called in England, to London, where they arrived at 11 o'clock. Proceeding again by the North Western, Midland, and York and Newcastle Railways, they arrived at Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, at 6 o'clock the same evening, after a journey of over 300 miles.

After remaining a day at that place, the royal party proceeded on Thursday by way of Newcastle to Edinburgh, and took up their residence on the same evening at Holyrood Palace. The Queen was met on her journey by all the exyressions of loyalty from her subjects which they had the oppertunity of exhibiting.

At Berwick she inaugerated the magnificent new viadnct over the Tweed at the Royal Border-bridge. The display was among the grandest and most striking the metropolis of Sco lend has ever witnessed.

The train with the Royal party reached St. Margaret's station, Edinburgh, exactly at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, 29th August, in perfect safety. A fine autumnal sun gladdened the animating scene, as the Royal train approached, and amid the booming of cannon, and the far echoing huzzas of the immense multitudes assembled in the Park, on the slopes of Arthur's Seat, on the house tops, at the windows, and every other place of observation; and, under the protection of her body guard of Royal Archers, Her Majesty was conducted to her ancient Palace of Holyrood.

The display was among the grandest and most striking the metropolis of Scotland has ever witnessed.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh and of Scotland generally are greatly delighted at finding Holyrood once more occupied as a Royal residence. We can only trust that the comforts and beauties of this venerable royal mansion, and the truly pictereeque character of the locality may induce many royal visits, and be the scene of many such imposing spectacles and loyal greetings.

It is stated that, on the return of the court from Balmoral in October next, her Majesty will remain for ten days or a fortnight at Holyrood Palace; and that during that time her Majesty will hold two drawing-rooms and a levee.

Death of the Ex-King of France.—King Louis Phillippe died on Monday morning, the 26th of August, at Claremont. The King had been made aware of his approaching dissolution early on the preceding day, in the presence of the Queen, and receiving with calmness the melancholy information thus first broken to him, prepared for the final arrangements which he wished to make.

After a conversation with the Queen, he dictated with a remarkable clearness of mind a conclusion to his memoirs, in order to complete a history which illness had compelled him to suspend for more than four months.

He then caused to be summoned his chaplain, the Abbe Guelle, all his children and grandchildren who were at Claremont at the time, and in the presence of the Queen and his family he discharged every duty of religion with the most perfect Christian resignation, a stoical firmness, and simplicity which is the real evidence of human greatness.

He then remained for some time surrounded by his family. Towards seven o'clock in the evening the debility from which the King had been suffering appeared to have passed over, and fever came on, which continued, during the night, with much violence, but without disturbing that composure of mind which never abandoned his Majesty.

He expired at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, in the presence of the Queen and the following members of his family:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Orleans, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess Augusta of Saxe Coburg, and the attached attendants of the royal household.

The outside coffin, which is to be of mahogany, covered with black cloth, will have a massive silver plate upon the lid, with the following inscription:

"LOUIS PHILLIPPE,
Roi des Francais,
Ne a Paris, 6th Octobre, 1773,
Mort a Claremont (comte de Surrey, Angleterre),
Le 26th Aout, 1850."

The obsequies of the ex-king will take place on Monday next, the 2d of September, at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, in the private chapel at Claremont, without any official solemnity.

The ex-queen and her children have decided that the remains shall be deposited for the present in the vault of this chapel, there to rest till the gates of France shall be thrown open to the Orleans family, and the princes shall have a right to accompany the ashes of their father to the royal chapel at Dreux, and to place them beside those of his race who already repose there. A low mass will be celebrated before the coffin is lowered into its provisional asylum. None but the members of the family will be present at this mass.

The ex-queen and the royal family will continue to reside at Claremont, in order to remain united near the last relics of the head of their house. The ex-queen preserves her health under the deep sorrow by which she is overwhelmed.

The PEACE Congress, at Frankfort, met in St. Paul's Church on the 22d ult., M. Jaub, Ex-minister of Darmstadt, President. Resolutions condemnatory of the use of arms, and recommending arbitration, in settling national disputes, were adopted. Rev. John Burnett, M. De Cormenin, M. Girardin, of Paris, H. J. Garnet, of New York, (whose appearance, he being of pure negro blood, excited considerable sensation,) Professor Cleveland, of the U. S., Copway, the Indian Chief, Elihu Burrit, and Richard Cobden, M. P. partaking in the discussion.

The attendance at the Congress is very large—about 500 came over in the special train and boat from England; there is a considerable number of delegates from the United States; and several men of influence from France, Belgium, and other countries. There must have been at least 2000 persons present during the sitting. The next Peace Congress will be held in London, next year. The Congress sat three days, and a number of excellent speeches were made.

The Submarine Telegraph between Dover and Calais.—The great experiment for connecting England and France by magnatic agency has been tried, and has succeeded admirably—and complimentary interchanges are hourly passing between France and England under and through the Straits of Dover. Wonders will never cease!

ENGLISH TOURISTS IN IRELAND.—For the last fortnight there has been a perfect rush of visitors from the sister country to Ireland, owing to which the steam boats both on the Liverpool and Holyhead lines are driving a capital trade, the hotels and lodging-houses in the metropolis coming in for a fair share of the benefits derivable from this unusual irruption of Saxon sightseers. In one day this week the number of strangers conveyed by steamers amounted to considerably over 400, and the Holyhead mail-boats, as well as those of the Chester Company, have occasionally of late landed as many as 100 passengers from all parts of England, *en route* either to "the lakes," or such parts of the country as have been opened by railway for the better convenience of travellers, to whom time is as much an object as money itself.

Swimming the Queensferry.—Great astonishment was created at Queensferry on Thursday, by a rumour that a person was swimming across the Frith of Forth. The unprecedented task was accomplished with great ease by means of Cox's patent swimming stockings—the swimmer leaving the North Ferry pier at eight minutes past two o'clock, and grounding in South Queensferry harbour at two minutes to three, thus being exactly 50 minutes on the passage. The distance traversed could not be much under two miles. Captain Roxburgh kindly supplied a boat to accompany the swimmer, and also ordered the ferry steamer to diverge from her usual course, so as not to interfere with the experiment.—*Edinburgh Mercury.*

DESTRUCTION OF AN INDIAMAN BY FIRE.—On Saturday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the Indiaman Zealand, Captain Smith, by fire. The vessel was bound from London to Bombay, and on the 11th of July, when in lat. 14. long. 26, a fire was discovered raging in the hold. So rapidly did the flames travel, that in less than 20 minutes the entire vessel was a complete mass of fire, the crew and passengers, 50 in number, barely having time to get on board the boats, without securing any provisions or water, and must have perished had not the French ship Panurge hove in sight. They were landed, on Friday, at Plymouth. The value of the vessel and cargo was £40,000.

The banking houses in Glasgow have reduced the interest on deposits to two per cent. The Liverpool banks do not allow any interest whatever, money being so plentiful with them that they cannot employ it.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon returned to Paris on the 28th.—His journey had been but a succession of triumphal receptions at the principal towns in the Southwestern part of France, which has undoubtedly contributed to produce to a considerable extent its designed political effect.

According to the Paris *Debats*, the death of Louis Philippe has produced a general and painful feeling in Paris; and the *Constitutionnel* tells us that the death, which three years ago would have been a terrible political event, is only a great and pathetical spectacle.

REVIEW OF THE FRENCH FLEET AT CHERBOURG.—The long talked of review of the French fleet, by the President of the Republic, will take place, at Cherbourg, on the 5th of September. The first division of the French squadron, commanded by Admiral Parceval Deschenes, arrived at Cherbourg on the 10th instant. It consisted of the Friedland, 120, Jammappes, 120, Hercules 120, Jona, 90, and Inflexible, 90, the steam-frigate Descartes, and two steam-corvettes. The second division, under the orders of Rear Admiral Dubourdieu, was shortly expected, and all were to be assembled between the 22d and the 25th inst. The Jammappes is to be taken into the dry-dock at Cherbourg in the presence of Louis Napoleon, to have her bottom cleaned by a patent process discovered by a Lieutenant of the French navy.—*United Service Gazette.*

RUSSIA AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.—*Copenhagen, Aug. 21.*—The Admiral who commands the fleet in the Baltic has given notice to the lieutenancy-general that any vessel, bearing either the German flag or that of the duchies, which shall venture into the open sea, shall be treated as pirates by the Russian vessels which shall encounter them.

We hear from St. Petersburgh that orders have been suddenly and unexpectedly issued to the army, which was already preparing to go into winter quarters, to advance along the Prussian frontier to an extent of about fifty miles.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.—The protocol of the 2d of August, to which Austria has now given her consent, may be considered as the final settlement of the long vexed Schleswig-Holstein question, so far at least as diplomacy is concerned; and all that remains to be done, is to quell the armed insurrection which still exists in Holstein. All the powers most directly interested—with the sole exception of Prussia, who prefers to stand alone in solitary sulkiness—have expressed their conviction of the justice of the Danish cause, and their firm determination to uphold the integrity of the Danish monarchy. By this protocol, Schleswig is distinctly recognized by the great powers as an integral part of Denmark, and no way connected with the Germanic confederation; whilst, on the part of Denmark, it is fully admitted that Holstein is and must remain a member of that confederation, although independent of, and inseparable from, the crown of Denmark.—*London Morning Adv.*

CHOLERA IN SWEDEN.—A letter from Copenhagen, of the 18th inst., states that the Cholera has made its appearance in Sweden, at Malmoe, in the province of Scania, and was raging there violently. As this town is only three leagues distant from Copenhagen, great apprehensions were entertained at this latter place, and the government had ordered that all matters brought from Malmoe and its vicinity should be subjected to a quarantine of ten days. This is the first time that the disease has appeared in Sweden, and it has never been known in Denmark.

Letters from Mr. Layard have been received, dated the 24th June, and we learn with much satisfaction that the great lion, which was stated to have been accidentally stranded on the Euphrates, has been recovered.—*Literary Gazette.*

Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon are on a tour through their respective dominions, and one cannot but be struck with the apparent love and respect with which Her Majesty of England is everywhere received, as contrasted with the "curses, not loud but deep," which greet the royal progress of Louis Napoleon.—*N. York Express.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 17, 1850.

One Week Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.
[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning at 5½ o'clock, taking the people of that city quite by surprise. She left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 7th instant, and consequently made the passage in about 8¾ days. She had very calm weather.

The steamer *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst., and the American steamer *Pacific* on the 4th.

The weather throughout England had been fine during the week, and the harvest has been secured in good order, causing a slight decline in Indian Corn. Wheat and Flour were without change.

It is now confidently asserted that there will be at least an average crop of Grain, and that the Potato crop is much sounder than was anticipated.

Her Majesty is still at her country residence in the Highlands.

Furious attack on the Austrian General, Haynau, by the Working People of London!—The Austrian butcher Haynau has made his appearance in London. He arrived on Monday, and on the Wednesday following, had a slight indication of the estimation in which he is held by the English people. Having obtained a letter of introduction from Baron Rothschild (in which the Baron styles him his particular friend), he went to visit the extensive Brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co. being accompanied by his aid-de camp and interpreter. As all visitors to that establishment are, they were requested to sign their names in a book; after which they crossed the yard with one of the clerks to inspect the premises. It was known all over the Brewery in less than two minutes that one of the strangers was no less a person than Marshal Haynau, the late Commander of the Austrian forces during the attack upon the unfortunate Hungarians; and before they had crossed the yard, nearly all the labourers and cartmen ran out with brooms and dirt, shouting—"*down with the Austrian Butcher,*" and such like expressions of rather an alarming nature to the Marshal. Finding how matters stood, and that he was likely to get a warm reception from the sturdy brewers, he commenced to beat a retreat, but this was not so easily done; no sooner had he attempted to back out than a truss of straw was dropped upon his head, and then filth and missiles of every kind were freely bestowed upon him; his hat was struck down over his eyes; he was hustled about in all directions, and his clothes torn fairly off his back. The Marshal's companions were treated in the same way. The party finally reached the outer gate, and here they were immediately waited upon by a crowd of coal-heavers, who laid hands upon his Highness.—he was pelted and struck with every available missile, and even dragged along by the beard, which, by the way, being rather lengthy, afforded ample facilities. Still battling with his assailants, he ran frantic and took shelter in a public house, ran up stairs and concealed himself in a small closet; the mob pursued him into the house, threatening "*to do for the Austrian Butcher!*" but they did not discover his retreat. Haynau was ultimately rescued by the Police, and removed in a barge to the other end of the city.

Nearly all the London and Provincial journals in commenting upon the assault, while they condemn the act, still they frankly admit that the presence of so disreputable a character in England was sufficient provocation to excuse even a greater outrage!!

The effects which the death of Louis Phillippe will have on European politics has been the theme of much discussion in the English papers. By many it is thought it will be the means of rousing the latent ambition of the Prince de Joinville, and healing the existing dispute between the two branches of the Bourbon family. It is believed a strenuous effort will be made to place the Prince at the head of the French Republic.

The submarine Telegraph between Calais and Dover has been broken by the wire chafing on a rock; arrangements are making to lay it again on an improved plan.

It is reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has determined to advise the abolition of all paper duties, the stamp duty on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements.

The Trade and Navigation returns for July have been published, and bear testimony to the prosperity of the general business of the country.

Government has rescinded the order closing the Post Office on Sunday.

IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has commenced a tour towards the North, in order to ascertain the condition of the agricultural and manufacturing parts of the population.

The recent Government appointments in Ireland appear to have given very general satisfaction; and every indication would induce the belief that Lord Clarendon is becoming more popular with the Irish people. Great preparations have been made for his reception in several places, more especially in Belfast.

John O'Connell's attempt to revive the Repeal agitation has proved quite abortive.

The doings of the Tenant right League in Ireland are attracting considerable attention throughout both England and Ireland, and it is generally acknowledged by all parties, that there exists a necessity for placing the Law of Landlord and Tenant on a more equitable footing.

FRANCE.—The President has started on another Provincial tour. Some of the Socialist journals assert that he is about to change his ministers, but the report is not generally believed. The President did not hear of the death of Louis Phillippe until his return to Paris; he expressed himself in terms of deep regret for the affliction which had fallen upon the House of Orleans.

The price of bread is advancing in Paris.

France is rapidly improving in general trade, and the scarcity of operatives is such that wages are to a price never before paid.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—There is nothing new from the opposing armies, nor as to the settlement of the dispute.—The Russian fleet have formed a line across the Bay of *Kiel*, being stationed along with some Danish Vessels of War close to the entrance of the Harbour, to prevent any of the Holstein Gun Boats or Steamers from leaving their present anchorage.

GERMANY.—All the Governments of the League have declined to attend or assent to the Austrian Federal Diet at Frankfort.

Lord Palmerston has addressed another note to the Prussian Government with a view to induce them to join, and assist in carrying out the protocol of the 2d July. It is asserted, however, that this request has also met with a peremptory refusal on the part of Prussia.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Colonel King of the 14th Light Infantry had committed suicide, in consequence of the Commander in Chief having pardoned one of the men of the 14th, who had accused the Colonel of being a coward.

At Bombay money was easy; considerable activity in the Cotton Market; purchases were made principally for the English market.

At Calcutta there had been some activity in the export market, but it did not continue. In the imports there was little change, and prices ruling low. Accounts from China state that much sickness prevailed at Hong Kong. Trade was improving both in Canton and Hong Kong. In Changhae commercial affairs are not so brisk. The pirates had been put down. The new Governor of Macao had arrived. It is rumoured that he is instructed to demand the absolute cession of the Peninsula of Macao to the Portuguese; his force, however, (three small vessels of war and 1000 troops) is not sufficient for any coercive measures.

MARKETS.—Cotton has further declined ⅛d. per lb. Total sales for the week 30,840 bales.

Breadstuffs—The fine weather during the past week has dispelled all fears about the harvest, which has been nearly all secured in good order. All speculation has ceased, but a steady demand for flour continues at prices unchanged. Indian Corn is dull, and 6d lower.

Sugar—Holders insist upon higher rates—sales limited, but at very full prices.

Coffee—Increased demand and prices at Liverpool 2s. a 3s. higher, and at London a shade lower.

Tea—At Liverpool demand more limited from the trade; at London a large business doing at full rates.

Molasses—A brisk demand at very full prices.

Tobacco—Rules rather higher; market generally very firm.

Freights—Vessels less abundant, and rates a shade better.

The Money Market continues easy. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased to £16,800,000. Consols closed throughout the week at 96⅜ for money and account.

Timber market not reported.—*NewBrunswicker.*

THE RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Shareholders in the European and North American Railway, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions for Stock in the City and County of Saint John:—

King's Ward.—Joseph Fairweather, T. G. Hatheway, Wm. A. Robertson, Joel Reading.

Queen's Ward.—George Taylor, G. E. Fenety, George V. Nowlin, T. W. Anglin.

Duke's Ward.—D. J. McLaughlin, John H. Gray, James Macfarlane.

Sydney Ward.—William Wright, W. J. Ritchie.

Carleton.—J. C. Littlehale, S. L. Tilley.

Portland and Indiantown.—W. Jack, A. McL. Seely, James Williams, W. R. M. Burtis.

County of St. John.—R. Jardine.

The following Resolution was also passed,—

"*Resolved*, That a Circular be addressed to the different Trades in the City, requesting them to meet and take into consideration what action ought to be taken by them to forward the Railway, and that each Trade appoint a Committee of three, to act in connection with this Committee.

We understand that the Stock at present subscribed amounts to over £22,000.—Now that a Committee is appointed, no doubt the Books will soon make a better appearance.

☞ The Committee will meet on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, at the Mayor's Office.

☞ We understand that Mr. R. S. Bennison has left a subscription list at Mr. Thos. Clerk & Co.'s store, under the St. Stephen's Hall, where those who may have a desire of learning to sing can enrol their names.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Hayne, A. D. C., left this City on Tuesday last, per steamer Maid of Erin, for Boston, *en route* to Canada, on an official visit to His Excellency the Governor General. The Hon. Attorney General also left Fredericton last week, for Toronto, via Lake Tamiscouata, &c., expecting there to meet some of the gentlemen attached to the Canada Board of Works, engaged in examining that portion of the country, with respect to the contemplated Canal to the St. Lawrence, by the Trois Pistoles River, &c. It is expected that several important subjects of Provincial interest will come under discussion during the visit of His Excellency and the Attorney General to the Governor General.

Lady Head, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Drury, A. D. C., and Miss Drury, left this City for the United States on Friday morning, and will join His Excellency probably at Niagara Falls.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—*Ten Lives Lost!*—On Friday last a telegraphic despatch was received from Boston, by Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City, announcing the loss of their New Barque *Messenger*, Capt. Miller, which left this port for Liverpool on the 4th inst., and was capsized in the gale of the 8th,—four seamen only being saved, and the Captain, mate and eight others lost.

Boston papers of Friday evening, received per steamer Commodore, from Portland, furnish the following particulars of the melancholy disaster:

"The schooner Canton, of Newburyport, Capt. White, arrived at Squam yesterday, with four of the crew of the barque *Messenger*, whom he took from a raft on the 9th inst. They report that the Messenger was bound from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, with deals. On the 8th inst. the Messenger was capsized in a squall, and ten of the crew, including the captain, were drowned. The survivors were saved, one by clinging to two pieces of plank and a board, the other three on a raft made of nine pieces of plank. On these rafts they remained for twenty-one hours, without food or drink. Capt. White, of the Canton, saw the capsized barque ten miles distant from the place where the men were rescued, 35 miles N. E. from Seal Island.

The names of the seamen rescued are—John Peters, William Whitmore, John Anguello, and Peter Kent.

NEW SHIP.—A splendid new Ship, of 844 tons, built at Quaco, by the Messrs. Vaughan, by whom she is also owned, was towed into this port on Wednesday last. She is named the *John Miller*, in compliment to one of the eminent firm of Cannon, Miller & Co., of Liverpool. This vessel is of beautiful model and symmetry, and her materials and workmanship are of the best description. In all respects she is a vessel of the first class.

Mr. George Scoullar has been appointed Captain of the City Police, in the place of Captain Burns, who has resigned the appointment. Capt. B. was a very efficient officer.

The Sons of Temperance in Fredericton have resolved to hold a "demonstration" of the Order here on the 19th, and they have accordingly invited their brethren from other sections of the Province to come up and help them. We have reason to think that the whole affair will be well managed, as it has been placed in proper hands, and preparations are in progress accordingly.—There will be "a Tea," in the New Market House after the more imposing and public ceremonies of the day are over.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

A large number of the Sons of Temperance from this City and its vicinity, purpose proceeding to Fredericton to-morrow, to take part in the demonstration. The steamers St. John and Reindeer are engaged for the purpose, taking the Sons to Fredericton and back for 3s. 9d. each, and Cadets of Temperance *gratis.*

In New York, on Wednesday last, a salute of 100 guns was fired from the Battery, in honor of the admission of California as a State of the Union.

Within the last day or two there have arrived at the Revere House, Sir Edmund Head, Governor of New Brunswick, Lt. Col. R. Hayne, and several other distinguished gentlemen—[Boston paper 13th.

Great Fall of Rain at Boston.—It is estimated that nearly five inches of rain fell in Boston and its vicinity between Saturday morning and Sunday noon, the greatest quantity in any one storm ever recorded at the Observatory.

CANADA.—A telegraphic despatch from Montreal, to the American papers, states that Mr. Justice Rolland has resigned office, and that Attorney-General Lafontaine has been appointed his successor—Solicitor-General Drummond succeeding Mr. Lafontaine. The latter appointment is said to be unsatisfactory to the Lower Canadians, who are desirous that Mr. Cartier should have the office. Mr. Lafontaine's appointment, it is added, will give very general satisfaction.

During the storm on Sunday night the store and office of Messrs. Fairbanks & Allisons were broken into and a quantity of papers destroyed and an attempt made to fire the premises. The robbers, however, did not succeed in finding any money or other property of value.—*Halifax Br. Am.*

ALARMING RUMOR.—A rumor is afloat in this city that the Steamships when bound for New York, will not, in future, touch at Halifax. If this be true, we shall be visited by the Steamers for Boston only, which will be but once a fortnight in summer and monthly during the winter. This change will add one more to the long array of Colonial Grievances.—*Ib.*

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS IN THE WESTERN COUNTIES.—Public Meetings, it would appear, have lately been held in Annapolis, Bridgetown, and Granville, with a view to organize against any Eastern Rail Road as a Provincial undertaking.—Before making much comment upon this action, it may be prudent to wait the official report of proceedings. It is but right, however, for the *friends of the Rail Road* to be apprized of the action of this section of Nova Scotia. If the country is to be divided locally on this great question, it is well for our Eastern friends to know it early. We will add but one further remark at present. It is this. When the Assembly, six months ago, pledged £150,000 of public money to commence a Railroad pointing West, the Eastern Counties did not behave after the fashion our Western neighbors are adopting.—Bear that in mind, East and West.—*Halifax Rec.*

Extract of a letter, dated Amherst, Sept. 12.—"We have had a tremendous rain and wind storm, and even in the short time it lasted has done incalculable damage all over the Country. Bridges, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Logs, Deals, Lumber, and some cattle and sheep, grain and hay, have been swept away with the immense freshet."—*Ib.*

PICTOU, September 13.

Hurricane and loss of Property.—On Sunday morning last about six o'clock, commenced one of the greatest storms of wind and rain that has been experienced in this County for many years. The rain fell very heavily at intervals through the day, but at dark it commenced a continuous pour, and kept it up through the night, the wind at the same time blowing nearly a hurricane and varying from the east round to the north-west. The extreme violence of the storm has occasioned serious damage to the standing crops, while whole fields of out grain, of which we understand there were a great many, have been swept down the swollen streams. Bridges, Mills, and Mill-dams have been swept away. We have heard as yet only of the following, but it is to be feared that much is yet to be told.

The bridge on the main post road over the saw-mill brook, so called, four miles from town, is totally carried away. The bridge over the East branch River John at Murrays, Big Meadows, carried away. Bridge over Black Brook, at Angus Sutherland's, Esq., Rogers Hill do. Mr. Dickson's mill and mill-dam much injured. McKenzie's mill-dam on Halifax road carried away, and mill much injured, stone foundation carried away and gear damaged. Anthony Smith's milldam, West River, carried away and mills much injured. Edward McLean's milldam, West River, carried away.—Duncan Campbell's saw mill and dam, upper settlement, West River, do. Israel Stiles' saw-mill and dam, near Pictou, do. Wm. Matheson's new milldam, Rogers Hill, do.—old dam and saw-mill, do. William Murray's saw-mill and dam, West Branch, River John, totally carried away, together with 50,000 feet of lumber. The mills formerly owned by George Smith, Esq., at River John, carried away.

The mail from Amherst did not arrive until Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, about 30 hours after its usual time of arrival, being detained beyond Pugwash by the damage done to the roads. We have no authentic accounts of the state of matters in that quarter, but on this end of the route they are bad enough. On Wallace River, four mills and milldams, and two bridges have been carried off.—At Fustner's, Wallace, where the post road runs over a milldam, it has been broken up and carried down stream. It will cost a large sum to repair the damage done at this place.

On the River Philip Road, Mr. Fillmore's mill and dam are gone, as also a very long and expensive bridge over the river. In Pugwash Harbour, two schooners were driven ashore, and a new vessel of Mr. Eaton's, ready for sea, was dismasted by the gale. On this side Wallace, also, the damage to the roads and bridges has been immense, and will require a large sum of money to repair it. At Dewar's River, the County line between Cumberland and Colchester, the bridge and one of its abutments were completely swept away, and a considerable extent of Marsh, over which the road is constructed, was flooded to some depth. Mr. Arnison had great difficulty in crossing this place with the mail, having had to construct a raft to transport his horses and waggon. In crossing, the waggon and mail fell off into the stream, and were recovered with great difficulty.

From the Eastward, likewise, we learn that serious damage has been done in the neighborhood of Antigonish, a bridge having been carried away, and large quantities of grain floated off the intervales, and otherwise damaged.—*Eastern Chron.*

STRANGE OCCURRENCE AT THE ALBION MINES.—FALLING IN OF THE PITS.—We regret to be obliged to record an occurrence of a serious and important character which has taken place at the Albion Mines. For some days past the workmen had observed symptoms of weakness in some portions of the roof, indicated by the falling off of pieces and flakes of the coal, from the top and sides of the workings. The necessary precautions to prevent any accident were immediately resorted to by Mr. Poole, in sending down large props that were used in supporting the roof in such places as there were any suspicion attached to; but on Tuesday morning last, abont 8 o'clock, when the workmen were on the surface at the breakfast hour, a large portion of the roof fell in and completely choked up the workings, burying beneath it all the workmen's tools, and the railway laid down from the various boards to the shafts. The extent of the workings thus destroyed is about thirteen acres, and so far as an opinion can now be formed, not only this, but those portions of the mines not fallen in must be abandoned, as the latter could not be worked with any degree of safety in consequence of the foul air which will immediately accumulate in the part thus destroyed.

This circumstance, unfortunate though it may be, will not materially interfere with the Company's business in the way of shipping coal. There is now a sufficient quantity of the article on the banks to answer all orders during the present season, and the new shafts that were lately sunk about half a mile from the other, have been for some time raising coals.

The dwellings near the sunken part were at first abandoned by the inmates, but we understand they are again occupied.—*Ib.*

WEST INDIES.—Jamaica having been cut off from communication with Great Britain, in consequence of a change in the route of the WestIndia mail steamers, the merchants of that Island have petitioned the American Government to establish a steam communication with Kingston. The American Consul has promised to use his exertions to accomplish such an arrangement.

A movement has been recently made in Congress, instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the contract for carrying the mails between the United States and Great Britain, as to require the United States steamships to stop at the port of Galway, in Ireland.

POTATO ROT IN MAINE.—The Bangor Whig & Courier says:—"The potato disease is making sad havoc in our State, and is rapidly spreading. Between this and the Kennebec river many fields are destroyed."

The Kennebec, Augusta, Journal says:—"The potato blight, we are sorry to perceive, is doing its work in all directions around us. Hardly a field escapes in this vicinity. Our hard working farmers will again lose very seriously from this inexplicable disease."

The Sidney News (Cape Breton) of the 31st ult says the blight in the potato crop has again made its appearance in that island, though in a less degree, and at a more favorable stage in the growth of that valuable root, than in past seasons.

CRANBERRIES.—It is stated in the papers, that Mr. Sullivan Bates, of Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass., is largely engaged in the cultivation of the above named valuable berry. He gets, it is said, 150 to 400 bushels per acre from upland; and the berries raised by cultivation are two or three times as large as the wild fruit. Nearly any kind of soil will answer.

HEAVY MASSES OF COPPER.—We have seen passing our office for a week past immense masses of native copper, of such weights as to require two teams to a waggon, and we take from Mr. Knight's Shipping Books the weight of a few masses from the Cliff and Minesota mines. The following was the Cliff:—4,470; 4,600; 4,696; 4,000; 4,286; 4,200; 4,300; whole weight 29,825. Every piece, it will be noticed, weighs two ton or more, and many of them are cut from masses weighing many tons. Such immense masses of pure copper were never before known in the history of mining. This truly wonderful deposite of the pure metal is peculiar to Lake Superior; and if these mines continue to increase in richness as they are opened deeper, the greatest difficulty will be in cutting these large masses into pieces small enough for shipment. This is really a difficulty already, and this the reason pieces of such unwieldy size are shipped. The copper is too tenacious and compact to be broken in pieces by blasting, and it has to be cut up with a long chisel, three-fourths of an inch in width, by chipping off piece after piece with a heavy hammer. By this slow and expensive process these large masses of native copper are cut up into pieces for shipment. An inventor of some machine for sawing or cutting this copper by steam power, would strike a vein of good fortune. The Minesota mine is turning out masses of the same description and of the same great weights. Here are four pieces lately sent down:—4,727; 4,040; 3,400; 2,465; whole weight, 14,641.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

NEW CITIES IN MAINE.—Acts were passed by the Legislature of Maine at its last session to incorporate the cities of Hallowell, Belfast, and Calais.

The collector for the Port of San Francisco will certainly be superseded. It is reported that one reason therefor, is the frequent difficulties with foreign powers. A great number of reclamations from the English and French governments have been consequent upon Mr. Collier's decisions.

It is stated that the whole number of travelling preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church South is, 1,642, of whom 904 are superannuated; and local preachers, 3,793; members, 366,582; 184,722 colored; 3,225 Indians. Total, 504,503.

The great Southern storm did immense damage in South Carolina. Mills, dams, bridges, houses, trees, &c. have been swept away in great quantities, and the loss is beyond calculation.

At a recent fire in Broome street, N. Y., a cat fish about nine inches in length found its way into the pipe of 36 Hose Co., and stopped the water entirely, so that the pipe had to be taken off.

The Cincinnati Commercial says the census returns indicate the population of that city to be nearly 150,000.

A NOBLE ACT.—The Portland Advertiser says: The steamer Commodore arrived yesterday from St. John, N. B., with about 130 passengers from that city. Among them were quite a number of families with children, waiting upon the wharf for the boat for Bangor and the cars for Boston, to convey them them to those places. One of the children about 2 years of age, fell overboard while playing about the wharf. The tide running very strong and the wind blowing fresh carried the child some distance from the wharf. Shrieks of the mother and children soon brought a number to the scene; among them the Rev. Mr. Mackay, of the Congregational Church, St. John. He instantly, although to appearence a feeble man, divested himself of his coat and boots plunged in to rescue the child, and he nobly and gallantly preformed the act, at the imminent peril of his own life, as he was quite exhausted when he reached the shore, having the child in one arm while had to keep himself up and press himself forward against wind and tide, with the other. "May God bless him!" as the mother exclaimed, when he placed the child in her arms.

JENNY LIND'S FIRST CONCERT.—The New York papers vie with each other in their tone of enthusiasm in describing the success of Mad'lle Lind's first appearance at Castle Garden. The audience consisted of six or seven thousand persons, many of whom had travelled a great distance for the purpose of being present. The concert opened at 8 o'clock, with an overture announced in the programme, which was received with applause. Belletti then sung "Mahomet's Address to his Warriors," an aria from the opera of "Maometto Secondo," by Rossini. He was very warmly applauded. Then appeared Jenny Lind. Her performance and reception are thus described by the Herald:—

"She trembled from head to foot, turned deadly pale, and the drops of perspiration ran down her face like rain. She had been dejected all the evening, lest she should not come up to her own high standard of surpassing excellence; but when she actually came before the audience her heart sunk within her, nor did the hurricane of applause with which she was greeted, sufficiently restore her tranquillity in time to permit her to sing the "Casta Diva" as she sung it at the two rehearsals. When she made her appearance on the stage, there was a universal burst of cheering which lasted several minutes, the audience all rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and casting a shower of boquets at her feet. After the first tumult subsided, and she came forward to her position to sing, she was welcomed with another tremendous burst of enthusiasm. She looked well, and was very chastely dressed. In the first part of the "Casta Diva," as we have already said, she faltered evidently from the excitement under which she labored; but as she proceeded, her self-possession returned, the sound of her voice seeming to act like magic upon her. In the concluding line of the second stanza, the audience began to feel her power, where her voice died away in a most angelic whisper, and then rose in a glorious swell that electrified the house. The enthusiastic applause she received here, lent her an impulse which brought her well through to the close, when she again became quiet, and executed a cadenza with such thrilling effect, that the audience, carried away by their feelings, drowned the most effective part of it in a storm of applause. Again a shower of bouquets fell on the stage, and the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs lasted for several minutes. On the whole the *Casta Diva* was not equal to her rehearsal, and a New York audience do not yet know what she can do in that glorious *scena.*

In the duett with Beletti she was at home, and was rapturously encored. The applause was tremendous, and another shower of bouquets descended upon her, which were gathered up by Mr. Loder.

But her great triumphs were to come. The flute song amazed and confounded every body who did hear it before. They heard something they never heard before, and may never expect to hear again from any other lips. The audience were transported and the applause continued till it literally spent itself with fatigue.

One might suppose that one such song as this would be sufficient for an evening. But a more delicious morsel in this feast of music was reserved for the end, like a dessert at dinner. In the Swedish melody, known as "The Echo Song," in which she sings in her own native language, and with ineffable sweetness imitates the herdsman calling his cattle, and the echos of his voice in the mountains, her triumph was complete. It was extremely difficult to realize the fact that there were not two or three voices, so perfect were her wonderful echoes. The audience were now wrought up into a fever of excitement, which was greatly softened down by her final effort, which was not so dazzling, but as sweet as any. We mean the "Greeting to America," of which Benedict is the composer. Words by Bayard Taylor.—It is a fine martial air, in the style of the Marsellaise.

I greet, with a full heart, the Land of the West,
Whose Banner of Stars o'er the world is unrolled;
Whose empire o'ershadows Atlantic's wide breast,
And opes to the sunset its gateway of gold!
The land of the mountain, the land of the lake,
And rivers that roll in magnificent tide—
Where the souls of the mighty from slumber awake,
And hallow the soil for whose freedom they died!

Thou Cradle of Empire! though wide be the foam
That severs the land of my fathers and thee,
I hear, from thy bosom, the welcome of home,
For song has a home in the hearts of the free!
And long as thy waters shall gleam in the sun,
And long as thy heroes remember their scars,
Be the hands of thy children united as one,
And peace shed her light on the Banner of Stars!

Her pronunciation of the English was very pretty, and the way in which she executed the cadenza at the close, called down thunders of applause. This was the termination of the concert, and she was called for by the audience and vehemently cheered, when the last shower of bouquets fell upon the stage, and she withdrew, bowing gracefully to the audience.

She was dressed in plain white satin, with a few rich jewels.

Here there were loud cries of "where's Barnum?",

Mr. Barnum appeared and made an address which was enthusiastically cheered, after which the assemblage withdrew in the most perfect order, without crowding or confusion.

Mr. Barnum informed the audience, amidst great cheering, that Miss Lind had most generously contributed the whole of her share of the proceeds of the Concert, amounting to about $10,000, to charitable purposes, as follows.—To the Fire Department Fund, $3000; Musical Fund Society, $2000; Home for the Friendless, $500; Society for the relief of Indigent Females, $500; Dramatic Fund Association, $500; Home for Colored and Aged Persons, $500; Colored and Orphan Asylum, $500; Lying in Asylum, for Destitute Females, $500; New York Orphan Asylum, $500; Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, $500; Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum, $500; Old Ladies' Asylum, $500.—Total, $10,000. This is truly a noble instance of the generosity of the amiable and accomplished lady.

THE SECOND CONCERT.—There was an active competition for tickets to the second Lind Concert to day. The prices ranged from $9 to $5. A large number of tickets were sold at $6. The Promenade tickets will be sold for $2 hereafter at the request of Miss Lind.—*N. Y. Express.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—*Three Passengers Killed and a Number Wounded.*—The Springfield Republican of the 10th inst. contains the particulars of a serious disaster on the Western Railroad.

While going at the rate of 26 miles an hour, the forward axle of the second passenger car broke, letting it down upon the track; and in this condition it was dragged along at a rapid rate of speed for at least three hundred yards—the broken axle, truck, &c., breaking through the floor and flying up among the crowded passengers; the car at the same time bounding and grinding along, partly on its remaining wheels and partly on the track and sleepers.

The scene that was witnessed in the cars, among the passengers, it is impossible to describe. All was the most terrible confusion. Scarcely any escaped injury in some degree, and three were killed outright.

The killed were Col. S. G. Mumford, a lawyer of New York City, Miss Roessle of Albany, daughter of the proprietor of the Delavan House; and Mr. Whittemore, of Leicester, Mass.; Jas. Hagerman was badly injured—one leg broken—and taken away on a litter. Amasa Richardson of North Adams was much hurt by the handle of one of the seats being thrust into the fleshy part of his leg. Three ladies were seriously injured, and rendered unable to proceed; but they were well cared for at the place of the accident.

A number of others were injured, but it is hope-

Advertiser says ' The
day from St. John, N.
that city. Among them
children, waiting upon
the cars for Boston,
One of the children
while playing about
and the wind blow-
from the wharf.
brought a number
Mr. Mackay, of the
He instantly, although
himself of his coat
child, and he nobly and
imminent peril of his own
he reached the shore,
to keep himself up
and tide, with the
the mother exclaimed,

CONCERT.—The New
in their tone of
success of Mad'lle
Castle Garden. The
seven thousand per-
led a great distance
sent. The concert
overture announced
received with applau-
met's Address to his
opera of "Maometto
was very warmly ap-
Land. Her per-
is described by the

foot, turned deadly
tion ran down her
dejected all the
come up to her own
excellence; but when
audience her heart
hurricane of applause
sufficiently restore
unit her; to sing the
the two rehearsals.
ance on the stage,
of cheering which
audience all rising and
chiefs, and casting a
After the first tu-
forward to her position
another tremend-
looked well, and
the first part of the
ready said, she falter-
under which she
her self-possession
seeming to act like
concluding line of the
began to feel her pow-
in a most angelic
glorious swell that
enthusiastic applause she
pulse which brought
when she again be-
cadenza with such
ce, carried away by
most effective part of
rain a shower of bou-
cheering and wav-
several minutes.
was not equal to her
audience do not yet
glorious *scena*.
was at home, and
the applause was tre-
of bouquets descend-
red up by Mr. Loder.
to come. The flute
every body who did
something they never
expect to hear again
audience were transport-
till it literally spent

such song as this
ning. But a more
of music was reserv-
at dinner. In the
"The Echo Song," in
tive language, and
ates the herdsman
of his voice in the
complete. It was ex-
fact that there were
were her wonder-
were now wrought up
which was greatly
port, which was not so
ay. We mean the
which Benedict is the
Taylor.—It is a fine
Marsellaise.

d of the West,
world is unrolled;
tic's wide breast,
way of gold!
of the lake,
ent tide—
on slumber awake,
freedom they died!

ride be the foam
ers and thee,
rts of home,
rts of the free!
m in the son,
er their scars,
as one,
Banner of Stars!

lish was very pretty,
cuted the cadenza
unders of applause,
concert, and she
e and vehemently
er of bouquets fell
ew, bowing grace-

te satin, with a few

where's Barnum?',
made an address
eered, after which
most perfect order,

e, amidst great cheer-
rously contributed the
the Concert, amount-
purposes, as follows.—
0; Musical Fund So-
ess, $500; Society for
; Dramatic Fund As-
d and Aged Persons,
s, $500; Lying in A-
; New York Orphan
rphan Asylum, $500;
m, $500; Old Ladies'
This is truly a noble in-
ble and accomplished

here was an active
second Lind Concert
$9 to $5. A large
$6. The Prome-
hereafter at the re-
press.

E WESTERN RAIL-
led and a Number
publican of the 10th
a serious disaster

26 miles an hour,
passenger car broke,
and in this condi-
rapid rate of speed
wards—the broken
ough the floor and
passengers; the car
and grinding along,
and partly on the

d in the cars, among
to describe. All
on. Scarcely any
and three were k

Mumford, a lawyer
e of Albany, daugh-
lavan House; and
Mass.; Jas. Hager-
broken—and taken
chardson of North
andle of one of the
hy part of his leg.
ured, and rendered
re well cared for at

ured, but it is hope-

ed, and believed, as yet but slightly. Among these was Mrs. Col. Dwight of Stockbridge.

Col. Mumford, one of those killed, was accompanied by a young daughter, whose bodily injuries were not serious, but whose mental agony at finding her beloved parent and only present friend stricken down in a horrid death who can tell? Her conduct is described as most heart-rending on seeing the mangled and lifeless corpse of her father drawn from the ruins of the car.

When the train was finally stopped, the car to which the accident occurred was almost an entire wreck. The wheels were all torn off, the bottom broken through, and the seats smashed up. The bodies of the killed were mixed up with the wreck, and it was some time before they could be extricated. When they were found, they proved to be dreadfully mangled and torn.

The whole scene may be well imagined to be as described—frightful, appalling, terrible! The disfigured bodies of the dead, the groans and cries of the wounded, the shrieks of frightened and bereaved females, the perfect wreck which the car presented, constitute the leading features of a picture, which those who witnessed it can never forget, and which those who were spared its sight may well pray never to have presented to their vision.

FIRE AND MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—About half past ten o'clock, on Monday night, the large frame building at the north-west corner of South and Willow streets, occupied as a blacksmith and wheelwright shop by John Newhouser, was set on fire and entirely destroyed with all its contents. The loss of Mr. N. is about $1200, upon which he has an insurance of only $300.

During the prevalence of the fire, and as the Good Will engine and Good Will hose companies were running together at Lombard and Willow streets, a murderous assault with fire arms, &c., was made upon both companies, by a gang of noted rowdies, rallying under the name of 'Mountaineers.'

A young man, aged about twenty-three years, named Andrew Little, residing in the vicinity of Race and Broad streets, was shot in the head, the ball entering the lower part of the ear. He was attached to the engine company, and from all that we could learn, the attack was solely intended for the hose company. The wounded man was conveyed to a drug store, a physician sent for, and every effort made to extract the ball. The wound bled freely, and for a time it was feared he would not survive. He was finally conveyed to his residence, where up to a late hour last evening, his situation was deemed quite serious. Subsequently, the "Mountaineers' beat off the members of the hose carriage, carried the same in a spirit of demoniac triumph to South street wharf, and after destroying the bells, &c., threw it into the river Schuylkill.

Yesterday morning it was recovered by Captain Sanders, of the Southwest police, and returned to the house of the company.

George Linton and John McDougal, two of the ruffians engaged in this bold affair, were arrested by the police, and yesterday morning they had a hearing before Mayor Jones.

The result of the examination was, that each was committed in default of $2000 bail to answer the charge of riot, with others unknown. They are also charged with arson, in setting fire to the premises occupied by Mr. Newhouser. It has been pretty clearly established that the above persons were seen leaving the premises of Mr. N. a short time previous to the fire, and there can be no doubt but they were among the ringleaders in the attack upon the Good Will Hose.—*Philadelphia Times.*

MURDEROUS AFFAIR UP TOWN.—The scenes of disorder are becoming entirely too frequent in the upper districts of late, and we call upon the authorities to immediately repel the invaders, and bring the guilty to judgment.

The latest was that perpetrated on Monday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the vicinity of Jefferson and Hancock streets, Kensington, and a most infamous transaction it was—two inoffensive men were maltreated almost unto death by a gang of ruffians, because they were about to release a female from their hellish designs and iron grasp.

The two men, whose names are Joseph Allen and John Dean, imagining they heard the cry of a female in distress, rushed gallantly towards the spot from whence the piteous sounds seemed to proceed, but before they reached it, a crowd of fellows encountered them, of suspicious looks and actions.

Mr. Dean in his attempt to seize one of the customers was shot with a pistol—the ball or slug penetrated one of the lungs, while Mr. Allen was struck on the head with a slung shot, and rendered insensible for several hours. Allen still remains at the Pennsylvania Hospital, suffering intensely from the injuries, but we are glad to state is considered out of danger.—*Ibid.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The city has been a scene of continued ovation since Friday night, when the passage of the Texan boundary bill, combined with that establishing a government in New Mexico, gave assurance that could not be doubted of the speedy success of the remaining measures of the same series. But it was not until this evening, after the passage of the California Bill, that the general joy burst forth. As soon as twilight began to fade into darkness, crowds of orderly and well-disposed people assembled on the principal streets, procured a fine band of music, and commenced parading Pennsylvania avenue in regular procession, calling at the residences and lodgings of the most distinguished advocates of the chief measures by which the long pending, angry and perilous controversy, which has agitated the country, has been settled.

The procession first halted at the National Hotel and struck up some popular and patriotic airs under the windows of Mr. Clay's apartment, which were illuminated. Mr. Clay had left town in the course of the afternoon for the residence of Mr. Calvert, in Maryland. Dr. Guin, Senator elect from California, was then called for, and responded in a few well chosen remarks, from the portico of the hotel, which by this time was blazing with lights at every window. The procession resumed its movement, and halted at the lodgings of Gen. Cass, who addressed them.

Mr. Speaker Cobb, and Senators Douglass, Foote, Houston and Rusk were successively waited upon, and addressed the people from the doors and windows of their residences.—Amid great cheering, the crowd proceeded to Mr. Webster's house. It chanced that the Secretary of State had been entertaining a party of guests at dinner. The band had hardly concluded its complimentary salute, when the great orator appeared and delivered a brief and appropriate speech, in acknowledgment of the visit, and in congratulation upon the memorable events which had given occasion to it.

The procession repaired to the Irving House and called out Senator Dickinson, who also responded.

The President received calls from many distinguished gentlemen, who congratulated him upon the relief which the action of Congress would bring to his administration, as well as upon the restoration of harmony to the country at large.

The spirit of hilarity and satisfaction was uncontrolable, and shone in the countenances of five out of every six persons to be met with. Nobody has been beaten, was the general remark. Nobody has lost anything, but the country has gained all. And certainly the happiest groups were those in which some Southerner, but yesterday accounted implacable in his opposition to any possible plan of conciliation, was giving vent to his satisfaction with what had occurred.—*Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The President has signed the Texas, California and Utah Bills, and they will therefore come in force at once.

Southern Indignation Meeting.—The Philadelphia Bulletin has a despatch from Washington saying that information has been received by telegraph from Charleston, stating that the people in that city are furious at the passage of the territorial bills. Upon receipt of the news a public demonstration was got up, and *the flag of the Union was trodden under foot!* Meetings have been called in a number of districts of South Carolina to take action upon the present state of affairs.

Nobody, we trust, will feel particularly hurt at this amusing manifestation of South Carolina childishness. The people who are guilty of making so humiliating an exhibition of themselves are to be pitied, not execrated.—*N. York Express.*

LOSS OF LIFE IN PENNSYLVANIA BY THE FLOOD.—At Reading, eleven lives were lost by the great storm and flood; at Tamagua, thirty six bodies have been taken up, among them the pastors of the German Lutheran congregation; at Berwick, Columbia county, twenty-one lives were lost; at Mount Heckly Forge, thirteen persons, eight of them woman, were drowned.—The number of buildings destroyed at Reading were twenty-five brick buildings, twenty-one frame dwellings, sixty three stables, work shops and offices—making a total of one hundred and nine buidings destroyed. The aggregate loss at Reading is estimated at $500,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The loss of life by the recent freshets was more extensive than was at first supposed. At Reading eleven lives were lost—at Tamauqua and its neighbourhood, thirty-one—at Berwick, Columbia county, twenty-one. The aggregate, indeed, will not fall far short of a hundred, while the destruction of property was immense. One estimate gives the total loss in this way at $4,000,000. This includes not only Pennsylvania, but New York, New Jersey, and other points.

Steamboat Disasters.—Since 1830 there have been on the Lakes seven steamboat explosions, killing 111 persons; eleven steamboats burned, destroying 604 persons, and thirty-one collisions of boats, killing 62 persons—total 877. Nearly nine hundred lives lost, nine-tenths of which are within nine years, and not one of them by casualties which could not have been averted by good judgment in the construction of the steamers, and proper care and watchfulness in their navigation.

Fatal Accident at Niagara Falls.—Yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred at Niagara Falls. Mr. Nobles, hardware merchant of St. Catharines, with his wife and two children, in a carriage, was driving through the ravine leading down from Drummondsville to the Falls, when the horse became unmanageable, and backed off a precipice about forty feet in depth. Mr. Nobles jumped from the carriage with the children, and escaped without injury. Mrs. Nobles, however, was precipated down the bank, and so severely injured that we understand she has since died.—[Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, 4th.]

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for July, 1850.—American Edition, Vol. 30, No. 2.—New York, LEONARD SCOTT & Co.—Sold at the Phoenix House, St. John.

The July Number of this popular and talented Journal has been forwarded to us from the firm of Leonard Scott & Co. We have read with much interest the principal articles which it contains, being Nine in all. The leading article is on the Fine Arts; it is the able production of some connoiseur in Painting—a writer evidently acquainted with all the distinguished artists, from the revival of letters till the present day. He is familiar with the peculiarities of Rubens, Michael Angelo, Corregio, &c. &c., but the King of all Italian Artists is, in the estimation of our author, the subject of this article, Leonardo da Vinci. The life of this distinguished painter, with an account of his works, has recently been published by Brown, of London, and the leading article of the July number of the Westminster, is devoted to the consideration of this son of genius. Though we live in an age of utilitarianism and science, it must be acknowledged that, on both sides of the Atlantic, the taste is increasing, and men of genius are devoting themselves to the propagation of the Fine Arts. National Associations are even now being formed for the cultivation and consecration of genius to this department of Literature, and our literary journals will contribute their share to the valuable and important object contemplated by such Associations.

Article 2—Is a review of Col. Chesney's (R. A.) Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris. In 1835-6-7, the British Government undertook to sustain an Exploratory Survey of the Navigation of these rivers, conducted by Col. Chesney, with a view of testing the safety of that route to our East India Possessions. Two volumes of Col. Chesney's Explorations have been published; the remaining two are in the press. The work is very favourably reviewed in the Westminster.

Article 3—Is rather a smallish critique on Mr. Coleridge's translation of Schiller's celebrated dramatic poem "Wallenstein." The reviewer finds great fault with Coleridge, for the freedom he has taken with the original, although it had been said by a professed judge, that Coleridge's translation was so correct that the German idiom was not affected by the rendering. Our reviewer deals very unmercifully with the translation. In many places he detects glaring misconceptions, omissions, and interpolations.

Article 4—Is a review of the Life of Dr. Andrew Combe, by his brother, Dr. George Combe—an interesting volume. These talented men have secured for themselves an undying reputation as men of science and learning. To them Scotland is indebted for a new era in her metaphysical literature, as they have succeeded in incorporating Phrenology with Scottish Metaphysics. Aristotle was pleased to give us the name Metaphysics. After his death, it is said that his extensive Library fell into the hands of Andronicus, of Rhodes, who, on inspection, found that he had his manuscripts arranged according to the order in which the subjects ought to be studied, beginning with the physical sciences, and proceeding afterwards to the study of mind; hence he found a number of shelves marked 'Ta Phusica,' and adjoining them were 14 volumes of manuscripts, entitled or labelled, 'Ta Meta Ta Phusica,'—'to be studied after Physics;' hence our word Metaphysics. Combe's effort has been to incorporate the branches, and to trace the connection and mutual dependence of mind and matter. The Combes, of Scotland, are the British Galls and Spurzheims, and they have certainly toiled hard for the promotion of the species of literature to which they have devoted themselves.

We have next an article on Classical Education, followed by another on Rail Road Management—both important and valuable at this moment, especially to our Colonies.

No. 7—We have read and considered with much care; it is a valuable, philanthropic, and excellent treatise on the subject of *Prostitution*, being a review of four different treatises on this dreadful evil:—1. *De La Prostitution dans la Ville de Paris*—Par Parent—Duchatelet.—2. *Miseries of Prostitution*, by James Beard Talbot.—3. *Prostitution in London*, by Dr. Ryan.—And 4. *Letters in the Morning Chronicle.*—The statistics and details of this article are truly appalling. No question, not even Irish pauperism itself, seems to puzzle our Legislature so thoroughly as this subject of Prostitution. The guilt, degradation, and moral ruin of some hundreds of thousands of British subjects employed in this brutalizing practice, is beyond all description. Much as we had read and heard of the fearful evil, we never conceived anything so terrific as the details of this Review.

The 8th article is on "Foreign Literature," in which we have a brief notice of all the leading works which have been issued from the French, German, and Continental press during the quarter.

The present number closes with the usual chapter, entitled "Critical and Miscellaneous Notices." Under this title we find no less than some twenty-two volumes critically noticed. In these notices we meet with a fund of diversified information. Some books praised, some blamed; some works on Science, others on Art; some on Philosophy, some on Religion; some on Politics, some on Education. The notices are truly valuable, giving, as they do, a bird's eye view of the mighty doings of the brains of wise men and fools, as well as Printer's Devils and Steam Presses for the last three months. R.

LITERATURE.

"MARGARET PERCIVAL IN AMERICA: a Tale. Edited by a New-England Minister, A. B.; being a sequel to MARGARET PERCIVAL: a Tale; Edited by Rev. Wm. Sewell, B. A."—Boston: Philips, Sampson & Co., 1850. pp. 284.—[Sold by J. & A. McMillan, St. John.

Amongst the multitudinous host of "*Religious Novels*," with which the ecclesiastical press in England has lately teemed, those by the author of "Margaret Percival" have attracted peculiar attention, and attained wide-spread popularity. In particular, the Tale just above named has, in a remarkable degree, gratified the feelings and accorded with the principles of staunchly-grounded Episcopalian readers. The history of "*Margaret Percival*" is a vivid and exciting detail of the struggles and mental sufferings of a young and pious female, earnestly seeking for a true Church, to whose communion she might safely entrust her religious hopes and confidence; and the process by which she was convinced of the errors of Popery, and induced to repose her faith and happiness in the bosom of the Church of England, forms an important and leading feature of the work. "Margaret Percival," like numbers of its class, has widely circulated on this side the Atlantic; and as on this Continent, the exclusive pretensions of particular Churches are much less esteemed or even prominently obtruded; and a greater equality and fraternity prevails among all denominations, than in the old country; it has been deemed advisable by "*A New England Minister*," to qualify the apparent exclusive claims to the title of "*The CHURCH*," so strongly displayed in "Margaret Percival," by publishing the present little Tale as a sequel thereto, under the title of "*Margaret Percival in America.*" We have most carefully perused the book, and feel bound to express our approbation of the tone and spirit in which it is written. We cannot persuade ourselves that its author is an "Episcopalian" Minister; but should rather incline to believe him an Independent or Congregationalist. But whatever his denomination; the beautiful catholicity of his sentiments, the genuine piety and truly Christian spirit displayed throughout the work, the interesting incidents and the admirably drawn characters of the Tale, the evident learning and high mental cultivation of the author, and the pleasing elegance of his style, compose a "*toute ensemble*" which has afforded us the highest gratification, and which, we are sure, will commend the book to general approval. Without penning a single syllable, calculated to give offence or pain to any member of any Church; the author of "Margaret Percival in America" has, in a quiet and Christian spirit, beautifully demonstrated the spiritual fraternity of all denominations of Christians; and has thus produced an interesting book, calculated to be beneficially perused by every well-regulated mind; and to promote, in no small degree, a spirit of harmonising tolerance, benevolence and brotherhood among professing Christians of all creeds. B.

The steam ship Asia, which arrived at Halifax on Monday of last week, brought out 170 passengers, 20 of whom landed at Halifax,—among the latter were Messrs. J. Boyd, J. A. Morrison, J. L. Inches, J. Horsfall, and J. D. Purdy, of this City.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Feb. 8, 1843.]
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have an utter abhorrence for all kinds of puffs, and especially such as are calculated to mislead the public as to the curative virtues of patent medicines. There are doubtless many catch-penny nostrums, daily vended and hourly-used, which are not only of no value, but absolutely deleterious to the physical man. There are other *balsams, extracts*, &c., not embraced peradventure, in the pharmaceutic arrangements of the apothecary or regular physician, *that are in certain cases, of more value than all the prescriptions of Galen put together.* WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is admitted by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues to be of the latter class. In *colds and consumption, asthma and chronic coughs, as well as in other kindred diseases, it has been used with almost universal success.* In a climate so changeable as this, superinducing and aggravating the family of diseases above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated.

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

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. David Hastings, of this City, to Miss Jane Ewing, of Portland.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. George S. DeForest, to Miss Anna M. Hall, all of this City.

At St. Andrews, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Robert Watson, Esquire, Deputy Treasurer at St. Stephen, to Emma, daughter of the late William Whitlock, Esquire, of the former place.

At the Parish Church, Canning, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Abraham Wood, Mr. John R. Earle, eldest son of John Earle, Esquire, M. P. P., to Elizabeth S., eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Carman, of Sunbury County.

At Blissville, County of Sunbury, on the 4th instant, by George Hayward, Esquire, Mr. Charles E. Duplissa, to Hannah L., youngest daughter of Jeremiah Tracey, Esq., all of that place.

At Woodstock, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Mr. F. R. Jenkins Dibblee, to Miss Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of G. W. Cleary, Esq.

DIED.

On Monday evening, Samuel Robinson, only son of Mr. Hezekiah McKenzie, aged six months.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, David, son of Mr. John Graham, in the 23d year of his age.

On Sunday, John Foster, infant son of Mr. Andrew Vance, aged 11 months.

On Sunday, Ellen, daughter of John McAfee, aged 1 year and 6 months.

On the 15th inst., of scarlet rash, James, third son of the late Wm. Robinson, of Hampton, aged 14 years.

At Sheffield, on the 8th inst., Helen Georgiana, youngest daughter of Enoch Barker, Esq., aged five years and six months.—On the 9th, Edmund, only son of Mr. Stephen Burpe, Junior, aged two years and five months.

At Taylortown, (Sheffield,) on Tuesday last, Anna Woodville, infant daughter of Mr. William A. Garrison, aged seven months.

At Fredericton, on the 10th inst., William Henry, only son of George Botsford, Esq., aged eight months.

At Richmond, County of Carleton, on the 7th inst., Mr. James Killen, aged 65 years.

At Campobello, (Charlotte County,) on the 29th ultimo, after an illness of long continuance, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. Malcolm Greeno, Deputy Sheriff for the Parish of West Isles, in the 48th year of his age, leaving a wife and eight children to mourn their bereavement.

At Savannah, on the 28th ult., Mr. John W. Brooks, aged 26 years, son of the late Mr. Thomas Brooks, of St. John, N. B.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Rio Grande, Wilson, Boston, 6—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Schr. Edward, Hardy, Frankfort, 4—Master, ballast.
Friendship, Hardy, Bangor, 3—Master, shoes, &c.
Brunswick, Lyon, Craft, Lubec—Master, flour and pork.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Wednesday—Brig Belle, Dakin, Sydney, (C. B.) 12—G. & J. Salter, coals.
Thursday—Barque Stephani, (Bremen) Lamke, N. York, 5—to order, bricks.
Julia Heyn, (Prus.) Schmock, New York, 10—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland—James Whitney, passengers, &c.
Friday—Barque Amazon, Roberts, Hull, 50—S. Wiggins & Son, coals and furniture.
Soderhamn, Gunderren, New York, 10—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Brig Sarah, Cann, New York, 6—C. McLauchlan, iron.
Schr. Echo, Holder, New York, 6—J. V. Troop, flour, &c.
Eliza Jane, McLean, Boston, 3—Master, sugar, flour and pork.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Saturday—Schr. Alabama, Wall, St. George's, 3—ballast.
Monday—Brigt. Iris, Covell, New York, 7—C. E. Cross, flour.
Schr. Relief, Crowell, Halifax, 9—molasses, &c.

CLEARED.

Sept. 12th—Ship Herald, Auld, Port Glasgow, timber and deals—John Walker & Co.; Brigt. Gem, McCready, Alexandria, scantling and plaster—Estabrooks & King; Schr. Mercator, Leland, Boston, boards, clapboards, &c.—E. D. Jewitt; Schr. Western, Bissett, Portsmouth, (N. H.) deck plank, &c.—J. & T. Robinson.

13th—Ship Catherine, Flett, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—S. Wiggins & Son; Belmont, Grant, London, timber, deals, &c.—S. Wiggins & Son; Barque Paladin, Bugdahl, Dublin, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Sept. 14th—Brig John Wilson, Coupland, Dumfries, timber and deals; Schr. Friendship, Hardy, Marblehead, boards, shingles, &c.

16th—Ship Avon, Johnston, Liverpool, timber and deals—J. Ward & Son.

17th—Barque Samuel, Mindtz, Fleetwood, deals, &c.—John Robertson; Brig Gipsey, Healy, Demerara, boards, shingles and fish—Allison & Spurr; Schr. Anna, Sherradon, Providence, U. S., scantling; Edward, Hardy, Philadelphia, scantling; North Carolina, Seaman, Providence, scantling.

The ship Amazon, which arrived on Friday morning from Hull, brought in Capt. McCallum and the crew of the brig Atlas, of Windsor, from Pictou, for Fall River, with a cargo of coals—the vessel having been abandoned in a sinking condition off the East coast of Nova Scotia. Capt. McCallum and his mate were taken to the Marine Hospital, having received injuries previous to abandoning their vessel.

The schr. Pegasus, which sailed hence on the 6th inst., for Liverpool, returned to port on Wednesday, waterlogged, having sprung a leak off Cape Sable, in the gale of Sunday 8th inst.

The brig Alice, from this port, for London, before reported ashore near Little River, (Me.) has been towed into Eastport, by the steamer Nequasset, and is being discharged, preparatory to undergoing repairs.

WRECK.—The barque Margaret Walker, Capt. Aymers, hence, for Liverpool, went ashore at Sable Island on the 4th inst.—Vessel would be a wreck—crew saved.

Brig Francisco, (of Boston) Smith, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, cargo lumber, was towed into Philadelphia, 11th inst., by pilot boat Whidden, having been thrown on her beam ends, 7th inst., in a gale from E. N. E., 5 miles the eastward of Five Fathom Bank. Her main rigging was cut away, and the mainmast went over carrying with it everything above the foremast head, when she righted full of water, with loss of deck load and every moveable article thereon.

Schr. Charles, hence, at Halifax on the 13th.

Cleared at Boston, 13th, schr. Taree Sisters, Whelpley, for St. John.

Spoken, 2d inst., lat. 43, lon. 59, brig Curlew, 30 days from Pernambuco, for Quebec.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 7th inst., ship Pollok, McIntyre, Liverpool.—At New York, 7th, barque Frederick, Smith, Liverpool.—At Quebec, 7th, ship William Vail, Wishart, Liverpool; 8th, Samuel, Leighton, Newport; Infanta, Purdy, New York.

Entered for Loading at Quebec, Sept. 7th, brig Lumney, for St. John.

Cleared at New York, Sept. 6th, brigt. Victor, Kinney, Bahamas.—At Boston, 10th, brigt. Portland, Scott, Pictou.

Sailed from Alexandria, Sept. 1st, brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, St. John; 6th, schr. Penelope, Nickels, do.

SHEDIAC, Sept. 6th—Arrived, American ship Margaret, Webster, New York, 14 days—to W. H. & R. C. Scovil; 7th, barque Charles Walton, Baker, New York, 8—to do.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—Aug. 31st, Kingston, at Portsmouth; Sept. 1st, Peder Schreuder, at Chatham; American, at Liverpool; 5th, Oaward, do.

Arrived at Falmouth, Aug. 28th, barque Kingston, Scott, Quebec, with loss of anchor, and sailed for Portsmouth on the 29th.—At Bristol, Aug. 29th, ship Montezuma, Leavitt, Quebec.

Arrived at Clyde, April 30th, Chester, from Quebec.—At Gloucester, 31st, Eliza Jenkins, from St. Andrews.

SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.—Aug. 23d, Faside, from Deal; 24th, Edward, from Glasgow; Harriett, from Liverpool; Grenville Bay, from Fleetwood; 27th, Sovereign, from Hull; 28th, Endymion, do.; 30th, Mary Caroline, from Liverpool; London, from Gravesend; 31st, Ross, from Hull; Margaret, from Waterford; Lisbon, from Deal; Sept. 2d, Egerton, from Dundee.

Cleared at London, Aug. 29th, barque Lisbon, Brinton, St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, Aug. 31st, ships Olive, John S. DeWolf, and Ottina, for St. John.—In the Clyde, Aurora, for do.

Sailed from Cardiff, Aug. 30th, Harmony, for Savannah.—From Queenstown, Sept. 4th, Essex, for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23d.—The Lady of the Lake, from the Clyde, for St. John, has put in here, with mainmast head sprung.

Notice to the Public.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. John, September 14, 1850.

UNDER the new Scheme of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, it is arranged that the Vessels of that Company shall no longer touch at Bermuda, either on the outward or the homeward voyage. The communication between the West Indies and America being thus cut off, there exist no means of forwarding correspondence between the North American and West India Colonies, except by *Private Ship* or by Packet *via* England.

The Postage chargeable upon Letters addressed by Packet, *via* England, will be 2s. Sterling per half ounce, and on those directed to be sent by Private Ship, the Ship-Letter rate of 4d. Sterling the half ounce, in addition to the internal rate of Postage for conveyance to the port of despatch.

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

Militia Battalion Order.

ST. JOHN, 12th Sept. 1850.

CAPTAINS and Officers in command of Companies in or attached to the *First City Light Infantry*, are hereby required to assemble their respective Companies, for General Inspection, on King's Square, on THURSDAY the third day of October next, at nine o'clock, A. M.; and also to furnish the Adjutant, on parade, with a copy of their Muster Rolls, marking all Absentees and Defaulters.

Officers in charge of Companies are also required to proceed, as by Law directed, for the recovery of Fines from all Defaulters.

By order of the Lieut. Colonel Commanding.
THOS. W. PETERS, *Adjutant.*

SALT and ORREL COAL.

Per Ship "*Mary Caroline*," from Liverpool, expected to arrive about the 1st October:

6000 BUSHELS SALT,
800 sacks do.
400 do. Stoved do.
75 Chaldrons best Orrel COAL; for sale by
Sept. 17. WILLIAM JARVIS.

Teas! Teas! Teas!

AT Halifax, the Brig 'MAGGIE,' direct from China, with an entire cargo of TEAS—viz: Congou, Souchong, and Green TEAS, in chests, half chests and boxes; now landing. For particulars enquire of Messrs. HARE and McAULIFF, Halifax, or JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept. 17. *North Market Wharf.*

BALTIMORE FLOUR.

Ex Schr. "*Eliza-Jane*," on consignment:

350 BRLS. Baltimore Sup'fine FLOUR, at low rates.
GEORGE THOMAS,
St. John, Sept. 17, 1850. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

ARMY CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS—the rates to be expressed in Sterling—will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General LANE, at the Commissariat Office, in St. John, until TUESDAY the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the undermentioned supplies of FLOUR:

450 Barrels United States or Canada No. 1 Superfine Wheat FLOUR, from Wheat grown this year in Canada or the United States—to be delivered at the Queen's Magazine, Lower Cove, St. John, at the following periods, viz:

200 Barrels on or before the 24th day of October next.

250 Barrels on or before the 25th day of November, ensuing.

Each barrel to weigh 196 pounds net, to be free from grit or any bad taste, and warranted to keep good for nine months from the day of delivery. All further particulars, &c., concerning the terms and conditions of the Contract, and the penalties annexed thereto, will be furnished on application at this Office, as also printed forms of Tender.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange upon Her Majesty's Treasury, at par.

COMMISSARIAT, New-Brunswick,
St. John, 10th Sept., 1850.

HAMS! HAMS!

JUST RECEIVED.

2,500 lbs. Superior HAMS,
For sale by
JAMES MACFARLANE,
Sept. 10, 1850. *Market Square.*

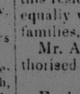
Wallsend and Liverpool Coals.

500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard,—warranted as GOOD and as ROUND as any that comes to the port.—For Sale at 27s. 6d. per chaldron.

Also—100 Chaldrons of Joggins COALS, at 22s. 6d. JOHN KINNEAR.

10th September, 1850.

Queen's Square Cottage.



THE undersigned will Let his Cottage in St. John, fronting on the North side of Queen's Square, with all the Grounds and Out-Buildings attached, to a good tenant, for One Year, or for a longer period, from the 1st October next, when possession will be given. The Premises are in excellent order, and can be inspected any day at call, (Sunday excepted) between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock.

For comfort, convenience and view, combined, this residence is not surpassed in the City. It is equally well adapted for either one, or two private families, or for a genteel Boarding House.

Mr. ALEXR. ROBERTSON, (News Room,) is authorised to agree upon terms.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Fredericton, Sep. 6, 1850.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened a splendid lot of GAS CHANDELIERS, Pendants, Brackets, Burners, *Shades* and *Chimnies*, Carriage LAMPS, Table Lamps, &c. &c. *Also*—A fresh supply of Fancy Goods, Britannia Metal CASTORS, TEA TRAYS, FIRE IRONS, Black Tin and Japan'd Goods, TIME PIECES, Walking CANES, &c. &c., with their Stock on hand of *WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY*, and Fancy Articles, comprise an excellent assortment, which are offered at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ *Watches and Jewellery carefully Repaired.*

August 27, 1850.—3w.

☞ NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }

St. John, May 7, 1850.

Sales by Auction.

For Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th day of September, at 10 o'clock, the PROVINCIAL DREDGING MACHINE, as it now lies at the Queen's Wharf, Lower Cove, with the ENGINE and BOILER,—the Engine is about ten horse power.

GEO. A. LOCKHART,
Sept. 14. *Auctioneer.*

FLOATING DOCK FOR SALE.
BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th September inst., at 12 o'clock, will be Sold at the SALES' ROOM, by the Subscriber,

The Saint John Floating Dock,

situated at Peel's Wharf, Lower Cove, together with the Chains, Ropes, Fastenings, &c., belonging and attached to said Dock.

The Dock is, in all respects, well and substantially built—is capable of taking in a Ship of 1000 Tons with perfect safety.

The terms and conditions made known at the time of Sale. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Saint John, 10th Sept. 1850.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on MONDAY the 21st day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery of this Province, at his Office, in the Commercial Bank Building, Saint John, by virtue of a decretal Order made in the said Court, in a cause wherein ARCHIBALD MENZIES is complainant, and LEVI H. WATERHOUSE, ROBERT D. WILMOT, and HUGH DAVIDSON, are defendants,—

ALL and singular the following described Premises, situate in the Parish of Lancaster, and County of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Musquash River, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stake standing on the South Eastern side of Menzies' Mill Creek, by the edge of the Highland and Marsh, running thence South seventy degrees East, over a large rock, seven rods to the Mill road, hence along the North West side of the said Road to the Bridge over Menzies' Mill Stream, thence across said stream, thence along the North West edge of said Mill Stream down Stream to the Mill Pond, thence along the edge of said Pond to the Dam, thence along the edge of the Stream and Creek about twelve rods, thence across said Creek to the place of beginning; Together with the MILL and all and singular the rights, privileges, improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining. Also, the privilege of the Mill Creek and the banks thereof, as far as neap tides flow; also, the Mill Stream from the above mentioned Bridge up stream to the Dam, together with the banks thereof; also, the Pond above the Dam up stream to the Upper Dam; also, the said Upper Dam and the Upper Pond up to the South Western side line of a Lot granted to Patrick White, together with the banks of said Pond as far as the water may rise back of the present Dam up to the aforesaid side line; also, the privilege of browing Logs on one rood of land on the North West side of the lower Pond. The whole to be sold in one Lot.—Dated the 15th July, 1850.

ROBERT F. HAZEN,
Master in Chancery.

Terms and further particulars may be had on application to the Master, or to Mr. JOHN M. ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 22d day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery of this Province, at his Office, Prince William Street, Saint John, by virtue of a decretal Order made in the said Court, in a cause wherein JAMES KIRK is complainant, and DANIEL JORDAN and JAMES VERNON are defendants—

THE following Premises situate in the City of Saint John, comprising part of Lot No. 128, and the whole of Lot No. 129—and which have been divided into Lots to suit purchasers—

No. 1, having a front of 35 feet on Germain Street, and extending back Eastwardly 70 feet, with the use of an Alley from Harding Street.

No. 2, at the corner of Germain Street and Harding Street, fronting 35 feet on Germain Street, and extending back Eastwardly 70 feet, with the use of the said Alley.

No. 3, having a front of 40 feet on Harding Street, and extending back Southwardly 70 feet, and

Nos. 4 and 5, having a front of 40 feet each on Harding Street, and extending Southwardly 60 feet.

Terms of Sale, and further particulars, can be had at the Master's Office, where a Plan will be exhibited, or on application to Mr. JOHN M. ROBINSON, Solicitor.—Dated 15th July, 1850.

W. JACK,
Master in Chancery.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex "Juverna," from New York—

100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR,
15 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
10 tierces RICE.

A large assortment of CHURNS, CHEESE PRESSES, PLOUGHS, Grindstone Rollers, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—For Sale by [Sept. 3.] JARDINE & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, &c.

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS:—

30 BAGS Java COFFEE,
50 dozen American PAILS,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES.
50 do. Bright SUGAR.
Sep 3. FLEWWELLING & READING

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, under the Firm of

Smellie & Abercromby,

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

DRESS MATERIALS,

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

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

JAMES SMELLIE.
ROBERT W. ABERCROMBY.

St. John, 21st May, 1850.

Street's Express and City Parcel Delivery!

CONDUCTED on the same principle which is adopted with the greatest success in all the leading American Cities. Parcels, Notices, &c. can be left at either of the following places, viz:—

JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, Market Square;
FELLOWS & Co, Chemists, King street;
ST. JOHN HOTEL, ditto;
EXPRESS OFFICE, Prince William Street;
WILLIAM MILLIGAN, Indian Town;

The Boxes will be examined and deliveries made at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily. Parties wishing to prepay can place their names on the package—the charges will be from One Penny, upwards, according to size and value.

The most prompt attention will be given to this branch of the Express Business, and the Proprietor trusts that the public will avail of this arrangement, which is calculated to provide great accommodation with a saving of time and expense. CHARLES L. STREET,
Street's Colonial and Foreign Express Office.

August 29.—1m.

August, 1850.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE
CHEAP CLOTHING,
CALL AT THE
HOWARD HOUSE,
North Side King Street,
Where you can make a saving of TWENTY FIVE Per Cent.

SUMMER CLOTHING,

of the most fashionable description, will be sold at a great sacrifice to make room for

Fall Importations.

The Motto of this *ESTABLISHMENT* is "*Quick Sales* and *Light Profits.*"

Buyers of CLOTHING would do well to call at the HOWARD HOUSE, if they wish to save a large percentage on their Purchases.

The Stock of Clothing on hand is the largest in the City, thereby affording purchasers a superior opportunity to select therefrom.

French, German and English *Cloths*, of all kinds and of the finest textures, can be purchased cheaper at this Establishment than any other in this City.

Dress, Frock and Sack COATS, made in the latest and most fashionable styles, will be sold at the following prices:—

DRESS COATS, from 35s. to 40s. Frock, from 40s. to 50s. Sack, from 20s. to 35s.

CUSTOM WORK.

From the large Stock of CLOTHS on hand persons desirous of having their Clothes made to order, can select therefrom and by that means make a large saving. Orders left will be punctually attended to, and every satisfaction afforded. ☞ Remember

HOWARD HOUSE.
August 13, 1850. JAMES MYLES.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per 'Candace,' the remainder of their SUMMER STOCK, consisting in part of—

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and Fancy TROWSERINGS; Rich Silk, Satin, Velvet and Marseilles VESTINGS; Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS; Striped Shirting; Bed Ticks; Grey and White Cotton SHEETINGS; a large assortment of MOREENS and DAMASKS, with Fringes, Gimps, and other Trimmings to match; a splendid assortment IRISH POPLINS and TABBINETTS; Rich Brocaded SILKS and SATINS; Plain and Figured GLACE SILKS, in the newest and most Fashionable colours; Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Covenanter Cloths, and a great variety of other NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in the latest designs; 4-4, 6-4, and 7-4 best PARAMATTAS, BALZARINES, BAREGES, &c; Cotton Warps, Knitting and Sewing COTTON; SMALL WARES, Tailors' TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. which, together with an extensive assortment of other GOODS, are offered at the lowest prices which can be afforded in this market.

Terms—CASH.

St. John, N. B., 23d July, 1850.

Rail Road Horse Powers, &c

THE Subscribers are Agents for Emery's improved Railroad Horse-power, with Thrashing Machine and Saw Mill complete, one of which can be seen at their Store. They are also Agents for the most improved descriptions of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, any of which can be supplied to Agricultural Societies or Farmers on the shortest notice.

JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Aug. 13, 1850.

Teas, Sugar, Wines, &c.

Landing for the Subscriber, this day:—

20 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
50 chests London Congou TEAS;
ALSO—5 quarter casks } SHERRY WINE;
20 octaves }
10 qr. casks Port do.
—For Sale low by
Aug. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

THE AMERICAN
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY,
VINCENNES, IDIANA,

Charter Unlimited: Granted 2d January, 1850

Capital—$50,000!

Stockholders Individually liable

For the Insurance of
HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE,

Of every description, against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENTS, AND DISEASE; also upon Stock driven to Eastern markets, or transported South.

☞ Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death. ☜

DIRECTORS:

John G. Bowman, Counsellor;
Ferdinand Eberwine, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant;
George D. Hay, Merchant;
Hon. Thomas Bishop;
John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;
Alvin W. Tracy, do do.
Hon. Abner T. Ellis, Esq., State Senator, and Mayor of Vincennes;
Abm. Smith, Farmer, Bank Director, and Auditor of Knox County.

JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.
R. SHURTLEFF WHITNEY, Secretary.
WM. BURTCH, Treasurer; Merch't, and Pres't Vincennes Br'ch of St. Bk. Ind.

CHARLES L. STREET, *Agent.*

St John, N. B., 25th June, 1850.—6m.

GAS FITTINGS.
C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have just received and now opened a good assortment of low priced Bronzed and Relieved GAS FITTINGS, for Dwelling Houses and Shops, viz:

TWO and Three-light LAMPS; Harp HALL LAMPS, to slide, plain and ornamental;
One, two and three-joint BRACKETS;
Union jet GAS BURNERS, every size;
One light PENDANTS, stationary and sliding.

Oil, Nails, and Tin.

By the Ship "Avon," from Liverpool—

11 PIPES Raw Linseed OIL,
25 boxes DC Charcoal Tin Plates,
25 do IX do. do.
25 do IXX do. do.
60 casks rose-head Wrought NAILS—4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 14d;
10 casks 6d. and 8d. clasp-head Nails;
40 casks 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS;
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 27th, 1850.

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.

From Liverpool—for Sale.

40 KEGS 7d. 8d. 10d. and 14d. Pressed NAILS;
2 Bales Fine and Superfine CARPETS;
57 Slabs SPELTER.

—ALSO—

By the Venture, from Boston:

25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS;

And from New York—

1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.
JOHN KINNEAR,
August 27, 1850. Prince Wm.-street

Poetry, &c.

Who Made the Little Flowers ?

The Atheist in his garden stood,
  At twilight's pensive hour.
His little daughter by his side,
  Was gazing on a flower.

" Oh pick that blossom, Pa, for me,"
  The little prattler said,
" It is the fairest one that blooms
  Within the lowly bed."

The father plucked the chosen flower,
  And gave it to the child—
With parted lips and sparkling eye,
  She seized the gift and smiled.

Oh, Pa—who made this pretty flower,
  This little violet blue ;
Who gave it such a fragrant smell,
  And such a lively hue ?"

A change came o'er the father's brow,
  His eyes grew strangely wild ;
New thoughts within him had been stirr'd
  By that sweet, artless child.

The truth flush'd on the father's mind,
  The truth in all its power ;
" There is a God, my child," he said ;
  " He made that little flower."

Sale of Tickets for the first Jenny Lind Concert, at New York.—On Saturday the Gothamites were called upon to substitute solid cash for empty admiration, for there was a public sale of the tickets to Miss Lind's first concert, at Castle Garden. The shrewd proprietor of that building had given to Mr. Barnum's agent permission to hold his auction there, but without advertising his purpose, he charged to each person who came in to the sale, a York shilling. Both Mr. Barnum and the spectators were indignant at the unexpected charge, but the proprietor was inexorable, and some 3000 persons paid their shilling a-piece.

The bidding having commenced, there was sharp contention who should have the glory of buying the first ticket, at the first concert in America, of the far famed Swedish Nightingale. $25 was the first bid, and as the auctioneer lingered a moment on arriving at $50 and $75, and successfully invited a bid of $100, there was a shout of applause. "That's right," said he, "and now I want $150." The desired point was soon attained, and then $175, and at length $200! The dome of Castle Garden reverbarated with the shouts. Somebody bid $215. "Give us $225!" insinuatingly exclaimed Leeds, the auctioneer. "I will!" shouted a voice. "Going for $225,—Who bids more? $225! Going, *going*, GONE! Who is the lucky man! He is a credit to the city!" said the auctioneer.

"Genin!" was the response; and Genin, the famous hatter of 214 Broadway, was the purchaser of the first ticket sold. His name was recorded amidst shouts of applause, and Mr. Genin chose his seat.

Another ticket sold to "Mr. Robinson" for $25, when the price gradually sunk from $15 to $10, and $8. The Evening Post says—

The number of tickets sold altogether from the commencement of the sale till one o'clock, was about one thousand, which, at an average of $10 for each ticket, gives a total of $10,000.

This leaves about five thousand tickets yet unsold, which will bring an average of four dollars each, making the proceeds of the first concert amount to about $30,000, the largest receipts, we will venture to say, that have ever been made at any public place of amusement on this continent. One of the stage boxes, capable of accommodating four persons, was sold for $140.

Mr. Genin likewise presented Miss Lind with a elegant riding hat or *chapeau*, of the newest fashion, and whip and gloves.

The dress of the accomplished lady has been marked, her height and form described, and her complexion illustrated with most extraordinary minuteness, and her every action is reported in the same manner in which a fond and garrulous mother repeats the wonders of her first child.

All accounts of the "Nightingale" agree that she is a wonderful songstress, and a most excellent lady, free alike from Italian frippery, and French profligacy; and if Jenny is as sensible as she is accomplished, she must, mentally at least, say of the adoration which has been paid to her, since her arrival in this country, as Queen Elizabeth said to the provincial authorities who waited upon her in one of her journeys through the kingdom,—"Lord, what fools ye are!"—*Boston Courier.*

"A GENTEEL APPEARANCE" is an ambiguous phrase, which no two persons will probably understand alike; and therefore it is scarcely possible to lay down rules for maintaining it. My own interpretation of the expression is, living strictly within our income, at whatever sacrifice; preserving the neatness, cleanliness, and decorum of our homes, however simple and frugal may be the style to which we are reduced; and neither aiming to do as others do, nor becoming slovenly and indifferent because we cannot keep up the elegancies to which we have long been accustomed. A gentleman and lady must be such, in whatever position they are placed by the wise decrees of Him who ordereth all things; and their own well-bred manners will throw a grace around the dignity of honourable poverty, which does in itself possess so much moral beauty when sustained with unrepining cheerfulness, that riches and grandeur sink into nothingness beside it.—*Cottage Gardener.*

TAKE THE FIRST STEP.—If you are ever to be anything you must make a beginning; and you must make it yourself. The world is getting too practical to help drones, and push them along, when there is a busy hive of workers who, if anything, live too fast. You must lift up your own feet, and if you have a pair of clogs on which clatter about your heels, they will soon be worn off and left behind on the dusty path-way. Mark out the line which you prefer; let truth be the object-glass—honesty the surveying chain—and eminence the level with which you lay out your field; and thus prepared, with prudence on one arm and perseverance on the other, you need fear no obstacle. Do not be afraid to take the first step. Boldness will beget assurance, and the first step will bring you so much nearer the second. But if our first step should break down, try again. It will be surer and safer by the trial. Besides, if you never move, you will never know your own power. A man standing still and declaring his inability to walk, without making the effort, would be a general laughing-stock; and so, morally, is the man, in our opinion, who will not test his own moral and intellectual power, and then bravely assure us that he has "no genius," or "no talent," or "no capacity." A man with seeing eyes keeping them shut and complaining that he cannot see! The trumpeter of his own imbecility!

Somnambulism on the Sound.—An interesting case of Somnambulism occurred on board the steamer Commodore, on Tuesday night, during her passage from Stonington to New-York. The subject was a female, who, to the astonishment of the steerage passengers, left her berth in the ladies cabin, and proceeded to pace the deck. She was attired in her sleeping habiliments, and being tall and thin, presented one of the most ghostly sights ever witnessed. Her appearance among the "second class" passengers, who were piled up in all sorts of ways upon the boxes and bales of merchandize, created great excitement. The "bootblack," who was sitting near the door of the engine house, as she approched, was frightened to such a degree, that he would have jumped over board, but that a fireman caught him in his arms Indeed the alarm among the negroes was very general, and they scooted before her like sheep. The Somnambulist's sleeping career was shortened abruptly in consequence of her stumbling over a box, when she awoke from her dream, and again returned to her berth. She was a woman of about thirty-five or forty years, and to use the language of an Irish friend, was, while walking the deck "a frightful lookin' crathur to be sure."

MRS. MILLER.—It is stated in a New York paper, that Mrs. Miller, whose sudden disappearance and supposed suicide at Niagara Falls elicited so much remark a few months since, has, within a few days, returned of her own accord, to the home of her father, the late Senator Norvell, at Detroit, Michigan, who has died during her absence.

RHUBARB.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* says, "The stalks should not be washed, but simply rubbed with a cloth, and cut into pieces of one or two inches square, without any scraping. Washing the stalks makes it flavourless, and to remove the outside deprives it of the rich crimson tint which well-grown rhubarb should possess.'

The "Pathfinder" calls the following a fatherless paragraph in an exchange paper :—

The only finished place in this country is Lansingburgh. For the last twenty years there has not been a board added or a nail drove in the whole place. A man undertook to repair his stoop last week, but he was promptly arrested and sent to jail. Platt says the whole village still believes that De Witt Clinton is Governor of York State.

A lady being asked why she did not use the medicated soap, replied that she got plenty of soft soap from her beau, and that always put plenty of colour in her cheeks.

As you would save the strength and wind of a horse drive slow up hill: and as you value your own life and that of the horse, drive slow down hill. But on level ground—if you must drive fast—drive a taut rein and "let him slide."

DANCING.—"I am now an old fellow," says Cowper in one of his letters, "but I had once my dancing days as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's character by dancing with her as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behaviour at the table, or at the fireside, and in all the trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good when pleased; but she is a good woman who wants not the *fiddle* to sweeten her."

A QUESTION AND ANSWER.—"Here's our money, dolt. Now, you intolerable donkey, tell me why your scoundrelly master wrote me eighteen letters about this little contemptible sum?" said the exasperated debtor. "I'm sure, Sir, I can't tell, Sir; but if you'll excuse me, Sir, I think it was because seventeen letters didn't bring the chink."

Commercial Advancement.

The "Commercial Review" in Hunt's Merchants' Mag. for Aug., gives a striking comparison of the state of financial affairs in this country in 1840 and 1850. During that time, the public energies have been directed to production, with a degree of skill, wisdom, and enterprise never before realized under the sun. Nearly $150,000,000 have been invested in means of communication, the result of which now pay handsome dividends, while their utility has more than repaid the capital expended. The question is then raised—How is the rapidly accumulating amount of capital in this country to be hereafter invested? The State and Federal stocks are rapidly disappearing. The railroad capital reproduces itself every few years, by the works it brings into operation. The prospect is, therefore, that stocks will run high for the ensuing ten years.

The arrivals of gold from California and elsewhere at the Philadelphia Mint, have been for eighteen months as follows:—From California, in 12 months, $5,481,439; in six months, $10,200,000; in 18 months, $15,681,439. Other places, in 12 months, $285,653; in six months, $991,210; in 18 months, $1,276,864. Total in 18 months, $16,958,303.

This, with the amount coined at New Orleans, and the other branches, makes over $20,000,000; and probably with the amounts brought by the Philadelphia and Georgia, not less than $25,000,000 have reached us in eighteen months. In the same time, $12,500,000 were imported from abroad on custom-house books; and if we add the usual estimate for immigrants, the amount is $50,000,000; an incredible sum, when we consider how little its presence has been appreciated. The abundance of money, and the large consumption of goods, are marked, and we cannot but suppose will become more distinct, under the enhanced supplies of gold now anticipated, together with the more active operations of the railroads. The business at New York for the past year may be distinguished thus:—

IMPORTS FROM PORT OF NEW YORK YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH.

	Specie.	Free Goods.
1849 - -	$2,831,380	$8,028,579
1850 - -	10,502,115	7,890,878
Increase	$7,689,735	- - - -
Decrease	- - - -	$137,701

	Dry Goods.	Other dutiable.	Total.
1849,	$36 417,112	$42,166,211	$89,425,282
1850,	46,342,271	49,016,954	113,752,618
Increase,	$9,925,159	$6 850,743	$24 327,336

The importation of dry goods, shows the largest proportionate increase. The importations at the port of New York are usually rather less than two-thirds of those for the whole Union. At this rate, we should have a figure of $170,628,000 imports for the present year. The exports of this port are usually one-third of those for the Union. This would give $133,500,000, which would show imports of $37,000,000, as the profits of sales, and the earnings of freights on American account; and a portion of this excess of imports, say $6,000,000, is in specie; while exchanges remain about par, showing an "even beam" at the close of the year; but we have a stock of cotton on this side of 308,499 bales, worth $15,000,000, against 181,106 bales, $5,400,000 last year.

The same Magazine contains interesting articles on the China Trade, the Precious Metals, Coffee, Commerce of Hamburgh, Railroad Management, and Commercial Code of Spain. The article on Railroads states that Massachusetts has 1100 miles of Railroad in operation, costing $50,000,000 for construction. The first train of passengers was started April 7th, 1834, from Boston to Newton.

"The Hon. Wm. Jackson, in a lecture delivered January 12th, 1829, at Boston, before the Massachusetts Charitable Association, stated 'that the commissioners, upon the survey of a route from Boston to Albany, presented several calculations upon the present travel and transportation; and have come to the conclusion that the net receipts from the use of the road, after deducting expenses for keeping the road in repair, will amount to a sum exceeding $60,000 a year. That the number of passengers annually passing the road would be 23,000; and the amount of goods passing between Boston, Albany, and Troy, but little short of 30,000 tons.' In 1849, the nett income of the Worcester and Western railroads was over a *million of dollars*; the number of passengers transported over the Western Railroad was 959,557; and the number of tons of merchandize transported over the Western Railroad was 273,608.

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

MORRISON & CO.

Respectfully solicit an inspection of their **NEW STOCK,**
Which will be found replete with every *Novelty*, the whole having been Personally selected,
Previous to the late Great Advances.
They feel confident they can offer undeniable advantages to Purchasers,
Wholesale and Retail.

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

Linen & Cotton GINGHAMS, Printed MUSLINS, &c.

Rich Brocade SATINS for SACKS, VISETTES, &c.
TURC SATINS, GRO NE NAPS, &c.

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

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

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With an endless variety of other GOODS, unenumerated.

May 18, 1850. MORRISON & CO.

Spring and Summer Fashions, for 1850.

If you would make a good Bargain in purchasing your
Spring and Summer Clothing,
you have only to call at
GILMOUR'S
Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,
BRAGG'S Building, King Street,
And purchase such garments as may be wanted, and you will be astonished at the
GOOD BARGAINS
you can obtain at his Store.

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

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

FURNISHING GOODS.

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

ANDREW GILMOUR,
Bragg's Building, South Side of King-street.
April 23, 1850.

SCHOOL.

MR. MALCOLMSON respectfully announces that he will resume the duties of his SCHOOL, in the Hall of the *Portland Market House*, on MONDAY the 22d instant. Pupils may be instructed in *Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration*, and the Elements of *French*, together with all the usual branches of an *English* Education.

The Quarter days are the 12th of January, April, July and October respectively, and Mr. M. wishes it to be expressly understood that application will be required from Parents or Guardians previous to Children being admitted as Pupils.—Careful attention shall be paid to the moral and religious training of the Children.

Terms—from 12s. 6d. to 25s. per Quarter, for Tuition, payable quarterly.

The School Room is well known to be a spacious and airy place, well fitted to conduce to the comfort of the Pupils.

References.—Rev. W. Donald and Dr. James Paterson. Portland, July 16, 1850.—Imp.

First Spring Importation,

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,
Prince William Street.
J. & J. HEGAN
Have Received per "Catherine," from Glasgow:

48 BALES and CASES, containing a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, (in the newest styles); GINGHAMS, DELAINES, MUSLINS, SHAWLS, Scarfs and HANDKF'S, Habit Shirts, COLLARS and LACES in great variety; LINENS, LAWNS and Hollands, SHEETINGS, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Linen THREAD, Cotton REELS, &c. &c.

A large assortment of CARPETINGS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c. &c. &c.

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

VICTORIA HOUSE.
Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

MAY, 1850.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,
British and French Importers,

Have received per ships 'Lisbon,' 'Faside,' 'Ant,' 'Olive,' and 'Harriott,' a very Extensive and Elegant Assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

carefully selected by one of the Firm in the first houses in PARIS, LONDON, and the Manufacturing Districts in England and Scotland, on the most advantageous terms, and which will be found on inspection to be the most superb and varied Stock hitherto imported here; Purchasers therefore will find it their interest to call at the **VICTORIA HOUSE,** *as the Stock will now be sold at unprecedentedly low prices, every article in the Establishment being sold exclusively for CASH, and One Price only. The* STOCK *comprises:—*

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

☞ *CASH Only—No Second Price.* ☜

JAMES DOHERTY & CO

28th MAY, 1850.

HARDWARE.
C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

PLAIN GAS FIT; Block TINGS Tin DISH COVERS, &c.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Gang, Circular and other SAWS; Rim and Mortice LOCKS, of every size; Butt HINGES, 1½ to 4 inch; KNOBS of all descriptions, viz.: Pearl and Ivory, White Porcelain; Lock Knobs, with Plated and other Furniture,
Mineral, China, Glass, and Rose Wood ditto,
Ditto and White Bell-Pull Knobs,
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Molasses Gates and Buttons, Wood Screws,
Steel and Iron Shovels and Spades,
Wrought Rose and Clasp NAILS.
Hay and Manure Forks, Cut and Wrought Tacks and Brads—which with their Stock on hand, consisting of GLASS, Putty, PAINT, OIL, CHAINS, Sheet Iron, Shot, Hollow Ware, Powder, &c., and Domestic CUT NAILS, will be sold as low as can be procured in the City.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

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

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

By the Olive, from Liverpool:

4 HHDS. LINSEED OIL,
1 case CASTOR OIL,
2 hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
10 crates Ginger Beer BOTTLES,
120 bags assorted SHOT; 6 bags COFFEE,
100 reams Wrapping PAPER,
5 bags Black PEPPER; 12 dozen PIPES,
1 barrel Tartaric ACID.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
May 14. Prince Wm. Street.

IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, &c.

THE PROPRIETORS have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a REALLY GOOD Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT,
Consulate of France in the United States

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BOURG, Vice Consul.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1848.

REMARKABLE CURE IN CANADA.

The following truly remarkable cure is corroborated by the most respectable authority, and cannot but have the effect of satisfying the most incredulous of the curative properties of this medicine.

South Bolton, (Canada East,) April 18, 1846.

Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: Exposed as we are to the attacks of disease, and so frequently disappointed in proposed remedies, we cannot look upon the efforts of successful practitioners with interest and gratitude. This is true respecting your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I have been severely afflicted for 33 years with a disease about which "doctors disagreed," and their prescriptions were still more diverse. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I commenced using your excellent medicine, at which time I was wholly confined to my bed.—After using it a few months, I now am able to walk about, ride out, and enjoy a comfortable degree of health, which I attribute entirely to the use of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Please accept my assurance of gratitude and regard.

JOHN M. NORRIS.

Being personally acquainted with the above statements, I hereby certify that the above are true.

REV. T. M. MERRIMAN.

SARSAPARILLA.—Concerning the value of Sarsaparilla as one of the most efficient remedies for purifying the blood, and eradicating obstinate diseases of the skin, as well as of the liver, we presume there is no difference of opinion either among professional men, or the public generally.—The only difficulty has been, that poor material has been used in the manufacture of the various extracts, and inferior apparatus, by which a great part of the virtue of the root is lost; or the public have been imposed upon by base compounds called Sarsaparilla, and thereby have lost confidence in all. These objections, as appears by the Certificates of gentlemen of high reputation, the Messrs. Sands have removed in their extract. Their apparatus, from its power and adaptation to the purpose, is calculated to extract all the medicinal properties of the root, without that evaporation which causes so much loss of strength, and the mode of putting it up is fitted to keep it in good order.—The letters and certificates of those who have used it would leave no doubt as to its efficacy in our own minds, were we not convinced of it from cases among our own friends, where its use has been attended with the most satisfactory results in obstinate cases of disease of long standing.—[Boston American.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

Let the facts speak for themselves.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of as inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 5, 1847.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS—*Gentlemen*—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cure performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use.—It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would re-appear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who knew me, and many of the citizens of Stamford can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints.—After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue, this medicine can alone bestow."—Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:—

BERKSHIRE, Vt, Oct. 22, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilly I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my busines, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years; and Mr. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours truly,

WM. GALUSHA.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.—Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John, N. B. July 30, 1850.

Per Olive, from Liverpool:
A Choice Assortment of Fancy
DRESS GOODS.
—*Viz:*—

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

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

GOODS
By the *Gratitude, Mary Caroline*, and *Harriott.*

800 YARDS CARPET;
500 yards best Floor Cloth,
200 kegs Colored and White PAINTS,
200 bags assorted sizes SHOT,
20 casks Linsed Oil, 4 casks Blue Vitriol,
4 do. Christal of SODA,
5 do. Carbonate of Soda,
Half a Ton of ALUM,
1 ton of GREEN COPPERAS,
43 casks Whiting, 6 casks Epsome Salts,
18 do. best PUTTY,
280 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 22, 24, 26,

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
June 1. Prince Wm-street.

Brandram's No. 1 White Lead, OIL, GLASS, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS
Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London—

2½ TONS "Brandram's" No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
8 casks Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL,
2 1-2 Tons best PUTTY,
2 Tons superior WHITING.

Per ship *Olive*, from Liverpool—
20,000 Feet GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 11x15, and 11x16

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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

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

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