The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of 'The Star.' } Whole No. 1663.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 4.

The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

☞NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DONALD McGREGOR, late of the Parish of Studholm, King's County, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JAMES FORBES.
Studholm, June 10, 1850.—4wp. *Administrator*

☞NOTICE

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

Notice of Removal.

FLEWWELLING & READING

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

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.

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, } (New Brunsw.)
May 11, 1850. }

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

(Corner of Cooper's Alley.)

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

Groceries and Liquors,

COMPRISING

20 HHDS. Dark and Pale BRANDY—*Martell's*—20 do. Hollands GIN,
54 chests Congou TEA,
40 kegs MUSTARD—J. & J. Coleman's,
10 cwt. STARCH, ditto,
12 casks BLACKING, ass'd.—Day & Martin's,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 cases CASSIA, 2 boxes MACE,
1 matt CLOVES, 1 cask Cream Tartar,
5 cwt. SALTPETRE, 5 cwt. Blue VITRIOL,
4 cask's 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.

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

Consigned Files and Steel,

(*Hoole, Staniforth & Co's*)

The subscribers have received on consignment—

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

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,

POND STREET.

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

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

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.* St. John, October 15th, 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

MAY, 1850.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,

British and French Importers,

Have received per ships 'Lisbon,' 'Paside.' '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 other GINGHAMS and LAWNS;
Newest work and patterns in COLLARS, Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, and CUFFS;
Infants' WORKED ROBES and CAPS:
Ladies' and Children's **BONNETS**, in all the newes and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Neapolitan BONNETS, plain and trimmed;
Young 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 Cashmeretts, 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, Tarlatans, Leppets, and colored and white Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Brown Holland, Brown Undressed Linen, Plaid Linen, Drills and Duck, Osnaburg, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpoines 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

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.*

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.
2½ tons Patent SHOT, assorted Nos.
2 casks LEAD PIPE, 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch,
3 ingots BLOCK TIN,
111 bundles SHEET IRON,
30 ditto PLOUGH PLATING,
PROVED CHAIN, 5-16 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 "Henry & Co's" MILL SAWS,
1 case Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS,
2 casks containing Table, Dessert, and full sets common and Ivory hft KNIVES and FORKS; Pocket, Shoe, Butcher and other KNIVES; Scissors and Tailors' SHEARS; CHISSELS, GOUGES, PLANE IRONS, RAZORS, and other CUTLERY; Mill Crosscut, Hand, Tenon Saws, and other FILES and RASPS; 3 casks, containing Locks, Hinges, Latches, Steelyards, Scales, Weights, Sad Irons, Tacks, &c.—All of which are offered at low rates for Cash. St. John, 25th May, 1850.

Paper Hangings.

TWO THOUSAND Pieces, (new Patterns) low priced just opening and for Sale by
June — JOHN KINNEAR

APRIL 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

GILCHRIST & INCHES

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

THE newest styles of DRESS MATERIALS, Shawls and Handkfs., RIBBONS, PRINTS and GINGHAMS, grey and white COTTONS, Linens, Hollands, Drills, Ducks, Osnaburgs and Canvas, Damask Table Cloths and Towels, red and white FLANNELS, Saxony and Welch do. Thread, Reels, Buttons, &c. &c.
The remainder of the Goods daily expected per '*Candace*,' '*Olive*,' and '*Lisbon*.'

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.

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 Cateenes, Demi Veils, Collars and Habits,
Plain and Fancy Nets, Illusions, Blondes, &c.
Gimp, Egyptian, Wove and Thread Laces and Edgings, Black Silk and Mohair Laces,
A very nice lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
A large stock of *Fancy Trimmings*, and a general assortment of *HABERDASHERY*,
Gent's Fancy BANDANAS and TIES,
BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYS, DOESKINS,
SATINETTS, Quilings, 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.

28th MAY, 1850.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

Now landing per 'Echo,' from New-York—

TWENTY-SEVEN boxes TOBACCO, 8's; 20 boxes do., each 20 lb., superior quality.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
June 25. *Prince William Street.*

JOHN MUNRO

RETURNS his best thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their support, while working at the Silver-Smith Business; he now begs leave to inform them that he is prepared to work in the JEWELLERY LINE, as follows:—Ladies' Hair Bracelets with Gold or Silver Catches, Hair Guard Chains, Hair Rings, Hair set in Lockets, Brooches and Rings; Gold and Silver School Medals, Gold Studs, Stones set in Gold for Brooches and Rings; Plain Stam'd Gold and Fancy Rings; Engraving; Jewellery neatly Repaired, &c.
J. M. will be found in that pleasantly situated House, South East of the Centenary Chapel, and next East of Mr. G. E. Fenety's, Orange Street, where the most trifling favour will be gratefully received either to be made or repaired and executed on reasonable terms for Cash.
June 18. JOHN MUNRO.

The Garland.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

Glance not with careless eye
The sacred pages o'er;
Nor lightly lay the volume by,
To think of it no more.

Ungrateful!—pause and think,
Nor madly throw aside
The passport to eternal life—
The sure and only guide.

Be not content to hear
What others say; but go,
Like the Bereans, daily search
"Whether these things are so."

Search deeply, prayerfully;
There is no promise given
To those who will not strive t'obtain
Admission into heaven.

Sure 'tis our highest end
Eternal life to gain;
"Search," then, "the Scriptures," they alone
The words of life contain.

They point our wandering feet
To Christ, the living way!
O read, believe, repent, obey—
Thus reign in endless day.

Miscellaneous.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DEMBINSKI.—We had the pleasure, says the New York Tribune, of a visit yesterday from the Count Dembinski, nephew of General Dembinski, of the Hungarian army.—After many dangers and sufferings, he has reached this country, in company with his heroic wife, and intends to make his home among us, at least until a more auspicious day shall dawn for the independence of his unfortunate country. The following interesting account of his adventures, after the fall of Hungary, was written on board the steamship Washington, by his fellow passenger, Mr. G. P. R. James the novelist:—

"The name of the gallant old General Dembinski, is familiar to all who have taken an interest in the struggle of the Hungarians for constitutional independence; but it is not so generally known that his nephew, a young and noble engineer officer of great promise, also drew the sword in the same good cause, and was the companion of Kossuth in all his struggles and misfortunes. It is this young nobleman, Count Dembinski, who, after having sacrificed all his prospects in this high cause, now seeks a refuge on these shores, with his young Countess, who has shared all his dangers and sorrows.

"Count Dembinski, a young nobleman from Polish Galicia, was a Major in the Hungarian service, and during the war for Hungarian independence became Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, Kossuth.—He married in the midst of the troublous times which we have lately seen in Europe, a young lady of Temesvar, in Hungary. She, with noble devotion, followed him to the field, and remained in the army for many months. At length the vast force brought by Russia to the aid of Austria, the surrender of Georgy, and the fatal battle of Temesvar, rendered the Hungarian cause hopeless; and Kossuth, accompanied by the young Count and Countess, and a few other friends, faithful to him to the last, fled to Widden, on the Turkish frontier. Here they remained three months, receiving protection from the Turkish authorities, it is true, but suffering dreadfully from many privations, as well as from constant rumours of the demands of Austria and Russia for their extradition, and from the news of the cold-blooded slaughter of many of their friends and companions left in Hungary.

"At the end of three months they were removed by the Turkish officers to Shumla, an eighteen days' journey in the midst of winter. It is impossible to describe all that the young Countess had to endure during this march, being often obliged to walk on foot for many miles, under rain, snow, and all the inclemency of the season; but she was cheered by the promise of comfort and protection for herself at Shumla, and of employment and independence for her noble husband.

"All these hopes, however, were destined to disappointment. It is well known, that the Sultan made most liberal provision for the Hungarian exiles; but it is well known also, that his officers, with shameless peculation, perverted the funds destined for their support, from the proper objects; and during their three months detention at Shumla, the sufferings of the Count and Countess were terrible, both from privation and from the inclemency of the weather. At first they were placed in a large hall, pierced at every part with unglazed windows; but the intense cold soon drove them to take refuge in a mere hut of the smallest size, through which the rain and snow penetrated at many points.—Treated more as prisoners of war than as guests, their nourishment was exceedingly scanty; and the promise of employment in the Ottoman army to the Count, was loaded with the condition that he should abjure the faith of Christ, which he firmly declined. The health of the young Countess at length gave way under her suffering; and she was prevailed upon to accompany to Constantinople an old German lady, who had previously made the most noble exertions in behalf of the Hungarian exiles. At Constantinople, the young lady was most kindly received by John P. Brown, Esq., Dragoman, acting as Charge d'Affaire at the time for the United States, who took her to his own house, and treated her like his child during three months.

In the meantime, the Count, her husband, was still at Shumla till after Kossuth was forcibly removed to Kut jia. Count Dembinski was still anxious to accompany his leader, but he was not permitted; and after some further detention, he at once received the intelligence that his wife was serious ill at Constantinople, and passports from the American legation. The Turkish authorities, however, would not, even now, suffer him to depart; and he determined to effect his escape. Obtaining the disguise of a hunter, he made his way, through innumerable dangers, to Varna, where, not daring to embark in a steamer, he obtained a passage in a Greek vessel, which was eight days in reaching Constantinople. By the aid of some friends, called forth by his misfortunes and high qualities, he was enabled to proceed to England in the Pottinger steamer, and thence embarked in the steamer Washington for the United States.

ORIGIN OF THE CABINET.—Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of power now possessed by the Cabinet. From an early period the Kings of England have been assisted by a Privy Council to which the law assigned many important functions and duties. During several centuries this body deliberated on the gravest and most delicate affairs; but by degrees its character changed. It became too large for despatch and secrecy. The rank of Privy Councillor was often bestowed as an honorary distinction on persons to whom nothing was confided, and whose opinion was never asked. The Sovereign, on the most important occasions, resorted for advice to a small knot of leading ministers. The advantages and disadvantages of this course were early pointed out by Bacon with his usual judgment and sagacity; but it was not until after the restoration that the inferior council began to attract general notice.—During many years old-fashioned politicians continued to regard the Cabinet, as an unconstitutional and dangerous board. Nevertheless, it constantly became more and more important. It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our policy. Yet, strange to say, it still continues to be altogether unknown to the law. The names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public. No record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by any act of parliament. During some years the word Cabal was popularly used as synonymous with Cabinet. But it happened by a whimical coincidence that, in 1671, the Cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word Cabal,—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. These ministers were therefore emphatically called the Cabal; and they soon made their appellation so infamous that it has never since that time been used except as a term of reproach.—*Macaulay's History of England.*

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER ON THE CHURCH.—At the last ordination at Chester, our excellent Bishop addressed the usual sermon, specially to the gentlemen admitted into holy orders. He concluded as follows:—"As my last word of exhortation, let me pray you to have peace one with another. The Scripture was the infallible standard of Divine truth; but such is the infirmity of the human mind, that men frequently differ in the interpretation. Hence arises the diversity of sects into which the Christian world is unhappily divided. In order to secure unity within itself, our own Church exhibits a systematic form of doctrine in its articles and its liturgy: but even here difference of opinion cannot be absolutely and entirely prevented. In the wide range of theological controversy, there were some points where the Church had wisely and reverently refrained from determining what the Scripture itself did not seem plainly to have determined. The language of the Church, like that of Scripture, is therefore liable to difference of interpretation; and has, in point of fact, been differently interpreted by men of whose sincerity, piety, and earnest desire to arrive at the truth, only one opinion could be entertained. Such difference of opinion existed in former times; such differences of opinion prevail now: and he could not but think that the present disagreements consisted in words rather than things: in ambiguity of phraseology rather than in the substance of faith. But while one could not help regretting that these differences did exist, there was yet comfort in the cheering indications which they had that God's blessing still rested on the Church. Its ministers were zealous in the discharge of their sacred duties, and the people were showing an increased attachment to its communion. God grant that such may long—may ever continue to be the case. He earnestly prayed that God would be graciously pleased to compose all disagreements; to allay all agitations; to incline all hearts to humility, and modesty, and charity, and mutual forbearance; that so they might labour together in kindness and brotherly love; and continue "to hold the faith, in the unity of the Spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life."

THE MAJORITIES AGAINST GOVERNMENT.—The most characteristic feature of the proceedings in the House of Commons, this session, is the now strongly developed practice of the trick of "snatching" majorities on little questions. The moment a question is raised which it is felt will imperil the Government, members muster in force, and Ministers are sustained by large majorities. But on questions of little moment, there are parties continually on the watch when the house is thin, and members are dining, to snatch majorities on every topic. Within the last ten days, we have had two such "victories"—on the post-office question, and the mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits at the worm's mouth. There is certainly a little deficiency of effective discipline on the part of the Government Treasury Secretaries; but, at the same time, there is more than usual waywardness on the part of "honorable members." A Government ought to have a sturdy and long-winded speaker, able to outface a clamour for a division, and competent to stand on his legs until dining members are "whipped" into the house. Some years ago, when the Government of Sir Robert Peel was beginning to decline, but was still vigorous, there was a very thin house one evening, between seven and eight o'clock; and, on some question, the members on the opposition benches clamorously exclaimed, "Divide, divide!" There being nobody on the Treasury bench ready to get up, Mr. Peter Borthwick, though not accounted a ministerial member, was induced to speak against time; and when a member of the Government rapidly went out to the lobby, and returned with an orange to the orator, significant laughter and cheers indicated that the thing was understood. But Mr. Borthwick talked until the house filled sufficiently to save the Government from a defeat.—*Times.*

THE MARKET GARDENS ROUND LONDON.—*By James Cuthill, Florist, Camberwell.*—Covent Garden, the head market of this great metropolis, has long been celebrated for the finest fruits, vegetables, and flowers in the world, being different now from the time when the poor German gardener settled on a piece of land near the Monster public-house, Chelsea, on the lands of the Westminster family. This man bought dung where he could find it, and put it on his ground. The landlord brought an action against him; "but," says the landlord, "as you are an industrious man, I shall forgive you if you will promise me never to poison my land any more, by putting such filthy stuff on it." The market gardeners round London from time to time have been stimulated by receiving large prices for their articles, from living in the vicinity of such wealth. It being the head quarters of the government of this mighty empire of a hundred millions of people, can it be doubted that the most extravagant prices could be obtained in Covent-garden market? For dung the carter is allowed 2s. 6d. for a single load, and for waggons 5s. I have known many coachmen in the mews at the west end that were obliged to give those carters 6d., 9d., and 1s. to clear the manure away. These men have long hours; but between wages, which are from 15s to 20s. weekly, and the buying of manure, their wages sometimes reach 30s. per week. A country person will hardly believe me when I tell him that nine cart and waggon loads of vegetables have been brought by one grower, the celebrated Messrs. Fitch, of Fulham, off their hundred acres of land, and all sold in Covent-garden by Mr. Fitch by 9 o'clock in the same morning. Those men once sent in a four-horse waggon of scarlet Ten-weeks Stock, all pulled up by the roots, and in full bloom; they were sold by 7 o'clock in the morning, and fetched £30; but it did not pay the expenses, and was discontinued another year. Sixty pounds have been obtained for an acre of cabbages, and upwards of £100 for an acre of rhubarb, and more for asparagus; £140 for an acre of white cos lettuce; £150 for an acre of strawberries, &c. I have myself taken £30 for 15 rods of ground of early potatoes in the open ground, managed as I have directed in my pamphlet; 10s. for a cucumber, and 20s. for a melon, 2s an ounce for forced strawberries, and 25s. for forced grapes per pound. I have also taken 6s. a pound for early strawberries, in the open ground, upon early borders. The above prices seem high, but the expenses are enormous. Mr. Fitch, of Fulham, has told me that his 100 acres have some years cost him, everything included, very nearly £1000. Much more could be said about the market gardening of London, but the conclusion we must come to is, that it consists in continual dunging, trenching, digging, sowing, hoeing, planting, taking the produce to market, bringing home money and dung, paying for labour, taxes, and breakage. I shall not disregard skill altogether, but dung is the very fountain-head—it is the gold in a half-formed state; and from the immense profits returned, it stimulates to the use of still more manure, till at last the ground is almost a hot-bed. The crops are no sooner planted than they find their food at once, and their growth is rapid and fine. This will explain why a London gardener can get up acres of turnips where farmers fail. Rotation, no doubt, is good in all crops where the land is poor, but as I have grown potatoes these ten years upon the same ground, and every year the crop increases, I for one care little about rotation.—*Abridged from the Maidstone Journal.*

HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.—The greatest feature in the art of horticulture, which even now is only in its infancy, is the extraordinary support it meets with at the great metropolitan exhibitions. They have become the most fashionable amusements of the present age, outrivalling music, painting, and the drama; and not the least remarkable point is the fact that the thousands who are drawn to these floral fetes are evidently as much bent upon admiring the floral beauties there displayed as in fulfilling this portion of the routine of fashionable life. In point of interest, they seem to have eclipsed every other attraction of the metropolis, and afford the most ample opportunity to the horticulturist for the development of his art, which has already attained a degree of perfection never imagined even by the most sanguine enthusiast; and as a proof that it is not merely the cultivators and amateurs who are drawn to these displays, we may mention the fact that for the last exhibition at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, no fewer than 22,000 tickets were issued, whilst both it and the one which preceded it at Chiswick were visited by almost every person of note in the kingdom, and the velvet sward of these beautiful gardens was bespread with more of beauty, rank, and wealth than ever graced a public place of amusement of a similar kind. The weather was on both occasions favourable, and the plants were most brilliant. Among the great variety of floral beauties, the wonderful leaves and flowers of the Victoria regia, both at Chiswick and the Park, were objects of the greatest interest.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The bright sunny weather we are now enjoying has consummated the promise of spring by the most luxuriant appearance of every description of agricultural produce. The wheat crops are all that can be wished for, and every other description of cereal and leguminous vegetation is in the most healthy and abundant state. The meadows are full of grass. Haymaking is now an easy, rapid, and inexpensive process, many fine ricks having already been established in several of the farm-yards of this neighbourhood. Sheep shearing has been in active progress, and the clip has proved excellent in quality and profuse in supply. Apples will not yield the prodigious crop at one time anticipated, but cider will nevertheless be plentiful and cheap. Pears have very generally suffered from a few frosts. Potatoes are looking strong, and entirely free from blight or other damaging influence. Some samples were sold in our market, last Saturday, at 6d. per lb. All other vegetables are abundant and cheap.—*Taunton (England) Courier.*

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—Professor Owen has just published a report on this valuable acquisition to the Zoological Society, from which it appears that the Hippopotamus now safely housed in its comfortable quarters in Regent's Park, was captured in August 1849, about 1350 miles above Cairo.—The hunters having previously wounded its mother, had their attention attracted to the thick bushes on the river's bank, in which the young animal was concealed. When discovered, the calf made a rush to the river, and nearly escaped, owing to the slipperiness of its skin, and was only secured by one of the men striking the boat-hook into its flank. The Hippopotamus is now only ten months old, and measures seven feet long and six and a half in girth at the middle of the barrel shaped trunk, which is supported clear of the ground on very short and thick legs. The naked hide covering the broad back and sides is of a dark India rubber colour, impressed by numerous fine wrinkles crossing each other, but disposed almost transversely. When Professor Owen first saw the beast, it had just left its bath; and he observed minute drops of a glistening secretion exuding from the pores, which are dispersed over the whole integument, and which the animal is provided with for the purpose of lubricating its thick hide, and thus preventing it from breaking. After lying quietly an hour, the Hippopotamus rose and walked slowly about its room, and then uttered a loud and short harsh snort four or five times in quick succession, reminding one of the snort of a horse, and ending with an explosive sound like a bark. The keeper stated that the sounds were indicative of its desire to return to the bath. The Arab opened the door and walked to the new wing containing the bath, the Hippopotamus following like a dog close to his heels. On arriving at the bath-room, the animal descending with some deliberation the flight of low steps leading into the water, stooped and drank a little, dipped his head under, and then plunged forward. It was no sooner in its favorite element than whole aspect changed, and it seemed inspired new life and activity, sinking down to the bottom, and moving about submerging for a while, it suddenly rise with a bound, almost bodily out of the water, and splashing back commencing and plunging about with a porpoise like motion, rolling from side to side, taking in mouthfuls of water and spurting them out again, raising every now and then its grotesque head, and biting the woodwork at the margin of the bath. The broad, rounded back of the animal being now chiefly in view, it looks a much larger animal than when out of the water. After half an hour spent in this amusement, it quitted the water at the call of its keeper, and followed him back to the sleeping room, which is well bedded with straw, and where a stuffed sack is provided for its pillow, of which the animal, having a very short neck, thicker than the head, duly avails itself when it sleeps. When awake, it is very impatient of any absence of its favourite attendant, rises on its hind legs, and threatens to break down the wooden fence by butting and pushing against it in a way strongly significative of its great muscular force. Its food is now a kind of porridge of milk and maize meal.—Its appetite has been in no respect diminished by the confinement and inconvenience of the sea voyage, or by change of climate. No other living specimen of this singular animal has been seen in Europe since the period when they were last exhibited by the third Gordian in amphitheatre of Imperial Rome.

In May, 39,977 persons visited the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, being 21,658 over the number in the corresponding month, 1849. The *Literary Gazette* says, "We rejoice in this, and that all friends of the establishment may now shout hip, hip, hurrah, for the hip-popotamus."

Mr. Catlin, the extensive North American explorer, considers Texas to be the most desirable spot among the United States for emigration.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 16, 1850.

The English Mail of the 29th June, per the *Hibernia*, was received in this City on Friday evening.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts still continues most cheering, and from all parts of the United Kingdom, the intelligence received, represents the state of the weather, and the prospects of the growing crops, as most encouraging, not a word of complaint from any quarter.

It has been announced that the difference between England and France has been amicably and finally settled.

The infant Prince was christened on Saturday, 21st June, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Chester and Oxford. The infant was christened Arthur William Patrick Albert. The sponsors were the Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duchess of Kent for the Duchess Ida of Saxé Weimar.

At the last State Ball given by Her Majesty, a new Polka was danced, composed expressly for the occasion, and called "Prince Patrick's Polka."

Queen Victoria had a brilliant Drawing Room at St. James's Palace, on the 20th ult. Among those presented to Her Majesty, were Prescott, the American historian, and Miss Lawrence, daughter of the American Minister; the former presented by Mr. Lawrence, and the latter by Mrs. Lawrence.

The House of Commons have voted to sustain the ministry in the Greek affair, in opposition to the House of Lords, by a majority of 46. The French Assembly have agreed to raise the salary of Louis Napoleon, and by a singular coincidence, by this same majority of 46.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Atlantic*, had arrived at Liverpool from New York, on Wednesday June 26th, thus making her homeward passage in 10½ days,—and but little exceeding the time occupied by the *Asia* and *Europa* on their recent voyages.

DASTARDLY ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN.—It appears that while the Queen was returning from Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Thursday afternoon, where she had been paying a visit to her Uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, she was assaulted by a person in the garb of a gentleman, who struck her in her carriage with a stick. The blow, levelled at her Majesty's face, fell upon her bonnet, and, while the ruffian was seized by the bystanders the carriage drove up Piccadilly, and her Majesty was loudly cheered as she proceeded towards Buckingham Palace.

The name of the ruffian who perpetrated this cowardly assault on a lady, and a Queen, while riding in her carriage, is Robert Pate. He served it seems, first as a coronet, and, secondly, as a lieutenant in the 10th hussars, and sold his commission before the embarkation for his regiment to India, four years ago.

What his motives were for this extraordinary proceeding does not appear.

On being searched, there were found upon the prisoner two keys and a pocket handkerchief. No money or weapon of any kind was discovered.

The small stick with which the prisoner struck the blow was not thicker than an ordinary goose-quill—it measured only two feet two inches in length and weighed less than three ounces. Of course such a weapon as this could not under any circumstances occasion very serious injury, and Her Majesty's appearance within two hours in the Royal box at the Covent Garden Italian Opera, proves beyond all possibility of doubt that she has not sustained much injury.

The prisoner is a respectable looking man, slightly bald. He wears mustaches, but has not a very military appearance.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the Lord Advocate, in answer to a question put by Mr. Oswald in reference to the melancholy wreck of the "Orion," said that "he thought it would be his duty to bring an indictment against the master and the second mate."

Captain Denham, R. N., has been sent to Portpatrick by Government to investigate the whole circumstances of the dreadful disaster to the steamer Orion. It having been proved to him that the man at the helm and others of the crew remonstrated with the second mate for keeping too near the shore, that officer has been taken into custody, and Capt. Henderson of the Orion has also been placed under arrest.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her son, the Prince of Leiningen, and others, embarked at Dover on Monday, for Ostend, in the Vivid, on a visit to the Continent.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Duke of Cambridge is much indisposed. The Duchess postponed a large party in consequence of his illness.

Lord Lyndhurst labours under an almost total deprivation of sight.

On Monday week, the celebrated charger belonging to Lord Gough, which bore his lordship throughout all the Indian campaigns was being landed in the East India Docks, when the box broke from the slings and the animal was killed. Lord Gough, who highly prized the animal, had it conveyed from India at a great expense.

Last week, in a metropolitan court, £20 damages were recovered by a husband for the loss of his wife by the carelessness of the defendant in leaving the flap of a cellar open.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—WOOLWICH, June 26.—Lieut. Col. Palmer left Woolwich on the 22d inst., by the American Mail steamer, for Canada, to take the command of the Royal Artillery at Kingston, in the room of Lieut. Col. Dalton, whose period of foreign service has expired.

ENGLAND.—As intimated last mail, Mr. Rœbuck brought forward his motion, condemnatory of the Policy of the British Ministry in the Greek affair, in the house of Commons, on Monday night, and after a debate of great interest, in which much ability was displayed on both sides, protracted night after night, till Friday night, the policy of Ministers upon a division was sustained by a majority of *forty-* in a very full house. Lord Palmerston delivered one of the most powerful and brilliant speeches during the debate, and which served to tell with much effect upon the wavering members; after all the majority is not

Lord Langdale is to be speaker of the House of Lords on the resignation of Lord Cottenham.

The Sykes, Captain Allan, arrived at Hull this evening, from Stockholm, bringing for interment in this country, the remains of the late Sir Thomas Cartwright, British Ambassador at the Court of Sweden.

Arrival of General Garibaldi in Liverpool.—On Saturday last, General Garibaldi, the celebrated defender of Rome, arrived in this town by the steamer *Queen*, from Gibraltar.

Prince Albert and the National Gallery on the Mound.—Our readers will be glad to learn that Prince Albert has definitely signified his gracious intention of assisting at the laying of the foundation stone of the buildings on the Mound, which is likely to take place early in August next.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—We have much pleasure in announcing that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to become patron of the Edinburgh School of Arts.—*Ib.*

FIRST VESSEL FROM THE CLYDE TO CALIFORNIA.—During the past week, the Grace Darling cleared out from Glasgow, and has sailed for California—being the first ship direct from this port for that distant region. She is a fine bark, and belongs to Dr. T. H. Donnelly, of Greenock, who accompanies the ship as owner and supercargo. She has a large and well assorted cargo.

In the Roman States, a Commission of Grace is to be appointed to examine the claims of all who desire to return to the Roman territory. Regulations for the elections of municipal councils were to have been published last month. The Government paper, at latest dates, was at 14 per cent. discount, and the finances in a deplorable state.

In Poland, an imperial ordinance has been issued against the Russian subjects of the kingdom, who, having quitted it, shall remain abroad beyond the limit of their passports. The motive of the edict is, that the absentees are spending their money in foreign countries and leaving their debts unpaid in their own.

M. Guizot is on the point of setting out on a journey which will comprise the leading courts in Germany. The motive assigned for this tour is to gether materials for a great historical work. The great activity in conducting political intrigues evinced by M. Guizot during his sojourn in Paris, and his assidous appearance in the salons of the Russian embassy, gave room for surmise that his mission is by no means confined to literary researches.—*Daily News.*

The question of the prolongation of the powers of the President of the French Republic is to be shelved till the agitation on the dotation shall have calmed down.

The Queen of Spain is in perfect health, and the news of her confinement is momentarily expected.

The Duchess of Montpensier has been created an Infanta of Spain, with all the honours due to the rank.

A fearful loss of life had occurred at Benares, caused by the explosion of a Magazine Boat, containing 3000 barrels Gunpowder, over *one thousand* lives were lost, and thirty boats destroyed, besides much other damages to property.

THE CUBA INVASION.—*Effect of the News at Madrid.*—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the following account of the reception of the news of the invasion of Cuba at Madrid:—

"The news of the invasion of Cuba by Lopez, reached Spain about two weeks ago, and created 'a painful sensation.' It caused universal alarm and indignation. The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post, under date of the 10th instant, describes the excitement, and remarks that it is felt that Cuba is lost forever to Spain, 'if the Yankees have a strong party among the Creoles, or, as a last desperate expedient, raise the slave population.' On the 8th, the Spanish government received the news by telegraph of the landing of Lopez—a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned, when it was determined that if the Captain-General of Cuba considered it necessary to despatch a war steamer to Cadiz for military and naval reinforcements, the troops in that province should be at once embarked in all the vessels that could be spared from the home stations, as well as on board hired steamers. It was also determined that an energetic proclamation should be addressed to the American government. The question of offering the Island of Cuba to the British government was also proposed and debated. The Heraldo, ministerial paper, announces the receipt of official despatches from Cuba, dated May 3d, and remarks that when the Spanish government made the loan of thirty millions of rials to increase the steam navy, the intentions of Lopez and his party were already known, and the most formidable preparations were at once made to fortify the Island and be ready to give the invaders a warm reception. On the 13th inst. the greatest joy prevailed at Madrid, at the news of the failure of the Lopez expedition."

A GREAT RAILROAD MEETING took place at Portland, Maine, on Thursday evening last, at which Resolutions were passed with great unanimity, in favor of the proposed line of Railway from Maine through New Brunswick to Halifax. We subjoin the principal Resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That this meeting feel the most lively interest in every measure calculated to advance the project of extending a grand trunk line of railway from the State of Maine to the Lower British Provinces, and most cordially approve the plan of having a survey from Bangor to St. John City, or to the boundary of Maine, made forthwith, at the expense of the State, for the reasons, and in accordance with the petitions to this effect, pending before the Legislature of Maine."

They also passed a Resolution with reference to the Railroad Convention to be held at Portland, on the 31st instant, to attend which, Delegates from this Province were appointed at a meeting of the Railway Committee in this City on the 8th instant, the names of which gentlemen were announced in our last paper. The following is the Portland Resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That said Committee be instructed to invite the attendance upon said Convention, of the Governor and Council, and the Legislature of Maine,—delegates from the various railroad companies, and the friends of public improvement throughout the country."

At this Convention, "the friends of the scheme propose to agree upon some general plan of measures, which shall unite all friends of the project, and secure an appropriation from Canada equal to the aid proposed to the Quebec and Halifax Railway."

At a Railway meeting in Halifax, on the 13th inst., the Hon. Attorney General of Nova Scotia, and Hon. J. E. Fairbanks, were appointed Delegates to represent that Province in the Portland Convention.

The New-Brunswicker of this morning says—In consequence of communications received from the above Committee by M. H. Perley, Esq., Secretary of the Railway League, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the League was held yesterday, when it was resolved to address the High Sheriff, requesting him to call a meeting of the Citizens and inhabitants, to consider this important railway, and appoint a numerous delegation as requested by the Portland Committee. The High Sheriff has complied with the requisition, and called a Public Meeting on Thursday next, at 2 P. M, at the Court House.

A petition was forwarded from this City last Friday, numerously signed, requesting the Executive Government to order an exploratory survey for a railway from this City to Calais, this Season; and we learn that Mr. Wilkinson has received orders to commence the Survey forthwith.

THE NEW HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY will comprise *Forty-one* members, the old House only numbering *Thirty-nine*, two being added from Victoria County. Of the new House, *Twenty-three* are new members, or who were not in the last Assembly, consequently only eighteen members of the late House have been returned. The following is a list of the members chosen at the recent election.—The names of the new members are marked with an asterisk (*):—

YORK COUNTY.—Messrs. Taylor, Wilmot, *Hatheway, and *Pickard.

ST. JOHN.—Messrs. Ritchie, R. D. Wilmot, *Simonds, and *Gray.

CHARLOTTE.—Messrs. *Robinson, Thompson, Porter, and *Fitzgerald.

WESTMORELAND.—Messrs. Hannington, *Crane, *Chapman, and *Bliss Botsford.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Messrs. Rankin, Street, *Johnson, and *Williston.

KING'S.—Messrs. *McLeod, *Ryan, and *Purdy.

QUEEN'S.—Messrs. Earle and Gilbert.

SUNBURY.—Messrs. Hayward and *Scoullar.

KENT.—Messrs. *Cutler and *McPhelim.

GLOUCESTER.—Messrs. Read and *Gordon.

CARLETON.—Messrs. Connell and *Beardsley.

RESTIGOUCHE.—Messrs. Montgomery and Barberie.

ALBERT.—Messrs. Steves and *Styles.

VICTORIA.—Messrs. Partelow and *Rice.

CITY OF ST. JOHN.—Messrs. *Tilley and *Needham.

There are several Scrutinies demanded and Protests entered, against the returns in some of the Counties, which must be decided by the House after the next session opens, and which may, in some cases, alter the above returns.

The Scrutiny in Charlotte County, between Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Boyd, held before the Sheriff, has resulted in favor of the former, who gained by the scrutiny upwards of forty votes over Mr. Boyd.

Northumberland.—The poll closed as follows:—Rankin, 997; Johnson, 759; Street, 626; Williston, 560; Cranney, 509; Sutton, 370; Carman, 253; Goodfellow, 215; Fraser, 142; Hea, 51.

Queen's.—The votes for the three leading candidates, as officially summed up, were as follows—Earle, 424, Gilbert, 404; Ferris, 351.

Victoria.—The poll in this new County closed as follows—J. R. Partelow, 572; Rice, 409; Beveridge, 278; Crock, 43.

Albert.—At the close the poll stood as follows—Steves 316, Rogers 111, Read 96, Stiles 114, Lewis 100, Morse 93, Stevens 57, Chapman 66, Turner 27.—A scrutiny is demanded by Rogers.

We regret to state that the steam ship *Liverpool*, stranded near Cape Sable, was abandoned on Wednesday last, all efforts to get her off having proved unavailing. This intelligence was brought by her Majesty's steamer *Plumper*, and brig *Sappho*, which vessels arrived at this port on Friday, from the scene of the Viceroy's disaster.—The Hull, of 800 tons, and Engines, 350 horse power, with all the materials, sails, and other outfits, of the unfortunate vessel, cabin furniture, bedding, plate, wines, &c. &c., are advertised to be sold at Yarmouth on Thursday the 25th inst.

An Examination of the Pupils belonging to the Seminary for Young Ladies, under the tuition of Miss Duncan, in Charlotte street, took place last Wednesday, previous to the midsummer vacation, and was very satisfactory to those who were present. The exercises embraced Geography, English History, Grammar and Parsing, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic;—in each of those branches of Education several of the Pupils evinced considerable proficiency, and all appeared to give promise of future excellence. The result of the examination was highly creditable to the talents, zeal and ability of Miss Duncan, as a preceptress of youth; her mode of instruction being well adapted to cultivate and expand the varied powers of the mind, and induce habits of thought and reflection. As Miss D. devotes her entire attention to the education of her own sex, those parents who approve of female schools, have the privilege of placing their daughters under the tuition of a judicious and successful instructress.—The above Seminary will be re-opened on the first day of August next.—Com.

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders in this Company took place on Monday last, when Thomas Leavitt, John Wishart, John Ward, John V. Thurgar, F. A. Wiggins, William Parks, Daniel J. McLaughlin, William H. Scovil, and Edward Sears, Esquires, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors so chosen, Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, was elected President of the Board.

THE FALL OF THE TABLE ROCK.—The enormous weight (says the Toronto *Globe*) of the fallen mass may be conceived from the fact that it has left a void 150 feet long and 70 feet wide. Long before reaching the Table Rock, the eye is struck with the change in the appearance of the overhanging bank. A point of rock at each end of the vacuity marks prominently the ground on which so many thousand have trodden. A large mass at one of these corners, has for some time been in an unsound state, but the gap in the ground is now twelve or eighteen inches wide, and there are undeniable indications that it will soon follow in the same direction as the fall of last Saturday. It has been proposed to detach this piece with powder, and certainly the sooner it is done the better, for people still crowd on it. The appearance of the Horse Shoe Fall is somewhat changed by this occurrence, but its matchless grandeur is uninjured.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—*The Queen* vs. *Colonel Charles Deane.*—The indictment in this cause, for erecting and maintaining the lower Barrack Gate, in this City, came on for trial on Wednesday, at Kingston, King's County, before Judge Carter; it having been removed from this County, on the ground of the interest of the inhabitants in the question. The Hon. R. L. Hazen, as Recorder, conducted the prosecution, and the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General, and the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor General, appeared for the Defendant. The Jury, on Thursday, found a verdict of *Guilty*; thus establishing the right of way through the lower Barrack Gate to the Breakwater, which has been so long claimed, on behalf of the citizens. The cause was managed with great ability on both sides, and the address of the Recorder to the Jury, on behalf of the inhabitants, was one of his ablest and happiest efforts. The public are much indebted to several members of the Common Council, and especially to Mr. Mc Avity, Councillor for Sidney Ward, whose diligence and assiduity for several years past, in collecting information and evidence, have largely contributed to the successful result.—*Courier.*

NEW VESSELS.—The number of new vessels registered at this Port, during the current year, up to this date, is 29, measuring 14,089 tons. The number of vessels at present building at the port is 12, estimated at 11,300 tons. The number, as far as can be ascertained, of vessels building in the district attached to this port, is twenty-one, estimated at 8,730 tons, making a total of thirty-three, estimated at 20,030 tons.

The recent alteration in the Navigation Laws does not appear to have much alarmed our enterprizing Shipbuilders, as this branch of our trade has no appearance at present of falling off to a great extent, as compared with former years.

The number of vessels cleared at this port during the half year ending the 5th instant, was 690, amounting to 110,923 tons. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, it shews a considerable increase in the number of vessels cleared, but a slight decrease in the tonnage. It is also less than it was for the same period either in 1847 or 1848.

The number of Foreign vessels which have cleared from this Port with cargoes for Great Britain, since the alteration of the Navigation Laws, up to the present date, is twenty, measuring 8,218 tons. Of these there were ten belonging to the United States, four to Norway, two to Prussia, two to Hamburgh, one to Denmark, and one to Mecklenburgh.—*Courier.*

It gives us much pleasure to find that Mr. Whitney has appointed Capt. John Leavitt to the command of the steamer "Fairy Queen." Capt. Leavitt's intimate acquaintance with the coast, combined with his abilities as a seaman and his well known gentlemanly deportment and attention to his passengers, make him a favourite with the travelling community.—*Ib.*

It is not often that we observe two such beautiful vessels in our harbour belonging to the Royal Navy as the Propeller *Plumper*, Capt. Nolloth and the brig *Sappho*, Hon. Capt. A. A. Cochrane, (son of Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, commanding on the West India and North American station.) They are both fine specimens of naval architecture, and, together with their officers and crews, are excellent representations of the skill, prowess and ability of the men and the ships which have so long maintained the honour and supremacy of the British flag.

On Saturday last, we visited the *Plumper*, and was much struck with her neat and trim appearance, and the good humour which prevailed among her crew. She is about 184 feet in length, and one of the new screw propellers commissioned within a year or two, and mounts ten 32 pound carronades, besides two long 32's, one of the latter being placed on the quarter deck, and the other in the bows of the ship, and traverse so as to work on each side. She has an engine of 60 horse power, which is capable of propelling her at the rate of about 6½ miles through the water. The funnel or smoke pipe can be hoisted or lowered at pleasure, having joints or slides like a spy-glass, and when lowered down is only about five feet above the deck, and one foot below the rail. Her screw is of the diameter of nine feet, and can be shipped and unshipped with the greatest ease. The advantage of the screw over the paddles in case of an engagement is very manifest. She has an apparatus for converting salt water into fresh, by means of boiling it, and the quantity which can be converted is sufficient to supply the whole ship's company.

The *Plumper* is to be stationed on our coast during the season, and our Citizens will no doubt be much pleased with the affability and attention of her commander and officers.—*New Bruns.*

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—A most singular and unfortunate event occurred in the rear of the Catholic Chapel in Portland on Tuesday last. It appears that two young lads went about a mile into the woods for the purpose of picking berries, when a Bear deliberately walked from the thicket and carried one of them off. The ill-fated lad was between 11 and 12 years of age, the son of a labouring man named Coyle, who thus without a moment's notice was deprived of a promising boy. Search was afterwards made, and the mutilated remains were discovered. The bear was accompanied by a cub, and was evidently its dam.

We propose a Bear hunt, to come off next Thursday. What says the lovers of adventure to the project? From what we can learn the bear is evidently near the place, and has committed several minor depredations in the vicinity.—*Ib.*

NEW VESSEL.—Towed into the harbour this week, a beautifully modelled vessel of about 350 tons, called the *Messenger*, built at Salisbury, on the Petitcodiac river, by Mr. Alex. Wright, for Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City. The M. is built of hackmatack, is copper fastened, and will no doubt be a very fast sailer. She now lies on Mr. B. Lawton's Blocks at York Point, and the curious in nautical affairs will find much to admire in her construction. We understand she is intended for the South American trade, and we cannot but wish her enterprising owners much success.—*Ib.*

The North West gale of Sunday 7th inst. was severely felt at Point Levy, opposite Quebec. A number of cottages, &c. of the poor inhabitants were either unroofed, ends blown off, or otherwise injured. In one case, a woman, aged 73, who slept in the upper story, was transported in her bed, with the flooring beneath, to a distance of forty-five feet, against a neighbouring house, and was somewhat injured.

NEWFOUNDLAND, June 26.—The value of the Seals captured and taken into Newfoundland this spring, is estimated at £220,000.

The demand for Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Consumption, by Mr. Keating and others of London, is suprisingly great. We have been assured by a Merchant of St. John's, N. F., that he alone had orders for *one hundred tuns* of that article, to be furnished the current season.

THE ORDNANCE WALL.—This public work is proceeding under the direction of our townsman, Mr. Hill, and will, in all probability be completed before the cold weather sets in. That part of the stone wall which stretches down as far as the tide recedes, has been erected, and the workmen are busily engaged in driving piles preparatory to perfecting a water-tight enclosure of the whole space, around which the remaining portion of the wall is to be erected. This is called a coffer dam. A large section of the piles have already been driven, and labourers are busy employed in sinking the remainder. Three or four pile drivers are constantly employed, one of which floats from place to place in a large boat, and it is really worth while to spend half an hour in examining the operations of sinking the heavy timber. The sticks, we should judge, are about a foot square, pine, sound, and dressed up to a proud edge. They are all triangularly grooved down the centre on two sides, in such a way that when driven close to each other a square hollow space is left in the centre of every joint, where the two timbers fit together. They are sharpened, shod with iron at the foot and hooped on the head. When the whole of these piles are driven, and secured from lateral pressure, then large square tongues of wood are, we judge, to be driven down these grooves, so as to make the whole fabric watertight and when so perfected, the water within being pumped out, the remaining portion of the wall is to be built upon a foundation now submerged, and can safely be proceeded with. The material lying scattered upon the ground, the huge rocks of granite, ready hewed, show that the work is in a state of great forwardness. We hope the enterprising contractor, Mr. Hill, may as we scarcely doubt he will realize credit, as well as profit, from the undertaking.—*Halifax Recorder.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Albany, July 9th—Last week a Mr Knox, of Ottawa County, Canada, was killed on board a steamboat in the Rideau Canal. His wife, hearing of the approach of his corpse, went out to meet it, taking her youngest child with her, leaving six others at home. During her absence the house took fire and they were all burned to death. Thus of a family of nine, the mother and one infant only remain.

The new Canada Bishop for Montreal diocese is about to be appointed—the present Bishop taking the title of the Bishop of Quebec. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has voted £4000 for the purpose.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

It is our melancholy duty, this morning, to inform our readers that General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, is no more. His decease took place at thirty-five minutes past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, July 6th, and was caused by congestion, superinduced by a malignant diarrhœa, the seeds of which were, no doubt, planted in his system during his sojourn in Mexico, while commanding the American troops in the late war with that country.

The sad event will fall like thunderbolt on the community. All were aware that for a few days past General Taylor was suffering under illness, but few anticipated that it would result fatally. Such, however is the fact. General Zachary Taylor is gathered to his fathers.

We have not time, nor inclination, to speculate this morning on the consequence to the country of General Taylor's death. He has fallen while discharging the duties which he was elected to perform, and we sincerely sympathize with his family in the loss of a fond husband and an affectionate father, and with the country in the death of as pure and as honest a President as ever occupied the White House since the time of the immortal Washington. Peace to his ashes!

In his short administration he has more than made good the hopes of those who elected him. He has won the regard and esteem of those who opposed him.

His powers of administration, his honesty of purpose, and his decision of character, have been exhibited in every emergency. Those who have known him best in his high office have been most impressed with the manly ability, which he brought to it from fields of life so different.—He was so far fortunate in the moment of his death, that his last public act was the signature of an important treaty, which aims at a most important advance in the pacification of the world.

From the moment of the announcement, yesterday morning, of the danger of his symptoms, his country has awaited with intense anxiety, the hourly announcements of his condition. His death, announced this morning, will excite a sentiment of regret, limited by no lines of personal friendship, of partizan or local division.

His death was calm and peaceful. The Vice President, Cabinet, Mayor, Marshall of the District, the attending physicians, and his family surrounded the bed.

The last words that fell from the lips of the President, were:—"I am not afraid to die. I have done my duty. My only regret is in leaving those who are dear to me."

Throughout the day whenever the President was awake, he was composed, and perfectly resigned to the result which he foresaw was inevitable; and while he avowed that it was painful to be separated from family and friends, he at the same time expressed his entire readiness to obey the decrees of Providence.

Gen. Taylor was born in Orange Co., Vir., Nov. 2, 1784, and died, therefore, at the age of 65 years and 8 months. He entered the army in 1808, as a Lieutenant, and in 1810 married Margaret Smith, of Maryland, who still survives him, and by whom he had four children: two of whom are living—Mrs. Bliss, and a younger son. The deceased children were the wives of Senator Davis of Miss., and Dr. Wood of Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS.—On Thursday, the President, who was present at the celebration of the 4th, at the monument, was taken ill, and returned to the White House unwell. His attack was similar to that which, last year checked his journey at Erie. It is called in the dispatches a bilious diarrhœa, or a bilious cholera. On Friday he was considered better. On that day he signed the important treaty with England, relative to the ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by the way of the San Juan de Nicaragua, and wrote to Mr. Prentiss of Albany. On Sunday morning his symptoms assumed a more unfavourable character; on Monday, Drs. Wetherspoon and Hall, where in attendance, and a dispatch sent for Colonel Taylor at Baltimore, and Dr. Wood from Philadelphia. Monday night he was considered better,—but every succeeding despatch which we received through the day yesterday, showed that he was in the most critical condition. The two Houses adjourned, in the supposition that his life was in great danger.

The remains of the President will be exposed in state at the Executive Mansion until the day of the funeral. The President's funeral takes place on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, and will be attended by all the Members of Congress, heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, Army and Navy Officers, and thousands of his fellow citizens.

On Wednesday Mr. Fillmore was duly sworn in as President, and delivered a handsome Inaugural address of some considerable length, deploring the death of Gen. Taylor, and pledging himself to devote his best services to the promotion of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the country.

The late Cabinet of General Taylor have made a tender of their resignation to President Fillmore. They will, however, continue in office for the present. Many speculations are rife in regard to their successors, and among others the name of the Hon. D. Webster is mentioned. Yet it is thought that no change will be made before the close of the present session of Congress.

Mr. Fillmore will be President until the 4th of March, 1853. He is a Whig of the straitest sect.

MILLARD FILLMORE, by the choice of the American People Vice President of the United States, and by the death of the late Chief Magistrate, its President,—this day enters upon a scene of new and untried labors. He takes the helm of the Ship of State at a moment when clouds and darkness hang upon the horizon, and amidst the storms of State disaffection and disunion. But, if we mistake not, Mr. Fillmore will prove a man equal to the times. He is a statesman of the old school, free from prejudices, passions, extreme opinions and high excitements. He is a conservative, a national and true man, one who has no sectional biases, will indulge in no ultra acts, and give utterance to no offensive opinions. He will, if aided by the Congress of the United States and the American People, as he should be, so administer the Government as to bring honor to the Administration, peace to the country and blessings upon the people. We hope devoutly that he may receive such aid, and that counsels of wisdom, of prudence, of moderation, of justice and of patriotism may be found equally in the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. Never was there more occasion for guidance from Omniscience, and for forbearance and kindness among all our people.

Mr. Fillmore has a large experience, great tolerance and a true and noble heart, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. He will be found true to the people of the whole country, and if there is any failure in conciliating the country, and in restoring order out of confusion and peace out of strife, it will not rest at his door. We hope that Congress will harmonize with him, and co-operate with him in settling the many perplexed questions which now so unhappily divide the country and disturb its peace prosperity.—*New York Express.*

Great Fire in Philadelphia!—Terrific Explosion! and Great Loss of Life!

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

A fire broke out in the Store No. 78 North Delaware avenue, at 4½ o'clock this afternoon. The building was occupied for storage purposes, and, when discovered, the fire had already made considerable headway, with the flames spreading in every direction. But a short time elapsed before that large building, through to Water-street, was enveloped in flames; and one adjoining on the North, No. 80, was on fire, as well as the one South, No. 76.

Before the devouring element had reached the ground floor of the building in which the fire originated, two terrific explosions of saltpetre rent the walls asunder, throwing the flames of the combustible matter in all directions, by which the fire was communicated to a large number of houses which will be detailed hereafter. Delaware Avenue was filled by a mass of human beings, amongst whom were several hundreds of firemen.

The first explosion did not seem to cause much excitement of fear among the people who were present, nor did the second, except some slight fears for their safety when they moved towards the eastern edges of the wharves. The third explosion was fatal in many cases, and proved the death of a number of men, women and children, on Delaware Avenue and Water-street.

The scene presented was frightful indeed, appalling in the extreme, and such as we cannot and will not attempt to describe. On the eastern front of the stores, when the third and last explosion of the saltpetre took place, the rush for life was terrific. Men and boys, firemen and bystanders, endeavored to get away from the reach of danger, hundreds of them rolled over each other, while running and jumping on the large collection of cotton and other goods placed on the wharves. Several persons were knocked down, as if dead, and hundreds ran over them, causing legs and arms to be broken, and injuries inflicted of a very serious character.

In the flight, some were thrown into the Delaware, while a large number jumped voluntarily into the river, to shield themselves from the bricks and cinders thrown from the burning stores.

The fire then extended through Front street, from near Race street, to above Callowhill; thence through Vine to Second street, through John, New-market, and Second, from New-street up to Callowhill-street, levelling nearly 400 houses, as far as we have been able to learn.

At the present writing, 11 o'clock, the fire encompasses two squares round, extending from Race street to Callowhill, and from the river to Second street. Certainly not less than 250 houses are destroyed on Water street, from Race to Vine,—all old-fashioned dwellings, occupied generally by poor people—20 to 30 families in some of the houses. Their sufferings can only be imagined. The houses generally were among the oldest in Philadelphia, yet there were many valuable business stands, and some of the finest of our antiquated Quaker mansions.

It is reported, that in one of the houses a woman was found dead, and by her side her infant alive, and another woman and five children burnt to death.

July 10, 3 A. M.—The fire is now got under and within bounds.

Morse's and House's lines of Telegraph were both burned down, and Bain's was in great danger. Telegraphic despatches were sent by the Mayor to New York and Baltimore, for men and engines to come on immediately, on special trains, but was afterwards countermanded.

A great many thieves have been arrested by the police, and have been sent to prison by the Mayor of the City; and in the Northern Liberties this morning, a number of charred trunks and skulls of human beings were recovered from the ruins.—Several whole bodies of men, women, and children were also found under the fallen bricks, and were taken to the station house. Numerous half-distracted fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers visited the scene of the fire and station houses to-day, in search of missing friends. Thousands of persons were collected about the burnt district, the blackened and desolate appearance of which, no pen can describe.

The City Council have appropriated $10,000 for the relief of the poor families who are sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—After the most diligent inquiry, we have been unable to obtain a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing; from all the information in regard to the most melancholy part of the story of yesterday's disaster, we feel safe in stating the numbers as follows: Killed 30; Wounded 100; Drowned 9; Missing 17—total 156.

The following statement, though necessarily inaccurate and of course not official, will, we think, turn out to be nearly correct as to the sums insured;—The Fire Association $100,000; Franklin 75,000; Reliance 50,000; American 50,000; Mutual 75,000; North American 30,000; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania 20,000; Delaware Mutual 8,000; Pennsylvania 15,000; Spring Garden 3,000; County Insurance Company 25,000—total $458,000. The loss of the Fire Association may not go beyond $25,000; that of the Franklin and Hand-in-Hand 50,000 each; and that of the American 30,000. In no one instance will the loss be likely to exceed our estimate.

Taking it for granted that the same amount of property is uninsured, which is a very reasonable supposition, the entire loss may be stated at from $800,000 to $1,000,000. The loss of John Brock, in whose building the fire and explosion occurred, is about $35,000, which is fully covered by insurance. John Brock, Sons & Co., had in storage in their building, saltpetre, brimstone, sugar, molasses, &c., to the amount of $12,000. They say the quantity of saltpetre was not very large, and they pledge their word and honor, business and reputation, that there was not a pound of powder in the store. Many persons have been under the impression that the explosion, which was so fatal, was caused by gunpowder. Messrs. Brock & Co. give the most sacred assurance that such was not the case.

Messrs. Rigden & Budd had in store 8000 bbls. flour; they estimate their loss at $10,000. They have policies that will more than cover this. A. Wright & Nephew, had in store an immense quantity of salt, flour, wheat and clover seed, and their loss will reach $20,000—fully insured. Dr. Jones's drug warehouse, insured for $15,000. The store and stock were valued at $30,000. The above firms comprise all the heavy business houses that were burned.

Destructive Fire at Brooklyn.—Early on Monday morning, 7th inst. a fire broke out in the storage warehouse of R. V. W. Thorn, near the Fulton Ferry landing, which, with its contents, and a large number of buildings, were entirely destroyed, and several persons seriously injured by the explosion of saltpetre. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion among a large quantity of hemp, which is understood to have been wet. It extended through the hatchway to the lower part of the building, where was stored a large quantity of saltpetre, which frequently exploded with tremendous force, carrying timber and brick high in the air, prostrating walls, and producing a sensation described as being similar to an earthquake. The concussion was distinctly felt as far as Wallabout, L. I., and at Bergen Point, N. Jersey. Timber and fragments of the building were thrown many hundred feet, in some instances causing damage to the dwellings in their descent. Fiery missiles being scattered in all directions, the firemen were obliged to retreat for safety, and it was with difficulty that they could effectually bring their machines to bear on the burning mass.

Mr. Thorn's warehouse was filled to repletion with corn, flour, sugar, molasses, hemp, lignumvitæ, saltpetre, and some bags of nitrate of soda. A large quantity of molasses on the wharf was also partly destroyed. Mr. Thorn estimates the loss on property in his building at some $200,000. All the parties interested are believed to be insured.

From Thorne & Co.'s Warehouse, the fire extended first to the extensive sheds of Tapscott & Co., shipping merchants of N. York. They were filled with naval stores, turpentine, tar, camphene, &c. The destruction was complete. The loss will probably not be less than $30,000 or $40,000. Insured for $10,000. The burning tar flowed down into the river, covering the surface with liquid fire.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Insurance Companies of this city have decided upon placing all buildings containing salt-petre on the same footing with those containing gunpowder—with the exception that the law allows twelve pounds of gunpowder in any one place, while salt-petre is limited to one hundred pounds.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Philadelphia, from Chagres, arrived at New-York on the 7th inst., bringing San Francisco dates to the 1st June, two weeks later than previous news—and she brings the largest amount of gold yet received by a single arrival, reaching $2,500,000.

The steamship Georgia, from Chagres, with the California mails, arrived at New York on the 8th inst. She brings about 200 passengers and 32,000 letters for New York city alone.

The news generally is not of striking importance, merely confirming the previous accounts with regard to the inexhaustible supply of gold in the mines, but business at San Francisco had not recovered from the check received by the recent conflagration, though the papers speak of encouraging prospects.

The Indians were beginning to cause considerable trouble in different parts of the country, having murdered a number of persons. Eleven Americans were massacred by the Yumas Indians at the crossing of the Colorado.

The foreigners will have to be subservient to the law of the State concerning mining regulations. Public sentiment and public justice demand it,—and their alternative is, to *pay* or *go*.

In a few years San Francisco will rival New-York in population. Just think of a city, built up in one year, giving 5000 legal votes! A large part of the population, too, have gone to the mines, but in the fall it will be filled to the brim again. The Assessors also are at work and estimate the taxable property at 300,000,000 dollars.

The mining news continues as formerly in an uninterrupted stream of rich developments. More quicksilver machines are now in use than during last season. Many are preparing to enter into the speculation of quartz mills, to pulverize the rock.

Several new towns have been announced lately in different parts of the State. Some of them are likely speculative, but the rapid increase of population must call for many new locations of trade. A new town has been started at the mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon, named Pacific City, which bids fair to command some attention, from its harbour.

The probable fate of the steamer Chesapeake, from around the Horn, for a time elicited considerable attention. She put into a port of Lower California in distress, some time ago; some of her passengers came up on the last trip of the Oregon, and relief has been sent. Her passengers endured many privations, but no lives have been lost. The Sarah Sands was out from Panama much over her time, and some anxiety was manifested; but two of her passengers arrived after an overland trip of more than three hundred miles, and reported her seventy miles below Mouterey

On Friday night, the 5th inst, the Valley of the Mohawk was visited by a thunder-storm of terrific power and violence. Great damage was done to the canal, railway, telegraph wires, farms, and other property.

The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of the 8th inst. says:—The story about the Governor General's speedy resignation and return home has no foundation except that, as the British Ministers were supposed to be about to resign, it was supposed that Lord Elgin could not long stay here.

The Buffalo *Daily Courier* says:—We understand that a contract has been made at Oswego, for freighting 50,000,000 feet of pine timber to Albany, from Canada; only 13,000,000 feet came from the same section to Oswego, last year.

C. C. Stewart, Esq., of this City, who came passenger in the steam-ship *Hibernia* from Liverpool to Halifax, arrived in town on Friday night, via Windsor.

☞ At the Germain Street Baptist Meeting House, a Missionary Meeting will be held on Thursday Evening next, July 18,—when the Rev. R. E. Burpe, recently returned from Burmah, and other Ministers, will address the Meeting. The Public are respectfully invited to attend. Service to commence at 8 o'clock.—At the close, a Collection will be taken up for Foreign Missions.

LOST VOICE, &c., RESTORED.

New Bedford, Aug. 10, 1848.

Mr. S. W. Fowle:—Having seen many certificates published in relation to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favour, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since, my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your Balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle from your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle, she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subsided, and her health was soon fully re-established. Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN.

P. S.—Such testimony can be relied upon. Be careful of the article you buy.

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 Monday, July 8, by Rev. J. D. Casewell, Mr. William Jacobs, Cooper, of St. John, to Miss Prudent Harper, of Queen's County.

At Portland, by the Rev. William Smith, on the 10th inst., Mr. William Parret, of Westfield, to Miss Margaret Isabella Whittaker, of Kingston.

At the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, on Tuesday, the 9th July, by the Father of the Bride, Edward B. Chandler, jr. Esq., third son of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, of Dorchester, to Harriet Hansard, third daughter of the Venerable George Coster, Archdeacon of New Brunswick.

At Eastport, on the 4th July, on board the steamer *Forest Queen*, by the Rev. Charles Bryant, Frederick W. Hatheway, Esquire, of Fredericton, to Miss Susan P. Peters, third daughter of Samuel Peters, Esq., Nashwaak.

At Pictou, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. A. Herdman, Mr. Nathan Vaughan, of St. John, N. B., to Agnes Kennedy of the former place.

DIED.

On Friday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Charles B Simpson, a native of Aberdeen, in the 40th year of his age.—Mr. Simpson was, for a period of eight years, clerk in the store of Mr. Thomas R. Gordon, Hardware Merchant, Market Square,—was much esteemed by his employer, and by an extensive circle of acquaintances in the community.

On Thursday morning, after a long and tedious illness of ten months, which she bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Margaret, wife of Mr. Alexander Anderson, (Hope Maker.) in the 44th year of her age, leaving a husband and two children, together with a large circle of friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. Mrs. Anderson was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and has resided in this City for upwards of fifteen years.

On board the steamer *Commodore*, Wednesday afternoon, on the passage from Portland to this City, of consumption, Mr. George Eagles, of Indian Town, aged 39 years.

At Springfield, on Wednesday last, Frances, wife of Mr. Henry Wetmore, and daughter of Mr. John Croft, of Wickham, aged 18 years and 9 months.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Schr. Alabama, Wall, Boston, 4—George Eaton, ballast.

Thursday—Prussian Barque Peter Schroeder, Hanson, New York, 11—H. Garbutt, ballast.

Friday—Ship Britannia, Coulthart, Liverpool, 45—John Wishart, general cargo.

Reward, Frost, Nantes, 47—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Prussian Brigt. Amanda, Liebard, New York, 14—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Schr. Somerville, Dodge, New Haven, 6—E. D. Jewett, ballast.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Schr. Hero, Eaton, Bath—T. McHenry, hay.

Brig Lively, Moriarty, Boston, 5—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Sunday—Schr. Good Will, Dunn, Halifax, 7—master, oats.

Sultana, Whittier, Portland,—G. Eaton, ballast.

Monday—Brig Charles, Rotherhoe, Boston, 4—master, ballast.

CLEARED.

July 10th—Brig Edward, Lindemann, Falmouth, deals—Geo. W. Worrall.

11th—Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, plaster and scantling—S. Hersey; schr. Mercator, Leland, Weymouth, (U. S.) clapboards and shingles—Colin E. Cross.

12th—Ship Medora, Ames, Hull, timber and deals—C. Brown; barque Hercules, Palmer, Port Glasgow, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; brigt. Spray, Rosolter, Wicklow, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Cynthia, Jenks, Newport, deals, railway sleepers, &c.—Allison & Spurr; schr. Captain, Murray, Lubec, firewood—Master.

13th—Ship Marmora, Duncan, Warren Point, timber and deals; Schr. Albert, Elder, New York, lead and iron; Alabama, Wall, Boston, boards and shingles; Rising Sun, Bisset, Bath, timber.

16th—Brig Hope, Totherick, Newcastle, timber and deals; Mary Taylor, Callendar, Greenock, deals; Headwig, Wulff, Falmouth, timber and deals; Bream, Robinson, Barbados, fish and lumber.

Brig Triumph, which sailed hence on the 9th inst. has put back with loss of bowsprit, &c., having been in contact with a schooner.

Spoken, June 29th, lat. 42 20, long. 63 50, barque Pallas, 8 days from St. John, for Cork; July 2d, lat. 42 17, long. 64, barque Medium, from St. John, for Glasgow.

Ship Corsair, Nichol, 35 days from Liverpool, for New York, with passengers, was totally lost on Mistaken Point, Cape Race, Newfoundland, on the night of the 20th ult.—The passengers and crew, 230 in number, were saved.—The Corsair was owned by Messrs. Pollok, Gilmour & Co. of Glasgow, and was 900 tons burthen.

ARRIVALS IN BRITAIN FROM ST. JOHN.—June 20th, Fingalton, and Catherine, in the Clyde; 21st, Renfrewshire and Perseverance, Crowell, do.; 22d, Ann, do.; Ann, at Dumfries; Jessie, off Londonderry; Susan, at Liverpool; 23d, Retreat, at Pentland Frith; 24th, George Canning, at Dundee; Perseverance, Garrison, for London, off the Start; 25th, Amazon, off Falmouth; Industry, at Dublin; 26th, Zenobia, at Queenstown; 27th, Oromocto, in the Clyde.

Arrived at Toulon, June 20th, ship Commodore, from Mobile.

Sailed, from Pill, June 21st, Palestine, for St. John.—From Liverpool, 22d, Eudocia for New York; 25th, Avon, for St. John.—From Dublin, 25th, Selma, do.—From Scattery, 26th, Alice Bentley, do.

Arrived at San Francisco, May 25th, brig Mary Jane, Baker, Yarmouth, N. S.—At New York, July 7th, ship Speed, Grandell, Clyde; barque Amelia, Cann, Cork; schr. Echo, Holder, St. John; 9th, barque Palendar, Wyman, Glasgow.—At Philadelphia, 8th, ship Delta, Doane, Liverpool; 9th, schr. Ori, Waterbery, St. John.—At Boston, 10th, barque Ashley, Clarke, Liverpool.—At Quebec, 1st, ship Sir Harry Smith, Haws, New York; barque Naomi, Wright, do.—At Halifax, 6th, barque Empress, Dring, London, for St. John.

Arrived at New York, 10th, bark Allan Brown, Harris, Hull; 13th, ships Queen Pomare, and Olive Branch, Liverpool. At Surinam, June 12th, brigt. Curlew, Moore, St. John, 57 days.

Cleared at Norfolk, July 2d, brig Thomas & Elizabeth, Heard, New Brunswick.—At Alexandria, 3d, brig Island Lady, do.—At New York, 6th, brig Iris, Mann, St. John; Mineta, (Pros.) Freior, do.; 8th, schr. Hornet, Wells, do.; 9th, ship Eliza, Allen, and schr. William, Haines, do.—At Boston, 6th, barque Lively, Moriarty, do.; 9th, brig Charles, Rotheroe, do.; 10th, schr. Sultana, Whittier, do.—At Kennebunkport, 5th, brig Monticello, Clifford, do.—At Halifax, 10th, schr. Charles, Whipple, do.

Cleared at Boston, 11th, schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, St. John. At New York, 10th, bark British Oak, Gray, do.; 11th, bark Gilo, Robson, and Spanish brig Julio, Santi, do.

TOBACCO, OIL, &c.

Landing ex *Albert*, from New York—

4 TONS REDWOOD,
8 Casks Bleached Winter Strained SPERM OIL,
10 Chests OULONG TEA,
26 boxes TOBACCO,
3 brls. refined LARD OIL,
10 casks SALÆRATUS. For sale by

July 9, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

Government Contract,

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Saturday, 20th instant, at noon, for the performance of the undermentioned Services at Fredericton, agreeably to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Royal Engineer Offices at Saint John and Fredericton, where every requisite information may be obtained, viz:—

1. The erection of a Colonade to that portion of the Officers' Quarters recently built.
2. Slating the roof of the Magazine at the Artillery Park Barracks.
3. Slating the roof of the Guard House and Cells at the Stone Barracks.
4. Painting 560 Iron Bedsteads.
5. 1. Item 1.—Painting and colouring interior of Officers' Quarters. 2.—Do. Artillery Park Barracks. 3.—Do. do. Soldiers' Stone do. 4.—Do. do. Hospital. 5—Do. do. Guard House and Barrack Store.

Separate Contracts are to be entered into for each Service, as above enumerated, and separate prices to be stated, in the Tenders, for each different head of Service contained in No. 5.

Two substantial Sureties required on the Tenders.

The prices demanded to be made in words at length, in Sterling, and payment made (if the accounts are over £50 sterling,) by Bills drawn at par upon the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Blank printed forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office here, and at St. John, N. B.—No others will be noticed.

GEO. SHEPHEARD, *A. C. G.*

COMMISSARIAT, FREDERICTON, 10th July, 1850.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

It having become necessary that the MAILS between ST. JOHN and ST. ANDREWS should travel *by night* instead of by day, to accord with certain changes made in the United States Mail arrangements, whereby the transit of correspondence will be much expedited; Notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 15th instant, the Mails for the United States, St. Andrews, St. George, &c. will be closed at this Office at 6, 30, P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) and the Mails from those places will be due at this Office at 7, 0, A. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Correspondence for St. Stephens, Mill Town, Upper Mills, &c. should be posted on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and the Mails for those places will be due at this Office on *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday Mornings*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. John, July 13, 1850. J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

Office of the Saint John Water Company,

10th July, 1850.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD Instalment of Twelve and one-half Per Cent (being Twelve Shillings and Six Pence on each Share,) on the additional Stock in the ST. JOHN WATER COMPANY, is required to be paid in at the Company's Office, within one Calendar Month after this date.

JAMES ROBERTSON, *Treasurer.*

SAINT JOHN MECHANICS'

Whale Fishing Company.

AT a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 10th instant, a Dividend of *Seven Shillings and Sixpence* per Share was declared payable to the Stockholders, at the Commercial Bank, on or after the 20th July. THOMAS NISBET,

St. John, July 13, 1850. *President.*

TO BLACKSMITHS, &c.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the GAS LIGHT COMPANY, until *Wednesday*, the 24th instant, for erecting an IRON ROOF, 35 feet by 18 feet, to be covered with number Fifteen WIRE GAGE. Plans will be shewn, and all other information given, on application to the Manager at the Works.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. BRITAIN, Sec'y.

St. John, N. B., 10th July, 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.—1mp.

"Torry Burn Re-opened."

THE Subscriber having Leased the above premises, which have undergone thorough repairs and newly furnished, will be opened for the reception of VISITORS on Thursday 18th July.

Travellers will find every variety of REFRESHMENTS, with the best of LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &c., at moderate rates. "Good Beds."

A careful Hostler will attend the Stables; parties calling will receive every attention, and every part of the business will be conducted in such a style as to induce the travelling community to visit this pleasantly situated Establishment.

ROBERT GODFREY.

St. John, July 16.

TOBACCO and SUGAR.

JUST received—20 hhds. Bright SUGAR. *To arrive*, in Brig *William*, from New York—20 Boxes 'Byrne's' TOBACCO, 8's.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

16th July, 1850.

Horse and other Nails.

Just Landing—

40 CASKS 7d. 8d. 9d. and 10d. HORSE NAILS—100 lb. in each;
10 casks OX NAILS, do;
30 casks 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Rose-head Wrought NAILS;
10 casks 6, 8, 10, and 12d. Clasp head Wrought NAILS—For sale by

July 16. JOHN KINNEAR.

LANDING

This Day from schooner *Venture*—

50 BRLS. Prime PORK;
50 do do. BEEF;
1 Hhd. Sugar Cured Boston Smoked
3 Brls. HAMS; for Sale at low rates.

GEORGE THOMAS,

July 11. South Market wharf.

PLEASURE TRIP to DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS.

THE steamer 'Commodore,' Captain BROWNE, will leave South Market Wharf on SATURDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock A. M., with a PLEASURE PARTY to DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, leaving there at 7 o'clock on Monday morning.

Fare for the trip one Dollar.—Music on Board.

St. John, July 16, 1850.

"We come again with Songs to greet you."

MUSIC AND MIRTH AT THE

Mechanics' Institute, St. John,

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT.

THE ORIGINAL

HARMONEONS.

JOHN POWER, *Basso*;
JAMES POWER, *2d Basso*;
FRANCIS LYNCH, *Baritone*;
T. B. PENDERGAST, *Alto*;
J. H. BRYANT, *2d Tenore*;
E. H. WARDEN, *1st Tenore*;

Who will appear as Citizens and Ethiopians, and perform a splendid selection of their most popular *SONGS, GLEES, QUARTETTS, and Choruses*,—together with Quicksteps and Instrumental SOLOS on Bones and Tamborine.

ALSO—Miss LUCY LONG, Dance by J. H. Bryant.

☞ Admittance 1s. 3d.—Children accompanied by an adult, half price.

TICKETS to be had at the principal Book Stores and Hotels, and at the door.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8½.—☞ No postponement on account of the ther. July 16.

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.

WANTED.

HORSFALL & SHERATON are in want of a smart, active YOUNG MAN, a good Salesman. No one need apply but such as are thoroughly acquainted with the business.

July 9th, 1850.

FREDERICTON AND SAINT JOHN

Electric Telegraph Company.

THE terms of the Charter of the above Company having been complied with so far as the subscription of STOCK is concerned, the undersigned Corporators do, in the exercise of the powers in them vested, hereby summon a Meeting of the Stockholders, to be held at Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY the twenty-seventh day of July, instant, at the County Court House, at eleven o'clock, A. M., when and where Directors will be chosen, By-laws enacted, and the Corporation organized.

L. A. WILMOT,
SPAFFORD J. BARKER,
W. H. ROBINSON,
ROBERT JARDINE.

Fredericton, 8th July, 1850.

New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company,

5th July, 1850.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of *Twelve Shillings and Sixpence per Share*, of the Capital Stock of the Company, was declared; payable at the Office of the Company, on and after the fifth day of August next.

Stockholders residing out of the City of Saint John, will please draw on *The New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, stating the number of Shares they hold, in their Drafts.

F. A. WIGGINS, President.

Globe Assurance Office,

1st JULY, 1850.

A DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the paid up Capital, was this day day declared, payable on or after the 1st August, proximo.

I. L. BEDELL, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

THOMAS McMACKIN,

21st May, 1850.—2m. *Superintendent.*

REMOVAL.

MR. J. M. ROBINSON'S Office is REMOVED to Walker's Building, Prince William-street, between W. Major's and L. H. DeVeber's.

May 7.—(12ins.)

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Property in Portland,

BY AUCTION.

On Thursday the 15th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises, will be sold at Public Auction—

ALL that Valuable PROPERTY belonging to the ST. JOHN MECHANICS' WHALE FISHING COMPANY, on the East side of the Long Wharf, Portland, consisting of Four Lots, each 30 feet front by 50 deep—making altogether a front of 120 feet, by 50 feet to the rear—together with all the Buildings and Erections thereon, and all the privileges secured by the Lease held by the Company. The Property will be either divided into two or three parts, or sold in one Lot, as may suit purchasers. The Southern Building is a substantial three story Wooden STORE, 60 feet front by 40 feet deep; the Northern Building is 30 feet front by 40 feet deep—also three stories high. And between the two is a vacant Lot 30 feet by 50 feet, used as a Lumber Yard.

The Buildings and all erections are strong and in good repair.—*Terms at Sale.*

—ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME—

A quantity of New and Old OIL CASKS, and sundry FISHING GEAR.

THOMAS NISBET, President.

St. John, 16th July, 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.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, KING'S COUNTY, *ss.*

At a Surrogate Court holden on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1850:

In the matter of the Estate of BERNARD FENEY, late of the Parish of Sussex, in King's County.

WHEREAS JAMES ROACH and WILLIAM MCLEOD, Jun., Administrators of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said BERNARD FENEY, have applied to me by Petition, according to Law, shewing therein that the Personal Estate and Effects of the said deceased are insufficient to pay the debts of the said deceased, and praying that a Licence may be granted to the Petitioners to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased to pay off his debts: I do therefore cite the Heirs and all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me, EDWARD B. SMITH, Esquire, Surrogate Judge of Probates in and for King's County, at the Court House in the said County, on Tuesday the third day of September next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why the prayer of the said Petition should not be complied with. And I do order that this citation be forthwith published in any Newspaper in this Province, and continued therein for three successive weeks.

E. B. SMITH, *S. J. P.*

WM. MCLEOD, Register of Probates.

Agricultural Implements.

Landing ex *Venture*, from Boston—

A LARGE assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, comprising the most improved specimens of almost every Implement in use in the United States. For sale by

July 9, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received by late arrivals—

GRIFFINS, Moore's and North Wayne Company Superior SCYTHES; Scythe SNEATHS, Rakes, Rifle and Scythe STONES; SICKLES.

☞ Domestic Cut NAILS, always on hand and for Sale low. July 2, 1850.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

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

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

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

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

May 21, 1850.

THE AMERICAN

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

VICENNES, INDIANA,

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.

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.

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 Tailoing 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.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

HAVE just received from England and the United States, a variety of HAY and Manure FORKS, HOES, Horse RAKES, SHOVELS and SPADES, fine GARDEN TOOLS, Straw and Hay Cutters, SCYTHES, SICKLES, Reaping Hooks, Cow Bells, Preserving Kettles, Halter Chains, Cattle Tie Chains, Hair and Wire Sieves, Riddles, MILL SAWS and Files; Smoothing Iron Heaters, a new article warranted to give satisfaction; POWDER, SHOT and GUNS, Locks and HINGES, of every kind, with a general assortment of every description of HARDWARE, which will be sold as low as any in the market.

Also on hand—Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD, and other PAINTS, Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Putty, and a good assortment of domes ic CUT NAILS always on hand.

June 18.

Notice of Removal.

D. PATERSON

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

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

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

☞ SIX Journeymen Wanted.

21st MAY.—3m.

London Paints and Putty.

NOW landing ex *Lisbon*, from London—*Brandram's* WHITE LEAD; *Yellow, Red*, and *Black* PAINTS, and PUTTY.—For sale by

May 7. W. TISDALE & SON.

ROBB'S OATMEAL.

JUST received from Dorchester,—a fresh supply of ROBB'S OATMEAL; for sale by

May 28. JARDINE & CO.

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.

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.*

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

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

JAMES BURRELL,

May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

Spring Importation.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz:

SILKS,

Poetry, &c.

CHILDREN IN HEAVEN.

Who are they whose little feet,
Pacing life's dark journey through,
Now have reached that heavenly seat
They have ever kept in view?

"I from Greenland's frozen land,"
"I from India's sultry plain,"
"I from Afric's barren sand,"
"I from Islands of the main;"

"All our earthly journey past,
Every tear and pain gone by;
Here through Jesus met at last,
At the portals of the sky."

Each the welcome "Come," awaits,
Conquerors over death and sin:
Lift your heads, ye golden gates,
Let the little travellers in.

HOPE.—There is no feature in the human constitution, perhaps, which more forcibly teaches the benevolence of God, than the strength of that emotion which we all feel, and which we call Hope. It is the emotion, which of all others most cheers and invigorates the soul. It is the day-star which rises in the heart, amid the howling storms of adversity, and the midnight darkness of human sorrow. It comes to us in youth, and, like the guardian angel, takes us by the hand and points us to the bow of promise with which the future is gilded. It is the companion alike of manhood and of old age. It is as fair to abide in the cottages of the poor, as in the mansions of the rich.

General Jung Bahadoor, the Nepaulese Ambassador, is becoming a "popular member of the aristocracy." He attended a review in Hyde-park early in the week, and manifested high professional satisfaction at the appearance of the soldiers, and the precision and effective air of their movements. Desiring liberty to testify his pleasure by some mark of Eastern liberality to the men, he learned a lesson of English statecraft—that it is against the rules of our service for a person in the military or diplomatic services to receive a favour from a foreign potentate. His Excellency received the intimation with ready wit and tact; acknowledging with graceful flattery to the officers the satisfaction which he was prevented from manifesting more substantially to the men. On Wednesday the General was at the spring festival of the Scottish Hospital, and made a speech in fluent Nepaulese; which was translated by Captain Cavanagh, one of the gentlemen whom her Majesty has placed at the disposal of the Embassy as escorts and interpreters. The ambassador and suite, in their picturesque dresses, form a prominent feature in the large box next to the Queen's, at her Majesty's Theatre, most opera nights.

The Nepaulese ambassadors were entertained at a grand banquet on Saturday, by the East India Company. Lords Stanley, Ashley, and Brougham were among those present. As soon as grace was said, the noble foreigners retired to the small drawing-room and partook of various kinds of fruit, nectarines, peaches, strawberries, &c.

A letter from Mr. T. B. M'Manus, the Irish confederate, has been received in Liverpool, and published by a contemporary. It is dated Police District of New Norfolk, Van Dieman's Land, Feb. 18th, 1850. After detailing the incidents of the voyage, and the terms offered to himself and his brother prisoners on their arrival at the colony, he says—"I have not got a single line from one of my friends, nor even an old newspaper, although it is now over seven months since we left, and over three since we landed. It is a very cruel state of suspense to be in." Mr. S. O'Brien (he says) is undergoing a very close imprisonment in Maria Island, and, I regret to say, is suffering very severely in health in consequence. All the others are quite well, and I never was in more robust health in my life. In fact, I am ten years younger than when last you saw me. I take great exercise, and kill my time in fishing and shooting. Although we did not expect it, we have an immense number of sympathisers here, and who, strange to say, seem to know all about our proceedings, even to the smallest minutiæ. They are very friendly to us, and even the English and Scotch settlers are nearly all very civil and respectful. We have a rumour that John Mitchell has been permitted to go anywhere he pleases but back to the old country. Can this be true?" These are extracts from the letter as printed by our contemporary; but we have heard that the whole of the letter has not been furnished. Mr. M'Manus further informs his correspondent that the district in which he is placed is twenty miles from Hobart Town, that his neighbours, in a circuit of some miles do not number above thirty, that he is not provided by government with funds, and, at the same time, prohibited from entering Hobart Town; and that, consequently, he will be under the necessity of working as a common labourer—and is not quite sure of getting that sort of employment.—*Liverpool Journal.*

UNROLLING OF A MUMMY.—On Monday, the interesting process of unrolling a mummy was exhibited at the residence of Lansdowne-crescent, London, in the presence of about sixty of his lordship's private friends. Previous to the operation an explanation was given by Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, of the history of embalment and the art of preparing mummies. Mr. Birch stated that from the inscription on the outer case (which was in a beautiful state of preservation, the colours being wonderfully fresh and vivid) he considered the present mummy to be of the second class, though a priestess of Isis, as he inferred from the label, "Anchsehesi," she who lives by Isis, and of the age of about 700 B. C. These conjectures were fully confirmed on the unrolling, which disclosed an unusual quantity of papyrus, bearing a profusion of the hieratic, or current hand, hieroglyphic characters, descriptive of the profession of the deceased, whose ritual it constituted, and innumerable emblems and devices symbolical of the attributes of her worship. This unwonted amount of papyrus and writing upon it rendered the specimen of extreme interest in the estimation of those qualified to decipher the characters; but Dr. Granville—who, while the unrolling was being proceeded with, gave some valuable illustrations of the chemical and mechanical details of mummy making, said that the priestess had evidently suffered from the want of judicious governmental control over the Egyptian undertakers, who had swindled her relatives by a wholesale use of bitumen, and the consequence was apparent when the bandages were removed, for the bones were so charred and the muscles so calcined that the limbs broke off in fragments on the least pressure.

WIT OF PUNS.—I have mentioned puns. They are, I believe, what I have denominated them—the wit of words. They are exactly the same to words which wit is to ideas, and consist in the sudden discovery of relations in language. A pun, to be perfect in its kind, should contain two distinct meanings; the one common and obvious; the other, more remote; and in the notice which the mind takes of the relation between these two sets of words, and in the surprise which that relation excites the pleasure of a pun consists. Miss Hamilton, in her book on Education, mentions the instance of a boy so very neglectful, that he could never be brought to read the word patriarchs; but whenever he met with it he always pronounced it partridges. A friend of the writer observed to her that it could hardly be considered as a mere piece of negligence, for it appeared to him that the boy, in calling them partridges was making game of the patriarchs. Now here are two distinct meanings contained in the same phrase: for to make game of the patriarchs is to laugh at them; or to make game of them is, by a very extravagant and laughable sort of ignorance of words, to rank them among pheasants, partridges, and other such delicacies, which the law takes under its protection and calls game; and the whole pleasure derived from this pun consists in the sudden discovery that two such different meanings are reducible to one form of expression. I have very little to say about puns; they are in very bad repute, and so they ought to be. The wit of language is so miserably inferior to the wit of ideas, that it is very deservedly driven out of good company. Sometimes, indeed, a pun makes its appearance, which seems for a moment to redeem its species; but we must not be deceived by them; it is a radically bad race of wit. By unremitting persecution it has been at last got under, and driven into cloisters,—from whence it must never again be suffered to emerge into the light of the world.—*Sydney Smith.*

"Lloyds"—a word often met in English newspapers—is a great company of underwriters, whose agents are located all over the commercial world. It is expected of the agents of Lloyds that they ascertain the workmanship of all vessels when upon the stocks—the injuries they receive in the course of their voyages—the nature of the repairs put upon them—their sailing properties, &c. &c., and transmit all the particulars to the company in England.

The accuracy and vigilance of these agents has been matter of surprise to American and other ship-masters; for it is said the condition and properties of U. S. ships are as accurately understood in London as in Boston or New York. A Yankee ship-master, making application at Lloyds' for insurance upon his vessel, observed that the officer referred at once to what proved to be a great alphabetical register, in which were recorded the names and other memoranda regarding thousands and thousands of vessels, arranged under all the classes peculiar to that establishment, from "A. 1, red letter," down to the lowest insurable class. In due time the Yankee was informed that his insurance would be so and so, (naming the terms;) that although once worthy to stand as "A. 1," his vessel had worked into lower classes; that when she ran aground at such a place, she received greater damage than the owners were perhaps aware; and that the repairs put upon her when she was got off were not adequate to the injury she received, &c. &c. The surprise of the Yankee captain, in the language of romance writers, was easier imagined than described. He found they knew more of his vessel than he did himself.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The tenth general report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners has been printed, and gives some interesting information connected with emigration from the United Kingdom. The emigration from the United Kingdom during the ten years ending the 31st December, 1846, amounted to 856,392 persons, giving an average of 85,639 emigrants a year. During the years 1847 and 1848, the number of emigrants was 258,270 and 248,089 respectively, being nearly double the largest number that had emigrated in any previous year. During the year 1849 the emigration had reached the unprecedented number of 299,498 persons, of which number 260,817 proceeded to North America; 219,450 went to the United States, and 41,367 to British North America. The commissioners estimate that in 1849, exclusive of cabin passengers, £1,743,500 was expended on emigration, of which only £228,390 was paid out of public funds, leaving more than £1,500,000 as the probable amount provided out of private or parochial funds.

LIQUID GOLD.—On Tuesday there was melted down and cast into ingots for rolling in the melter and refiner's department of the Mint, about seven hundred thousand dollars worth of gold: preparatory for assay, there was melted nearly one hundred thousand dollars more. The whole weight was about 3,600 lbs.; and if rolled into a weight thick as a half eagle, would yield 515 square feet. In these three dimensions of value, weight and superfices, the day's work makes a very respectable brag. If we present it in solid measurement, however, the story is almost spoiled. Imagine it all fluid at once, and yet it could easily be contained in a royal foot bath of three cubic feet.—*Phil. Bulletin, 30th.*

A MINISTER KNOCKING HIMSELF OUT OF HIS OWN PULPIT.—A Sabbath or two ago, in a small church not a hundred miles from the Solway, a young preacher of Herculean ability, physical and mental, was approaching the climax of his Roman bursts of eloquence, when the front of the pulpit, which had for half an hour been treated most cruelly, suddenly gave way, and the earnest and striking preacher (to the great consternation of the audience, and the still greater horror of the precentor) was pitched headlong half way up the area of the church. The preacher escaped with a few slight bruises, but the poor precentor, we are sorry to state, was severely injured.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given—

ONE STORE in Ward Street, late in the occupation of James Williams; Three Stores, adapted for storage of Salt, &c., on the South side South Market Wharf; The STORE in Nelson Street, late in occupation of E. Kaye, well calculated for Storage, and Two OFFICES; Two HOUSES, leading from Charlotte Street, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq ...Enquire at the Office of BENJAMIN SMITH.

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,
9 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

Tobacco, Pork, &c.

Landing ex *Ora*, from New York:—

20 BARRELS Mess PORK,
10 boxes TOBACCO,
20 bags COFFEE.

Ex *Goodwill* from Halifax—
20 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR;
8 casks Pale Seal OIL;
1 cask Bermuda ARROW ROOT.
5 tierces RICE.—For Sale by
June 11. JARDINE & CO.

Ship's Provisions.

Received ex 'Venture,' from Boston:—

30 BRLS Prime PORK; 25 do. Mess do;
20 brls. Pilot BREAD;
30 brls. Navy BREAD.

To arrive per 'Francis,' from New York—
50 barrels Prime Mess BEEF;
25 do Mess do.
On Consignment at low sales.
GEORGE THOMAS,
June 11. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

LONDON GOODS.

Landing ex Lisbon, from London:

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

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 NECK HDKFS. AND SCARFS,
OPERAS, DEMI and ÆRIEL TIES,
FRENCH GINGHAM HDKF
French and Irish Cambric Pocket Hkfs.
Shirt Fronts, Collars, Braces.

With an endless variety of other GOODS, unenumerated.

May 18, 1850. MORRISON & CO.

W. TISDALE & SON,

Hardware Store, No. 1, South Market Wharf.

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

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

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

Twice a Week for

WINDSOR and HALIFAX.

A STEAMER will ply in future Twice a week to WINDSOR, leaving every MONDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, and returning leave Windsor every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings at high water. Passage through 8s. and 5s. The first Monday in July there will be no boat to or from Windsor for that trip.
June 4. JAMES WHITNEY.

New and Cheap ROOM PAPER.

THE Subscriber has just received the Handsomest variety of

Cheap Room Papers

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

Brandy & Pale Hollands Geneva.

Landing ex ship *Catherine* from Glasgow;

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

Fishing Lines and Twines.

Now landing ex Ship 'Harriott,' from Liverpool—

3 CASKS containing Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES, all of very first quality.
—ALSO—
40 dozen 12-thread POLLOCK LINES—For Sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, May 28, 1850.

SOCKET SHOVELS.

120 DOZEN Steel point IRISH Socket SHOVELS, on hand and for sale by C. & W. H. ADAMS.
May 2.

SPRING GOODS!

Spring Goods, Spring Goods!

Landing per '*Catherine*,' from Glasgow—

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

Per Anne McNab, *from New-York:—*
35 boxes TOBACCO, 5's 8's 16's,
10 half chests fine Oolong TEA,
15 casks Goshen BUTTER; 1 cask CHEESE,
8 M. CIGARS, good brands,
10 M. do. very fine Havanna, (out of bond,)
30 half brls. FLOUR, for family use,
10 brls very fine PILOT BREAD,
5½ do. Soda *SALERATUS.*
JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 30. *Market-square.*

VICTORIA BOOK STORE
AND
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

King Street, St. John, N. B.

V. H. NELSON

OFFERS for sale at the above Establishment an extensive assortment of School BOOKS and STATIONERY;
Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books;
A large collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Works;
Superfine Laid and Wove Writing Papers;
Pocket Books, Card Cases, Albums, Drawing Pencils;
Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers, Wax, Office Tape;
Parchment, Inks, and Ink Powders, Slates;
Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Blank Books;
Picture Frames;
Drawing Paper, Artists' Materials;
Fulton's and Knight's Pronouncing Dictionaries.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
The latest and best editions, such as are in general use throughout the Provinces.
Primers, Spelling Books, Class Books;
Readers, Grammars, Dictionaries, Geographies;
Catechisms, Arithmetics, Classical Works, &c;
Maps of the British Provinces in North America;
Plans of the City and Harbour;
Douay Bibles and Testaments, Catholic Prayer Books, &c. &c. Feb. 19.

LOOKING GLASS
AND
Picture Frame Manufactory,
Germain Street.

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

ON HAND.—A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, including Cheval, Mantle, Pier, Dressing and Common Glasses, in Gold, Rose Wood, Mahogany and Pine Frames, which *will be sold low for Cash.*

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

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

Pockets in Shirts!

THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish Gentlemen with an entirely new and novel style of *FRENCH SHIRTS*, with Vest attached, the Pockets of which will be found to be exceedingly "handy;" all styles of Gentlemen's SHIRTS and COLLARS made to Order, cut by measure and warranted to fit.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.
June 4. Corner of King and Cross-streets.

Draining Tiles.

Landing ex *Magog* from Ayr:

26 M. Draining TILES and PIPES.—For sale at cost and charges.
may 20. JARDINE & CO.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.

Just landed, per *Sarah Ann*, from New-York—

25 BOXES TOBACCO, in 8's and 16's;
5 do. do., 1 lb. lump—very superior.

Per "Venture," from Boston—
3 tierces RICE; 10 cwt. CHEESE.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
June 4. *Prince William Street.*

GAS FITTINGS &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

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

ALSO: Imperial and Registered Block Tin DISH COVERS and TEA KETTLES, with plated Taps on Stands.

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

Bright Sugar.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 2s. Sterling,

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE;

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

BY A PHYSICIAN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co., St. John, N. B.; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.—Price 2s. sterling. 24 April, 1850.—6w.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

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

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

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

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

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PRONOUNCED SO BY ALL WHO HAVE EVER USED IT.

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

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

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REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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

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This Work