The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 19.

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.

THE undersigned, THOMAS BARLOW having sold his right and interest in the "Phœnix Foundry" to Mr. Thomas C. Humbert, notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm and style of THOMAS BARLOW & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by Fleming & Humbert, who are duly authorized to collect and settle all outstanding accounts.

THOMAS BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING.

St. John, July 24th, 1849.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, Pond-street.

THE Undersigned, THOMAS C. HUMBERT, having purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas Barlow in the above establishment, notice is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted by the late Firm of Thomas Barlow & Company, will in future be carried on by the subscribers under the firm and style of FLEMING & HUMBERT. A continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on the late Firm is respectfully solicited.

All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by the subscribers, to whom all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE FLEMING,
THOS. C. HUMBERT

St. John, July 21, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES WOOD, late of the City of Saint John, Cabinet Maker, deceased, are requested to present the same; duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, *Executor.*
ANNE MARJORIBANKS, *Executrix.*

St. John, August 7, 1849.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN McMONAGLE,
Sole Administrator.

Sussex Vale, June 19, 1849.

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT SCOTT, Jun. }
WILLIAM O. A. SCOTT, } *Executors.*

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

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

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late George F. Gove

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

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

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late James Robertson.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

NOTICE.

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

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }

St. John, February 21, 1849.

Variety Stove Warehouse,

Between the Courier Office, and Wm. Major's, Prince William Street.

NOW READY FOR SALE:

THE Trojan Pioneer COOK STOVE;
The Empire (Attwood's,) ditto;
The Boston Union ditto;
The Hathaway ditto;
The Butler ditto;
The Economist ditto;
The Elevated Oven ditto;
Russia Sheet Iron Air Tight STOVES;
Ornamented Cast Iron ditto;
Assorted sizes (wood) Close STOVES;
Do. Cylinder (coal) STOVES;
Do. Plain and Figured Franklin Stoves;
Do. Chamber STOVES;
3 large Cooking RANGES.

Sept. 11, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

For SALE or to LET,

THAT pleasant RESIDENCE fronting the head of the Sand Flats, Courtenay Bay, at present in the occupation of Mr. Marsh. Possession given on the first day of May next.—Enquire of G. G. Gilbert, Jr., Attorney at Law, or

WILLIAM J. GILBERT.

25d September 1849.—6i.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Colored Engravings.

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

SELF-PRESERVATION:

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

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,

Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

Chapter I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Indelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

Chapter II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healty action.

Chapter III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.

Chapter IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

Chapter V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

The Work may be had in St. John, of H. Chubb & Co., price 2s. 6d. Stg.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, Mr. Nelson.

August 21, 1849.

GOODS

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE

By JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, 80 crates Tumblers, Decanters &c.
5 crates BLACK TEA POTS,
50 dozen Small LOOKING GLASSES,
18 hhds BRIGHT SUGAR,
20 do. Muscovado MOLASSES,
25 barrels Prime and Mess PORK,
100 boxes *Stark's* SOAP,
25 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL,
10 ditto BRIGHT VARNISH,
3 ditto best COPAL VARNISH,
30 ditto Pitch and Tar, 15 bales BATTING,
200 casks assorted Wrought NAILS,
100 ditto 5 to 9 inch SPIKES,
200 bags assorted CUT NAILS,
25 barrels *Warren's* BLACKING,
6 cases INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
20 kegs SMALL CHAIN,
5 Chain CABLES,
7 Iron and Wood-stocked ANCHORS,
1 ton SPELTER,
250 assorted STOVES; 20 doz. do. CHAINS,
10 casks PUTTY,
23 barrels Bolted WHITING.

ALSO:

Kegs Mustard and Ginger, Blue Vitriol, Tartaric Acid, Chloride of Lime, Sweet Oil, Boxes Starch, Glue, Black Lead, Cassia, Cloves, Bags of Coffee, Salt Petre, Tobacco Pipes, Bags Shot, Bbls Beans, Bbls. Vinegar, Camphor, Clothes Pins, Bbls. Onions, Firkins Butter, Stationery, ass'd. Paper Hangings, Bath Brick, Cream Tartar, Pearl Sago, Sulphur, Brimstone, Corks, Senna Leaves, Bottles Castor Oil, Rotten Stone, Bottle Ink, Green Tea, Nutmegs, Lampblack, Caraway Seed, Washing Soda, Carbonate of Soda, Alum, Epsom Salts, Wrapping Paper, Fig Blue, Copperas, one case Umbrellas, Wood CARPETING, Narrow Axes, sundry other articles.

St. John, October 2.

18th August, 1849.

"Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS.

Per ship Zetland, just received—

2 CASES GANG SAWS, 5½ feet, No. 10.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

TEA!

100 BOXES fine flavored Congo TEA, for sale by

Oct. 2, 1849. BENJAMIN SMITH.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Landing ex "Relief," from Philadelphia:

150 BRLS. "Family" Superfine FLOUR,
150 Bls. CORN MEAL,
50 Do. RYE FLOUR.—For Sale by

Aug. 21st, 1849. JARDINE & CO.

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

July 10.

The Garland.

AN AUTUMNAL LYRIC.

How liberal and lovely
Is all the varied year;
The winter only showers,
And the summer only flowers,
To bring ripe autumn here.
When roared the wintry tempest,
When fell the sleet and snow,
When rushed the mountain torrents
In vernal overflow;
When fell the sweet spring blossoms
Into the lap of June,
And leaves grew thick and juicy
In many a summer noon;
'Twas all for sake of autumn,
So bountiful and free;
'Twas all for the golden harvest,
'Twas all for thee and me.

We've lost the spring-time glories,
And pomps of summers day
We prized them well and truly,
But form'd no wish unduly
That all the months were May.
We knew, and we were grateful,
That after these had fled,
The wheat stalk, fully laden,
Would bear a heavy head;
That mulberries would ripen,
And filberts cluster brown,
And winds through orchards roving
Shake pulpy apples down.
We knew that fruitful autumn
Would smile on field and tree,
And pour its annual treasure,
And all for thee and me.

And now that we have garner'd
The tribute of the year,
We'll seek our humble fellows
For whom no corn-field yellows,
And bid them to our cheer.
And grateful for the blessings
So bounteously bestow'd,
We'll share them with the needy
That meet us on our road;
With the gleaner and the beggar,
And the man of low estate;
With the widow and the orphan,
And the stranger at our gate.
So shall the autumn bless us,
And Heaven be pleased to see;
And the pray'rs of the sorrow-stricken
Ascend for thee and me

Charles Mackay.

Miscellaneous.

[From the London Times.]

THE CHOLERA.—MAN'S DUTY IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE VISITATION.

Should it not be some public and universal recognition of the Might which has stood between the living and the dead—of the Mercy which has spared us the consummation of a dreadful chastisement? We know that there are men who refuse to acknowledge the hand of God in any great dispensation of His providence,—to whom all the vicissitudes of the material world are but the casual results of fortuitous combinations, or the inevitable operations of undetected laws. Fortunately, the majority of mankind have not concurred in ousting the Deity from all concern in the world which He has made. Most men still feel sensible that there is one Omniscient and All-Powerful who directs and determines the issues of life and death to men and nations. It is us less to talk of secondary causes. Secondary causes are but the instruments which the Deity chooses to employ. Sickness, famine, and death, are warnings by which He reminds mankind of their weaknesses, their helplessness and their mortality. Every man feels this in his own family, person, and circumstances. The sickness that hurries a favourite child or an affectionate wife to an early grave, is a humbling but effective example of Divine power and human weakness.—The palsy that prostrates the strong man in the full flush of health and vigour—the distress and poverty which stun the rich man in the height of his prosperity—these are but secondary, often tertiary causes; they may often be traced step by step through devious but connected consequences; but each man, in his own heart, feels them to be the indications of a supreme will and the tokens of supreme power. And when these behalf individuals, the prayer is put up in an earnest confidence that He who has inflicted the wound—though he may not heal it—will yet temper the disease with a blessing.

Doubtless the cholera, like any other phenomenon, either of the corporeal or the mundane system, follows certain definite and ascertainable laws. So does typhus fever, so do hurricanes, so do waterspouts, so do thunder-storms, so do earthquakes.—But the laws of which we speak are but a convenient phrase to express the will of the great Lawgiver. He who made can abate, modify, suspend, or warp them. He who can bid a plague rise in the East may direct its sinuous course so as to baffle the observations of the most sagacious, and the deductions of the most intelligent. After all, when we have ascertained the law, we are nearly as helpless as we were before. We may foresee a certain number of cases and mitigate a certain number; but the highest degree of knowledge which we attain is, that we know but little about them; and our utmost skill is baffled by contingencies which defy its explanation. One fact ever appears prominent above the rest—that we are in the hands of a higher Power.

And this is a merciful dispensation. Without such, men would stagnate into a moral apathy, and forgetting the existence of a God, would forget the duties which he has enjoined. It is by these visitations that men are reminded that they are weak. But they are also reminded that they are accountable. There never yet was a great national affliction without some previous neglect of public or private duties. The very plague which has visited us was made more violent by the omission of kindly acts and the neglect of beneficent laws. The loss of life and the loss of money which we are suffering are penalties by which Almighty Wisdom punishes the delinquencies of Governments and States. Had we observed the duties of charity and justice more than we have, we should have suffered less than we have. Had we been more devout, we should have been more just and more charitable.

Those who have suffered and those who have escaped the pestilence of this year will need no exhortations to acts of individual devotion and thanksgiving. But the suffering assumed the form of a national suffering; the deliverance has been a national deliverance. The thanksgiving should be national also. The form and mode of it we do not undertake to prescribe. But we are confident that the people of this land will feel it their duty to utter a solemn and public expression of their thanks to Him who has heard their prayer in due season; and that, moreover, they will not forget that the mere expression of thanks, solemnised by whatever ceremonial it may be, will, in a season like this, be but a poor and unworthy homage at the throne of Infinite Justice. There is a sacrifice which should be performed. The graves of our cities have been crowded with the victims of greedy speculation, careless legislation, and frigid selfishness. They who have perished have for the most part perished in fœtid alleys, noisome and pestiferous houses, vile and infectious cellars, the structures or properties which were owned by selfish covetousness, and erected by selfish indifference. Let us take warning from our past stupidity or neglect, and not mock a religious solemnity by persisting in cruelty and apathy. While we allow the houses of the poor to be without air, light, or water, while we taint the breath of the living with the exhalations of the dead, and while we squabble in the midst of a destroying pest about the rights of vestries and commissions, our fast will be but an impious hypocrisy, and our prayers a hideous mummery.

"Is it such a fast that I have chosen? A day for a man to afflict his soul? To bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? Wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? Is not this the fast that I have chosen?—To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free; and that ye break every yoke?"

MARRIED LIFE.

How many selfish married persons in this selfish world, indulge in the idle twaddle—only because fashion or decency say they must—of the happiness of married life. They regard themselves, if their domestic conduct could be disclosed, just as they survey a speculation or a trade. In public alone, they are sensible hypocrites enough to be foremost in prating of their husbands or their wives, and the public credit their oft-repeated assertions.

The bliss,—the pure and holy joys of marriage—to such are all unknown. They do not *feel* what they themselves say. The force and meaning of their words pass away with the breath upon which they are uttered. The very claim they lay to their inexhaustible mine of wealth bears upon its own face the surest evidence of its forgery.

How poor indeed are the men who plod on through life, the mechanical labours of their calling unaided by the hearty sympathies of an endeared wife! A loving, confiding, true hearted wife! What a thrill the very word sends through the sensitive heart!—How the fountains of love gush out their fullest and purest streams at the sight of her coming to meet you, or the sound of her voice!

How, even in the greatest perplexities of business, her sweet wish that you should not be overtroubled, and her thousand ready attentions to alleviate if only the first care, take hold of the heart of even an iron-hearted man! What sort of creature would man become, if the holy influence of woman were forever removed from him!

Men carry with them the idea to which they have been unconsciously educated by a long list of examples before them, that the delights of marriage are all centrated and clustered around home; that to 'provide' well for his wife, to arrange and periodically supervise for the personal comfort of his partner, is all the happiness the relation holds out to a man. But the mistake is a serious one. A man of exalted affection and a refinement of sensibility, whose heart beats warm at the thought of the object of his love, has wealth ever at his hand. Separation may impart to his feelings a tinge of melancholy and sadness, the rude and hurried command of business may seek to lay it and subdue its severe exactions, but its power is ever within him. The flame glows throughout his whole thoughts. It gives an unwonted impulse to all his inner actions. It warms his heart to kindly words and generous deeds. It stands like a bright angel ever at his side, guiding and counselling, cheering and encouraging, shedding the undimmed halo of its own bright purity around his impulses, giving directions to his hopes and aspirations, now throwing its white arms around his neck, and now affectionately beckoning him to the quiet hearthstone.—Ever living and loving, holy and subdued. This is the bliss of the husband, and with a proper restraint upon the temptations the world presents to trifle with or undervalue it, it expands and strengthens with time. The lapse of years enlarges the affections. The affections are as capable of growth as is the mind, albeit the intellect is indulged with by far the greater tenderness, and fed daily with the stronger meats.

We like that fine old English word—*wife*. It talks to us of a depth of love, of serious, abiding and constant devotion. It is singularly suggestive of the troops of feelings that rush upon the heart, bewildering and overwhelming it with visions and realties of happiness. Some men may prefer to be altogether wedded to their intellectual pursuits, to the neglect of that domestic happiness than which none was ever ordained in Heaven on earth to be more exquisite. But we present one proof with our assertion, when we say that the sensibilities of the human heart may be wrought by care to such a pitch of refinement, that no earthly happiness shall be able to dispute its supremacy.

If mankind but pursued the study of their own hearts more carefully, and more constantly, and witnessed the wealth they possess of which they are now but too ignorant, what a happier, more sunlit world would this of ours be! How the jaundice would come out of a thousand faces, and hypocrisy melt from ten thousand lips! What a gorgeous temple of happiness would earth become! And the sympathies of the human family would widen as a circle in the calm water, and love instead of selfishness fling over the great canopy of our social existence the curtain of its own colouring, fringed and adorned with its richest selections!

Love is of Heaven—limitless, sovereign, and will rule when what we call Art and Science and Knowledge shall have melted and disappeared in its vast crucible!

Her Majesty's Departure from Scotland.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the members of the Royal Family, left their Highland residence at Balmoral, about eight o'clock on Thursday morning, 27th ult., and proceeded to the station of the Scottish Midland Junction Railway at Cupar-Angus, where a special train was in readiness for their use. The journey was accomplished by posting, and her Majesty reached Cupar-Angus at fifteen minutes past three o'clock. About ten minutes were spent in affixing the carriages and luggage trucks (seven in number), and the royal party then proceeded on their way, passing through Perth and Sterling, and reaching the Greenhillstation (the point of junction between the Scottish Central and Edinburgh and Glasgow lines, about 15 minutes past five o'clock.—*Arrival of her Majesty in Edinburgh:* The authorities at Edinburgh, in their desire to respect the wishes of her Majesty, dispensed with all formal preparations. Precisely at five minutes to six o'clock the train entered the station at Waverly Bridge, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators. Colonel Anson, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, immediately afterwards alighted from a carriage in the royal train, and introduced the Lord Provost to her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, when the Queen said to his Lordship—"I am very glad to see you in the city of Edinburgh;" to which the Lord Provost replied, that in the name of the inhabitants, he had to offer her Majesty their most hearty welcome to her city of Edinburgh. He was sorry that her Majesty's stay would be so short; but, again, in the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, he heartily wished her Majesty a most prosperous journey. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also said—"We are sorry that our stay is so short in your beautiful city." The change of engines having been effected, which occasioned a delay of only a few minutes, the saloon train immediately proceeded on its journey amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

Berwick-on-Tweed was reached at eight o'clock in the evening; and subsequently, *en route*, the line of railway was illuminated by bonfires continuously established.

At the Little Mill station her Majesty alighted, and thence drove to Earl Grey's, at Howick, where she dined in her travelling costume. Her Majesty then retired; but early on Friday morning promenaded in the grounds with Prince Albert, and planted an oak sapling.

From Howick her Majesty departed at eleven o'clock; and arrived at Newcastle, where arrangements for her reception had been made on a scale of grandeur, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, welcomed by fully 60,000 people. Thence her Majesty proceeded rapidly to Darlington, York, where the royal party were joined by the Archbishop in the refreshment-room of the station, Normanton, and Derby, arriving at the latter place by six o'clock. Her Majesty remained for the night at the Midland Railway Hotel, whither she was driven in the sheriff's carriage.

Her Majesty left Derby again at eight o'clock on the morning of Saturday, arriving at Birmingham at ten o'clock. Thence the royal train proceeded to Gloucester, (where a general holyday was established in honour of the visit,) and, subsequently, at the rate of forty miles an hour, to Swindon, where her Majesty remained three-quarters of an hour for rest and refreshment. The deafening cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, with the playing of the National Anthem, which greeted her arrival, equally characterised her departure. She stood up in the carriage and bowed to her subjects in token of her appreciation of their loyalty. In a minute or so the royal train was out of sight, and the vast assemblage gradually dispersed, highly gratified with the scene which they had just witnessed.

The royal travellers reached Basingstoke at a quarter-past three o'clock, and Gosport at a quarter-past four, whence they immediately embarked in the Fairy, landing at East Cowes, and reaching Osborne-house before six o'clock.

Throughout the route great excitement prevailed; and repeatedly her Majesty was obliged to receive addresses from corporations, civic authorities, &c., all of which were rapidly disposed of in the hasty progress of the royal family.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—This morning Ali Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Minister of France and the Ambassador of England a note, in which he puts the following questions. 1. Do the treaties of Kutschuk-Kaynardji and of Passarowitch give to the two Powers (Austria and Russia) the right to demand the extradition of the Hungarian refugees? 2. Would the refusal of the Porte to give up those refugees constitute an infraction of the treaties? 3. As a consequence of a refusal, could the two Powers declare war against the Porte? 4. If these Powers declare war against the Porte, would France and England support Turkey with force of arms? 5. Are the refugees claimed by Russia subjects of that power? 6. In the event that the refusal of the Porte should produce a rupture of the relations between the Divan and the two Powers, and a period more or less prolonged of coldness and bad feeling on the part of these Powers towards Turkey should occur, would France and England interfere with the two Powers for the purpose of re-establishing the relations on their own footing?

On receiving this communication the English and French ambassadors had a meeting, and, after a conference, they resolved to reply at once in a joint note, which was sent in the course of the day to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by the first dragomans of the two embassies, MM. Cor and Pisani. If I am well informed, the following is a *resume* of the answer of the ambassadors:—

To the first question, No: the treaties of Kutschuk-Kaynardji and Passarowitch do not confer that right on Austria and Russia. To the second: No; the refusal of the Porte would not be an infraction of the treaties. To the third: it cannot be admitted that this refusal could be followed by a declaration of war; and such a declaration could not be justified. On the fourth: The two ambassadors cannot guarantee the assistance by force of arms of France and England, except in virtue of special instructions. On the fifth: It is possible that some of the refugees may be Russian subjects; but, in general, it is incontestible that the refugees of whom the extradition is claimed are not Russian subjects. On the sixth question: Yes; France and England will interfere actively with Russia and Austria to re-establish the good relations between these two Powers and the Porte.

There is no doubt that this note will contribute greatly to keep the Porte to its determination, that the *ultimatum* will be rejected, and that a rupture of the relations between Austria and Russia and the Divan will be the result. But the declaration of war for such a cause would be so odious an act, that we have difficulty in believing in the possibility of it. Everything, however, is to be feared from Russia, and Europe should be on its guard.

Hungary.—This unhappy country is now in a more lamentable condition than any one in Europe. The currency has almost wholy disappeared. Men who were rich find themselves without the means of supporting their families. Debts are not paid. The sons of many of the nobility have been forced to enlist as private soldiers in the Austrian army. The aged and venerable Bishop of Neusohl has been deprived of his office, and sentenced to five years solitary confinement. Women are punished for having aided their husbands; and daughters for having conversed with their fathers who are rebels. In Transylvania the Saxons and Romans, hereditary enemies of the Magyars, have hunted them down like wild beasts—shooting them at sight. Enormities of this kind were so frequent that the Austrian authority has been forced to declare the state of seige in one part of Hungary. But why recount the sickening details?

The hussars and honveds of the Hungarian army have enlisted in great numbers in the Austrian ranks. This is a matter of necessity with them. They have the choice between enlistment and starvation. Sad dilemma! in which patriotism must be sacrificed.

A large deputation of Slovaks from North Hungary has visited Vienna to petition for the separation of their province from Hungary, and its erection into a separate political district. This prayer will probably be granted, having been, it is likely, solicited by the Ministers themselves.—*Berlin Correspondent of Com. Advertiser.*

The accounts from Hungary of the cruelties practised by the Austrians are perfectly appalling. It appears that on their retreat from Transylvania, Bem and Guyon were entertained at Ruseberg by a family of the name of Madersbach. A few days after their departure, General Haynau arrived at Ruseberg, and enraged, apparently, at the escape of Bem and Guyon, vented his fury on those who had treated them with kindness and courtesy, and the wife of Madersbach was afterwards dragged barefoot by his archers as far as Hatszeg. Her unfortunate husband, maddened by this outrage, blew out his brains with a pistol.

The Lost Crown of Hungary.—One of the many subjects of speculation at the present moment is the fate of the Hungarian Crown—not, by a figure of speech, the Hungarian Monarchy, but the actual "round and top of sovereignty," the golden diadem itself. It is generally believed that Kossuth has taken it with him in his flight; if so, it has, for the second time, crossed the frontiers of Turkey. The past history of this crown is a curious one, and as full of vicissitudes as the lives of some of those who have worn it. The Magyars attach a superstitious value to the relic of their ancient monarchy; there is a legend that it was wrought by the hands of angels for St. Stephen, who was crowned with it in 1001; history, with a more limited faith, records that it was sent as a present to Pope Sylvester II. As to what has become of it there are many rumors. According to some, it has been buried in a secret place. According to others, Kossuth has it in his personal possession, and by this time the diadem that was the gift of a Pope to a Saint has been stripped of its jewels to go as bribes to the Mahomedan, and the gold has terminated an almost sacred existence of eight centuries as ignominiously as a mere piece of stolen plate in the melting pot of a Jew.

The Climate of Southern Africa.—*The Cape of Good Hope.*—"Here is a fine extent of country, stretching its undulating and unfenced pasture-lands for some hundred untenanted miles. Fertile valleys, rich woods of timber, clear streams, are spread, as in a panorama, beneath the eye of the traveller, who may wander for a day at a stretch, with only occasional rest and refreshment at some lone or dilapidated farm-house in the wilderness. Here and there a comfortable homestead presents itself; but this is rare, from the difficulties in procuring labourers and mechanics.

"First, we may observe that there are, in Southern Africa, two wet seasons—those of spring, in September and October, being the heaviest. The autumn rains fall in March and April, and both seasons remind us of the 'former and latter rains' mentioned in Scripture. Three crops of potatoes may generally be produced in the year; there are always two, and we have known four, but this last is not common, and the third is uncertain in unsheltered spots.

"Of peas, beans, and such vegetables, there are always two crops, as well as of figs, peaches, and various other fruits. Peach trees should be pruned to produce good fruit, but it is so abundant as to be useful in feeding pigs and ducks. Of oat forage there are also two crops within the year, but the details of Cape produce are so attainable that it were unsuited to our province to dwell longer on such minutiæ."

A Queer Customer.—A woman named Flich, whose manner, dress, and general appearance, reminded one of the Meg Merrilies of the northern bard, was tried the other day by the Tribunal of Correctional Police on a charge of having stolen a quantity of lucerne in a field near Paris. The President of the tribunal having mentioned the charge to the prisoner, she exclaimed in a loud voice, "God sent the grass of the fields for the use of all his creatures." The President observed that the lucerne belonged to the man who had sown it. The prisoner replied, "He would not have been much the poorer for the few handfuls that I should have taken; but God is my witness that my heart and hand are innocent of the offence of which the wickedness of man accuses me." The Substitut du Procureur de la Republique here observed, "The wickedness of man has nothing to do with this affair. You were surprised by the Garde Champetre cutting down the lucerne and filling a sack with it." In reply she said, "The Garde Champetre walks in the path of injustice." The Garde Champetre being called as a witness said, "I do not know what path this old mad-woman had been walking in that day, but I know that when I laid hold of her she bit me like a lioness, whose teeth she has; my arm was completely lacerated." The prisoner exclaimed, "The feeble when opposed use the weapons which the Lord has given them for their defence against the strong." The Garde Champetre said he had, as a witness, two soldiers, who had come to his aid to overcome the she-rebel; they could tell the court something about her teeth. "Yes," said the prisoner "like the just and the innocent, I was surrounded by the snares of my enemies." One of the soldiers being called said, "At the request of the Garde Champetre, and, by order of my corporal, I assisted in the arrest of this tall and rude old woman; and I assure you the affair was no joke. She bit, she scratched; but, above all, she bit dreadfully. My left calf could tell you something about it. It still aches at every change of weather." The other soldier said, "I have been in Africa, but never did I see a Bedouin kick and struggle like this old woman; she slipped through our hands like an eel, and then she was as treacherous as a cat. At the moment when I thought she was about to surrender she made a sign as if she wished to speak to me, and when I approached, without suspicion, she flew at me and bit me through the rose." The President said, "It appears that you have a monomania for biting everybody." The prisoner replied, "When I am attacked I defend myself. God has given this privilege to the meanest of his creatures. I see that I am condemned beforehand; but do as you like with me, I have right and innocence on my side, and shall suffer in a good cause." The tribunal, taking a different view of the case from that of Madame Flich, found her guilty and sentenced her to four months' imprisonment.

Power of an English Dinner.—There is more really good dining in England than in all the nations of the world beside. Nor is good living lost. Let John Bull only have his roast beef and plum-pudding, and he will work like a giant of old; but nothing is got by starving him. The hunger-bitten and hunger loving people of the Continent may affect to ridicule his devotion to the pleasures of the table—they little know their potency. Besides, they only envy what they cannot reach, and laugh, because they are not permitted to enjoy. Foreigners do not understand the true philosophy of John's festivities. The good old man does not eat for mere eating's sake; he always refreshes himself with a view to labour. No dining apart from some sort of business. He shrewdly contrives somehow to make his dinners tell, either upon his own worldly affairs or those of his friends. Philosophers, philanthropists, statesmen, jobbers, schemers, all dine, and drink too, in large companies, never fating to flood their tables with animated discussion on the subject of the gathering. There is something in the atmosphere of a dining-room remarkably favourable to profound thought, magnanimous resolve, and eloquent expression.—*British Banner.*

Chinese Court Circular.—His Majesty, after breakfast, walked a certain distance, and passing through a gate, visited the Kung-shan (a mound raised within the precincts of the palace, planted with trees, and having a number of grottoes and artificial rocks on it); he subsequently entered into a temple to perform worship with some of his brothers, and others who had followed him, and having returned by a different road, called a council of his Ministers. Horses were then prepared, and a guard appointed for a ride on the following day, when the higher nobility and great Ministers had to attend the Emperor. Such trivial circumstances, which used sometimes to be found in the *Gazette*, are now inserted with great minuteness, to show that Taukwang is still vigorous, and moves about with ease. *King-seih*, Keying's son, has been promoted to a high office at the board of the Imperial Clan, to which only the most influential men are nominated. The son of the late Minister Paou-hing has been brought under the notice of the Sovereign as worthy of the Imperial bounty on account of the virtues and services of his father.—*China Mail.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN. OCTOBER 30, 1849.

The R. M. S. Europa, 11½ days from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, with 137 passengers, 9 of whom were landed at that place.

The Europa passed the Hibernia, on the 13th, off the Bell Buoy, going into Liverpool. She was fourteen days from New York.

The Revenue.—The Revenue returns continue to indicate an increase in the trade and general expenditure of the country. The aggregate result is that on the total ordinary revenue there is an increase of £276,093 on the quarter ending 5th inst., and £222,367 on the year; showing an increase ratio of improvement.

State of Trade.—If we except the great excitement which has prevailed in the Cotton Market, business during the past week has not been active.

The Produce Markets, both here and in London, continue to receive large supplies, and for most descriptions of goods there has been a moderate enquiry.

The Corn Markets are firmer, and prices, if any thing, have an advancing tendency; nevertheless the transactions going forward are by no means extensive.

In cured provisions a moderate amount of business has been transacted, prices of most articles being firm.

There is considerable steadiness in the Iron Trade.

From the manufacturing districts we have accounts which state that in and around Manchester, a healthy trade prevails.

The Money Market is liberally supplied, and the rate of interest easy.

Cotton Market.—Throughout the week the Cotton Market has been much excited.

On Monday when the Europa's advices were known, prices immediately advanced ½d. per lb., and both spinners and speculators purchased to a large extent.

Tuesday was a holiday at all the public offices; and on Wednesday when the market re-opened, the buying was as brisk as ever, 30,000 bales having changed hands.

On Thursday the sales were 20,000, and yesterday a large business was transacted at very full prices, which are now ¾d. to ½d. per lb. dearer than on this day week.

The sales of the week extend to 116,770 bales, of which speculators have taken 48,000 and exporters 17,000 bales, leaving the trade 66,000 bales.

Flour Market.—Flour is not much altered in value, being quoted at 23s. 6d. for Western Canal and Philadelphia, 19s. to 21s. for New Western, 24s. for Baltimore, and 25s. per barrel for Ohio.

Old Sour Flour is worth 21s. to 21s. 6d. per barrel.

Wheat is held at 4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per bush.

At present there is no Indian Meal on the market.

A great meeting had been held in London denouncing the proposed Austrian Loan of £7,000,000.

The Evangelical Alliance have concluded their sittings in Glasgow.

Sir John Franklin.—The cheering news which we communicated last week respecting the probable safety of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions, who have been ice bound for years in the Arctic seas has been every where productive of delight. Whatever may be thought of the practical benefit likely to result from the many attempts which have been made to explore the north-west passage, the deepest interest and the highest admiration must ever attach to the conduct of men who peril life in the pursuit of science, and endure excessive privations even when most successful.

There seems to be something stronger than presumption—almost a moral certainty that our gallant countrymen still survive in the inhospitable precincts of Prince Regent's Inlet.

Cotton Trade.—It is much to be regretted, that every succeeding account from the United States gives stronger indications of a short crop of cotton, an abundance of which is so essential to the prosperity of the manufactories of this country and the well-being of the numerous hands they give employment to; should, however, our worst fears be realised, it is fortunate that we have plenty of cheap food, which will considerably mitigate the evil we anticipate.

So great has been the increase in the consumption of American cotton, that with a crop of 2,726,000 bales, there is a decrease in the stocks in this country, in the United States, and on the continent of Europe.

France and the rest of Europe have, including the exports from this country, taken upwards of 850,000 bales. The United States have consumed 520,000 bales, besides 110,000 bales not included in their computation of crop, being cotton which never entered their ports of receipt, but was forwarded from the plantations to the mills in the interior: this, added to the computed crop, would show an actual production of 2,840,000 bales; yet more than this quantity has been really consumed. What then will be our situation, should the coming crop prove as small as anticipated? Consumption must from necessity be very much reduced; though not materially, in all probability, until a further advance in price has taken place.

The stock of cotton now in this port is 499,843 bales, of which 348,734 are American. Last year, it was 565,258 bales, of which 399,657 were American; and the imports from the United States, from the 13th of October to the close of the year, were 130,000. This year, they do not promise to be half that quantity; so that, with very moderate outgoings, we must commence next year with an unusually small stock.

During the period from the year 1829 to 1848, there has been an increase in the production of cotton in the United States, of 173 per cent. During the same period there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in the United States, of 347 per cent., and in Great Britain an increase of 144 per cent. In the import of other descriptions of cotton into Great Britain, there is a decrease in 30 years of 3 per cent., and an increase in the consumption of 15 per cent.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The Queen Dowager.—We regret to state that the report of Queen Adelaide's improved health is totally unfounded, as her Majesty is still suffering from severe illness.—*Globe.*

On Wednesday, the Queen and the royal family left Osborne House for Windsor Castle.

The Queen has appointed the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the late Bishop of Norwich.

The Queen Dowager has forwarded a donation of £200 to the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, to be applied towards the relief of the widows of those who have died of cholera.

A cabinet council (the third within a week,) was held at the Foreign office, on Monday afternoon. It is rumoured that the Russian and Turkish question has led to these repeated re-unions of the cabinet.

Lady Franklin is now in Edinburgh, on her way to London.

The wounded of the Punjaub were landed at Chatham last week; and it was a mournful sight to see the number of poor fellows that were maimed of their limbs. Twenty of the men have each lost an arm, and eight men have each lost a leg.

Admiral Sir Edward Owen, G. C. B., G. C. H., died on Sunday, aged 83.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed £100 to the Lambeth anti-cholera and dwellings' improvement committee.

Death of Mr G. E. Anson.—This gentleman, who was with the court during the recent sojourn in Scotland, died suddenly on Monday morning, at Needwood, in Staffordshire. This event has caused deep affliction to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to whom he had been for nearly ten years a confidential and attached servant. By the demise of this lamented gentleman, the following lucrative appointments become vacant about the court:—keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse (salary £2,000 per annum); treasurer of the household, and secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; treasurer and comptroller to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and member of the Prince's council for the duchy of Cornwall. Mr. Anson was private secretary to the late Viscount Melbourne, during part of the tenure of office as premier of that nobleman. In October, 1837, he married the Hon. Georgiana Mary Harbourd, eldest daughter of the third Lord Suffield, by whom he leaves a youthful family to lament his loss.

Resignation of the Bishop of Madras.—The Right Rev. Dr. T. G. Spencer, one of our oldest colonial bishops, has intimated his intention of no longer presiding over the diocese of Madras, in consequence of his impaired health. The duties connected with the administration of the spiritual affairs of this diocese are of a most laborious character, converts to Christianity having been made by thousands, more especially at Tinevelly and Tanjore. The Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, who has spent a large portion of his life as a missionary in India, and who for some years held the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, has been nominated as his successor.

The Lord Mayor of London has invited the Edinburgh Town Council to dine with him at the Mansion-house before his retirement from office. The invitation has arisen, we believe, out of the honour conferred a few weeks ago on Sir James Duke, in making him a burgess of the city of Edinburgh.

Plays at Windsor Castle.—The preliminary arrangements for a series of theatrical performances at Windsor Castle during the last week of December and first week of January, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Charles Kean, have just been completed. The eminent tragedian had the honour of an interview last week with Prince Albert, when the details were discussed, and her Majesty's royal pleasure communicated to Mr. Kean.

Prince Albert a Judge of Cattle.—The first prize in bulls was gained by an animal named Boatswain, at the recent meeting of the North Lancashire Agricultural Society at Lytham. When this animal was exhibited among the short horns at the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at York in 1848, Prince Albert was so struck with his beauties that he walked up, and patting him, said that however the prize might be allotted, that was his favourite.

Aberdeen Cattle Trade.—There were exported from Aberdeen in 1828, 150 head of cattle. In 1848-9 the number was 18,300. If we estimate the return for these at £20 a-head, the gross receipts from the London and Yorkshire markets are shown to have been £3,300,000. Fifty years ago, £3,000 would have paid for all the cattle sold to the southern drovers. Twenty years ago, perhaps, £10,000 was the value of the surplus stock of the country; but what prodigious advances have been made since a direct communication with London was opened up.

Proposed New Town of Perth.—The foundation stone of the first building of the proposed new town to be erected on the grounds of St. Leonard's Hall, belonging to the Glover Incorporation, was laid with masonic honors, on Thursday the 27th ultimo, by Robert Martin, Esq., Right Worshipful Master of the Royal Arch Lodge, Perth.

Expenses of Her Majesty's Visit to Glasgow.—At a meeting of Glasgow Town Council last week, the clerk read a minute of the Magistrates with regard to the expenses on her Majesty's visit, which showed that the total sum for pulisading the streets amounted to £339 1s. 5d.; the triumphal arch, £399 6s.; the dinner on the occasion, £117; and the total expenses for the whole arrangements amounted to £1876 3s. 2d.

The premises of Messrs. Gooche and Cousins, London-wall, London, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last, and property was destroyed of the value of nearly £100,000.

Since 1839, 64,058 new houses have been built in London, and 1,652 new streets have been made in the same time, representing 200 miles in length. During the same period the population has increased by 325,904 souls.

On Wednesday, the first stone of the great city prison at Holloway was laid by the Lord Mayor. On the stone, which weighs 4½ tons, the following sentence is inscribed:—"May God preserve the city of London, and make this place 'a terror to evil-doers.'"

A large oyster bed, supposed to be two miles long, has been discovered near the South Scroby, off Yarmouth, or rather Bury. The "diggings" in this new California have already been extensive.

A very large quantity of preserved meat, contained in 46,602 canisters, has arrived in London, from Russia.

Lord Brougham completed his seventy-first year on Wednesday week.

The *Herald* says that during the last three months more than 50,000 persons have died of the prevailing epidemic.

The county of Hereford, and the towns of Stafford, Stourport, Bewdley, Stourbridge, and Congleton, have not been visited by the prevailing scourge.

A Sheffield paper estimates that 18,000 elephants must be killed every year, in order to supply the ivory used by the cutlers of that town.

Professor Buckland, the geologist, at the late meeting of the British Association, declared Birmingham to be built upon one of the most salubrious rocks in the world.

The vessel Jane Frances, arrived from Launceston, Van Dieman's land, has brought 1494 bags of wheat as a portion of her cargo, the produce of that distant colony.

At present, German goods are regularly imported into Birmingham, and re-sold to the factors there for distribution throughout England.

Mr. Elihu Burritt left in the royal mail steamer Niagara, for America, on Saturday last, after a sojourn in this country of upwards of three years.

The return of the Pope to Rome it is stated was fixed for the 15th inst.

Mr. J. F. Neilson, for many years at the head of the reporting department of the *Times*, has become the editor of the *Glasgow Constitutional.*

Lord J. Russell Awakening.—We learn from a source on which we can rely, that Lord John Russell has fully resolved on introducing, in the ensuing session of Parliament, a variety of important financial reforms. The aggregate saving to the country will, we are told, be great.—[Morning Advertiser.

A letter from Beyrout of the 31st August, says—"Sir Moses Montefiore has founded at Damascus a large hospital and two primary schools for indigent Jews, among whom he has also distributed 160,000 Turkish piastres (about 10,000l.) The Jews of Damascus, in order to testify their gratitude to Sir Moses Montefiore for these acts of benevolence, have bestowed on him the title of Nassi (Prince) of the Israelites of Damascus."

The celebrated Humboldt completed his eightieth year on the 14th September.

On Wednesday week some gentlemen dined at Spalding, Lincolnshire, off some corned beef, which had been inclosed in a tin case in March 1840, and which was pronounced to be very good, though a little too salt.

The Duke of Northumberland is at present expending £50,000 in improving the cottages of the tenantry on his estates—a noble investment; a most rare sanitary reformer.

Gutta Percha has been applied for the conveyance of water into Birmingham, and found well adapted for the purpose.

The Austrian fleet consists at present of 4 frigates, 6 corvettes, 12 brigs, 4 galleys, 9 steam vessels, and 115 small craft, such as gun boats, piroques, &c.

About 100 individuals are reported to have been sent to Siberia, in consequence of the lately discovered conspiracy against the Russian government.

Russia has thirty ships of the line in the Baltic, and fifteen in the Black Sea, with as many frigates.

Ireland.—It would seem, from passing events in Ireland, that the political excitement of that country is reviving. Conciliation hall has once more been opened: letters of adhesion, as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 5s. of "rent" has been collected.

As the grain throughout Ireland seems now to be completely gathered in, we have fewer reports of the system of corn plundering; but the origin of the evil continues, and until dealt with in some spirit of inexorable justice to both the antagonistic parties, binding each to the strict performance of their duties as well as their rights we cannot hope that these predial disturbances will cease and be banished altogether from the land.

The long expected blow has been struck at last. Lord Roden has been dismissed from the commission of the peace, and similar justice has been dealt out to Messrs. Francis and William Beers. Lord Roden has published a letter in reply to the Lord Chancellor, justifying his conduct, and bowing to the decision of the government. It is firmly but temperately written. The *Newry Telegraph* contains a long report of the proceedings at Castlewellan petty sessions, on Tuesday last, when the Magistrates again refused to receive informations against the Orange party. There were sixteen magistrates on the bench, fifteen of whom, including the Marquis of Downshire, voted against bringing the Orangemen to justice.

Ireland.—The harvest, in Ireland, having now been generally gathered in, sold, or carried away, the battles with bailiffs have become less numerous; in general, landlords are reducing rents, forgiving arrears, and acting considerately and prudently, but those who will have the "pound of flesh" are still numerous enough to render an adjustment of the landlord and tenant question urgent and imperative. Fortunately, the potato rot is not so fatal in many districts as reported; and, although prices are low, the potato is a security against absolute hunger. In that assurance, politics again attract notice, and the vacancy in the representation of Cork has discovered legislative ambition ardent in a crowd of aspiring statesmen. Repeal candidates are the favourites; and the result will show whether the desire for local legislation is dormant or abiding.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the City of Dublin Regiment of Militia being distinguished by the name of "the Queen's Own Regiment of the Militia of the City of Dublin."

It is worthy of observation, that upon Lord Stanley's departure from visiting his estates in this county, he was recognized at the railway junction near Tipperary, and vociferously cheered by a large assembly. This is but one of the many acts of gratitude evinced towards his lordship for his kindness to the tenantry of his locality.—*Clonmel Chron.*

Liverpool, October 13.

The condition of the fugitive Poles and Hungarians is told impressively in the following letter of Kossuth to Lord Palmerston. The base Turks, unable to defend them, suggested that there was safety in apostacy; and we learn with pain that Bem and about twenty officers have forfeited their fame by becoming Mahometans! The men are revealed in the act, and in contemplating their degradation, we cease to wonder that the Magyar camp wanted moral elevation. Bem may repudiate Heaven in hatred to Russia, but he is not the general to pluck laurels from the brow of Paskiewitch.

Kossuth gained the national confidence, but yet he did not impress himself on the business in hand. This spirit did not pervade the government, and he did not appreciate the difficulty, and of course failed in the means of meeting it. There was, in truth, no lack of soldiers, no deplorable deficiency of material, but there was no general, no discipline, no predominant mind to prepare for and win victory. Bem, as it turns out, was a political fanatic, or mercenary trooper, without moral dignity or military skill. Dembenski was a mere soldier, brave and honest; and Georgey, though not deficient in strategy, had no proper ambition, no true love of glory, and of course was no general. The vast renown of triumphing, as Washington did, had less charms for him than Russian gold, and the base fellow, though offered a crown, preferred eternal opprobrium,—with permission to live rich and despised.—In selecting him, Kossuth showed a want of that appreciation in which Napoleon excelled. Bonaparte knew that men were born to be generals and poets, and could not be made. Discipline and ordinary tactics are within the intelligence of military men of due experience; but nearly all great generals have betrayed the martial instinct in their first campaign;—Napoleon and Wellington early in life; Cromwell and Frederick the Great, late in life; Clive passed at once from the desk to the tent—from the counting-house to victory; and Kossuth should, therefore, have sought the instinct, not the experience. If this were better known, there would be no want of generals, when great generals are wanted.

Bem, it is said, assumes the name of Amurath, and becomes a three-tailed pasha with the Turks.

There has not been time to know the decision of the Czar on the refusal of Turkey to surrender the fugitives; but the prevailing opinion is, that Nicholas will own discomfiture, and refuse to encounter the anger of England and France. A different opinion, however, prevails in well-informed quarters, but unless the man be demented, he will remain quiet.—*Journal.*

KOSSUTH'S LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

A letter, dated Widdin, September 20th, from Kossuth to Lord Palmerston, has been published. It establishes some facts, which the public were slow to believe. The writes says:—

"Hungary has deserved from her kings the historical epithet of 'generous nation,' for she never allowed herself to be surpassed in loyalty and faithful adherence to her sovereigns by any nation in the world.

"Nothing but the most revolting treachery, the most tyrannical oppression, and cruelties unheard of in the words of history—nothing but the infernal doom of annihilation to her national existence, preserved through a thousand years, through adversities so numerous, were able to rouse her to oppose the fatal sucke aimed at her life, to enable her to repulse the tyrannical assault of the ungrateful Hapsburghs, or to accept the struggle for life, honour, and liberty forced upon her. And she has nobly fought that holy battle, in which, with the aid of Almighty God, she prevailed against Austria, whom we crushed to the earth, standing firm even when attacked by the Russian giant, in the consciousness of justice, in our hope in God, and in our hope, my lord, in the generous feeling of your great and glorious nation, the natural supporter of justice and humanity throughout the world. But this is over; what tyranny began has been by treachery concluded: on all sides abandoned, my poor country has fallen, not through the overwhelming power of two great empires, but by the faults, and I may say the treason, of her own sons.

"Russia only has gained at this sanguinary game; she has extended and strengthened her influence in the east of Europe, and threatens already, in a fearful manner, with outstreaching arms, not only the integrity, but the moral basis of the Turkish empire.

"May it please you, my lord, to allow me to communicate to your Excellency a most revolting condition which the Turkish government, at the suggestion of Russia, is about to impose upon us poor homeless exiles.

"Many of my brethren in misfortune had preceded me on the Turkish territory. I followed thither in the hope that I should be permitted to pass to England, and there, under the protection of the English people—a protection never yet denied to persecuted man—allowed to repose for awhile my weary head on the hospitable shores of your happy island.

"But even with these views I would rather have surrendered myself to my deadliest enemy than to cause any difficulties to the Turkish government, whose situation I well knew how to appreciate, and therefore did not intrude on the Turkish territories, without previously inquiring whether I and my companions in misfortune would be willingly received, and the protection of the Sultan granted to us.

"We received the assurance that we were welcome guests.

"Even the ambassadors of England and France, to whom I ventured in the name of humanity to appeal, were so kind as to assure me of their full sympathy.

"His Majesty, the Sultan, was also so gracious as to give a decided negative to the inhuman pretensions of our extradition demanded by Russia and Austria.

"But a fresh letter from his Majesty the Czar arrived in Constantinople, and its consequences was the suggestion sent to us by an express messenger of the Turkish Government, that the Poles and Hungarians, and particularly myself, Count Casimir Bathiany, minister of Foreign affairs of Hungary under my government, and the Generals Messaros and Perezel, (all present here) would be surrendered unless we chose to abjure the faith of our forefathers in the religion of Christ, and become Mussulmans. And thus five thousand Christians are placed in the terrible alternative either of facing the scaffold or of purchasing their lives by abandoning their faith. So low is already fallen the once mighty Turkey, that she can devise no other means to answer or evade the demands of Russia.

My answer does not admit of hesitation. Between death and shame the choice can be neither dubious nor difficult. . . . . God's will be done. I am prepared to die; but as I think this measure dishonorable and injurious to Turkey, whose interests I sincerely have at heart, and as I feel it a duty to save my companions in exile, if I can, from a degrading alternative, I have replied to the Grand Vizier in a conciliatory manner, and took also the liberty to apply to Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupich for their generous aid against this tyrannic act.

"I am informed that the whole matter is a cabal against the ministry of Reschid Pasha, whose enemies would wish to force him to our extradition in order to lower it in public estimation and render impossible its continuance in office. It is certain, that in the grand council held on the 9th and 10th of September, after a tumultuous debate, the majority of the council declared in favour of our extradition, the majority of the ministry against it. No decision was come to, in consequence of the altercation which took place; but, notwithstanding, the ministry thought fit to make us the revolting suggestion I have named.

"As to my native country, Turkey does, I believe, already feel the loss of the neglected opportunity of having given at least some moral help to enable it to check the advance of the common enemy.

"No friends to the Turkish government would spring up from my blood shed by her broken faith, but many deadly foes.

"What steps it may be expedient that you should take, what we have a right to expect from the well known generosity of England, it would be hardly fitting for me to enter on. I place my own and my companions' fate in your hands, my lord, and in the name of humanity throw myself under the protection of England.

"Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make an humble personal request. I am a man, my lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with a free look at heaven, as I have lived. But I am also, my lord, a husband, son, and father; my poor, true-hearted wife, my children, and my noble old mother, are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecutions. I conjure your Excellency, in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to these cruelties by your powerful mediation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people.

"As to my poor—my loved and noble country—must she, too, perish for ever? Shall she, unaided, abandoned to her fate, and unavenged, be doomed to annihilation by her tyrants? Will England, once her hope, not become her consolation?"

Russia and Turkey.—Although the Porte persists in refusing the extradition of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, it has still refused to remove any of them from Widdin, except in the case of some French and English subjects, reclaimed by their respective ambassadors. The liberation of General Guyon and Messrs. Longworthy and Macdonald, has been demanded by Sir Stratford Canning, and these gentlemen will be set free.

The *Journal de Constantinople* has the following on the subject of the Hungarian refugees:—"Nothing new has taken place relative to the question of the extradition of the political refugees who are at Widdin. Things remain *in status quo* until the return of Faud Effendi, who has proceeded to St. Petersburgh with the reply of the Porte."

The Hungarian generals who had submitted at Arad had already been sentenced (it is said) to the extreme penalty of death, and the sentences had been transmitted to Vienna for confirmation. The fatal list included the names of Generals Aulich, Nagy-Sandor, Leingen, Damjanich, and the poet Augustus Bayer. The papers teem with heart-rending accounts of the desolation of Hungary.

Will Russia Fight?—The Irish organ of Lord Clarendon thus speaks of the probability of a war; "One fact seems to be certain, that the English government first, and subsequently the French, despatched each of them energetic notes to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. It is not so certain that they also sent a *joint note*—perhaps this might be considered too menacing—the object of the Great Western cabinets being to preserve peace, not to provoke war. The Emperor of Russia is hot and heady, and he is to be coaxed out of his arrogant humour if possible. All right, doubtless, if one can suppose him to be swayed by diplomacy—all right, if we can imagine that the demand he has made for the blood of the exiles, has been the mere result of an ungovernable pride and hasty temper—likely to be mollified or diverted from its purpose by justice, reason, or even the most vulgar policy. Is the Czar this sort of man? The history of his life would warrant us to conclude the very reverse. There is not a single trait in his character, not a solitary event in his life, which would justify the inference that he is open to the most respectful and deferential remonstrance, if he have the power, or he imagines that he has, of successful resistance. It will altogether depend upon his opinion, and not upon ours, whether he really possesses the power, without any serious or ulterior detriment to himself, of plunging Europe into a general war. Now, suppose he should resolve to make the desperate plunge. Are we, is France, is England, quite sure that he will enter the field against us, that he will embark on the waters—without an ally?—that he will fight the Combined Powers *single-handed?*—For our own parts, we are not inclined to come to any such comfortable conclusion. We believe he may reckon on Austria, such as she is. We believe he may calculate for some time on the neutrality of Prussia—the prate of the English flunkies on the continent, and the Prussian newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. Suppose, then, this to be the case, how is *France* to reach him, should he declare war against that country, as well as against England? Why, France can only come at the Czar *by conquering Austria*—by invading Italy, and sending an army into Hungary. But then, Prussia will be called into the field whether she will or no. What then? Oudinot must go to the Rhine. He must throw himself into the disaffected provinces. In short, there must be, in such a concatenation of events, a general war. We have not put any question with regard to our 'action' in the premises. We shall blow the Russian fleet, if we catch it, out of the water. And it is not clear to us but that we may seize Cronstadt, and blockade St. Petersburgh. But the war, if there should be one, will not be decided on the seas."

Mr. Cobden on Teetotalism.—At a recent temperance meeting in Exeter-hall, a letter was read from Mr. Cobden, who said:—"Put my name down for a guinea to your excellent project. I don't know how it is that I have never made the plunge, and joined the teetotallers. Nobody has more faith than I in the truth of your doctrine, both in a physical and moral point of view. I have acted upon the principle that fermented and distilled drinks are useless for sustaining our strength; for the more work I have had to do, the more I have resorted to the pump and the tea-pot (laughter). As for the moral bearings of the question, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that all other reforms together would fail to confer as great blessings upon the masses as that of weaning them from intoxicating drinks."

Abstinence Tea Party.—On Thursday evening a highly respectable company of the friends of Temperance took tea together at the Temperance Hall, Bond-street. The object of the meeting was to present a testimonial of respect, from the Liverpool Sons of Temperance, to Captain G. King, of Pugwash, Nova Scotia, for his kindness and attention to the cause since his arrival in England. The chair was occupied by James Fisher, Esq., of St. John, N. B. The room was well filled, and a great number of ladies were present.—*Liverpool Journal, Oct. 13.*

Sir John Franklin.—The Halifax Recorder of Saturday 1st says—The R. M. Steamer Caledonia arrived yesterday morning from Boston. Among her passengers was Sir John Richardson, returning to England, from an unsuccessful journey overland to the Arctic regions in quest of Sir John Franklin.

An American whaler, arrived at New Bedford from Davis's Straits, corroborates the accounts which have been received in England of Sir John Franklin's safety.

The heavy thunder storm of Wednesday morning last was even more severely felt in Halifax than in this city, or than was there remembered for several years past.

Last night and to-day we have been visited with a strong Southerly gale, which since noon to-day has been accompanied by heavy rain.

New System of Vocal Music.—We attended Mr. Bennison's Lecture last evening, in St. Stephen's Hall, and we cannot but express our satisfaction of the very lucid manner in which the Lecturer brought his intended plan of instruction before the audience, and explained its many advantages over the method at present in use. The science of vocal music, hitherto deemed so difficult, is by this system so simplified, that its acquisition is no longer the work of a life-time; but a few short lessons will enable the pupil to read and sing with ease the most difficult tunes.—Mr. Bennison proposes opening for the season on Tuesday evening next, in St Stephen's Hall, when those who wish to learn to sing easily and speedily will do well to attend.—*Com.*

Panorama.—The splendid Panorama of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, which has attracted such universal admiration, will remain on view during the remainder of *this week only*, after which it will finally close in this City, previous to its departure from the Province. We therefore advise all, who have not yet witnessed this truly attractive and instructive work of art, to embrace this last opportunity without delay.

Benefit at the Mechanics' Institute.—Last evening, the ever welcome and entertaining Signor Blitz, with his accustomed generous liberality, gave a gratuitous performance at the Mechanics' Institute, for the benefit of the Library of that meritorious institution. As was naturally to be expected, our citizens heartily responded to the call, and the Hall was filled, long before the announced hour of commencement, by a brilliant assembly of the beauty and respectability of the City. The necromantic exercitations of the wonderfully dexterous Signor were more than usually displayed, a variety of novel and astonishing feats being introduced on this occasion; which kept the crowded assembly in a state of continual excitement and delight, most unequivocally demonstrated. At the conclusion of the entertainment, Signor Blitz announced, that the receipts of the evening amounted to about £21, and, we are informed, that after deducting the few expenses, the Institute will realize a net profit of about £19, which will afford an important addition to the Library, and will constitute a debt of sincere gratitude from the Institute to the generous, talented and popular Performer, whose liberal exertions have added it to their funds.

At a Common Council held on Wednesday last, a communication was directed to be made by the Common Clerk to the Commissioners of Light-Houses, representing the unsafe condition of the embankment at Reed's Point, and asking their aid towards the building of a sufficient abutment, for the purpose of securing the foundation of the Harbour Light erected there, and to prevent the further abrasion of the bank.

A correspondent of the Miramichi Gleaner, writing from Sheldiac, says—"Private letters received here since your last publication, state that the body of the murdered man lately found at Sussex Vale, has been identified as being that of a Mr. Thompson, generally known here as a travelling pedlar, and brother to the late Mr. Joseph Thompson, merchant, Chatham."

A man named *Edward McLoughlin*, against whom the Coroner's Jury at Sussex Vale had found a verdict for the above murder, was recently committed to Kingston Gaol for trial.

Fire.—The dwelling-house of the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, at Loch Lomond, was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon, with a great part of the clothing of the family, and furniture, provisions, &c. The flames were discovered bursting through the roof shortly after the chimney had been on fire, and were so rapid in their progress that but little could be saved from the upper part of the building. The house, we understand, was insured for £300. Mr. Disbrow's loss is estimated at about £300.—*Cour.*

Dreadful Accident.—A most dreadful accident occurred at Dorchester, on Wednesday the 17th inst. A son of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, a fine lad of about seven years of age, was amusing himself, by looking on at a pile of burning brush, about forty rods from the dwelling house, when his clothes took fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt that he died in a few hours afterwards. He suffered the most excruciating agony until within two hours of his death, when the pain suddenly left him, and he became quite rational and sensible that his end was approaching. We sincerely deplore the calamity which the parents have sustained in the loss of a child under such dreadful circumstances.—*News.*

Melancholy Accident.—A young man named Morgan, a stone-cutter, from Fredericton, fell overboard from the steamer *Maid of Erin*, on Wednesday last, on her passage to Eastport. Every exertion was made to save him, but without success, as he sank almost immediately.—*New Brunz.*

Early Closing.—We observe with pleasure that the "good old custom" of closing the Dry Goods Establishments in this City at 7 o'clock, P. M., during the winter months, has been commenced already; and we hope the community, the Ladies especially, will not be backward in seconding this kind act of the employers toward the employed, by abstaining from late purchases; thus giving an opportunity for usefulness to the many excellent young men connected with such establishments.—*Ib.*

Provincial Appointments.—John Ward, William Jack, Frederick A. Wiggins, William Olive, Esquires, The Honorable L. A. Wilmot, The Honorable William M'Lod, and James W. Chandler, John Simpson, and Alexander Campbell, Esquires, to be the Board of Commissioners for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the Commission Gazetted under date of the 17th September last having been superseded.

Robert Fraser Hazen, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of King's County.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 24th Oct. 1849.

The Season.—Our weather during the past week has been extremely fine, and the farmers have availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered, to dig their potatoes and turnips. There is no complaints of rot in the former esculent, which is reported to be a most abundant crop.—[Miramichi Gleaner.

Vice Admiral the Rt. Hon. Earl of Dundonald, having embarked on board H. M. S. Wellesley, sailed for Bermuda, this morning. Passing close by the wharves, the magnificent ship, with her sails all gracefully bent, presented an admirable sight, as she majestically moved down the harbour, yet the multitude who paused to give a farewell gaze, seemed to regard her departure with deep sadness.—*Halifax Recorder, of Saturday.*

The Beef Contract.—Messrs. W. & J. Rodgers, of Halifax, have obtained the Government Contract for supplying the Troops in the Garrison with Beef, for the ensuing year, at the unprecedented low rate of 1Bs. 11½d. sterling, about one pound three shillings and eight pence, currency, per hundred pounds. Not only is beef in course of exportation from Nova Scotia to the American markets just now, but we are informed on good authority, that beef properly cut and cured, might be profitably exported from this Province to Great Britain.—*Ib.*

Quinces are very plenty and very fine this season. They are selling cheaper than apples in the market—a thing which has not occurred since the market was made.—*Boston Bee.*

From the Montreal Pilot.

Protest against the Annexation Manifesto.—It was not to be expected that a proposal to throw off our allegiance and join the neighbouring States would be suffered to pursue its course uncontradicted. A counter movement has been commenced, which promises to be well sustained.

A protest against annexation was prepared and put in circulation on Saturday. The following is a copy:

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city of Montreal, owing and acknowledging allegiance to her Majesty the Queen, having read a certain address to the people of Canada, in which separation from British connection, and a union with the United States of America, are recommended as presenting the only practicable remedy for the evils which affect this province, do hereby solemnly and deliberately record our dissent from the precipitate and ill advised conclusions which the authors and signers of that address have arrived at.

"We believe there is nothing in the present depressed condition of Canada which may not be promptly and effectually remedied by the adoption of a well considered system of legislation, without having resort to a measure, revolting to our feelings, revolutionary in its character, and tending to the dismemberment of the British empire. These views we are prepared to maintain by all constitutional means.—Anxiously alive to the importance of promoting the material interests of this our native or adopted country, and of preserving unanimity and good will amongst all classes of our fellow citizens, we cannot but express an earnest hope that means may be devised, without delay, to restore prosperity to this province, cement the ties which have so long existed with the mother country, and allay an agitation which may otherwise prove formidable."

We are happy to inform our readers that this document has already received the signatures of upwards of 500 persons, including gentlemen of the various policical opinions held in this country, and of the different races inhabiting it.

Another protest has been issued, signed by members of the Legislature now resident in Montreal. A copy is subjoined:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Provincial Legislature residing in the city of Montreal and its vicinity, have read with astonishment and regret a certain address to the people of Canada, recently published by divers persons, with the avowed intention of exciting in the midst of our population a movement in favor of the separation of this province from Great Britain, and of its annexation to the United States of America.

"Sincerely attached to the institutions which the mother country has acknowledged, and convinced that those institutions suffice, through a system of wise and judicious legislation, to secure prompt and efficient remedies for all the evils which this province can complain of, we consider ourselves urgently bound to protest publicly and solemnly against the opinions enunciated in that document.

"We deem it our duty, at the same time and without awaiting the concurrence of the other members of the Legislature—upon the approval of whom, with few exceptions, we may, however, confidently rely—to appeal to the wisdom, the love of order, and the honor of the inhabitants of this country, and to call upon them to oppose, by every means in their power, an agitation tending to subvert a constitution which after having been long and earnestly sought for, was received with feelings of deep gratitude towards the metropolitan Government—an agitation, moreover, which can result in nothing beyond the continuation of the scene from which this city has already so severely suffered, the disturbance of social order, and a renewal of the troubles, commotions and disasters which we have to deplore in times now past.

Montreal, 15th Oct. 1849.

J. Leslie, M. L. C.; Jos. Bourret, M. L. C.; A. N. Morin, M. P. P., Comte de Bellechasse; L. M. Viger, M. P. P., County of Terrebonne; Malcom Cameron, M. P. P., County of Kent; J. H. Price, M. P. P., South Riding of York; Louis T. Drummond, M. P. P., County of Shefford; N. Dumas, M. P. P., do. Leinster; Geo. E. Cartier, M. P. P., do. Verchères; Pierre Davidson, M. P. P., do. Rouville; L. Lacoste, M. P. P., do. Chambly; Wolf Nelson, M. P. P., do. Richelieu; A. Jobin, M. P. P., do. Montreal.

Montreal, Oct 22.—The removal of the seat of government from Montreal, which has been so long threatening, is now confirmed. A circular has been issued to the several departments of the government, directing them to prepare immediately for removal. The circular has caused the greatest excitement, and there are rumors of ministerial resignation afloat. It is reported that the Receiver General (Viger,) and Provincial Secretary (Leslie,) have resigned.

In Toronto, we learn from the *Colonist*, the Montreal Manifesto has created some stir, and steps are already in progress for holding a Public Meeting, either of the inhabitants of the city, or those of the city and district combined, "to be forthwith convened by the proper authorities, for the purpose of enabling all good subjects of Her Majesty, without reference to local politics, to express their firm adherence to British connection, and their hostility to any attempt to effect a union with the United States." The Requisition is already numerously signed by men of all parties, and when given in, the list will present a rather formidable front to commence with.—[Quebec Gazette.

The Montreal Courier says, a rumour prevailed in town yesterday afternoon, to the effect, that Lord Elgin has been recalled, and that Colonel Bruce has arrived in Montreal, for the purpose of winding up His Lordship's affairs, and packing up his traps. We were told yesterday morning that His Lordship's private papers, &c., in the rooms, at Government House, were being packed up.—[Ib.

The protest against the Annexation Address is now signed by upwards of 600 names in Montreal, comprising professional men, merchants, traders and others.

British and American Reciprocity.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American explains how far coasting trade is to be affected by the British Navigation Act, which goes into operation on the 1st of January next, and the Act of Congress passed in 1847. Under the joint operation of the two acts, British vessels may after the 1st of January next, share not only in our direct but in our indirect foreign trade; and on the other hand, American vessels may participate not only in the direct but in the indirect foreign trade of Great Britain. Our vessels may also carry cargoes from any part of the world to any port in any British Colony, and there unload and take in a fresh cargo, and proceed with it thence to any port in any other colony, or to any other country; thus enjoying the full benefit of the inter-colonial trade. But there is no mutual participation or reciprocity in the coasting trade of this country and the united kingdom—that is to say, our vessels cannot engage in carrying from port to port in Great Britain or Ireland, nor can British vessels engage in carrying from port to port in the United States. With the consent of the Queen in Council, however, any British colony may open its coasting trade to American v

ing on the lower side. At the corner above, the American flag was flying from a pole in the front of the custom house.

No place was to be had, but through a friend we succeeded in obtaining lodgings at the City Hotel, at $12 a week each, board $20 dollars a week additional. A room containing two cots, two chairs and a table, was given to two of us; some of the passengers less fortunate, paid $3 in another place for the privilege of sleeping on the floor. The fare was ample and of excellent quality—fine fresh bread, cream, capital butter, and California beef, which is the best in the world.

Speculation commenced with the moment of landing. The most ingenious and successful operation was made by Mr. Fitz, of New York, who brought 1,000 weekly and 500 daily Tribunes. He sold the whole lot in less than two hours, at one dollar apiece. Hearing of this, I took about a dozen papers, which I had used to fill up crevices in packing my valise, and sold them for $10 to a man who wanted to retail them. I was satisfied with the wholesale price. Papers of a late date, I am told, bring $5 at the mines.

I set out for a walk before dark, and climbed a hill back of the town, passing a number of tents pitched in the hollows. The scattered houses spread out below me and the crowded shipping in the harbour, backed by a lofty line of mountains, made an imposing picture. The restless feverish tide of life in that little spot, and the thought that what I then saw and would see, will hereafter fill one of the most marvellous pages of all history. The feeling was not decreased on talking with some of the old residents, (that is of six months standing), and hearing their several experiences.

The receipts at the Custom House of San Francisco for the month of July, were about $110,000, and they will probably for August reach $175,000.

Exporting a Bar Room to California.—Among other exports to California, we learn that the frame of a building for a hotel has lately left this city for San Francisco, accompanied by all the materials for an extensive bar-room. An experienced bar tender of this city has been engaged to follow the establishment, his wages being fixed at $200 per month.—*Boston Traveller.*

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, says some of the most enthusiastic young men here propose the immediate formation of a "Turkish Regiment," to sail for the Dardanelles the moment news reaches here that the ball is opened, in reality.

At the agricultural fair in Hartford, Mrs. Sigourney, the authoress, took the premium for silk stockings.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKIE.—The increase of population and trade in these two cities will appear from the following statistics:

In 1840 Chicago had 4,853 inhabitants—in 1848 it contained 19,725. In 1843 there were shipped from Chicago 628,967 bushels of wheat and 10,782 barrels of flour—in 1848, only five years later, there were shipped 2,169,000 bushels of wheat, and 45,200 barrels of flour. The first shipment of wheat was in 1839, and the first export of beef was in 1838. In 1848 the export of beef and pork was 29,200 barrels. In 1842 the export of wool was 1,500 pounds, and in 1848 it was 961,100 pounds. In 1836 the value of the aggregate exports was $1,061, and in 1849, $10,709,333.

The growth of Milwaukie is still more rapid. In 1835 it had but one frame building, and in 1840 only 1700 inhabitants—it has now over 16,000. Its first export of wheat was in 1844; it exported in 1848, 1,031,268 bushels.

THE FUNERAL OF THE COMPOSER STRAUSS.—The Berlin Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says:—

"On the 28th of September, the funeral of John Strauss, the celebrated composer and the favorite of the Vienna public, was attended by an immense concourse of people. One writer estimates the crowd at 80,000. The violin of the deceased was laid on a black cushion by his side, as the sword of a warrior is by him. Bands of music accompanied him to his grave. John Strauss was known throughout Europe as a composer. He excelled in the light gay style so much in favor at Vienna, and was the pet of all classes in the community.

Dr. Gesner has just published a book in Halifax, entitled "Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia," price 7s. 6d.

☞ A Mail for England will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, on Thursday next, at SEVEN o'clock in the morning.

INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM THE EMPIRE STATE!

Schuylerville, N. Y., April 30, 1847.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir—A desire to benefit the afflicted, has induced me to make the following statement of facts. My son, now seventeen years of age, has been afflicted, during his whole life, with a constant cough and pain in the chest, accompanied with night sweats and a hectic fever, which produced great emaciation and debility. During this time he was attended by many physicians of the highest repute, whose prescriptions gave but temporary relief. All our neighbours who saw him regarded him as one who was rapidly approaching an early and premature grave. I was prevailed upon by a friend to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. He commenced its use, and the FIRST bottle gave him *astonishing relief*, and after using four bottles, his *disease was overcome*, and he *was restored to sound and permanent health.* WM. PETTIT.

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 Thursday evening, 25th inst., at St. Luke's Church, Portland, by the Rev. William Harrison, Mr. Thomas Middlemore, Printer, to Miss Mary Manks, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. T. McGhee, Rector of Sussex, Mr. Martin H. Chapman, to Miss Anna Preble, both of the Parish of Studholm, King's County.

At Canning, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Benjamin Coy, Mr. Charles Gunter, of Queensbury, to Mary Jane; and at the same time and place, by the Rev. D. W. Finch, Mr. Robert Davis, of Hampstead, to Marina—second and fourth daughters of the late Reuben Hoben, Esq.

At Woodstock, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, Mr. Samuel Watts, to Miss Unity P. Akerly, of the same place.

At Halifax, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, Capt. James Bragley, of St. John N. B., to Miss Mary Ann Reut, of Halifax.

At New York, 17th inst., Capt. John Leitch, of R. M. S. Caledonia, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Alexander Alcock, Esq.

DIED.

On Thursday, 25th inst. after a painful illness of ten months, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Margaret, wife of Mr. John O'Neil, of Hazen st., aged 40 years, a native of Londonderry County, Ireland.

On the 4th inst., at Chance Harbour, where he has resided for the last twenty-four years, Capt. Felix Thomas, aged 73 years and nine months. His remains were interred at that place on Sunday the 7th, alongside of those of the late Mr. Balding.

At Greenwich, King's County, on the 19th ult., after a short but painful illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mr. John Short, a native of Yorkshire, England, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 21st inst., at Beech Hill, King's County, Mrs. Sarah B. Lyon, wife of Mr. Henry B. Lyon, aged 63 years—leaving a disconsolate husband and a large family to mourn their bereavement.

At Dorchester, on the 17th inst., Chauncey, (age 15 seven years and upwards,) son of the Hon. E. B. Chandler.

At Burton, County of Sunbury, on Thursday last, the 25th inst., deeply regretted, Henry T. Partelow, Esq., aged 15 years, leaving a wife and seven children to lament their loss. Mr. Partelow was brother of the Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, and filled, satisfactorily, many important public situations. He represented the County in which he died several years in the General Assembly of the Province.

At Burton, County of Sunbury, on the 20th inst. Bridget, wife of Timothy Kehoe, aged 40 years, leaving a husband and six children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife, and a kind and indulgent parent.

On Wednesday last, at the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, Mr. Thomas Burpe, in the 25th year of his age.

Suddenly, at Gagetown, on Tuesday, 23d inst., Mr. Jacob Tilley, aged 71 years, son of the late Mr. Samuel Tilley, of that place.

At Grand Lake, on the 16th inst., Charity, wife of Mr. George McLeod, in the 34th year of her age.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 18th inst. Jane, relict of the late Adam D. Sheriff, Esq., aged 54 years.

At Lincoln, Sunbury County, on the 19th instant, Mr. Benjamin Glazier, Senr., in the 76th year of his age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Brigt. Gem, McCready, Alexandria, 11—Estabrooks & Ring, wheat, &c.

Douglas, Douglas, New-York, 7—Wm. Thomson, flour.

Schr. Belmont, Card, New-York, 7—Master, flour, &c

Venture, Pangburn, Boston, 3—J. Whelpley, ass'd. cargo.

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

Thursday—Brigt. Ellis, Fritz, Alexandria, 11—J. V. Troop, flour and wheat.

Arabia, Vroom, Lynn, 3—George Thomas, assorted cargo.

Schr. Meridian, Branien, Bath, (Me.) 5—Thos. McHenry, treenails and furniture.

Friday—Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland, 23 hours—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Schr. Belmont, Card, New-York, 10—Adams & Ketchum, flour, pork, &c.

Saturday—Brig Raven, Scott, New-York, 10—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

Brig Princess Victoria, McGown, Troon, 32—J. Robertson, ballast.

Daring, Waterberry, Glasgow, 47—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Brigt. Village Belle, Mitchell, Fredericksburgh, 11—J. M. Hamilton, flour and wheat.

Schr. Baltimore, Massavy, Eastport—Master, ballast.

Echo, Holder, New-York, 7—Master, flour, sugar, &c.

Somerville, Dodge, Boston, 5—Master, ballast.

Sunday—Brig Integrity, Stevenson, Port Rush, 37—order, ballast.

Brigt. Hantsport, Holms, Philadelphia, 10—J. M. Hamilton, flour and wheat.

Monday—Barque Douglas, Brown, London, 50—J. Robertson, ballast.

Mary Campbell, Guthrie, Greenock, 36—T. Wallace, coals, spirits, &c.

Prince of Wales, Facey, Glasgow, 31—John Robertson, general cargo.

Ship Wm. Metcalfe, Clark, Aguila, (Spain), 45—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Durango, Parker, Bermuda, 10—ballast.

Brigt. Victoria, Petch, New York, 6—G. Bent, flour, barley and wheat.

F. L. Vail, Churchill, Sidney, 9—Thos. Hanford, coals.

Schr. Clairmont, Rutterford, Halifax, 4—Master, rum, butter, &c.

Reine Mascapie, Meraney, Quebec, 30—John Robertson, flour.

Olive Branch, McMullen, Boston, 3—Master, ass'd cargo.

CLEARED.

October 23d—Barque Novascotian, Corning, London, deals—Joseph Fairweather; Schr. Marie Antoine, Blais, Halifax, limestone—Jas. A. Harding.

24th—Brig Patriot, Curragall, Yarmouth, (England,) timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

25th—Ship David, Frost, Liverpool, timber and deals—D. & T. Vaughan; Brigt. Bream, Joslin, Boston, alewives—Isaac Noble; Schr. Franklin, Mussels, Newburyport, scantling—E. D. Jewett; London, Thain, New-York, scantling, &c.—Master.

27th—Brig Citizen, Brown, Bath, ship knees.

Cleared at Bermuda, Oct. 3d, ship Durango, Parker, St. John.—At Quebec, October 16th, bark El Dorado, Thompson, London; 19th, ship Spartan, Hyland, Greenock, and John Fielden, Strang, London.—At Fredericksburgh, 19th, brig Samuel Brown, French, St. John.—At New-York, 20th, brigt. Victoria, Petch, and schr. Echo, Holder, Saint John; 23d, barque Elizabeth, Hancock, do.; brig Mountaineer, Hall, Norfolk; 23d, brig Mary Ann, Patterson, St. John.

Sailed from Quebec, Oct. 21st, ship Iwa, Till, Liverpool.

Arrived at New York, Oct. 21th, brigt. Lion, Wright, St. John. At Boston, 25th, brigt. Portland, Scott, do.

Cleared at Halifax, 23d, ship Devon, Murdoch, New Orleans; brig Clairmount, Rutherford, St. John. At New York, 24th, schr. Gen. Washington, St. John.

The Friendship, Capt. Dill, of Colchester, N. S., was wrecked in Kingston harbour on the 7th October. Crew saved—vessel a total wreck. £300 insured.

Brig Florio, Oxner, of and from Halifax, for Barbadoes, dismasted in the gale of 24th ult., was fallen in with on the 14th inst., lat. 31 51, lon. 57 6, by the schr. Cabot, and the crew taken off and carried to New York. They had been twenty-one days on the wreck, and had suffered much for want of provisions.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—Oct. 5, Gipsy, at Queenstown; 6th, Anne Jenkins, at Newport; Ocean, in Penarth Roads; Warbler, and David Cannon, at Liverpool; Mary, at Gravesend; Mary Carson, at Dublin; 7th, Frederick, and Montrose, at Gravesend; Competitor, at Neath; 8th, India, at Liverpool; Raven, and Sarah, at Gravesend; Solon, at Gloucester; Belladona, (for Fleetwood,) at Liverpool; Sultana, at do.; 9th, Amazon, at Hull; Actress, off Plymouth; 10th, Olive Branch, at Liverpool; Cadet, in the Clyde.

Arrived at Queenstown, Oct. 5th, Caroline, Wyman, St. Andrews; 7th, Perseverance, Garrison, Shippegan.—Off the Start, 9th, Duke of Wellington, Thomas, Sheliac.—At Liverpool, 6th, Clyde, Halcrow, New Orleans; 8th, Commodore, Pritchard, Magaguadavic; 9th, Vixin, Bustin, Rio Grande; 10th, Montezuma, Leavitt, Quebec.—At Gravesend, 7th, Jane Hammond, Vaughan, do; 8th, Belmont, Grant, and Wm. Vail, Wishart, do.

Loading at Liverpool, Oct. 12th, Olive, Olive, and Nancy, Power, St. John; Themis, Leighton, New Orleans; Britannia, Coulliart, Mobile.—In the Clyde, Hibernia, for St. John, and Great Britain, Hume, Bombay.—At Newport, Peruvian, Robinson, Jamaica.

Sailed from Gravesend, October 10th, Catherine, Flett, St. John.—From Hull, 4th, Coronation, Hare, Mobile.—From Pill, 9th, Perthshire, Tatt, Savannah.—From Liverpool, 12th, Jane, Crowell, and Consul, Smith, New Orleans.

SHIELDS, October 6.—The Rhodes, Mullen, of this port from St. John, N. B., to the Tyne, was burnt, the 24th ult., in lon. 3 W.—crew saved.

JAMES MACFARLANE.
Market Square.

Landing ex *Prince of Wales*, from Glasgow, part of the subscriber's

Fall Supply of GROCERIES,
viz:—

2 CASKS PICKLES and SAUCES, (well assorted,)
5 casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
5 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
1 case Robinson's *prepared* BARLEY & GROATS, Sparkling Gelatine, Curry Powder, Bottled Mustard, &c. &c.
6 chests Hall's Patent, Poland, Sago, and Patent Soluble STARCH,
4 quarter casks White Wine VINEGAR,
10 brls. Split *PEAS* and Pearl *BARLEY*,
30 boxes Tobacco PIPES, well assorted,
1 case Preserved *GINGER*,
2 boxes Fancy SOAP,
2 bales Wrapping PAPER, well assorted,
2 do. soft shell ALMONDS,
20 kegs Mustard and Ground Ginger, (Coleman's,)
1 chest Liquorice, 1 box Black Lead,
1 case Candied LEMON, ORANGE and CITRON *PEEL*,
8 casks Epsom Salts, Carbonate of Soda, Washing Soda, Cream Tartar, Copperas, Alum, &c. &c. ☞ For sale Cheap.

30th October, 1849.

CIGARS!

The Subscribers have received direct from Havana

10 M. CARASPO;
9M. FLOR DE CABANA;
5 M. FLOR DE SILVA;
4 M. CARBARGOS.

The above are at present the best brands in Havana.—For sale by
October 30. JARDINE & CO.

Table Salt.

Ex Olive Branch, from Boston:—

201 BAGS (20 lbs. each) Ground Rock SALT.—For Sale by
October 30. H. G. KINNEAR.
[Cour. & N. Brns.]

Buckwheat Meal.

ONE TON of the very best quality, in 100 lb. bags, for sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
Oct. 30. *Prince Wm. Street*

Venetian Blinds,

at only 5s. each BLIND, for sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct. 30. Prince Wm. street.

LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD!!!

NOW OPEN at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, and will continue for a short time,

The Gigantic Moving Panorama
OF THE
Mississippi and Ohio Rivers,
Painted on over Four Miles of Canvass.

This great Geographical Work, was exhibited in the Cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, &c., to over 487,000 admiring spectators, and is the only Panorama in the World that represents the magnificent scenery on the Ohio river. It represents the diversified scenery of twelve different States, a distance of 2300 miles, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Panorama will be explained by Mr. GEO. W. CASSIDY.

☞ Doors open at seven o'clock—Panorama moves at half-past seven, precisely.

☞ Tickets, 1s. 3d. October 16.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed under the Act of Assembly made and passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "an Act to authorize the widening and enlarging of Mill Street, in the City of Saint John," having duly made and completed their estimate of the value of the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the purposes of the said Act, and their assessment, pursuant to the provisions of the same Act, of one half the amount of such estimated value upon the respective parties liable thereto. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the said estimate and assessment have been this day filed by the said Commissioners, in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, together with a Plan of the said Street, shewing the intended alterations, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern. Dated this 27th day of October, A. D., 1849.

JOHN DUNCAN,
THOMAS LEAVITT,
N. S. DEMILL,
WM. WRIGHT,
} *Commissioners.*

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

JUST Published and for Sale (by the Gross, Dozen or otherwise,) *THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' ALMANACK* for 1850.

A liberal Discount made to Wholesale purchasers. ☞ *Terms—Cash.*
Oct. 30.—2i. WM. L. AVERY.

Scotch Barley, Oatmeal, &c.

Now landing ex *Mary Campbell*, from Glasgow:—

25 BARRELS fine Seconds BARLEY,
15 do. fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL,
1 Cask Carbonate of SODA,
1 Bale TWINE,
75 Reams WRAPPING PAPER.

Ex schooner "Echo," from New-York:—

20 Barrels MESS PORK,
1 Barrel Scotch SNUFF.—For sale by
October 30. JARDINE & CO.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,
OCTOBER, 1849.

The subscriber has received per Brigantine *Portland*, from Boston, and schr. *London*, from New-York:—

A LARGE assortment of COOKING STOVES, of various kinds and sizes: superior Rotary Cooking Stoves; Open-front Parlor Stoves; Cylinder Stoves, and a few Drawing Room Grate Stoves.

Also—a large selection of American HARDWARE, consisting of Mortice, Rim, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, LATCHES, &c.; Rosewood, Argalls, and Glass Knobs; Rules of all kinds; Auger Screw Butts, Screws, Axle Pullies, Glass Paper, Counter Scales, Fire Kindling, Looking Glasses, Glass Curtain Pins, Glass Lamps for burning Fluid, &c. &c.

Ex Lisbon, from London—

3 rolls SHEET LEAD, 2½ to 3 lb.
2 casks SHOT, assorted,
1 cask LEAD PIPE, 1¼ to 1½ inches.

Ex Unicorn, from Liverpool—

2 casks Tacks, Rivets, Cut & Wrought Brads, Cut Tacks, &c.
1 package Shoe Thread,
1 bundle Iron Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Metal WEIGHTS,
2 crates COAL SCUTTLES,
1 cask Screws, Bolts, Cornice Slides, &c.
1 cask Block Tin Dish Covers; Tea Kettles, with and without Stands, Coffee and Tea Pots, Japanned Candlesticks, Foot-tubs, &c.
1 cask Hair Seating, Hair Sieves, Twine, assorted kinds; Brushes; Japn'd Tea-trays, &c.
1 cask Gridirons, Italian Irons, Box Irons, Coffee-mills, Sauce-pans, stock & plate Locks,
1 cask Mortice, Rim, Closet, Dead Till, Chest, and Cupboard Locks; Drop, French, and night Latches; Carpenter's Patent Hall-door Locks; Patent Latch Keys,
8 casks BRASS GOODS, of various kinds—Hinges, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Casters, Cake Baskets, copper bell Wire, Wire Cloth, Britannia metal and German Silver Spoons, Bronzed Fenders, Percussion Caps, Steel Knitting Pins, Copper Coal Scuttles, Slop Pails, Coffin Mounting, and Skates,
1 cask CUTLERY, consisting of Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carving, Pen, Jack, and Pocket Knives; Butcher & Sheath Knives; Putty Knives; Files, Rasps, &c.
8 bundles SHOVELS.

☞ The above lot of Goods, together with the assortment formerly on hand, comprises one of the largest Stocks of Hardware in this City, and will be sold low for *Cash* or approved payment.

T. R. GORDON.

Rubber Shoes.

Ex "*Venture*," from Boston, on consignment—

12 CASES (2149 pairs) Common Rubbers, 7 do. (337 do.) Men's, Women's and Misses' Metallic and Patent OVERSHOES, Buskins and Sandals. For sale by
Oct. 30. H. G. KINNEAR.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
SAINT JOHN, 19th October, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on Monday, Third day of December next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the expediency of reducing the number of Directors, in accordance with the Resolution of the Stockholders, passed at the last annual meeting.

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, *President.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
SAINT JOHN, 19th October, 1849.

THE NOTES of this Bank are redeemable at the following places in Canada, viz:—

At MONTREAL,
QUEBEC,
THREE RIVERS,
SHERBROOKE, and
STANSTEAD.

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Tenders for Logging.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietor of the Lancaster Mill Estate is now prepared to receive Tenders for the ensuing season.

Parties tendering must state their intended Berths, Price, mode of payment required, and the time the Logs will be delivered either at the Mill or on the brows.

Address—HENRY DRESSER, Esq., care of Mr. ARTHUR BAKER, *Lancaster Mills, Musquash*; or to HENRY GARRETT, Esq., *Saint John Hotel, St. John.*

St. John, 23d October, 1849.—2i.

Just Received,

Per Schooner *London*—

25 BRLS. Prime PORK, in Bond,
—ALSO—
75 Firkins Philadelphia Family BUTTER, for Sale by JAMES N. THAIN,
Oct. 23. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

Platform Scales & Fire-proof Safes,
ON CONSIGNMENT.

EX Schooner *Covenant*, from Boston—1 Platform SCALES, 800 lbs; 12 Counter ditto, 240 lbs.; 4 fire-proof SAFES.—For sale by
Oct. 23. H. G. KINNEAR.

SHIP BREAD on Consignment.

Ex Schr. "*Cuba*," from Boston:

60 BAGS (42 brls.) BREAD, in Bond or duty paid.
—For sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
October 23.

Hospital Supplies.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, 27th October, 1849.

SEALED TENDERS, the rate of each article to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by the Assistant Commissary General, at the Commissariat Office in St. John, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday the 7th November next, for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the use of the Regimental Hospitals in St. John, for twelve months from the 1st day of January, 1850—

Required daily.	Meat (Beef),	- -	per pound.
	Bread (Wheaten) 2lb. loaves,		ditto.
	Potatoes,	- - -	per bushel.
	Milk,	- - - -	per quart.
	Tea (Congo),	- -	per pound.
	Sugar (Muscovado),	-	ditto.
	Rice,	- - - -	ditto.
	Oatmeal,	- - - -	ditto.
	Barley (Pearl),	- -	ditto.
	Salt (fine, not basket),	-	per quart.
	Flour (Wheaten),	- -	per pound.
Extra, when required.	Arrow Root,	- -	ditto.
	Vinegar (common),	-	per gallon.
	Mustard (flour),	- -	per pound.
	Port Wine,	- - -	per gallon.
	Madeira Wine,	- -	ditto.
	Brandy,	- - -	ditto.
	Gin,	- - - -	ditto.
	Rum,	- - - -	ditto.
	Porter, English bottle,	-	per bottle.
	Porter, Halifax draught,		per gallon.
	Soap (yellow),	- -	per pound.
	Sand (scouring),	- -	per bushel.
	Bricks (Bath),	- -	each.
	Whiting,	- - -	per pound.
	Black Lead,	- - -	ditto.
	Mutton or Veal,	- -	ditto.

The Meat to be delivered in good boiling pieces, with but little bone, for soup.

The Bread and Milk to be delivered daily at the Hospitals, at the expence of the Contractor, at such hour as may be named by the Medical Officer in charge.

All of the articles to be of the best quality of their kind; those in daily use to be supplied on the daily requisitions of the Medical Officer in charge of the respective Hospitals, and the others in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

Payment will be made monthly in Gold or Silver Money at the army rate, upon the production of the usual vouchers, supported by proper certificates of delivery.

Blank Forms of Tender, and any further information will be given on application at the Commissariat Office in Saint John, and a guarantee from two responsible persons required in the sum of £200 for the due performance of such Contract as may be founded thereon

Bank of New-Brunswick,

St. John, 2d October, 1849.

A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 30th September, 1849, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 31st instant. By order of the Board.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

Steam Boat Notice.

AFTER this week there will be but one Boat a week between ST. JOHN and WINDSOR, and between ANNAPOLIS and ST. JOHN, leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis on *SATURDAY* Morning, and returning leave Annapolis on *MONDAY* Morning;—will go to Windsor on *MONDAY* Evening, and leave Windsor for St. John on *TUESDAY'S* high water.

Octob 23. JAMES WHITNEY.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HOUSE in Charlotte-street now occupied by him.
Oct. 23. JOHN BURNS.

Sugar and Tea!

Landing ex "Charles," from Halifax:—

25 HHDS. BRIGHT SUGAR,
25 chests CONGOU TEA.—For Sale by (Oct. 23.) JARDINE & CO.

SHEET IRON AND TIN expected to arrive in ten or twelve days.
Oct. 23. JOHN KINNEAR.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER

SAFES.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to the above *extraordinary* articles, which, as yet, though *severely tested* at various fires in the United States, have withstood the action of heat, and preserved their contents *uninjured.* Specimens have been received per Schr. Covenant, and may be seen, together with certificates, &c. at the Store of

H. G. KINNEAR, AGENT.
Oct. 23. No. 20, *Dock street.*

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 Wheels; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.*

St. John, October 16th, 1849.

A POSITIVE FACT!

WE are Selling the best of English made Gent's BOOTEES at *Sterling Cost*; with a variety of Summer wear for Ladies', which will be *Sold Cheap*, to make Room for FALL STOCK. Ladies' and Gentlemen will please give a call at the *Brunswick Shoe Store.* ☞ Remember all our Goods are made to Order.—*No wonder they dont Rip.* FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

October 16th, 1849.

SEAL OIL, &c.

Per "*Charles*," from Halifax—

10 BRLS. PALE SEAL OIL,
2 cases Bermuda ARROW ROOT.
Oct. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

FLOUR.

LANDING ex "Richmond" from Boston on Consignment:—200 Barrels Superfine FLOUR.
For Sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
October 23, 1849.

Butter, Flour, and Pork.

JUST Landing—73 Tubs Family Goshen BUTTER; 100 barrels Fine FLOUR; 15 barrels Extra Clear PORK; 15 do. White BEANS; 7 dozen wood seat CHAIRS.

GEORGE THOMAS,
October 23. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

TO LET,

THREE very desirable Dwelling HOUSES, situate in very eligible situations, with Stables, Gardens, and every convenience.—Apply at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE.
April 10, 1849.—[Courier.]

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Corporation Property,
BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the 31st inst. at 12 o'clock, will be leased on the premises (about one mile from Carleton):

A LOT of Land containing 5¼ acres, in Block B, fronting on the road leading to Union Point Mills. There is a framed Dwelling House on the Lot, and the Ground all under cultivation.

Also, a Lot in Lee's Cove, called the Gore Lot, containing about ¾ of an acre.

The Term of Lease, Conditions, &c made known at Sale.

JOSIAH WETMORE, Jr.
W. H. A. KEANS,
J. C. LITTLEHALE,
Oct. 30. *Committee.*

Blankets, Serges, Canvass, &c.
BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st November, at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's Sales Room:

3 BALES BLANKETS, Rose, Medium, Bath, and Witney qualities;
3 bales heavy Navy and Bleached Coker CANVASS, assorted numbers;
2 bales blue and brown Serges and FLANNELS;
2 cases cont'g. black and colored Coburgs, Silks, Figured Orleans, Merinos, Ladies' Camblets, Silk Damasks, Silk Hdkfs, &c.;
7 small Trunks; Boys' CAPS, assorted.

ALSO:—5 crates EARTHENWARE, assorted, of superior quality, with other Goods.

☞ TERMS AT SALE. ☜
Oct. 30. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Locks, Heel Plates and Toe Tips,
BY AUCTION.

On THURSDAY next, at Warehouse, Prince Wm.-street, beginning at 11 o'clock:

2 CASKS containing 148 dozen cupboard, chest, till, pad, rim, and other Locks;
1 cask cont'g. 40 gross Heel Plate, and Toe Tips.
☞ Terms at Sale.
Oct. 30. JOHN KINNEAR.

Valuable Corporation Properties
To be Leased at Auction.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART will Lease, at Public Auction on TUESDAY next, the 6th November, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, for a Term of Twenty-one Years:—

FOUR LOTS, 40 by 100 feet each, fronting on Saint George's Street;

Two LOTS, 40 by 125 feet each, fronting on Leinster Street.

These Lots are situated near the Property of Mr. John Lynam, and are desirable situations for private Dwellings.—*By order of the Board.*

WM. O. SMITH,
W. H. A. KEANS,
October 30.—[Cour.] *Committee.*

TO THE LADIES!

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
City Hat Store,

ARE busily engaged in altering and repairing LADIES' FURS of all kinds.

Ladies wishing to have their FURS altered into the Fashionable styles can have them done at short notice and moderate charges by calling at the CITY HAT STORE, East side Market Square.

P. S.—Gentlemen will recollect that we are still manufacturing HATS and CAPS, and are prepared to furnish them with articles in that line at prices to defy competition.

Gents' CAPS made to order. Oct. 23.

FALL GOODS.

Gilchrist & Inches

Have received per ships Snowdon, *and* Unicorn, *part of their*

Fall Importations,

comprising a well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade—among which are:

ALL the most Fashionable DRESS MATERIALS;
Plaid, Maude, Paisley, and Cashmere SHAWLS,
Long PLAIDS, (new styles and large size,)
Wool and Gala PLAIDS, in great variety,
RIBBON, SILK and Cotton VELVETS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY of every kind,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
LINENS, Sheetings and Towellings,
White, Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury FLANNELS,
Scotch PLAIDINGS and SERGES,
Broad, Beaver, Pilot and Canada CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and TWEEDS,
SILK, Satin and Woollen VESTINGS,
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Victorines and CUFFS,
Fur, Cloth and Plush CAPS.
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices,—*Wholesale and Retail.*

☞ Remainder of FALL STOCK to arrive per "*Prince of Wales*"
October 2, 1849.—[Cour., N. Brns.]

Oct. 6, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

Received per *Lisbon* from London, and *Snowden* from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of GOODS, comprising—

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CARDINALS, Victorines, Cuffs, Caps, &c.
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Gro de Naps, SATINS and SATINETTS,
Lambswool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk HOSIERY:
BLONDS, Nets, Laces and Edgings,
GLOVES of every description,
SILK, RIBBON VELVETS, all colors,
Gimps, Fringes, Bindings and Braids,
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties:
A variety of Woollen Square and Long SHAWLS,
GALA PLAIDS and Fancy Cloakings,
Fashionable DRESS MATERIAL, of various kinds,
A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
Umbrellas, Stocks, Braces and Shirt Collars,
Witney, Bath, and Rose BLANKETS,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES,
Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Doeskins,
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Kerseys,
Velvet and Satin VESTINGS;
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
White, Red and Yellow FLANNELS,
Green Baizes, Kerseys and SERGES,
QUILTS, Counterpanes, and FRINGES,
Blue and White COTTON WARPS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,
OSNABURG, Canvas and Duck,
Black, Brown and Check'd HOLLANDS,
CARPETING and Floor Cloths.

With a variety of other Goods, the whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

Sugars, Corn Meal, Teas, &c.

Just received and on sale by the Subscriber,

6 HHDS. very superior Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 chests Fine Souchong and Congo TEA;
a few firkins prime quality BUTTER;
a small quantity very excellent live Geese FEATHERS.
Also—50 Bags fresh ground CORN MEAL, (*very superior quality.*)

Oct. 9. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Buckwheat Meal, and Butter.

1 TON New Buckwheat MEAL, from Woodstock;
10 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER.—For Sale by
Oct. 9. JAMES MACFARLANE.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The regular FALL SUPPLY of this Establishment are now being received per ships "*Lisbon*," "*Snowdon*," and "*Unicorn*," among which will be found—

AN extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Shot and Brocaded Alpacas, Mohair and Lyonese Cloths, Shot Check Lustres, Californias, Kossuth and Venetian Stripes, Shaded and Striped Poplin de Soies, Cashmeres, Chameleons, Coburg and Orleans Cloth, Black and Col'd Plain Shot and Glacie GRO DE NAPS, French and Turc SATINS and PERSIANS.

CLOAKINGS in French Meriros, Plain and Fancy Tweeds, Hungarian and Genoa Cloaks, &c., Woollen and Gala Plaids.

SILK VELVETS, colored and Black;
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
SHAWL

Poetry, &c.

THE SEASON.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Summer's gone and over!
Fogs are falling down!
And with the russet tinges,
Autumn's doing brown.

Boughs are daily rifled
By the busy thieves,
And the Book of Nature
Getteth short of leaves.

Round the tops of houses,
Swallows as they flit,
Give, like yearly tenants,
Notices to quit.

Skies of fickle temper,
Weep by turns and laugh—
Night and day together,
Taking half-and-half.

So September endeth—
Cold and most perverse—
But the months that follow
Sure will pinch us worse!

VEGETABLE CUTTER.—This machine is used for cutting roots and other vegetables into small pieces, so that animals can eat them conveniently and safely, doing away with all danger of choking, to which animals are liable in eating large and hard vegetables.

The cutting wheel is made of cast iron, with cutting knives like plane irons, that cut off slices of the vegetables that are put into the hopper; and by cross knives these slices are cut into fine pieces, adapted to convenience in eating, or to mixing with straw or coarse fodder.

This implement cuts with great rapidity, and is a labor-saving apparatus to those farmers who feed roots to their stock. Roots and other vegetables for stock, not only makes a great saving in other food, but they keep animals in better condition and render them more productive than dry fodder; and every facility that promotes convenience, or saves labor, in feeding, tends to encourage this improvement in agriculture.—*N. E. Farmer.*

NEWSPAPERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The California correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, writes that a newspaper is about to be started at San Francisco, by Mr. William Faulkner, late publisher of the "Norwich News." He has a tolerably well furnished office, and is sure of succeeding and realizing a fortune, no matter how indifferent his paper may be. His job office alone will pay him richly. The Alta California is doing very handsomely, and the two proprietors, who are very worthy, industrious young men, practical printers, will very soon realize an independence.—*Boston Mail.*

AN ENGLISH WEDDING PARTY.—The *Brighton* (Eng.) *Herald* says, rather an extraordinary scene took place on Wednesday last, in Howe Church. In the course of the morning, three carriages drew up in front of the gate, from which alighted a bridal party—the bridegroom, a gallant son of Mars, with the bride, a young lady of interesting appearance, and her mother, and some female friends. The Rev. Mr. Kelly was in the vestry, in readiness to perform the ceremony, and one or two strangers came in to witness it. One of these was a foreigner, whose presence seemed to have an irritating effect upon the gallant bridegroom, for, upon seeing him, he very unceremoniously came up to him, asked what business he had there, and, without waiting for a reply, took the party by the scruff of the neck, and kicked him out of the holy edifice! He then proceeded to eject the other stranger, and having thus cleared the ground, he approached the bride, and demanded of her if she loved him? The young lady replied that she did. The gentleman recalled to her recollection that, some weeks before she had said her mother forced her into the match, and, after upraiding her in violent terms, he rushed out of the church, leaped the wall of the churchyard, and, taking no notice of the three carriages in waiting to carry the contemplated "happy couple," ran home at full speed, leaving the bride and her friends to ride home as they came.

ENGLISH GRATITUDE.—A few days ago a medical man was passing through the Quartier St. Germain, in Paris, when he was attracted by a crowd, in the midst of which he found a poor Englishman smitten by an attack of apoplexy. He hastened to render him the assistance that medical aid could afford. The next day the medical man called upon his patient to inquire how he felt. The Englishman asked him what he was to pay. The doctor replied, 10f. for two visits, at 5f. each. "Oh," cried the Englishman, "my life is worth more than that;" whereupon he handed the physician a check for 500f.

The Buckwheat crop all over the country is said to be unusually fine this season. By the way, somebody has sent us a bag of new buckwheat flour, without any intimation of the name of the donor, and we don't know at whose expense we are now fattening. The way "our folks" are "hurrying up the cakes" is a caution to hungry editors."—*Boston Mail.*

PRETTY FAIRLY STATED.—At a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven. "Well, den," said he, "ven I ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de best road, and some say dat is de best; but it don't make much difference which road we take; for when we get dare, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir business—if *our wheat is good.*"

DOMESTIC PLEASURES.—"John," said his master to him one day, "they really say that your wife beats you. Is it true?" "Yoy," drawl'd John, with the most provoking coolness. "Yoy!" responded his master, with indignation, "what do you mean by that, you lout? A great thumping fellow like you, as strong as a steam engine or an elephant, to let a woman like your wife thrash you! What a blockhead you must be!" "Whoy, whoy," was the patient answer, "it pleases her, and it does me no harm!"

A SHARP RETORT.—The following, from an exchange paper, is the best hit that we have lately seen—"Two old gentlemen of our acquaintance were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance. "Did you ever, neighbor," said one "see me with more than I could carry?" "No, indeed," was the reply, "not I, but I *have* seen you when I thought you had better have gone twice after it."

INCONSIDERATE.—"Pa," said a four-year-old "I think you are very inconsiderate." "Why, my child?" "Because you have brought that baby here whilst ma is so ill, and you are obliged to pay a woman to take care of it! Wouldn't it have been better to have waited till ma was well, and have saved the expense of the nurse?"

A CASE OF FINE SENSIBILITY.—"My dear, the fowls have nearly destroyed the garden. Did you not see them while I was absent." "Yes, love, but I could not bear the thought of driving them away, they seemed to take so much delight in scratching."

ANOTHER NEW WORD.—One of the Philadelphia papers announces that a firm in that city threw open their magnificent *Dry Goodery* to the public, on Monday morning last.

MODESTY.—A lady friend thought she should avoid a certain dry good store, because they advertised undressed linens.

"Mother," said Jemima Spray to her venerable maternal relative, "Sam Flint wants to come a courting me to-night."

"Well, what did you tell him?"

"Oh, I told him he might come; I wanted to see *how the fool would act.*"

Kissing another man's wife by mistake, our *imp* very appropriately terms a *blunder-buss.*

HARDWARE!

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

T. R. GORDON,

Has received ex "*Infanta*,"—

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

Ex "Harriott"—

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

Ex "Queen Pomare"—

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

Ex "Harmony"—

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

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

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

No. 2, North Wharf.

HARDWARE, POWDER, WHITE LEAD, &c.

Received per ships *Harmony, Infanta*, and *Harriott*, from Liverpool, *Pomarian* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, a variety of seasonable goods, which, with previous Stock, comprises a good assortment, viz:—

RIM, Mortice, Stock, Pad, Chest, Cupboard, Till and Book-case LOCKS;
Butt, H. HL, T, Strap, Chest, Venetian, Hook and Eye, and Barn Door HINGES;
SCYTHES, Hoes, SICKLES, Reaping Hooks, Scythe Stones, Cow Bells;
Enamelled TEA KETTLES, Sauce Pans, Preserving Kettles, Basins, &c.
Tin'd and unlin'd Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Fish Kettles, &c.; Door Scrapers;
"Hoole, Smithforth & Gray's," "Beardshaw's," "Marshes & Shepherd's," and "Grove's" SAWS;
"Cam's" EDGE TOOLS;
"Tucker's" and "Marshes & Shepherd's" FILES;
"Thomson's" AUGERS; setts superior Brass-necked BRACES and BITS;
Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Spare Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Carriage SPRINGS, London Patent AXLES;
HAIR CLOTH and Curled HAIR, Glue, Castors, Brass Nails, setts Draw Locks, &c.;
Smoothing, Jack, Trying, Jointer, Plough, Bead, Moulding and other PLANES;
Mathematical Instruments, Tape Lines, Pocket Compasses, &c. BRASS WIRE;
Wove Wire Cloth, Window Lattice, Iron Wire; Copper BELL WIRE and BELLS; Surveyors' Board Rules and Scales;
COUNTER SCALES, with Copper and Tin Scoop Stand Scales, Weights, &c.;
Whitewash, Paint, Dust, Scrub, and other BRUSHES;
Wrought and Domestic Cut NAILS, always on hand Tacks, Brads, Screws;
Copper Brads, Tacks and Boat NAILS; FIRE IRONS, AND-IRONS;
Shovels and Spades, iron and steel; Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Wire Sieves;
GUNS, PISTOLS, Percussion Caps, Flints, Nipples, Turnscrews, &c.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Dram Flasks, &c.
Table and Pocket KNIVES, Scissors, Steels,
"John Wilson's" Shoe and Butcher KNIVES,
Rules, Squares, Compasses, &c.
Shoemaker's Awls, Bristles, Heel Plates, Tip Nails, Bills, Threads, Tacks, &c.
One set "Joseph Rodgers & Son's" superior Ivory Handle KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany case, for sale at cost;
A few handsome 2-light GAS PENDANTS, Plain Brackets and other Fittings.
Brass Toddy and Preserving KETTLES, and *BRASS GOODS* in great variety.
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Chest Handles, Rim and Knob spring LATCHES; Thumb Latches, Candlesticks, Lamps, Knobs, Cash Boxes, Dressing and Paper Cases, Sandwich Cases, Molasses Gates, &c.
Axle Sash Pulleys, Sash Cord.
COFFIN CORD AND MOUNTING.
6 Rolls sheet LEAD; 1½ ton sheet ZINC,
5 tons short link CHAIN, assorted sizes, from 3/8 to 7/8 inch; 2 tons WHITING,
1½ ton Block Bushes, Block Rivets,
3 tons WHITE LEAD,
57 kegs FF and Canister Sporting POWDER,
Spring STEEL, Hoop I., and Common Blister Steel, Cast Steel, Borax,

With the usual assortment of Shelf Goods, and other SMALL WARES not here enumerated.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.
St. John, 25th May, 1849.

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

Lowell, Mass., April 2d, 1841.

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

AMASA WOODWARD.
Moody Street.

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

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

CLOTHING

A NOVELTY!

Something that interests every Lady, Gentleman and Boy, and all the small Children in Saint John and Vicinity.

IT INTERESTS LADIES,

As it is for their interest to furnish their Little Ones of Brothers with care and taste, and with the least trouble and expense.

IT INTERESTS GENTLEMEN,

For, although the true gentleman is known even in Homespun, yet a due regard for his personal appearance will sometimes preserve him from the impertinent annoyance of the idle and ignorant.

IT INTERESTS BOYS

Of every age and position in the community, and more especially that class who have had the misfortune to lose their parents, and are thereby left to take care of themselves, as here they will find everything suited to their wants,—and by purchasing at

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

will be sure of getting the most durable as well as genteel CLOTHING, and at the lowest possible price.

IT INTERESTS LITTLE CHILDREN,

For what can more interest a child than a pretty dress—and here can be found every variety and novelty of dress suited to the child of three years old and upwards, the prices for which are so low that all can afford and none can help purchasing.

CONVENIENT FITTING ROOMS

Are attached to this establishment, which have been furnished for the convenience of Ladies accompanying their Children. Every attention will be paid to Visitors, and it will be the aim of the Proprietors, aided by their numerous Assistants, to make a visit to this establishment one of pleasure as well as profit. As it is essential to close off our ENTIRE STOCK OF

Gentlemen's & Boys' Clothing,

together with our immense stock of

Furnishing GOODS,

we look attention to the following

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

At the following Low Prices.

LIST OF GOODS AND PRICES.

☞ *Mark this! One Price, and no Abatement.* ☜

250 Full Business Heating **COATS**, formerly 30s.—now 20 shillings;
130 Tweed, Summer Cloth, and Cashmarette SACKS, former price 40s.—now 30s;
75 Croton Cloth, Alpaca, Bombazine and other FABRICS, suitable for Professional men and others; former price 35s.—now 27s. 6d.;
Also—A great variety of Broad Cloth Dress and Frock COATS, OVER-COATS, SACKS, &c. &c., which will be sold at decided Bargains;

"PANTALOONS,"

500 PAIRS Fine Doeskin Pants; black Cassimere, Broad Cloth and many other Fabrics too numerous to mention, at prices from 5s. to 30s.—*Cheap.*

VESTS!

2000 Assorted VESTS, of every description, from 2s. 6d to 12s. 6d.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY, AND AT VERY LOW PRICES!

The following is the List with our former prices, and the prices now asked—See what a falling off!

25 Black and colored Broad Cloth Boys' Sack COATS, former price 30s.—at 17s. 6d.;
150 pairs PANTALOONS, all sizes, usually charged 12s.—at 6s. 9d.;
250 VESTS, various patterns, usually sold 6s. 3d.—at 4s. 6d.;
130 Albert JACKETS, usually sold 15s.—at 10s.

Read this also!—See what a Discount! Improve this opportunity!!

A LIST OF OUR PRESENT PRICES:

SCARFS AND CRAVATS.

Real patterns of Scarfs, fancy and plain, Cravats, latest and choice patterns and quality, of Silk and Satin, — at prices from 1s. to 1s. 3d.

Silk and Linen Cravats, light and dark colors, Gingham Cravats, various styles, Muslin Cravats, light summer patterns, Merino Cravats, Fall and Winter patterns, Cravat Stiffeners.

STOCKS.

Self-Adjusting Stocks, plain and figured, silk and Satin, with long Bosoms and Bows, Buckle Stocks, plain Bombazine and rich Satin, - - - - - -

SHIRTS.

Plain Shirts, Shirts with Bosoms, Linen Bosom Shirts, Flannel and Merino Under Shirts, Silk Under Shirts, Knit Woollen Shirts and Drawers, good for gentlemen preparing for a journey, Outside Shirts, for seamen's wear, — from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Pocket Handkerchiefs of Cotton, Pocket Handkerchiefs of silk, China silk, Pongee, Bandanna, Choppas and Twilled Spitalfields, Barcade Handkerchiefs, white and red, fig'd. White Linen Hdkfs. plain and figured — from 1s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.

HOSIERY.

In great variety; half Hose, silk, Woollen Hose, Long Woollen Hose, for Gentlemen, Merino half Hose, Wigonia half Hose, — from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.

GLOVES.

Fine Paris Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, white, colored and black, Lisle Thread Gloves, Patent Lisle Thread Gloves, mechanic sewed, Cotton Gloves, — from 7½d. to 3s.

SUSPENDERS.

Of the latest improvements; New York Suspender Shoulder Braces; Silk Suspenders.

Together with a variety of

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

At the "Celebrated CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT of

GARRETT & SKILLEN,

Corner of King and Cross Streets.

2d October, 1849. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SAWS! SAWS! SAWS!

Old Saws Made New!

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

A. RICHARDSON,
Corner of Dock and Union-streets

May 8th, 1848—3m.

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 Swibby, 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 leg, 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, Cinegofoot, 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. S. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Carry, 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.

Ex "ZETLAND."

Received at the Brunswick SHOE Store:

A GOOD supply of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Prunella BOOTS.—*For Sale Cheap for Cash.* FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
August 21st. 1849.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Landing ex Schr. "Relief," from Philadelphia—

288 BARRELS CORN MEAL,
125 barrels RYE FLOUR.

Ex "Juverna" from New York—
40 barrels PILOT BREAD.—For Sale by
July 10. JARDINE & CO.

Nuts, Apples, Onions, &c.

Per Cuba from Boston:

5 BAGS Castiana NUTS,
5 Brls. Green APPLES,
5 Do. Dried Do.
5 Do. ONIONS.

For Sale by H. G. KINNEAR.
11th Sept. 1849. Courier 3t.

SCOTCH BARLEY, &c.

Now landing ex the *Zetland*—

35 BRLS. *fine seconds* and Pearl BARLEY; 10 do. SPLIT PEASE;
15 brls. fresh ground "Ayrshire" OATMEAL.
For Sale at low rates by
August 14. JARDINE & CO

FLUID

Extract of Valerian,

For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

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

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. EDW. BRINLEY & Co.

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

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1848.

DAVID PARKER, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 5th, has been received, and I hasten to reply. We have used only one bottle of your "Pure Fluid Extract of Valerian." In one case of a mild form of Delirium Tremens in which we used it, the agitation and trembling were quieted by one hundred drop dose of it.

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

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

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

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

March 17, 1847.

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

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

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

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicines, which accompany each box are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember, that all, who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.

and that pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with a certificate of agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

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

H. G. KINNEAR.
General Agent for the Provice.

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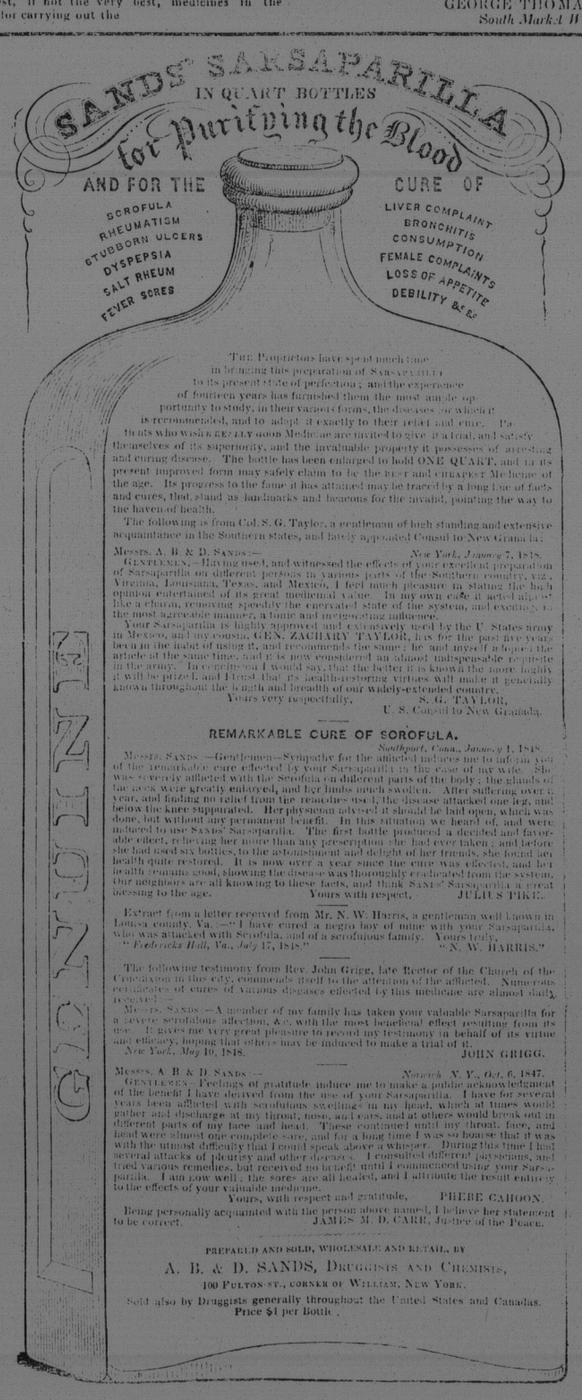
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