The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1852.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 44.

The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

PERSONS Insured in this Company on the *Mutual* plan,—"the only plan" says Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, "which the *Public at large* are concerned to support,"—will have returned to them *all the Profits*, instead of a *portion only*, as in the *Stock* or mixed Companies.

The *advantages* offered by this Company are, *Annual Dividends* of 50 per cent., paid during the life of the party, in the order of rotation from the excess of a capital of profits of £200,000.

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

Parties insuring for 1 or 7 years enjoy many advantages of a *mercantile* nature, at a *very small* expense.

Parties insuring for Life, can provide for those *dependent upon them*, notwithstanding *contingencies of trade*, as to which this Company's *Charter offers peculiar facilities*—See Section 9,—and those who insure until they arrive at the age of 40, 50, or 60, make a *sure provision for old age* and their families, in case of death—(the attention of the Public is *earnestly solicited to this*, and this Company's rates therefore.)

Parties may insure for Life *without profits* at a reduction of 30 per cent., from *life rates*.

Parties insuring for Life or until the ages of 40, 50 or 60, when the premiums amount to $40, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

The Board of Finance (who are among the most reliable financiers of the country,) viz: Franklin Haven, President Merchant's Bank, Boston; Thomas Thacher, Merchant, Boston; and Ruel Williams, President Kennebec Rail Road, *superintend all investments* of the Company; 12 Directors, Hon. David Henshaw, and others.

—LOCAL REFEREES—

Boston.—Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Hon. David Henshaw, Hon. Robert G. Shaw, Hon. William Sturgis, and Hon. Charles Sumner.

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hatheway, Nathan S. DeMill, and Samuel L. Tilley, Esquires.

☞ See Pamphlets and statements of Company's affairs at the subscriber's office, who will receive applications and give further information.

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

Capital £2,000,000—in Shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New Brunswick, that the above named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss or damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed MR. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. JACK, at the Office of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the Office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500, will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1851.

HARDWARE.

W. Tisdale & Son

Are receiving ex 'Speed,' 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Highland Mary,' and 'Sterling'—

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse TRACES and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7 feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS;
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS:
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved all which will be sold at low rates.

N. B.—Remainder of Stock expected in the '*Algoma*' '*Themis*.'

DOMESTIC.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the inspection of a large and extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES,
FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES,
WOOD STOVES, AND PLOUGHS,

of the newest and most approved Patterns, to be seen at the Brick Warehouse in *Prince William Street*, late in the occupation of Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

☞ Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attention. JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John N. B., 27th Sept, 1851.

JAMES BURRELL.

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Highland Mary* from London, *Olive* and *Themis* from Liverpool, and *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season.

Dress Materials,

In Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines and Cashmeres;
Gala Plaid CLOAKINGS,
4-4, 5 4 PRINTED COTTONS, newest styles;
Grey and White COTTONS;
9-4 Sheetings, Bed Tick, Twilled Stripes;
Red and White FLANNELS;
BLANKETS;
Cotton Warps, Cotton Batting, Wadding.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

Black and Col'd Velvets;
Ladies' and Children's Woollen Hoods & Polkas
Pelerines and Comforters:
HOSIERY and GLOVES, in great variety;
Sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions;
Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings & Insertions
Infant's Frock Bodices and Caps;
Ladies' Berlin Wool Sleeves;
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS;
Sewed Muslin, Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars.
FRENCH and ENGLISH RIBBONS.
Purses,
Whalebone,
Brushes, Braces,
Umbrellas, Stocks,
Hair Nets, Plaits, Gimps,
Unions, Lawns, Diapers,
Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Fronts, and Collars, Silk Pocket H'dkfs.
Neck Ties, Black and Col'd
Veils, Stays, Combs,
Pound Cottons;
APRONS,
Reels,
MILLINERY, &c. &c

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his present well-selected stock of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Oct. 28.

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

Prince William street,

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their GENTS. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,

In Silk and Wool Barages, Sylphine Silks, Silk Checks, spun Silks, (plain and plaided); Crape de Soi, Coburgs, Orleans, Chameleon Cloths, &c. &c.

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indiana, Printed Cachmere, Barege, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

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

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

Just received per Ships "Highland Mary," from London, and "Speed," from Liverpool:—

21 CASES of Ladies, Misses and Children's CLOTH BOOTS,
Ladies Cashmere, Merino and Prunella Boots;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Bronze and Black Kid and Enamelled Dancing SLIPPERS;
Do. Patent Russia Kid and Morocco Walking SHOES,
Do. Carpet and House SHOES, in great variety,
Misses CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality;
Do. Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS, assorted;
Do. Black and Bronze Kid and Satin Dancing SLIPPERS,
Do. Walking Shoes of every style and quality
Children's CLOTH BOOTS, and every other variety;
Cheap Shoes and Boots *of all sorts.*

Sept. 30 S. K. FOSTER.

1852. NEW NAIL FACTORY.

W. H. ADAMS

BEGS to acquaint his Customers and the public generally, that having lately erected a STEAM CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY in this City, is prepared to furnish CUT NAILS from 3dy. to 4dy., and Flooring Brads, Finishing Brads, and Sheathing NAILS, as low and equal in quality and shape as can be produced in the Province, and therefore solicits from purchasers an inspection at his HARDWARE STORE, Corner of Dock Street and Market Square. Jan. 27.

Butter! Butter!

A FEW Firkins of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER, put up for family use; for sale by Jan. 27 JOHN V THURGAR.

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

Germain street, St. John; Queen Street, Fredericton.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer *via* Boston:—

TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.

Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles

Ladies' Bridal Slippers,

and Ladies' and Misses Evening *Dress Slippers.*

☞ Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.

Dec. 16. S. K FOSTER.

JANUARY, 1852.

SHEET & CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

Now on hand, for Sale:—

ONE THOUSAND Fifty feet boxes—sizes from 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x14, (with all the intermediate sizes,) up to 16x20, 16x24, and 18x24. —ALSO—

5000 feet single and double thick sheet GLASS, from 20x26 to 34x46 in the other sizes, suitable for large windows for Stores, &c.

Persons wishing to have quantities less than a box can be accommodated with any size by paying the rate asked per dozen panes.

With 20 crates and 4 cases plain and cut DECANTERS, TUMBLERS, Wine Glasses, Custar Cups, &c. &c. JOHN KINNEAR,

Jan. 27. *Prince Wm. Street*

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Fortieth Edition, with FIFTY COLORED ENGRAVINGS.

Just Published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelopes, 2s. 6d., or post-free, from the Author, for forty two stamps.

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 these causes, close study, or the influence of Tropical climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With FIFTY *Coloured 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."

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

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.

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 dependent on their healthy 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 be 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 attempts 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. If 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, unwisely 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, alike restrict him, 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 show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to confidence 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 treatment of these diseases.

☞ The work may be had in St. John, of H. CHUBB & Co., price 2s. 6d. S. G.; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.; Quebec Mr. NEILSON.

December 1, 1851.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have this 1st day of December, 1851 entered into Partnership, under the style and firm of MYLES & HOWARD, Tailors and Drapers.

JAMES MYLES,
GEO. M. C. HOWARD.

MYLES & HOWARD beg leave to inform the Public generally that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on the *Tailor & Draper Business* in that Establishment lately occupied by James Myles, well known as the HOWARD HOUSE, North Side King Street, where they will have constantly on hand a well assorted and Fashionable Stock of CLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be sold as low as any other house in the trade.

Dec. 1, 1851.

Linseed Oil, Whiting, &c.

By the *Royalist*, from Liverpool, now landing.

PIPES of Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL;
Casks of best WHITING;
Kegs of Liverpool WHITE LEAD;
Kegs of best Ground MUSTARD;
Kegs do. do. GINGER;
Barrels of Carbonate of SODA;
Barrels of Roll BRIMSTONE;
Casks of EPSOM SALTS.—For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

March 23, 182. *Prince Wm. Street.*

India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.

MILL OWNERS and Machinists are hereby notified that the subscriber has been appointed by the *Boston Belting Company*, their Agent for the sale of INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, and that a supply of these Goods will be kept constantly on hand.—Eight bales ENGINE PACKING just received.

W. H. ADAMS,
Corner Market Square and Dock-street.

March 23, 1852.

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per steamers *Asia* and *Niagara*, via Halifax:

EMBROIDERED COBURGH ROBES;
" Vests, Ties and Mufflers;
Long and Square Woolen Shawls;
Paisley filled Long and Square do.;
Plain and Watered Black Silks;
Black Satinetts and Velvits;
Crapes, Ribbons, Persians, &c.;
A large variety of sewed Goods, in Habits, Chemizettes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.

Dec. 23. PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

69 Cases I. Rubber Over-Shoes.

Just landing from Boston, per schr. 'Orion.'

THE BEST YET—

29 CASES Men's Over-Shoes;
10 ditto Women's Over-Shoes;
10 do. Women's Buskins; 7 do. Women's Boots;
4 do. Women's Slippers;
7 do. Children's Over-Shoes.—Only 25 pairs in each case.—For Sale by

JOHN KINNEAR.

Feb. 24. *Prince Wm. Street.*

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, { Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

March 16.

POETRY.

SPRING IS COMING.

Spring is coming—Spring is coming!
With her sunshine and her shower;
Heaven is ringing with the singing
Of the birds in brake and bower;
Buds are filling, leaves are swelling,
Flowers on field, and bloom on tree;
O'er the earth, and air, and ocean,
Nature holds her jubilee.
Soft then stealing, comes a feeling
O'er my bosom tenderly;
Sweet I ponder, as I wander,
For my musings are of Thee.

Spring is coming—Spring is coming!
With her mornings fresh and light;
With her noon of chequered glory,
Sky of blue and clouds of white.
Calm, grey nightfalls, when the light falls
From the star-bespangled sky,
While the splendour, pale and tender,
Of the young moon gleams on high.
Still at morn, at noon, and even,
Spring is full of joy for me,
For I ponder, as I wander,
And my musings are of Thee.

Still on Thee my thoughts are dwelling,
Whatsoe'er thy name may be;
Beautiful, beyond words telling,
Is thy presence unto me.
Mornings's breaking finds Thee waking,
Wandering in the breeze's flight;
Noontide's glory mantles o'er Thee
In a shower of sunny light;
Daylight dying, leaves Thee lying
In the silvery twilight ray;
Stars look brightly on Thee nightly
Till the coming of the day.

Everywhere and every minute
Feel I near Thee, lovely one;
In the lark and in the linnet
I can hear thy joyous tone.
Bud and blooming mark the coming
Of thy feet o'er vale and hill;
And thy presence, with life's essence
Makes the forest's heart to fill.
Low before Thee, I adore Thee,
LOVE CREATIVE, Thee I sing;
Now I meet Thee, and I greet Thee
By the holy name of SPRING.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

SPRING.

"Spring came! There is a delightful sound in the word; it conveys something pleasant and new to the ear. Spring appeared! and how welcome it is after passing through a long and tedious winter, which ever presenting the same solitary picture of snow-covered hills, bleak extended plains, or ice-bound rivers, is gladly forgotten, while viewing with pleasure the budding trees, the shooting grass, or the creeping vine. Spring came! and with it the song of the thrush, the chirrup of the robin and the chipmunk, the twitter of the blackbird, and the hoarse cawing of the rook. Spring came! and the snipe appeared near the streams—the quail strutted over the plains—the plovers winged themselves over the valleys, and the red top'd woodpecker glided up the trees, piercing the bark with its long bill in noisy clamour. Spring came! and the pigeons darkened the sky, and burdened the forest with their numbers; the ducks floated tranquilly in the rivers—the geese lifted their white bosoms to the breeze, and the cranes rose occasionally from their swampy retreats, floating lazily over the waving rushes. Spring came! and the country answered once more to the signs of life. The hardy trapper went abroad for his game, the hunter shouldered his rifle, the fisher threw out his line, and voyageurs commenced their journeys for the upper lakes. Snow and ice still lingered along the shore of the lake and river, but as the sun came out warm and bright day after day, coaxing on balmy breezes, it quickly vanished. Spring came! and all hearts seemed lighter, and faces brighter; the laugh was gayer and the voice was merrier. Spring came! and the blue waves of Ontario danced to the glance of the sun and the caress of the breeze. The rivulets trickled from the mountains; the rivers burst from their bonds—their fountains broke loose—their sources poured forth their abundance—they appeared to have acquired fresh strength during their long sleep of the winter, to add velocity to the flight of its rolling water, or to lift its swift caress to the grassy margin of its boundary. Spring came! and numerous flowers covered the ground with their blooming buds; they grew in the forest amongst the tallest trees; they contrasted their blush with the greenest vine; they matched themselves in the lowest fern, and sprinkled the crisp moss with their beauty. Spring came! and the Huron girls raised their songs to honor its advent, as they hastened from tent to tent, while the Indians covered the bay with their canoes.—*Last of the Eries.*

From Mrs. Kirkland's "Book of Home Beauty."

WOMAN'S HOME DUTIES.

It may be only a fancy of ours, that Providence has so decidedly fitted woman for household cares, that she is never truly and healthily happy without them; but if it be a fancy, it is one which much observation has confirmed. If there be anything likely to banish the fiend *ennui* from the dwellings of women of fortune, it is the habit of assuming a moderate share of the daily cares which go to make home happy. To do everything by proxy is to deprive ourselves of a thousand wholesome, cheerful, innocent interests; to nourish our pride and indolence at the expense of our affections; to sacrifice the life of life to a notion of gentility, poor, hollow, and barren; nay, is there not something almost impious in scorning the position for which God so evidently designed woman, and living an artificial life of our own devising, deputing our duties and privileges to hirelings?

It is a singular delusion this of some women, and of American women in particular, for we know that in England women of fortune are much more truly domestic in their tastes and habits than we. We remember a story of a certain duchess cleaning some picture frames, when a protege who happened to be present officiously desired to take the office upon herself.

'Child!' said her grace, 'don't you suppose I should have called a servant if I had not chosen to do it myself?'

The German ladies, with all their cultivation, take the most intimate interest in householdry, and they are remarkable for cheerfulness of temper, for natural and charming manners, and for the intelligence and vivacity of their conversational powers. Who knows but the terrible dearth of subjects of conversation among us might be somewhat mitigated, if our ladies spent a part of every morning among the various cares and duties, on the proper performance of which so much of the comfort and happiness of life depends, and which call into action far higher powers than those required for the bald chit chat of an evening party, or the inanities of a morning call?

The universal sentiment of *men* is in favor of active domestic habits for women. It is said that men 'love to see women delicate,' and so they do, doubtless. But does any moderate amount of attention to home affairs deprive a lady of her delicacy? It may prevent the delicacy of dyspepsia; but few gentlemen admire that. Indeed, we have yet to discover the man of sense who is displeased by his wife's personal care of the comfort and economy of her house. No houses are regulated with such neatness, accuracy, and elegance as those in which the ladies of the family take a personal part in household duties.

Goethe says of a young woman of his friends, and a man of genious is entitled to speak for his sex:—'After the death of her mother, she displayed a high degree of activity as the head of a numerous young family, and alone had sustained her father in his widowhood. The future husband could thus hope an equal blessing for himself and his descendants, and expect a decided domestic happiness. Every one confessed that she was a woman to be wished for. She was one of those who, if they do not inspire vehement passion, are found to excite a universal pleasure. A lightly formed, symmetrical figure, a pure healthy nature, and the glad activity that rises from it, an unembarrassed care for all daily necessities—with all these she was endowed. The observation of these qualities was always agreeable to me, and I always sought the society of those who possessed them.

THE STEREOSCOPE.

We find in the British *Museum* the following account of a most ingenius contrivance, a specimen of which may be seen at the Daguerreotype establishment of Messrs. Southworth & Hawes in this city.—*Boston Times.*

"Since the period when Daguerre first taught the world how to arrest, and permanently to retain the fleeting shadow of surrounding objects upon a prepared surface of iodised silver, no invention, no novelty in the photographic art has created so high a degree of interest as the recent application of the principle of binocular vision to these beautiful and elaborate pictures. Most people have observed, at some time or other, that on looking upon a statue, a bust, or any other solid object, if one eye be closed (for the sake of experiment,) a small portion of the field of view is cut off on that side, and not quite so much of the figure is seen as when it is regarded in the ordinary manner. In fact, the perspective representation of a solid object is differently pictured upon the retina of each eye, and these two results simultaneously conveyed to the brain, are so blended by that organ as to convey the required impression of solidity to the senses.

In applying this principle to the Daguerreotype, two pictures representing the necessary difference of perspective, (which, indeed, is very slight, and scarcely perceptible without close examination,) are taken at the same moment in two cameras. They are then placed in a box of peculiar construction, termed a stereoscope, which only allows of the right eye to see one picture, and the left the other. The effect is almost magical; the flatness of ordinary portraiture instantly vanishes to make room for apparent solidity. The figures produced are apparently tangible, and endowed with all the seeming realities of life but that of motion.

It is right to observe that Professor Wheatstone announced the discovery of binocular vision so far back as 1838. It was, however, subsequently modified and much improved by Sir David Brewster, and its application to the Daguerreotype is only of recent date. Some specimens were shown at the great exhibition, and created much interest; and strange as it may appear to those who have not yet witnessed these productions, it is no less true, that the real forms, features, dresses, and physical attributes of individuals and whole families may by these new appliances be indelibly fixed, as it were, in the vacant air, and may become, long after the originals are dust, a pleasing and curious picture of past life, for the gaze of future generations."

Another London paper says:—"Several ingenious modifications of the instruments have been made by Professor Dove and Sir David Brewster. The latter, which is most generally in use, as made by M. Solicle, of Paris, has the appearance of a double opera glass; and the modications consist in the substitution of quarter lenses for the prisms employed by Mr. Wheatstone; the eye glasses refract, or, in other words, throw the images out of the direct line to the centre between the eyes; and each image being in this way removed in a direction towards each other, combine, and thus produce the effect of solidity."

CAPE TOWN.

The capital of the Cape colony is rather prettily situated. Behind it rises Table Mountain, almost perpendicularly, and quite flat at the top. It is about thirty feet higher than Snowdon. On the right of Table Mountain, separated from it by a hollow or pass, is another double-topped mountain, called the Lion's Head and the Lion's Rump, from its supposed resemblance to a lion *couchant*. On the left of Table Mountain is a lofty pointed mountain called the Devil's Head. When a violent south-east wind is expected, a white cloud appears, gradually forming itself over the top of Table Mountain, and this is termed "the Devil laying his table-cloth." These south east winds blow with immense fury; and as they blow off shore, they do little harm to the shipping. Cape Town, therefore, lies completely surrounded by mountains, which occasionally make it tremendously hot; and it looks the very place for thunder-storms. And yet, though the Cape is renowned for those unpleasant visitations, which are generally terrific, they are almost unknown in Cape Town. A gentleman who had resided there for twenty-three years, assured me that he had only witnessed two in that period, and neither of them of any violence.—*The Cape and the Kafirs.*

THE KAFIRS.

The Kafir is certainly a fine animal. He is tall, well-knit, clean-limbed, and graceful in his motions. It is rare to see a Kafir with any personal deformity, however trifling—I do not speak of lameness, hump-backs, &c.; but of knock knees, bow-legs, and such minor inelegancies, which so often mar the manly form among civilized nations. He has not the small hands and feet, and the delicately rounded ancles of the Hottentot; but he has a fine muscular arm, and a good calf to his leg. I have seen some dozen races of coloured people, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Kafirs by far the finest of them. The features are not Negro, though some of them (especially Macomo, who is the ugliest man in his dominions) partake very much of that character. High cheekbones are universal; but very respectably-shaped noses are sometimes met with, instead of the flattened "nigger" one. Their colour varies from almost black to a light copper hue. Their hair is tufted and woolly; but they are very fond of shaving the head.—*Ib.*

THE PRESENT MOMENT.

There is no moment like the present; not only so, but, moreover, there is no moment at all, that is, no instant force and energy, but in the present. The man who will not execute his resolutions when they are fresh upon him, can have no hopes from them afterwards; they will be dissipated, lost, and perish in the hurry and skurry of the words, or sunk in the slough of indolence.—*Self-Culture.*

KIND WORDS never blister the tongue. And we have never heard of any mental troubles arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much.

EASTER MONDAY AND EASTER TUESDAY.

The *New York Express*, in continuing its "Calendaria," gives some interesting particulars in regard to services belonging to the above named days:

"In the English and American Protestant Episcopal Churches, peculiar services are appointed, they being considered Feast-days. In England they are regarded as days of pastime, by the people. Anciently, (says the 'Clavis') Easter, then styled the Queen of Feasts, was solemnized during 50 days in succession, but its religious observance has been reduced to the two days after Easter Sunday.

In this country, it is the custom to hold most of the warden and vestry elections, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, on one of these two days, immediately after morning prayers.

Among the old English customs, yet extant in some of the Northern counties, is that of *lifting*. On Easter Monday, the men lift the women, *thrice*, by the legs and arms,—as typical of the Resurrection on the *third* day; and on Easter Tuesday, the women perform the like ceremony with the men. In some places, (says our old oracle) particularly at Durham, the two sexes take off each other's shoes, retaining them until redeemed by some token of amity. A custom, (says the same authority) is also yet retained in other places, termed 'Blazing,' in allusion to the Saviour's rising from the tomb."

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT AT SEA.

During the passage of the ship Moslem, Capt. Wm. M. French, from San Francisco to Singapore, Jan. 1, 1852, lat. 17° 4. N., long. 118° 8' E., in the China Sea, the wind blowing a gale and the water being rough, the wife of the Captain presented him with a fine boy—

"And never was heard such an outcry wild
As greeted the birth of the ocean's child."

With this additional passenger the fine ship reached Singapore on the 7th January, with all on board in excellent health and spirits.

THE LEVIATHAN LIVES AGAIN.

Our advertising columns show that the iron steamship *Great Britain* will soon be once more an inhabitant of the great Atlantic, looking in alternately at the ports of New York and Liverpool for the special benefit of those dwellers on land who desire to be conveyed from port to port without peril and in comfort. In other words, the *Great Britain* will leave Liverpool for New York, in charge of that experienced commander and popular gentleman, Capt. B. R. Mathews, on the 1st of May next, and will leave this port on her return on the 1st of June, continuing her trips hereafter on terms specified in the advertisement. The appearance of this mammoth steamer in our harbor, after all the vicissitudes and perils to which she has been exposed, and which her "*iron constitution*" enabled her so successfully to survive, will be looked for with much interest, and she will be greeted with a very cordial welcome.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

DISCOVERY OF GUANO.—The *London Shipping Gazette* announces the discovery of a new and extensive deposit of guano, upon an island in the South Pacific Ocean. After a full description of the properties of this deposit, the *Gazette* says:—"A discovery of this description, at a time when so many vessels are lying unemployed at San Francisco, and so many others, idle or seeking, in the Australian colonies, and also in India, we look upon as a means of profitable employment which many owners will be likely to take advantage of. The island, it is said, is at present unclaimed by any government, and the British flag was the first banner planted upon it."

The Goldschmidts, of Hamburg, it seems, had the pleasure of a surprise. The news of Otto's marriage to Jenny Lind preceded the arrival of his letters, and the report was treated as a joke until they received his own confirmation of the fact. It is stated that the Hamburghers are delighted, and take it as an honor done to their ancient town. And so they ought.

WHAT WILL DETROIT BE?—What will Detroit be when the Great Western Railway, and the Montreal and Halifax Railways, all now contemplated, shall connect her with Halifax—when the Michigan Central Railroad, now within two months of its completion; the Illinois Central Railroad, in effective progress; and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, already commenced, shall connect her with the Gulf of Mexico and New Orleans—when the New Albany and Salem Railroad, nearly finished, shall connect her with Louisville—when the Ottawa Railroad shall throw into her lap the immense trade of Northern Michigan and Western Wisconsin, and when the opening of the River St. Lawrence will throng her docks with her own sea-going ships, and fill her warehouses with flour destined for foreign ports, and goods of her own importation? Whoever lives six years will yet see all this done.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

THE NORWEGIAN SLOOP-OF-WAR ORNEN.—This vessel, which arrived here on Monday, is quite a fine ship of about 600 tons burthen; has a crew of 150 men and carries sixteen eighteen pound guns. It is understood that her visit to this port is not connected with any subject of importance; but simply for the purpose of affording practice and exercise for the men. They have already visited the following ports: Falmouth and Plymouth, Madeira, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Porto Rico, and New York. They intend to stay here for three weeks, and then steer directly for the port of Christiana, Norway.—*New York Express.*

PRAIRIE HENS AND QUAILS.—During the past winter, Messrs. Rowe & Co., of Detroit, sent hither twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-four prairie hens or grouse, and forty thousand four hundred and thirty-three quails, besides partridges, wild turkeys, &c., in large numbers. Upon a moderate estimate, the appetites of at least *fifty thousand* New York and New England epicures have thus been gratified.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

NEW YORK, April 13.—The passage by the legislature of a general bill, incorporating Ocean Steamers, leaves no impediment to the organization of the New York and Galway Steamship Co. and it is their intention to proceed immediately in placing the arrangements of the company on such a footing as to insure its success.

The number of Immigrants arriving at New York during the month of March was 26,922 from European parts. A very large addition to this number is expected for the month to come. The immigrants are from the following countries:—Ireland, 13,213; England, 3,162; Wales, 87; Spain, 24; Holland, 98; Sweden, 2; Italy, 35; Belgium, 1; Nova Scotia, 6; South America, 2; East Indies, 2; Germany, 3,816; Scotland, 294; France 542; Switzerland, 405; West Indies, 10; Canada, 2; Sicily, 10; Russia, 2; Poland 12.

The Tremont Temple recently destroyed by fire will be immediately rebuilt by the old Trustees. The new edifice will cover more space than the old, and be improved in its architecture and general conveniences.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 20, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Steamer *America*, from Liverpool, with dates to 3rd inst., arrived at Halifax at half-past three o'clock on Thursday morning, with 65 passengers (18 for Halifax); among them were Mr. and Mrs. Waugh, and Mr. Adams, of this City.

Cotton in Liverpool had declined about 1-8th penny—sales of the week 30,750 bales.

The market for Breadstuffs was again much depressed.

Freights are rather higher, and passengers pay extreme rates, in some cases as high as £5 in the steerage.

Money continued abundant as ever in London, and discounts easy, although rates were not reduced by the Bank of England.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Walpole had introduced the new Militia Bill; its provisions aim at raising a force 80,000 strong—50,000 the first year by voluntary enlistment—term of service five years—bounty £4 to £5 either in one payment, or by monthly instalments—time of warning and discipline 21 days each year, but power given in case of emergency to increase it to 7 weeks or reduce it to three days—estimated yearly expense £250,000.—Lord Palmerston supported the measure.—Lord John Russell did not oppose, but expressed his objections to some of its provisions.—Mr. Hume protested against numerous armaments when they were by no means needed.—Mr. Cobden ridiculed the idea of an invasion, and complained of expenditure being incurred to provide against an imaginary evil. The Bill was read a first time.

In the House of Lords on 2d, Lord Derby intimated that it was not intended to interfere with the Maynooth grant.

Mr. D'Israeli in the House of Commons, in answer to Lord John Russell, stated that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the necessary measures for the safety and service of the country were passed, and that the sense of the new Parliament would be taken upon the policy of the present Government, during the current year.

AUSTRIAN REFUGEES.—Mr. M. Milnes moved a resolution expressing the disapprobation of the house at the menace of Austria that she would subject British travellers to inconvenience and annoyance, in consequence of the refusal of the British government to expel foreign refugees. He read, from the correspondence, the demands made by Prince Schwartzenberg, the replies of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville, and the subsequent threat of the Austrian government to retaliate on British subjects travelling in Austria for the refusal of the government of England to comply with those demands. He commented on the more recent despatch to Lord Malmesbury, in which it was evident the Austrian government regarded the accession of Lord Derby to power as indicative of a change in our foreign policy; and to this cause he attributed the withholding of satisfaction by Austria for outrages like that perpetrated on Mr. Mether. The demand to surrender refugees without trial or proof of any offence committed could not be supported by any law that ever existed in England, and any attempt to stretch the law of nations to that extent would bring destruction on the ministry who made it.

Lord D. Stuart seconded the motion.

Mr. Secretary Walpole urged, as a reason for not pressing the motion, the difficulties it might interpose to the maintenance of our present relations with friendly states. As a more conciliatory tone prevailed, and more amicable relations existed, it would be most inexpedient, by an abstract resolution, to provoke any feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of those governments. It was not the accession of Lord Derby to power at which Prince Schwartzenberg expressed satisfaction, but the policy of non-interference which that noble earl declared he would follow.

Mr. Anstey denounced, in strong terms, the demands made by the continental governments for the extradition of refugees.

Viscount Palmerston admitted that the statement of the Home Secretary was satisfactory as far as the intentions of Government went, but denied that he had laid any ground for negativing the motion. The granting of passports in 1848 by the British consuls and agents to persons who, having been mixed up in the troubles to which their country had been exposed, were endeavouring to withdraw themselves, was not only defensible as a matter of charity to the individuals, but of safety to the states to which they belonged. The British and French consuls had, by granting such passports, enabled 2,000 persons to quit Rome, who must, had they remained, have occasioned further disturbance or subsisted on charity. After adverting humorously to what he called the "Arcadian dialogue" between Prince Schwartzenberg and Lord Malmesbury, and questioning the right of Austria to the title of "our oldest ally," as given to her by the present Foreign Secretary, the noble lord said that, though the Home Secretary's explanation was not satisfactory as to the intentions of the foreign government, he was willing to accept his statement beyond his words; and believing that, as we now had a government in amicable relations with the Austrian minister, security would be afforded to British subjects in that country, he would suggest the preferability of passing to the previous question.

After several other members had addressed the house, the motion was withdrawn.

The Protectionist party had held a great meeting at Liverpool, at which Mr. Forbes McKenzie, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Turner, the Tory candidates for Liverpool, attended and gave an account of their political faith. Mr. McKenzie's speech was remarkable, from the fact that it contained the announcement that Lord Derby's Government would not seek to reverse the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, but merely to modify and amend it, so as to afford relief to the agricultural and shipping interests, which the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws had generally depressed.

Sir Thomas Birch had issued his farewell address to the electors of Liverpool. The Reform and Free Trade party had nominated Mr. Joseph C. Ewart in his stead.

Sir James Graham had delivered a remarkable speech to the electors of Carlisle, in the course of which he advocated an extension of the suffrage, extolled Free Trade, but was not prepared to support Vote by Ballot.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.—The Queen held a drawing-room (the first this season, on Thursday afternoon in St. James' Palace. Her Majesty wore a train of white poplin, embroidered with small wreaths of the rose, thistle and shamrock, in colours, trimmed with fringe to correspond, and gold blonde. The petticoat was of white satin, covered with tulle, and trimmed with gold blonde. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of feathers and a wreath of red roses, ornamented with diamonds. The *debut* of her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, at the drawing-room, excited much attention. Her Royal Highness's beautiful costume was universally admired for the taste displayed in its richness and youthful elegance. It was as follows:—Costume de cour, composed of a train of rich white moire antique, lined with white glace silk, superbly trimmed with white bugles, bugle guipure, and bouquets of white roses du Japon; corsage to correspond, with bugle trimmings; skirts of white tulle over white glace, most elegantly embroidered with white bugles, and trimmed with bouquets of white roses du Japon. Coiffure of ostrich feathers, lappets, and diamonds.

The Duke of Wellington, it is stated in London, is about to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief, to be succeeded by the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Norfolk has had an apoplectic fit and his life is despaired of. His son and heir, the member for Limerick, continues seriously ill.

The marriage of Earl Grosvenor, M. P. for Chester, with the lovely Lady Constance, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, is fixed for April 28. Great preparations are being made at Chester to celebrate the event.

COL. FREMONT IN ENGLAND.—This gentleman, the first of Californian millonaries, has reached Liverpool in the last steamer from the United States, after a tempestuous voyage. The object of Col. Freemont's visit is to set at rest the vexed question of his own title as freeholder of the Mariposa estate, and to adjust the leases of the various companies formed here for the purpose of working the mines. The colonel, we believe, has engaged for his family an extensive suite of apartments at the Clarendon Hotel; and, looking at his past history and sudden acquisition of enormous wealth, he may justly be regarded as one of the "lions" of the day.—*Liverpool Observer.*

GOLD-DIGGERS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Some Cornish men, fresh from the California diggings, found their way to the Bank of England, last week, and having intimated their desire to sell gold dust, ripped open their coats, waistcoats, linings, flaps, lappels, and cuffs, and disengaged their hidden treasure, which, when melted into a solid ingot, was found to be worth £1,700, which sum they received in cash, and departed.

The reports from the Australian gold mines are still very encouraging and wonderful. Melbourne agricultural laborers refuse to engage at a yearly salary of £65. They will not hire themselves for a longer period than one week, and at 35s. per week. The government commissioners had made their report on the extent and capabilities of the mines, and they record their unanimous opinion that the mines could offer highly remunerative employment to at least 100,000 persons, or nearly four times the number at present engaged in the works.

A pension of £300 a year reverts to the Civil List by the death of Thomas Moore, the bard of Ireland.

The lately launched Cunard steamer Arabia, purchased by the West India Mail Company to supply the place of the unfortunate Amazon, is now named the La Plata. The purchase money was £115,000.

THE PACIFIC STEAMER LIMA.—The Lima, Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s vessel, made the voyage between Liverpool and Valparaiso in 41 days steaming time. Her average rate of speed is 12 1-2 knots an hour.

THE MOORE TESTIMONIAL.—A numerous and highly influential meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Thos. Moore was held in the library at Charlemont-house Rutland-square, Dublin, for the purpose of adopting means to secure the erection of a testimonial which would in some degree evince the national admiration of the genius and worth of the departed. The following is the principle resolution passed by the meeting:—"That a committee of nobleman and gentlemen be named as the general committee of management of the Moore Testimonial, and that when sufficient funds shall have been obtained, they be empowered to propose the form and site of the testimonial in Dublin, and submit such proposition to a meeting of the subscribers, to be duly convened by advertisement for that purpose."

A bridge is to be erected across the Slaney, at Wexford, to cost £14,000; and the trustees offer £100 premium for the best plan.

The Lord-Lieutenant gave a concert on Monday night to about 500 of the nobility and gentry. The company assembled at ten o'clock, in St. Patrick's Hall, which was tastefully arranged for the occasion.

The tide of Emigration (says the *Tralee Chronicle*) from every part of the country continues unabated—or rather has set in with unabated force. Troops of comfortable farmers, with their wives, children, and household furniture, have passed through our streets this week, to take shipping from the Samphires.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—On the morning of the 23rd instant the ship Emma, of London, 450 tons register, from Honduras to Queenstown for orders, with a valuable cargo of mahogany, logwood, &c., struck on a sunken rock a little to the east of Fileareel Bay, Dunworley, and instantly became a total wreck, when, melancholy to relate, 15 out of the 18 hands on board met with watery graves.

Austria is paying especial attention to her navy. On the recent royal visit to Trieste, the Austrian squadron, consisting of fifteen vessels, was reviewed by the young Emperor. A letter from Trieste states that, in addition to five steamers now building for Austrian Lloyd's in England, the Australia, 400 horse power, has been purchased. Three screw steamers are on the stocks. The steam fleet will shortly amount to forty-three vessels, all of which could be made serviceable in case of war.

Great prosperity prevails at this moment in Denmark. Agriculture and commerce are progressing satisfactorily, the population increases, the towns are yearly more populous, and every thing points to improvement. In ship-building great activity prevails. One wharf in Aabenraa is building the largest merchant vessel yet seen in Denmark, of about 1,000 tons burden. Its keel measures 190 feet. It will be of the clipper build.

The Comtesse du Cayla has just died in Paris, aged 70. This lady, who was remarkable for her beauty, it may be recollected, enjoyed considerable influence during the reign of Louis XVIII.

The railway in Egypt was progressing most satisfactorily in two places, and the superintending engineers had expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which the Arabs were working.

The Shah of Persia has brought over to Teheran, some time since, a certain number of Austrian officers of every arm, to aid in the re-organization of the Persian army. A letter from one of these officers, received at Vienna, gives some curious particulars relative to the person of the reigning Shah. He is 22 years of age, and is one of the handsomest men in his empire. His great-grandfather, who had 300 wives, has had a mass of children, who, in their turn, have left a numerous progeny, so that it is now calculated that the imperial family consists of at least 10,000 individuals.—*Independance Belge.*

FRANCE.

The great bodies of the state met for the first time on Monday, at the Tuileries, amidst military and official pomp. At one o'clock the President read his speech: it bore upon two important points—peace abroad and progress at home. The following passages were received with enthusiastic cheers:—

"If peace is secured in France, it is not less so abroad. Foreign powers respect our independence; and we have the greatest interest to preserve with them the most friendly relations. As long as the honour of France is not compromised, the duty of government is to avoid carefully all causes of perturbation in Europe, and to lend all its efforts towards internal improvement.

"On seeing me restore the empire's institutions and *souvenirs*, it has been often repeated that I wished to re-establish the empire itself. If such had been my constant pre-occupation, this transformation would long since have taken place. Neither the means nor the occasions have failed me."

The President then said that on the 10th December, 1848, on the 31st June, 1849, and lastly, on the 2nd of last December, the people would not have refused him a pompous title if he had asked it. He continued:—

"I am still resolved to-day, as I was before, to do everything for France—nothing for myself. I will not accept of modifications of the present state of things, unless compelled to it by evident necessity. From whence can this proceed? Solely from the conduct of the parties. If they submit, nothing will be altered; but if, by their secret proceedings, they would strive to undermine the basis of my government, then, but only then, it might be reasonable to demand from the people, in the name of the peace of France, a new title that would irrevocably fix on my head the power which it has invested in me."

"Let us keep the republic: it menaces nobody, it reassures every one."

The three Democratic deputies—MM. Cavaignac, Carnot, and Henon, who did not answer to their names on being called upon, have written to say that they could not take the oath required. They are considered to have resigned.

The opening of the French parliament is thus described by the Paris correspondents of the London papers:—"The doors were opened at eleven o'clock; but long before that hour a vast multitude of persons had assembled in the Place du Carrousel and the neighbourhood of the Tuileries, to witness the arrivals. The members of the various bodies of the state began to arrive about half-past eleven, their carriages entering by two breaches made in the iron railing which hems in the court of honour of the Tuileries. Some idea of the wealth which must have been represented by the persons assembled during the ceremony inside, may be conceived by the fact that, before one o'clock, the carriages drawn up in the court occupied ten lines at each side of the grand entrance, each line containing twenty carriages. Before twelve o'clock, the seats reserved for strangers were all filled, and by that hour nearly all the persons composing the great bodies of the state had arrived. Amongst the earliest arrivals was M. Granier de Cassagnac, wearing the uniform of the legislative body. The next dozen members that arrived were in coloured clothes, so that it then became apparent that the members of the legislative body provided with uniforms would be in a great minority. And this turned out to be the case; not more, perhaps, than 60 or 70 out of the whole 261 composing the legislative body wore the dress mentioned in the regulations. The senators, as became their superior position in the state, were more reserved in deportment than their lively brethren of the lower house, and, so far as the article of dress, with them there was nothing deficient. The profusion of gold embroidery on their collars, cuffs, breasts, and pocket flaps, was imposing. I should have said that the embroidery on the coats of the deputies was of a mixed kind, alternately gold and silver; the senators, deep gold. The diplomatic corps was exceedingly numerous, presenting a perfect blaze of orders, stars, ribbons, and embroidery. The simple dress of the Pope's nuncio presented a striking contrast to the brilliant appearance of the Marquis de Valdegamas, the ambassador of Spain, M. Mavrocordato (Greece), Chevalier de Collegno (Sardinia), Baron Fagel (Holland), Prince Poniatowsky (Tuscany), Lord Cowley (England), who sat next the nuncio, M. Rives (United States), &c. The raised gallery was filled with ladies."

On Tuesday the *Corps Legislatif* met in the Palais Bourbon, and held a sitting in the hall devoted to their deliberations, which commenced at two o'clock. M. Billault, the president of the chamber, addressed the assembly. A document was, however, communicated by him, which produced a much greater sensation than his address. This was the letter written by General Cavaignac and MM. Carnot and Henon to refuse the oath. It is as follows:—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT,—The electors of Paris and Lyons came to seek us in retirement or in exile. We thank them for having thought that our names would of themselves protest against the destruction of public liberties, and the rigours of arbitrary rule. But we do not admit that they wished to send us to sit in a legislative body whose powers do not extend to repairing the violations of right. We condemn the immoral doctrine of mental reservation (*reticences et arrieres pensees*), and we refuse the oath required upon entering the *Corps Legislatif*. We beg you, M. le President, to be good enough to make this declaration known to the assembly.—Paris, 29th March, 1852.

CAVAIGNAC.
CARNOT.
HENON.

Murmurs were excited in the chamber by the bold terms in which the proceedings of the government were characterised.

A number of decrees were issued on Sunday. No subject has escaped the activity of ministers:—railroads, benefit societies, and burial clubs; the *Code Napoleon* and the state of merchant seamen; the embellishment of Paris and the decentralisation of provincial government; the sinking fund and the presbyterian synod; registries for servants and the chapter of the Cathedral of St. Denis; electric telegraphs in France and marriages in the Society Islands, are heaped together like the incidents in a pantomime, as if the chief object of the executive power was to convince the nation that legislation on every subject can be far more satisfactorily, as well as summarily performed, without the cumbrous intervention of a representative legislature.

We are told by the first and most important of these decrees, that from and after the 27th of March the rule of martial law is at an end; that no arrests or prosecutions are henceforward to take place, except in conformity with the laws; that the exceptional tribunals still sitting with summary jurisdiction in many departments are to be broken up, and that the administration of justice will not continue to be intrusted to field officers in the army. But the termination of martial law brings no relief to its innumerable victims. Men accused of no crime, and amenable to no law, are still banished from their native soil. A net-work of police agents, armed with discretionary powers over public liberty, is spread over the country. The law itself, as it is now understood, secures no protection; and, while the government proclaims the cessation of its extra legal authority, thousands of untried exiles are on their way to the penal settlements of Africa, or the pestiferous swamps of Cayenne. For all purposes to which a reason of state can be assigned, the government will continue to be as absolute and as arbitrary as it has been for the last four months, and it will be well if even property is secure from its cupidity or its resentment.

Another decree provides that the funds taken from the confiscated property of the Orleans family, and appropriated to certain purposes by the decree of the 22nd of January, are now to be provided by the sale of woods belonging to the public domain, to the value of 35 millions of francs. The clergy and the other parties in whose favour this appropriation had been made have loudly expressed their repugnance to accept property derived from the spoliation of the family of their late sovereign. But, though the confiscation itself is maintained and executed, the funds promised to the public bodies out of it are to be supplied by the state from its general resources. This change is, however, more apparent than real, if the state receives and retains an equivalent sum from the proceeds of the Orleans property; and the estates of Neuilly, Monceaux, and Lamballe are already announced for sale under the decree confiscation.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, ordering the construction of an edifice on the system of the Crystal Palace, in the great square of the Champs Elysees, destined to receive the National Exhibition, and capable of serving for public ceremonies and civil and military fetes.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst.

Accounts from Australia represent gold as still very abundant.

The war steamer *Birkenhead* has been totally lost at Simons' Bay, Cape of Good Hope, together with four hundred and fifty lives!

The following Military Officers embarked in the Birkenhead for the Cape. In the absence of particulars their fate is of course unknown:—Lieut. Col. Seaton, 74th Regt.; Capt. Wright, 91st Regt.; Lieuts. Robinson, Davies, Booth, and Ensign Lucas, 73rd Regt.; Ensign Metford, 6th Regt.

The steamer *Atlantic* sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday, with 120 passengers.

LOSS OF THE KATE.—The ship Kate, Captain Mellin, which sailed from this port on the 3d inst. for Liverpool, was abandoned on the 7th, on George's Bank, waterlogged. The crew have arrived in Boston. The Kate was owned by Messrs. Kirk & Worrall.

FREDERICTON, Monday evening, April 19.—The ice started to-day, and moved down about thirty feet. It is supposed it will start again to-night. Weather very mild. Steamers will likely get up the last of the week.

WOODSTOCK, April 19.—Ice breaking up and water rising very fast

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor leaves here on a visit to England, about the 1st of May.—*Fred. Reporter*, 16th.

The Members of the new Common Council were sworn into office this day, at noon. The election of Mayor for the ensuing year will take place on the first Tuesday in May.

We have received the prospectus of a "*Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition*," to be held at Halifax in the autumn of 1853.

Articles from the Sister Provinces, as well as those from the United States are to be admissible; but are not to be permitted to compete for prizes with the productions of Nova Scotia.

Colonel Love, who was formerly for several years stationed in this Province, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General, and appointed by Her Majesty to the command of the Island of Jersey. The inhabitants of Carmarthen wished to retain the services of the gallant officer in that command, and memorialised the Government to that effect.

Last evening, the members of No. 5, Volunteer Fire Company, had a torch light procession in honour of one of their members, who has just returned from Europe with his bride.—*N. Bruns.*

Census of Nova Scotia.—According to the census of Nova Scotia, taken last year, the population of the Province was 277,005, (including Cape Breton, 55,120,)—showing an increase of 75,782 since 1838.

Counties	*Popul.* 1838.	*Popul.* 1851.	*Increase.*
Halifax,	28,570	40,000	11,430
Lunenburg,	12,058	15,395	4,337
Queen's,	5,798	7,256	1,458
Shelburne,	6,801	10,622	3,821
Yarmouth,	9,189	13,142	3,952
Digby,	9,260	12,242	2,992
Annapolis,	11,989	14,286	2,297
King's,	11,596	14,138	2,542
Hants,	11,390	14,330	2,931
Cumberland,	9,685	11,339	4,654
Colchester,	11,225	15,469	4,244
Pictou,	21,449	25,693	4,145
Sydney,	10,436	13,467	3,029
Guysboro',	7,447	10,838	3,391
Richmond,	7,957	10,381	2,714
Inverness,	13,652	16,917	3,275
Cape Breton,	14,111	18,000	13,469
Victoria,	—	9,580	
	201,223	277,005	75,782

The annual election for Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, Portland, took place last week, as follows:—

Church Wardens—James Flewelling and S. L. Tilley, Esquires. *Vestrymen*—Hon. Chas. Simonds, and Messrs. J. G. Tobin, Robert Sweet, David Tapley, Michael Fisher, Wm. Kilpatrick, Francis Ruddock, Thos. Ruddock, H. G. Simonds, Wm. Lawton, R. Scoles, and C. Doney.

OCEAN POSTAGE.—According to an official statement lately published, it appears that the total amount of letter postage, collected on mails transported between the United States and England by the Cunard line, under the Postal treaty, to March 3, 1852, in 283 trips, was $1,736,613; of which the United States Government received five-twenty-fourths, amounting to $361,794, and the British Government $1,374,819.

The amount received by the Collins line, in 84 trips, was $374,377, of which the American portion was $336,670; of which the British Government received under the Postal treaty three-twenty-fourths, amounting to $46,667. The United States has received in addition for newspaper postage to Dec. 3, 1851, $46,850, and for closed mails $78,501, making a total of $813,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CO.—This Company is now organizing in this city, with a capital of £100,000; and the Engineer, P. N. Gisborne, late General Superintendent of the Eastern lines of telegraph in the British Provinces, who surveyed the route last year, will leave in a few days for Europe, to make contracts for the submarine wire. This projected line of telegraph completed, New York will be brought within five days of London. It is yet undecided whether to run the line to Cape North, at the Northern extremity of Nova Scotia, or to Prince Edward Island. Should the former route be chosen, but forty-eight miles of submarine wire will be required; if the later, one hundred and thirty; but the adoption of this will reduce the distance three hundred miles, and the line will pass through a thickly populated country, from which considerable local support will be derived. The Company is guaranteed the exclusive right to telegraph across Newfoundland for thirty years, and is granted a bonus of thirty square miles of land and $30,000. It is expected that the whole will be completed and in operation in six months from the present time.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The London Times republishes from the New York Courier a late article on the proposed American Japan expedition, with remarks, in the course of which it says—"it would seem the time of civilized exclusion from Japan is at hand, although happily we are not in this instance to be the executioners. The expedition is to be undertaken by the United States. If carried out in a spirit of humanity and sound policy, without unnecessary waste of life and under the full impression that the agents of the government, and not the great mass of the population are in fault, Com. Perry will be backed with the sympathies of all European nations." The remarks of the Times conclude as follows:—

"Enough has been said to show that public opinion in England will run in favor of the expedition that is about to sail from New York. It should not, however, be forgotten that both humanity and policy recommend moderation in the midst of success. Wiser maxims than of old are now beginning to prevail among civilized nations; mere territorial acquisitions are known to yield but slender gains. If only we can establish a free commercial intercourse with Asiatic nations, conquests must be regarded as mere burdens. We can have little doubt that the United States' expedition against Japan will prove the counterpart of our own late operations in China. May Commodore Perry and his forces meet with the like success, and use it to as good purpose."

KOSSUTH'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.—We mentioned the other day, from a private source of information, that the friends of Kossuth have taken a house for him in Kensington, and that he expected to take possession of it on the 1st of May. It was his intention, with about forty of his countrymen, to reside temporarily in Belgium, and there quietly to watch the progress of events in Europe. The sole reason why Kossuth would have preferred Belgium to England was the greater economy which was practicable in the former country. The altered state of affairs in France has, however, satisfied the illustrious Hungarian that the Belgian government would not sanction his residence in Belgium at present; and, therefore, he has fixed on England as the place of his residence for a season. His course of procedure, we learn from one of his most intimate friends, will be to assume a passive attitude for the present, in the assured belief that events are rapidly hurrying onwards to a great crisis both in Germany and Italy. Then will be the time for Hungary's redemption—towards which consummation he expects no considerable aid from the 40,000 muskets which the Americans have furnished him with. But better still—he has assurances, about which there can be no mistake, that though the United States have not formally promised to interfere on behalf of the Magyars, in any future struggle in which they may engage with Austria, yet that America will interfere, should Russia, or any other despotic power, come to the aid of Austria, with a view of putting down the Magyars.—[London Advertiser.

A NEW PEN.—The Gutta Percha Pen is the name of a new article just introduced. They are a composition of gutta percha and metal, are durable, and will not corrode. Those who have used them think them superior to any other pen, and they are commended as not requiring to be wiped after being used. The gutta percha and metal are imported, and they are now manufactured in this country.—*New York Mirror.*

Kossuth arrived at Washington on the 13th inst. from his Southern tour. He was coolly received at Charleston, and throughout South Carolina.

The Panama Railroad across the Isthmus is nearly finished; trains pass over it daily; this is an important improvement, and will be hailed with joy by thousands.

Whitney's great Railroad to the Pacific, has at last obtained a grant of land in aid of the work.

The receipts of gold at the mint in Philadelphia since January have been $11,000,000.

Two California ticket swindlers have been arrested in New York and held to bail.

The Astor Library in New York has a fund of $400,000; a splendid library building has been erected, and 60,000 volumes purchased for it. This is the gift of the late John Jacob Astor.

A great freshet occurred at San Antonio, Texas, recently, by which several lives were lost.

A disease resembling cholera had appeared near Huntsville, Alabama, and proved very fatal. It broke out among a gang of negroes in Georgia.

Two cholera deaths occurred at New-Orleans during the week ending 3d inst.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The subscriptions to this project are just beginning. About $30,000 have been subscribed, but $200,000 are required before they can start upon their legs. There is considerable apathy around town, and much opposition to the project is manifested.—*New York Herald.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that during March last, between 3,100 and 3,200 persons—generally farmers—shipped at that point for California—mostly without any intention of returning.

NEW YORK, April 13.—*The Passage by the Legislature* of a general bill incorporating ocean steamers, leaves no impediment to the organization of the New York and Galway Steamship Co.; and it is their intention to proceed immediately in placing the arrangements of the company on such a footing as to insure its success.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—*Great loss of Life.*—We have had by telegraph an account of the destruction of the steamer Redstone, the particulars of which are given in the account below, from the Cincinnati Gazette:

The Redstone had lately commenced running between this city and Madison as a passenger boat. She left Madison on Saturday, at 12 M., and the only landing she made before the explosion was at Carrolton. She passed on to Scott's landing, three miles above Carrolton, on the Kentucky side—to take a passenger—Rev. Perry A. Scott. While the steamer was backing out from this landing, she had some difficulty in turning, as the wind was blowing hard shoreward, and when about a 100 feet from the landing the fearful explosion occurred at the second revolution of the engine—three boilers exploding at the same instant. All the upper work of the boat forward of the ladies' cabin was blown to atoms—the hull swung round with the current and immediately sunk at the bow, in 20 feet water, while the stern rested on the bottom near the shore. There were on board at the time about sixty-five passengers, of whom it is thought thirty-five must have been killed.

There were but two lady passengers on board, both of whom and the cabin maid, were saved, and but slightly injured. Among the killed are the Rev. Mr. Scott, a Baptist Minister—(who had been on a visit to his parents—who, with his sisters, having just parted with him, were standing on the shore and saw him blown to fragments)—Mr. Goble, editor Lawrenceburg Press, and Mr. Myers, foreman in the same office. Mr. G.'s body was horribly mangled, and all the hair scalded from his head. The first and second engineers, and all the firemen were killed instantly.

Mr. Soper, the first clerk, was standing near the office, and says the first intimation of danger he had was being lifted up full 100 feet and falling into the river, when he swam ashore; a moment after he heard a cry of distress in the river a few feet distant; he swam out and rescued a drowning person. This was the Captain, (Pate,) who had one of his leg broken. The second clerk was accidentally left at Madison. The pilots were badly injured. Captain Wright brought Mr. Langley, one of them, to Aurora; he had both legs broken. The other could not be removed, and it is probable that he will not recover.

The awful force of the explosion can be conceived from the fact that a large piece of one of the boilers was blown *half a mile*, lacking 5 or 6 yards, from the wreck! Eleven bodies were blown into a cornfield at some distance from the water.

The people of Carrolton and the vicinity hurried to the scene, and 25 dead and wounded bodies were immediately borne to a small farm house on top of the hill, which rises back from the river, and which was converted into a hospital. The inmates of this house gave up their rooms, bedding, and everything in their possession to the suffering. The scene here beggars all description. The mangled and ghastly corpses by the side of the wounded and the dying, with inadequate medical aid and means for the care of the latter, the floor of the room covered deep with blood; this, and the view of the scattered wreck and the awe-stricken multitude on the shore below, made up a scene of horror.

The river for some distance below Carrolton was strewn with the fragments of the boat, machinery, furniture and clothing.

Sixteen steamboat disasters have occurred on the Western waters since the 1st of January last.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamship El Dorado arrived to-day, with 214 passengers, and $800,000 in gold dust, and San Francisco dates to March 15.

A tremendous flood had occurred in California, overflowing Sacramento, Marysville, and Nevada. Several lives are reported to have been lost.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is the great freshet in the interior of California, caused by the late rains. The loss of property however is not so great as it was on a former occasion last year. Sacramento was overflowed in consequence of the crevasse on the levee, as was also Marysville. In the former city comparatively little damage was done, for the reason that the inhabitants were prepared for an inundation, and as the waters rose and gained upon them, they removed their property to more elevated positions. They therefore suffered more inconvenience than actual loss. Marysville, on the other hand, suffered a great deal, and her loss is estimated at $150,000. The greatest loss is sustained by the farmers on the low lands, and by the owners of bridges leading to the mines. The crops are not so much injured as it was feared they would be.

Yuba City escaped all damage by the flood.

At Nevada the flood has been very serious. Two quartz mills, the theatre, and Empire hotel, have been washed away; many other houses have been swept down, and considerable damage sustained by the merchants.

The bridges at Coloma and Salmon Falls have been carried away, and it is feared that every bridge on the South and Middle Forks of the American River have shared the same fate. The country between Sacramento and the mines is utterly impassable.

The mines continue to yield well, the drought being at an end, and the gulches and ravines in the interior being filled with water.

The miners are busily engaged in washing the earth they had dug, and from which they could not extract the gold for want of rain. They are in the best spirits, and their returns thus far are very flattering. It is confidently expected by intelligent persons who have given attention to the subject, that the yield of gold this season will exceed that of any former year. A greater number of persons have been at work, and a larger quantity of earth has been dug, than was ever known.

Crime continues to increase. Several additional murders have been committed by the Indians in the interior, some of whom were arrested, tried, and convicted, according to the Lynch code of proceeding.

The weather at last accounts in San Francisco was as delightful as could be wished for.

Expeditions were being formed for the gold mines of Queen Charlotte's Island. Three vessels would leave soon, well armed to resist any attacks from the inhabitants or the Indians who inhabit the Island.

The *San Joaquin Republican* says the miners were never so well employed. Some of them were making from $20 to $50 per day.

There are twelve Protestant, three Roman Catholic, and two Jewish Churches in San Francisco. The evangelical ministers of that city are said to be able and zealous, and the churches generally well attended.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Daniel Webster brings $150,000 in gold. The San Juan road was in excellent condition, and San Juan was very healthy. California dates to the 17th March.

The San Francisco markets on the 16th were dull, with the exception of Flour, for which there was a better demand, at firmer prices.

At Sacramento the flood was about over, but it was feared that the spring flood would descend upon the city before its citizens shall have prepared themselves to receive it.

Isthmus News.—All the mail steamers now land at Aspinwall, and Chagres is being fast depopulated. Many houses are already removed from there to Aspinwall, and the latter place presents a busy appearance.

The steamer Northerner left Panama on the 26th ult., for San Francisco. She took out a large number of passengers at $125 each, being $50 less than the usual rate.

The Pacific Islands.—From the Society Islands we learn that a portion of the group had declared themselves a republic, without creating any excitement.

Sandwich Island dates are to Feb. 21st. Business continued dull. Several marine disasters had occurred.

FROM BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.—The ship Union arrived at New York on the 9th inst., bringing advices from Rio to March 3, with news from Buenos Ayres to Feb. 16, and from Montevideo to the 19th.

A letter by the above vessel, speaking of the escape of Rosas and his daughter, by getting on board of the British ship Centaur, says:—

Both he and his fair daughter "Manuelita," were barefooted, and both dressed in sailor's hip pants, check shirts and roundabouts. In the darkness they escaped by means of an open jolly boat to the steamer.

I have heard it stated on good authority that many of Rosas' troops had been without water twenty-four hours when the action commenced. The Buenos Ayreans seem glad to get rid of him, and he will doubtless find a more secure asylum in England than he could ever expect among the people whose confidence and rights he has so sadly abused.

The Boston Traveller says:—

Immediately following the battle of 3d February, at Buenos Ayres, a proclamation was issued by Urquiza, dated the 4th of February, at "Head Quarters, Palermo," and signed by him, as Governor of Entre Rios, and General-in-Chief of the allied forces, appointing as Governor pro. tem. of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Vincente Lopez, who accepted and immediately made requisition on Urquiza for means or forces to suppress the disorders of the populace at Buenos Ayres.

Among the rigid orders for the occasion was the following: "Any person found plundering, shall be executed within one-quarter of an hour, and on the spot where taken."

It is stated that directly after the embarkation of Rosas, Gen. Mancilla disbanded his troops, who were disorderly, plundering and sacking the houses, particularly the street "Fedracao;" when Urquiza ordered a division of infantry against the mob, killing 200, and better order was restored.

Montevideo dates of 8th February, report that Rosas would go to England in H. B. M. steamer Conflict—but was still on board the Centaur.

The dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 15th of February. On the 12th, the new government was organized.

The 18th of February was appointed for the public entry of the allied forces into the city of Buenos Ayres and great preparations were making for the event.

Arrival of Steam Vessels in England.—During the last year 1665 entries were made of British steam vessels from France at British ports, the amount of tonnage being 285,999. Foreign vessels from France, two, tonnage 149. From Holland 284 British steamers entered, tonnage 224,020. From Belgium, 321 British steam vessels, tonnage 69,131.

Poland is one of the loveliest countries in the world—its name being derived from a word which signifies a plain. It is almost an unbroken and unvaried level. Its population is about 15,000,000. It is remarkably adapted to the raising of grain, its annual exports being about sixteen million bushels. It was the Sarmatia of the ancients, and was the original seat of those nations that overran the Roman empire.

The Common Council assembled on Tuesday, to consider the case of the recent King's Ward election. Three petitions with 207 signatures were presented, protesting against the return, and counsel were heard at much length for the parties interested. The petitioners were represented by Mr. Mackenna, and the returned candidates by Mr. Wetmore and Mr. Bayard. The Recorder was present to advise the Board in matters of Law, and the Commissioner and Poll Clerk were examined, as to the facts. It appeared that the affidavits of qualification of Mr. Walker and Mr. Ballentine, had not been returned with the Poll Book, to which it was contended they should have been prefixed or fastened, at the opening of the Poll, in accordance with the Bye Law regulating elections. This was the chief point relied upon by the petitioners' counsel for annulling the return, and the Board, after hearing the Recorder, who gave a full and very able exposition of the case, came to a resolution to confirm the return, and they accordingly declared Mr. Walker duly elected as Alderman, and Mr. Ballentine as Councilor for King's Ward for the ensuing year.—*Church Witness.*

ORDINATION.—DAVID W. PICKET, of Kingston, King's County, was admitted to the holy order of Deacons by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese at Fredericton on the 27th ult.—*Ib.*

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. John Wishart's Brick Store, Queen's Ward, in the City of Saint John, as a Bonding Warehouse under the Act.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 7th April, 1852.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. William McCarty, to Miss Margaret Magee, both of this City.

On Thursday evening the 15th inst., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. John M. Williams, to Eliza M. J., second daughter of Mr. Adam McAfee, of the Parish of Portland.

On the 25th ult., at Ballee Church, by the Rev. J. M. Fallon, Mr. James H. Waugh, of St. John New Brunswick, to Anne, second daughter of John F. M'

At Canning, on the 6th March, by the Rev. Mr. Keith, Mr. Jesse Estabrooks, youngest son of the late Rev. Elijah Estabrooks, to Rebecca, fourth daughter of the late Reuben Hoben, Esq.

By the Rev. E. Wayman, on the 29th ult., Mr. Benjamin Mercer, of Norton, to Miss Ruth Holmes, Springfield.

At North River, Westmorland County, at the house of the bride's father, on Thursday the 25th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Crandal, Mr. Lewis Keith, of New Canaan, to Miss Rebecca, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Bleakney.

At Fredericton, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, Mr. George Grosvenor, Merchant, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. George Fradsham, of the North American Hotel.

DIED.

This morning, April 20th, after a long illness, Barzillai Ansley, Esq., in the 41st year of his age, leaving a large family and circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.—Funeral from his late residence, Princess Street, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On Tuesday, the 13th inst., Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. James Wilson, of Portland, in her 22d year.

On Wednesday, Evelina, wife of Mr. John Harris, Chipman's Hill, aged 21 years. Her end was peace.

On Thursday, 15th inst., Mary McPherson, eldest daughter of Capt. David Seelye, in the 6th year of her age.

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. James Brogan, of Donegal, Ireland, aged 68 years.

At Red Head, Parish of Simonds, on Wednesday evening last, Ann, wife of Mr. Henry Anthony, aged 69 years.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of Dr. Thomas C. Sharp, Norton, K. C., Dr. Amos Sharp, of Carleton, City of St. John, (formerly of Cumberland, N. S.,) aged 33 years. Dr. Sharp was a Graduate of Acadia College, and received his professional degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a man of superior education, and highly esteemed for his moral worth, and a large circle of relatives and friends will deeply deplore his early removal. His remains were taken by steamer to Sackville on Monday evening last, that his dust may repose in the midst of his kindred.

At Millstream, Studholm, on the 10th instant, aged 24 years, Jane, wife of Mr. John Good, Jun., and daughter of Mr. Isaac Teakles, of Sussex.—She had embraced religion when quite young, and in death it sustained her. She lived beloved, and died regretted by all that knew her.

Suddenly at Fredericton, on Tuesday morning, 13th inst., Mrs. Julia Ann, wife of Mr. Cornelius Lowry, aged 50 years.

At Woodstock, on the 11th inst., Deborah, relict of the late Mr. Benjamin Foster, in the 89th year of her age.

Suddenly, at Andover, Carleton County, on the 1st inst., Charlotte, wife of Francis Tibbits, Esq., in the 39th year of her age.

At Chatham, on the 2d inst., Mr. Alexander Fenton, a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, in the 78th year of his age.

At same place, on the 9th inst., Mr. Alexander Eddy, Sailmaker, a native of London, in the 82d year of his age.

At Burnt Church, County of Northumberland, on the 29th ult., Mr. Alexander Loggie, senior, aged 78 years.

At Shediac, on the 9th inst., Mr. William Lienen, a native of Kelso, Scotland, in the 68th year of his age, deservedly respected by all who knew him, and much lamented by his relatives.

On the 21st of March, at her residence, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, England, Honora, wife of Capt. William Grundell, and late of St. John, N. B., leaving a husband and five children to mourn their sad bereavement.

On the 21st January, on board the ship James T. Foord, on his passage from Callao, to Liverpool, Capt. John Hume, of St. John, N. B., in the 35th year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

Suddenly, at Bath, Me., on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Phelina Hunt, wife of Capt. George C. Hunt, and late of this City, much and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was a highly respected member of the Germain street Baptist Church.

At Baltimore, on the 4th inst., of consumption, Miss Eliza Bowes, formerly of New-Brunswick, in the 29th year of her age.

In Chelsea, (near Boston,) on the 6th inst., Isabella Merritt Cunningham, aged 20 years, formerly of this City.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Monday—The barque Oromocto, from the Clyde, and six other vessels are reported in the Bay, coming up. Wind N. E.

CLEARED.

April 12th—Barque Fame, Crocker, Gloucester, timber, deals and black lead—S. Wiggins & Son.

12th—Brig Albert, Robinson, Demerara, boards, coals, lime, grindstones, &c.—E. Allison.

14—Barque Amelia, Cann, Dublin, deals, &c.—W. & G. Carvill; Schr. Perseverance, Torrey, New-York, deals and hackmatack timber—Master.

16th—Barque Rectitude, Smellie, Dundee, timber, deals, &c.—Robert Rankin & Co.; Brig Iola, Stockton, Jamaica, fish, flour, lumber, &c.—Crane & Co., Schr. Flora, Crosby, Fishing Voyage, salt, flour, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.; Loyal, Gayton, Halifax, limestone—J. McGrath.

17th—Barque Renfrewshire, McNeil, Cork, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.

19th—Barque Joanna, Morris, Leith, ditto; Brigt. Margaret, Parker, St. John's, N. F., boards.

The schr. Colchester, McLellan, from Windsor N.S. for Boston, laden with plaster, went ashore during the storm on 13th, on the back side of Deer Island, Boston harbor. She had ten passengers, all of whom got ashore in safety.

The Brig Margaret Elizabeth, Crowe, from Maitland, with plaster, went ashore at 7 A. M. on Ram Head. She has not bilged.

The brig Douglas, from Maitland, with plaster, went ashore 13th, on back of Lovell's Island. Not bilged.

Arrived at Liverpool March 27, ship Monteagle, Taylor, St. John.—At Adelaide, South Australia, Dec. 6th, barque Helena, Bustin, do.

Arrived at Queenstown, 1st inst., ship David, Frost, from Callao. At Liverpool, 2d, ship Cambodia, St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, March 22d, ship Midas, Palmer, New-York; April 1st, Cambria, McCulloch, St. John; 2d, Samuel, Morris, do.—From Hull, 29th, Elizabeth Holderness, do.—From Charente, 25th, Oberon, for Halifax and St.—John.—From Longhope, 19th, Alfred, for St. John. From Cuxhaven, 20th, Mary Taylor, do.

Sailed from Liverpool, 28th March, ship E. J. Soullard, Vaughan, Acapulco.

Spoken, lat. 12 South, long. 102 East, ship Consul, of St. John, N. B.

Arrived at Charleston, April 14th, ship John Miller, Vaughan, City Point.

At St. John's, P. R., 22d ult., brig British Queen, Brown, for New York. At Sagna, 3d inst., Brigt. Eliza, Goddard, for Boston.

Arrived at Mobile, 16th, barque Prince of Wales, Brown, from St. Thomas.

Cleared at New-York, April 8th, barque Amelia, Holder, Matanzas; 10th, brigt. Hantsport, Holmes, St. John.—At Boston, 10th, barques Mary, Scott, and May, Ritchie, and schr. Cuba, Cavanah, do.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 14th inst., schr. Wm. Wallace, Baxter, for this port.

Cleared at Boston, 15th, brigt. Masonic, Hickman, this port, and brig Messenger, Cann, do.

Ship Themis was chartered at New Orleans 8th inst. for Liverpool, with cotton, half cargo at 17-32d, half at 9-16ths.

Schr. Herald, Evans, of and from St. John, for Boston, was totally lost in the gale of Monday night, between Portland and Cape Elizabeth Lights—crew saved. Her cargo consisted of 500 barrels alewives, and 25,000 feet of lumber. At last accounts they were landing the cargo at Cape Elizabeth.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY ST. JOHN, APRIL 19th, 1852.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until the 24th day of May next, at noon, from parties disposed to loan MONEY on DEBENTURES to be issued by the Corporation of this City, under the power of an Act of the last Session, entitled "An Act to provide for the erecting and making certain Wharves and Improvements in the Harbour of Saint John."—The amounts required will be as follows:—

£1000, on 1st June next,
2000, " 1st July "
1000, " 1st Sept. "
500, " 1st Oct. "

The Tenders to express the amount (in Debentures of £100 each) the applicant will take, and the rate of Interest, not exceeding 6 per cent. for which the Money will be loaned.

By order of the Common Council.
THOMAS MERRITT, *Chamberlain.*

Saint John Gas Light Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Seventh ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the above Company, will be held within their Office, Carmarthen Street, on MONDAY, the third day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. BRITAIN,
April 17, 1852.—2i. *Secretary.*

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

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer "*Canada*," from Liverpool, "*St. John*," from Glasgow, and "*Admiral*," from Boston:—

LADIES' VISITES, in newest styles;
DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety;
SHAWLS—Long and Square;
GINGHAMS, Muslins, Prints, Furnitures;
COTTONS, LINENS, Shirtings, TICKS;
Satinetts, Kerseys, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, &c.
T. W. DANIEL.

Bay State Mills Manufactures.

The Subscriber has just received per Steamer *Admiral*, from Boston—

A FEW sample Packages of Fancy CASSIMERES—a new and superior style of Goods: also of Scarlet and Red Twilled FLANNELS—The Manufacture of the *Bay State Mills, Massachusetts.*

☞ The early attention of parties in the Dry Goods Business is requested to the above Goods, to be viewed at the Warehouse of
JOHN V. THURGAR,
17th April, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

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

NEW GOODS,
Per Steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of BROOCHES, set with Agua-Marine Carbuncle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gents. Finger RINGS, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns VEST CHAINS, in gold and silver; GOLD CHAINS and GUARDS in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair BRACELETS; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Coraelian Studs latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knives, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Bonnet Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Fittings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alciope*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "*Loyal*," from Halifax—
15 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA.
Ex Admiral, from Boston—
15 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;
23,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 20.

Sheffield House,
Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Jointes; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S., Steel and Brass; Ear-ring Loops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Broaches, Watch do.; endless screw; Keys; Chamfering Tools; Calipers; Watch Pivots, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers Hammers; Main Spring Winders, Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜
April 17.—4i.

EDUCATION.

THE School for the Education of Young Ladies, Queen's Square, conducted by Miss FOULIS, will re-open after the Easter recess, on Wednesday the 14th instant.

As the Spring period is the most advantageous for the introduction of new pupils, Miss F. will be happy to receive, during the present month, a few Young Ladies, to fill up the vacancies which usually occur in her classes during winter.

The success which has attended her endeavors as a Teacher during the last Ten Years, it is hoped, affords sufficient evidence of the efficiency of her system of imparting instruction.

Pupils are allowed, as heretofore, to make up the time lost by *School vacations* or *serious illness*, at the end of each Term, without additional charge.

April 10th, 1852.

WANTED.—By the 1st May—Board and Lodging for 5 or 6 Young Men. A private Family preferred with no other Boarders. Apply at the Freeman office. April 13.

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing business is wanted at this Office.

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Property,
BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, *(unless previously disposed of at private sale:)*

THAT valuable PROPERTY at the Marsh Bridge, owned by the Saint John Water Company, consisting of the Lot of GROUND, the BUILDING thereon, ENGINE, &c.

☞ Terms and further particulars made known on application at the Company's Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES ROBERTSON,
St. John, 17th April, 1852. *Secretary.*

Franklins Cooking Stoves, Ploughs, &c.—By Auction.

On FRIDAY Next the 22d April inst., at Eleven o'clock, at the Vulcan Foundry Wareroom, in Prince William Street—

AN assortment of very superior Cooking STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, Parlour Franklins, Register Grates, Ploughs, &c.

Also—A large-sized Ship's CAMBOUSE.

The above articles are all of the most approved quality and description, and can be viewed at the above Wareroom prior to the day of sale.
April 20. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick,
ST. JOHN, 13TH APRIL, 1852.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 13th proximo.

By order of the Board.
GEO. P. SANCTON, CASHIER.

Bank of New-Brunswick,
3d APRIL, 1852.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the half year ending 31st March, 1852, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 15th instant. *By order of the Board.*
R. WHITESIDE, CASHIER.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick,
St. John, April 3, 1852.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will take place on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, at 12 o'clock.
D. J. McLAUGHLIN, *President.*

Bank of New-Brunswick,
3d APRIL, 1852.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock.
THOS. EDWD. MILLIDGE, *President.*

South Bay Boom Company,
APRIL 10, 1852.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the South Bay Boom Company will be held at the Office of the President, in Wiggins' Brick Building, on MONDAY the Tenth day of May next, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
THOS. M'MACKIN, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT a Common Council held on 8th April, 1852:—RESOLVED, That the several persons who have this day been appointed to offices, under the Common Council, for the ensuing year, do take out their Warrants of appointment, and become qualified according to law, on or before the 1st day of May next, otherwise their appointments will be cancelled; and every person, after this date, acting in any such office, without being duly appointed and qualified, will be prosecuted for the penalty thereby incurred.

Extract from the Minutes.
GEO. WHEELER, *Common Clerk.*

Sugar and Molasses.

Landing ex *Emily*, from *Ponce*, Porto Rico:
93 HHDS. 20 Tierces } Bright SUGAR,
88 Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
13th April, 1852.

Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.

Expected to arrive in the ship *Oromocto*, McIntyre, master, from the Clyde:
300 BOXES of Tobacco PIPES, containing 5 a 10 gross each, of usual excellent quality—packed and selected expressly for the *St. John market.* Will be sold low from the Ship.—Apply to JOHN V. THURGAR,
13th April, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

MISS AMELIA M. BRODIE,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that she intends to open, on MONDAY the 3d of May, a
DAY SCHOOL,
for the Education of Young Ladies. Miss B. professes to teach the following Branches:—

Music, per Quarter,	£2 0 0
Drawing, "	1 10 0
French, "	1 10 0
Reading, Fancy & Plain Needle Work,	1 0 0
" Including History, Geography, Grammar, and Writing,	1 10 0

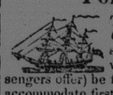
Hours of attendance, from 9 in the morning until ½ past 12, and from 1 to 3½ o'clock.

Miss BRODIE has in her possession satisfactory testimonials from the following Gentlemen:—
Rev. Dr. McCulloch, Greenock; Rev. Robert Stevenson, Forfar; Rev. John Lowe, Forfar; Rev. J. Baird, Yethelm; Rev. James Sellar, Aberlour; Rev. George Henderson, Cullen; Rev. Wm. Milne, Perth; Rev. Robert M'Donald, Blairgowrie; Dr. Smyttan, Edinburgh; Dr. Fisher, Hill Head, Dunkeld; Wm. Stother, Esq., of Cargen; W. Green, Esq., Ruthrie, Aberlour.

Miss BRODIE will be happy to devote her leisure hours to private instruction.

☞ Residence at the Rev. WM. DONALD'S, Germain-street. April 6.—2w.

For Australia!



THE clipper-built ship *ALCIOPE*, 650 tons, now on her passage from Liverpool, will (provided a sufficient number of passengers offer) be fitted up in a first rate manner to accommodate first and second class passengers, with State Rooms for families, &c., and be despatched for Port Adelaide, Australia, about the 1st July next. For further information, rate and terms of passage money, apply to WILLIAM OLIVE, Esq., Carleton, or
GEORGE THOMAS, SHIP BROKER,
April 6. *South Market Wharf.*

Lignumvitæ.

Landing ex *Emily Allison*, from New-York, on Consignment:—
3 TONS LIGNUMVITÆ, of very handsome quality. GEO. THOMAS.
St. John, March 16, 1852.

APRIL 10, 1852.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just received per Steamer *CANADA* via Halifax, also per ship *Saint John*, from Glasgow—

43 Packages, containing

PLAIN and Fancy Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS of every description;
SATINS, in plain and Brocade;
Light Bonnet SILKS;
Black and colored GRO DE NAPS;
Water'd Damasses and GLACE SILKS;
A variety of MANTLES—(new styles;)
Rich Black Silk LACES;
GLOVES of all kinds;
Fancy Silk Trimmings;
Habit Shirts; Chemizetts; Collars;
SLEEVES, CUFFS, and VAILS;
Fancy Spotted MUSLINS;
SHAWLS; HANDKERCHIEFS;
ORLEANS; LUSTRES; CASHMERES;
Printed COBOURGS; Printed MUSLINS;
GINGHAMS, ORGANDIES, &c. &c.
LINENS, DIAPER, DAMASK, HOLLANDS;
All-Wool CARPETING, &c.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per Steamer "Canada":

A CHOICE assortment of FANCY GOODS, in Ladies' Mantles; Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gloves, a variety of DRESS Materials, Ladies' and children's BONNETS.

Per Steamer "Admiral," from Boston, and ship "Saint John," from the Clyde:—

A large Stock of BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS, selected expressly for this market, which are offered very low—Wholesale and Retail.
J. & H. POTHERBY,
April 10. *North Side Market Square.*

SPRING GOODS!

GILCHRIST & INCHES,

Have received per *Saint John*, from the Clyde, part of their SPRING GOODS, consisting of

PRINTED Cashmeres, Cobourgs and Orleans;
GINGHAMS and MUSLINS;
Filled and Printed Long and Square SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Printed COTTONS and CAMBRICS;
LINENS Canvas and Osnaburgs;
Shepherds' and Heather mixed TWEEDS.

☞ Remainder of Spring Goods to arrive per *Alciope, Devon, Oromocto, Faside*, and *Sir Harry Smith*, from Liverpool, Glasgow, and London.
April 13.

SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per Steamer *Canada*, and Ship *Saint John*—

A VARIED and extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season. The remainder of their Spring Stock daily expected. The above arrivals will be found worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
April 13, MORRISON & CO.

Carpets. Carpets.

GILCHRIST & INCHES,

Have received per *Saint John*, from the Clyde—

A LARGE assortment of Brussels, Three-ply, Superfine and Common Scotch CARPETING, with RUGS to match,—all of the latest patterns, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash. April 13.

Spring Importations!

THE Subscriber has just received per *Saint John*, from Glasgow, part of his Spring supply of Day Goods, viz:—*SHAWLS*, Dresses, Sewed Muslin, Trimmings, &c., which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Remainder hourly expected.
JAMES BURRELL,
April 13. *Corner of King & Germain Streets.*

Irish Spades.

45 DOZEN long handled Irish SPADES, just received by
April 13. W. H. ADAMS.

Anvils and Cast Steel.

ON HAND—25 best Blacksmiths' ANVILS; 1 Ton Sanderson's best CAST STEEL.
March 2. W. H. ADAMS.

Molasses.

Landing ex Brig *Victor*, at Leavitt's Slip—
213 HHDS., 43 Tierces, } *Clayed MOLASSES.*
53 Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES, of very choice quality. For sale by
April 6, 1852. JARDINE & CO.

Molasses! Molasses!

Landing ex "Zero," from Matanzas:
141 Hogsheads and 16 Tierces,
New Crop MOLASSES.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 16. *Market Square.*

RUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in manufacture—healthful in use—healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in whiteness, clearness, and brilliancy of color—and permanent. Two hundred weight of this Paint, with *nine gallons of Oil*, will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of White Paint made from Lead, and *twelve gallons of Oil.* Further particulars will be given at another time.

☞ A quantity of this Paint, in kegs of all sizes, is expected from London about the end of this month. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

1852.
Spring Style of HATS.

C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received, per *Cubat* from Boston, the SPRING STYLE of HAT BLOCKS, and will be prepared, about the middle of this week, to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities. Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square, and
March 2. North side King street.

GLASGOW DYE HOUSE,
King-street, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and vicinity, for the support they have received, and beg to acquaint them that they have taken the above Premises for another year, and hope for a continuance of their patronage.

All kinds of SILKS, WOOLLEN, and COTTON GOODS Dyed.—Also, Cashmere and Plaid *SHAWLS* Cleaned and Pressed, *(colouring renewed;)* Ladies' Dresses, Coburgh and Orleans, Dyed without taking them apart; likewise Gentlemen's GARMENTS.

W. & P. would particularly call attention to MOREEN and DAMASK CURTAINS, which they are prepared to Dye and Finish equal to new.
WESTERMAN & PERRY.
St. John, March 16, 1852.—3m.

ON HAND, 200 Bushels of Harvey Settlement TIMOTHY SEED, a superior article.—For sale by
March 30. JARDINE & CO.

THE
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL,
A Large Weekly Paper.

CONTAINING *thirty-two columns*, published in Boston and New York, for extensive circulation in the United States, the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island,—containing the latest American and Colonial Commercial Intelligence, Markets, Prices Current, News, &c. It is specially devoted to Colonial interests, and will ever labor to render Americans and Colonists better acquainted with each other, and to increase the trade and intercourse between the States and the Provinces.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We wish the spirited proprietors every success in so praise-worthy an intent.—[*Halifax Sun.* It has certainly a noble aim in view.—[*Christian Freeman*, Boston. The numbers received give evidence of uncommon editorial ability.—[*South Boston Gazette.* The very thing needed for the times, and cannot fail to have a happy effect on both sides of the lines.—[*Boston Commonwealth.* Large and elegantly printed.—[*U. S. Firemen's Journal.* A handsome paper at $2 per annum.—[*Montreal Courier.* The editor appears to be intimate with our provincial matters.—[*Prescott* [*C. W.*] *Telegraph.* A large, handsome sheet, with well written editorial matter, and well selected extracts.—[*Toronto Globe.* Replete with interesting intelligence, from every part of the Provinces. Its tone is fraternal and the design is to cultivate friendly relations.—[*Quebec Chronicle.* It is impossible to calculate the many blessings and benefits which may arise from so praise-worthy an undertaking.—[*Kingston* (*U. C.*) *Whig.* The motto is strikingly apropos to the avowed mission of this Journal.—[*Cornwall* (*Canada*) *Freeholder.* Many copies will find their way to this country, as well as the lower Provinces.—[*Brockville* (*Can.*) *Recorder.* Appears to be in able hands.—[*Cornwall* (*Can.*) *Constitutional.* Edited by a gentleman whom we know to be well qualified for his duties.—[*Telegraph*, Chelsea, Mass. Equally interesting to Canadians and Americans.—[*Ottawa Advocate.* The idea is excellent.—[*Zion's Herald.* Its original articles are ably written, and the selections show the tact of an old hand at the business.—[*Eastern Chronicle*, Pictou, N. S. It has a handsome appearance, and commends itself to the notice of Canadians.—[*Toronto Examiner.*

☞ To secure an extensive Circulation, the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL is published at a small advance on the cost of Printing, and will be sent one year to any part of New-Brunswick, *free of Postage*, for $2 00, enclosed (postpaid) either to the publishers, STILES & COMPANY,
4 State St., Boston,
Or to the General Provincial Agent,
DONALD ROSS,
BOOK & VARIETY STORE, *St. John, N. B.*
April 5. 4w.

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
Germain Street—Foster's Corner.

Just received from London, per Steamer via Boston—

LADIES' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS; Black and Brown Kid Slippers; Jenny Lind, Victoria, Hungarian, and various other SLIPPERS and WALKING SHOES; Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS, &c.

Misses' BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS of all sorts; Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety.

DOMESTIC WORK.

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

SPRING SUPPLY
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
Paper Hangings and Borders.

The subscriber has received per steamer *Admiral*, the first part of his Spring Supply of

NEW and beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell cheaper than at any other Store in the City—qualities compared.

As BORDERINGS have come into fashion, I have just opened a very handsome variety, which will be sold cheap. S. K. FOSTER.
St. John, April 3, 1852.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool,
Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c. &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 20. 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 30. North Market Wharf.

Steamship "ADMIRAL,"
750 Tons,
ALBERT WOOD, Master.

WILL until further notice, leave St. John for *Eastport, PORTLAND*, and *BOSTON* on every THURSDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock—Returning, leave BOSTON for Portland, Eastport, and St. John, on every *Tuesday Morning.* For further particulars apply to
GEORGE THOMAS,
April 6, 1852. *South Market Wharf*

TO LET,

Possession given on the 1st May next—

THAT pleasantly situated Brick COTTAGE, with GARDEN, &c., now occupied by the subscriber, in the Parish of Portland, nearly opposite the residence of John Owens, Esq. There is a never failing well of Water on the premises.
P. LOMBARD.
Portland, 16th March, 1852.

TO LET,

THE STORE in Ward Street, now occupied by B. Ansley, Esq.—Also, nearly opposite, in same street, the STORE occupied now by Andrew Foster.—Possession on first day of May next.

The Brick HOUSE lately occupied by the subscriber, in Queen-street.—Also, the corner HOUSE now occupied by Mr. Howard, fronting on Prince William street.—Possession on first of May next.—Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH.
March 22, 1852.

TO LET,

And possession given on first day of May next—

THE whole of that HOUSE now occupied by Miss Adams, in Charlotte Street, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq.

There are also two Flats, very comfortable residences, for two small families, in the Alley extending from Charlotte street. Please apply to
March 23, 1851. BENJAMIN SMITH.

Clover Seed, Oranges, Currants.

Just received from New York and Boston,
10 BRLS. New CLOVER SEED;
5 Boxes Sweet ORANGES;
5 Casks CURRANTS.—For sale by
March 30. JARDINE & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of JARDINE & CO., terminated on the fifth day of March inst., by limitation of agreement. The business will be continued by R. & A. JARDINE, under the same style of "Jardine & Co." as heretofore, by whom all debts owing to and by the late Firm will be collected and paid.
R. JARDINE,
Saint John, N. B., } A. JARDINE,
March 27, 1852. } B. TILTON.

THE Subscriber begs to return his thanks for the liberal patronage received in business, on his own account, and in connection with the Firm of JARDINE & CO., and begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the Store next to Messrs. JARDINE, now occupied by C. L. STREET, Esq., and shortly expects from London and Liverpool a select supply of GOODS adapted for the Grocery Business, and will commence about the 1st of May next.
B. TILTON.
St. John, N. B., March 27, 1852.

To CIVIL ENGINEERS,
Wharf Builders, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that under the authority of an Act of the present Session of Assembly, the Common Council of this City propose to construct in the Harbour of Saint John, near Reed's Point, extensive Piers, Wharves, Slips and Public Landings, for sea-going Steamers, to land Goods and Passengers at all times of Tide, involving an expenditure of about ten thousand pounds; and they hereby offer Premiums of £25 and £12 10s. respectively, for the *first* and *second best* complete Set of Designs, Working Plans and Specifications for the contemplated erections, of round or squared logs, to be deposited, under seal, at the Common Clerk's Office, on or before the 1st of May next.

Copies of the Act, Harbour Plans, and other required information as to the depth of water and set of current in the Harbour, may be procured from any of the undersigned Committee.

The comparative merits of the various designs, &c. will be referred to the ultimate decision of the Common Council, who reserve the right to reject all or any of them, if, in their judgment, not deserving of either premium.

The unsuccessful competitors will, if they desire it, have their plans returned to them; the others will be retained as the property of the Corporation.

J. JOHNSTON,
W. H. NEEDHAM,
G. VANHORNE,
W. HAGARTY,
G. V. NOWLIN,
THOMAS McAVITY, } *Committee.*
St. John, March 27, 1852.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES.

Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co.:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Light-Houses for the Bay of Fundy to request you will publish, for the information of Mariners, the enclosed list of Light Houses erected and lighted by the Province of Nova Scotia last year, and re-insert the description of a Light on Peter's Island, in Grand Passage, published in your journal and other City papers in 1850.

Respectfully yours, I. WOODWARD.
St. John, N. B., March 11, 1852.

Eddy or Sandpoint Light,

A Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint, on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights Horizontally placed 25 feet above Sea Level—rise and fall 6 feet. The building is square, painted White, with a Black Diamond on the seaward side. The Point is shoal Eastwardly of the Ligh nearly 200 fathoms, but the Northwest of it is bold water, and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular, and very rapid round the Point.

The following Bearings by Compass may assist vessels passing through the Strait:—

From the Light to Cape Hogan, S. 50° E.
" " to Western headland which intercepts the Light, S. 10 E.
" " to Bear Island, N. 32 W.
" " to Pirate Cove, N. 34 W.
" " to Mill Creek, N. 39 W.
Latitude 45° 31' North. Longitude 61° 15' West.—Variation 14° 30' W.

Arichat Beacon.

A Beacon Light on Point Marichi on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichat Harbour. The building is square, painted White, and shows a White Light 34 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet. The Point is bold to—and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lights:—

From the Light to Cranberry Island Light,
" " to Winging Point, over Winging Point, S. 3° E.
" " to Ragged Head, North Shore, S. 5° W.
" " to Madam Island, East side of Chebucto Bay, N. 79° W.
" " to Madam Island, East side of entrance to Strait of Canso in one with Jerry Island Reef, N. 48° W.
" Little Arichat Head, N. 40° W.
Latitude 45° 29' North. Longitude 61° 2' West—Variation, 14° 30' W.

Horton Bluff Light.

A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff, in the Basin of Mines, 95 feet above sea level, high water—rise and fall, 40 to 45 feet.

The building is square, painted White, stands 60 feet from the Bluff, and shows a White Light, which may be seen in clear weather over the greatest part of the Basin of Mines (after passing Cape Blomidon) and above the Five Islands and up Windsor River, until intercepted by the continuation of the Bluff to the Southward of it.

Course to Bo

Lead vs. Zinc—Public Health.

Since the introduction of zinc paint in this country, some three year ago, by the New Jersey Zinc Company, we have been asked repeatedly if white lead is really poisonous and dangerous, as chemists and medical men assert. We answer yes! The simple fact of repeated poisonings by lead water-pipes, leaded cisterns, &c., is abundant proof that lead, in its simplest form, is dangerous for certain uses, especially in water-pipes and paint. Whoever will read the able octavo treatise on lead diseases; by L. Tanquerel, an eminent French *savant*, translated by Prof. Dana, of Boston, will be satisfied, without our assertion, of the poisonous influence of lead in various ways. If other competent authorities are necessary, consult Drs. Dalton, Adams, Webber and Chilton.

There are five diseases specially resulting from contact with lead—and more particularly lead paint—to wit: Colic, Rheumatism, or Neuralgia; Paralysis, Loss of Sensation, Delirium and Coma, &c. The British and Foreign Medical Review—standard authority—in an article on the subject, states that, during eight years, in the single Hospital La Charite, Paris, 2151 persons, may of whom died, were treated for lead diseases; 1243 being lead colic. A large proportion of these were persons who had been employed in the manufacture and grinding, or painting with white lead. Chemists and medical men agree that buildings painted with lead should not be tenanted for several months after. Thousands of painters become diseased and die over their paint-poisons, without dreaming that the cause lies in lead. The public suffer proportionately. Nor is this a matter of wonder, when it is known that various forms of poison are plentifully envolved from lead in its different states, by contact with substances and gases.

We speak now of this matter, because the season is at hand when the painter is to be specially busied over his poisons. There is no plea of profit or necessity for the use of lead for any of the common purposes, such as pipe, paint, etc. Zinc is better, cheaper, more durable, and entirely free from sanitary objection. The pure zinc, from the New Jersey mines—and we allude to this because it is the best if not the only pure zinc yet discovered—is, for any use we have mentioned, 69 per cent, superior to lead, commercially speaking—and incalculably superior, when health is considered. It has been tested to this end, thoroughly, by chemists and painters. As a paint, zinc white, as a mere question of dollars and cents, is about 40 per cent. cheaper than white lead, besides, it is a pure white, spreads better than lead, is more brilliant and durable and retains its freshness for years. The colored zinc paints from directly a metallic surface on wood, brick, iron, &c, and are nearest fire-proof of any paint known, owing to the great amount of mineral condensed in the zinc colors, and the small amount of oil used. No house-owner, after trying zinc paint once, will ever submit to the use of lead again, and no painter who investigates the subject, will work with lead if he can get zinc. And consider, that some 50,000 tons of lead paint-poison are used in this country per year.

The French government, always foremost in adopting discoveries of pudlic utility, has for some years past ordered all public buildings painted with zinc paint, for reasons of both profit and health. The example is being generally followed in France. It would be worthy of our government to think of matters of this kind. We might add a volume, but we have said enough, we trust, to satisfy our querists, and to commend the subject to the investigation of painters, paint consumers, and the public.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Wonders of the Atmosphere.

There is, in a late number of the London *Quarterly*, a well written and instructive article on Humbolt's *Cosmos*, which contains several interesting scientific speculations. We extract the discription of the wonders of the atmosphere:—"The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards the heavens, of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision, "a sea of glass like unto crystal." So massive is it, that, when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests like snow flakes to destruction before it; and yet it is so mobile that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass; yet a soap ball sails through it with impunity, and the thinnest insect waves it aside with its wing. It ministers lavishly to all the senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm, south winds bring back colour to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow, and make the blood mantle in our cheeks even its north blast braces into new vigor and hardens the children of our rugged climate. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificent of sunrise, the full brightness of mid-day, the chastened radience of the gloaming, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it the rainbow would want its "triumphal arch," and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens; the cold ether would not shed snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers; the kindly rain would never fall, nor hail storms nor fog diversify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tannell and unshadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheath of his rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers, so that the shadows of evening are gathered by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest and to nestle to repose. In the morning the garish sun would at once bound forth from the bosom of night, and blaze above the horizon,—but the air watches for his coming, and sends at first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and by and by a handful, and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth, till her eyelids open, and like man, she goeth forth again to her labour till the evening."

To double the crops on most farms, about all that is necessary is for our agriculturists to sell off one half their land, and with the proceeds buy manure for the other. The larger the farm the less a man grows to the acre.

Great Discovery—Mechanical Light.

It has long been a received theory that light is produced by the vibration of a very subtle substance, or ether, which prevades all matter and all space; and it has been maintained that the only difficulty in the way of producing it by machinery, is the great rapidity with which this ether must be caused to vibrate in order to involve it. This difficulty has at last been overcome by a scientific gentleman residing in Taunton Mass., by the name of Dacier, who has invented, and is about to patent a machine which produces a brilliant light of unriddled splendour and whiteness, like that of the sun—His machine is constructed in the following manner:—A large hollow sphere of glass is perfectly emptied of all air and vapour by a new and original process, and in it is enclosed a series of wheel work, which is put in motion by an axial electro-magnetic engine. To the last wheel is attached a steel plate, by the revolution of which the light is produced.—As the different colours of the rays of light are caused by the difference in the rapidity of the vibrations of this ether, so he finds that the light produced by the wheel is a series of colored rings, the colors being arranged in the same order as in the solar spectrum, or in the rainbow—the red being nearest the axis. By a double convex lens, these rays are brought to a focus where the intense white light before mentioned is produced. Another principle of natural philosophy is also established by this machine, viz: that unreflected light may exist independent of heat, or although the light produced exceeds in brilliancy that of the oxy-hydro-blow-pipe, yet the thermometer is not in the least affected even in the very focus. When we consider that his process of producing a perfect vacum is exceedingly simple, and that the whole cost of the machine does not exceed twenty-five dollars, and that when once constructed it will last many years, and that too with very slight liabilities to get out of order, who can caculate the revolution it is to produce in our domestic economy, as well as in that of lighting cities, and &c.? What a mighty triumph of science!

Ventilation.

"Why," says Thickskull, "whence comes all this clamor about ventilation? If it is so vital a matter, why didn't our wise ancestors know something about it? Why didn't the want of it kill *them*, I'd like to know? I mistrust it's one of the new-fangled *Isms*, and closely allied to Socialism and Infidelity!"

Most conservative Thickskull, your forefathers did not thrive in the absence of ventilation, but because *they had it*. It is precisely because we have all departed, necessarily and irrevocably, from their habits, that special attention to ventilation has become so necessary. They lived far more in the open air and less in crowded assemblages than the present generation does; they sat around huge fire-places which voraciously sucked all the vitiated air up the chimney. They slept oftenest in spacious unpartitioned chambers and garrets, whence the stars were visible through the crevices in the sides and roof. *Such* bedrooms needed no ventilators—need none now. The mischief is that you cannot have them or will not sleep in them. The hospitable old-fire-place has been narrowed and lowered, or has given place to a stove or furnace; the bedroom is ceiled and papered; the doors are listed, the floors caulked, and the modern house, though in some respects more commodious and comfortable, is far less healthful and invigorating than those it has supplanted. Hence the necessity for special regard to ventilation.

There were hovels and dens of old, where the poor herded in atmosphere fouler if possible than that of our modern churches during services, and of our mansions on soiree nights; and from these Spotted Fever, Black Death, Plague, and other pestilences went forth to devastate the world. If you want these results of the wisdom of our ancestors back again, just blunder on in defiance of the monitions of science respecting respiration and air, and you will probably be accommodated.

Science and Tailless Foxes.

There are some persons who wage uncompromising hostility to science, not because it is not good, but because it *is science*, and smells of the schools. They would plow deep and receive as much benefit from it as do their neighbours; but as deep plowing is scentific, they prefer to plow shallow and gather shallow crops. They refuse to stir the soil and give it a fine tilth in a dry time, for fear such scientific operation should cause the earth to catch some virtue from the passing breeze, or steal a little ammonia (base scientific term) from the pearly dews. Nature is nature, say they, and we want none of your new fangled notions, my manure is well enough in the barnyard, and I'll risk the atmosphere, as you call it, stealing any thing away from me. These notions remind us of the fox that lost his tail. The next time he visited his brother foxes, he addressed them thus,—"Gentlemen, behold my fair proportions! without that heavy brush I am light and active—it is useless and unbecoming, and my advice is, that you have them all clipt off!" Unlike the unfortunate fox, these grumblers about science never had any tails to loose—never had any *scientific* tails, at least, and their desire is that every body may stand on the same level with themselves, totally ignorant of the first principles of scientific cultivation.

But their doctrines are false. To be consistent. they should eat *natural* fruit; grafted fruit is scientific fruit, and ought to be bitter in their mouths. They should scorn wheels and go to mill on horse-back without a saddle, and draw manure on a drag; plow with a crooked stick, and keep as close to nature as possible. They inadvertently practice scientifically a thousand things just as important as deep plowing or proper pruning, but these things have become established by the common practice, and they no longer object to them.

In spite of us, new notions *will come up*, and *will be adopted*, and the best way is to be thankful that there are some willing to think and work them out, and to adopt them good-naturedly ourselves. We shall find it far better for the world, and easier for ourselves, than to resist the tide of improvement which is setting so strongly onward.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE SECRET.

I noticed, said Franklin, a mechanic among a number of others, at work on a house erecting but a little way from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who had a kind word and a cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits. "No secret, Dr.," he replied; "I have got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home, she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody." What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions. Speak gently, then,—a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day are over, costs nothing, and go far toward making a home happy and peaceful.

Farm Work for this Season.

In April a little hayseed ought to be strown over the mowing grounds, particularly where compost manure was spread on the surface last fall. And in all cases of land laid down to grass last year, a little seed should be sown in the first days of April. The prettiest time to do this, is immediately after a light snow fall, and before the wind rises. Therefore rise early before the wind wakes up. Clover may be mixed with herds-grass and red-top. It will give good fall feed, and help to keep the weeds down.

It is a good rule to sow English grain as early as the soil can be worked to advantage. The grain matures better, and the grass seed sown with it will take root better. Oats are usually sown later than other grain, for they are not always proof against the frosts. Yet late oats are seldom so heavy and good as the earlier sown.

Young farmers should know that the customary quantity of seed per acre, for spring sowing, is one bushel and a half of rye or wheat, two to two and a half of barley, and two and a half to three bushels of oats.

One peck of good herds-grass seed is enough for one time, and three or four pecks of red-top. When clover is sown and a full crop is expected at the first cutting, eight or ten pounds per acre may be sown, and the quantity of herds-grass and red-top may be diminished.

Buckwheat may be sown as late as the fourth of July. Some farmers sow a bushel of seed per acre, and others half a bushel.

A fresh sod or soil is better for grain and grass seed than furrows that have been turned for a week or more. Therefore it is advisable, when convenient, to sow and harrow in the grain, as soon as possible after ploughing. Say take the acre first ploughed and sow at once—then take the second acre. This may often be done without much inconvenience. For the whole field of four acres may be harrowed a second time, provided it is done in five or six days after the first sowing.

Spring plouging may be commenced a day or two soooner, by first dragging the harrow over the corn stumps. This operation is quite different from plouging—for instead of forming a wet or clammy soil into lumps, it only opens the ground and admits the air and the sun. Thus the ground is prepared for earlier ploughing.

Take care and not work your cattle too hard in spring. Eight hours in a day are enough for oxen to work, and ten hours for horses.

Cattle may work from seven to eleven o'clock, and from two to six in the afternoon. Now you have three hours to feed them, and to be engaged in overhauling the winter manures. All should be thrown up light, that it may begin to heat before it is carried into the field.

The business of overhauling winter heaps is important. Fermentation ought to commence at the barn or the manure will not work so quick as it should for planted the crops. The lighter and the higher the heaps are thrown up, to the amount of five feet, the sooner will the heap commence heating. If the cattle are permitted to run on the heaps, they will counteract all that your dung fork may have accomplished.

Cows and calves require much attention at this season of the year. A little meal *now* is better than any kind of roots, for they have a good flow of milk on calving, and they need something to sustain them better than roots will. Roots are for fall and winter when the cows begin to dry up their milk.

When cows drop their calves in the yard where there is water, they are not apt to drink too much at a time; but when they are shut up in stables or pens where there is no water, they should not be permitted to drink as much as they please, when they are first turned out. Let them have but one pailful each, and let it be nearly milk warm. A quart of hot ashes thrown into the pail of water, is considered an improvment in the drink. It is not a good practice to give cows meal immediately after calving. They are liable to be feverish at such times, and meal increases a fever. In a day or two they will have a good appetite and should be fed well.

Breading swine should be treated with much care. They must not be disturbed at the time of littering, and it is a very bad practice to shift them from pen to pen, within a week or two before that time. Sows must not have any hearty food soon after littering. They may have warm water, but rich food is apt to clog them at such times. It should be kept in mind that fat hogs are poor breeders.—*Ploughman.*

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS!

Per *Europa, Speed, Olive, Faside, Highland Mary Henry Holland, Portland, Eliza Jane, & Admiral.*

THE Stock of WINTER GOODS is now received by the above vessels, comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered at this establishment.

In addition to the usual Stock, there will be opened this day a very beautiful lot of

Ladies' & Misses' Mantles,
in all the New Styles.

In the Stock of CLOTHS and WOOLLENS of every make, purchased for Cash in the principal Manufacturing Houses of Leeds, decided advantages are offered to Purchasers.

Wholesale and Retail.

St. John, Oct. 11. T. W. DANIEL.

REMOVAL.
24th January, 1852.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. THOS. R. GORDON, on the Corner of Dock-street and Market Square, and only a few doors from the Store he has heretofore occupied, and has just removed his Stock of HARDWARE, and where he intends to keep his usual assortment in future.

Jan. 27. W. H. ADAMS.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
Bragg's Building, South side King Street.

WOULD respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now selling off the whole of his STOCK of WINTER CLOTHING, *at greatly reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail.* His Stock of OVER COATS is large and varied—got up in the very best style, and at such very low prices that they only want to be seen to secure a sale. Those in want of new Coats, would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

He has on hand a large stock of West of England BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green and Brown, double milled Cloths different colours, suitable for Over Coats. Also Beaver and Pilot Cloths in great variety, with a large quantity of Trowser Stuffs, suitable for the present season; Black and Fancy DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c. A splendid assortment of *VESTINGS*, Silk, Satin, Barathea, Marseilles, Cashmeres, &c., which he will sell at a great reduction in order to close up his present importation and to make room for Spring supply.

December 23.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ships *Boadicea* and *Themis*

9 CASES *Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s* CAST STEEL; 1 cask BORAX,
2 casks Block Bushes; 5 casks TEA KETTLES,
1 cask Saucepans; 3 crates Coal Scoops,
1 cask Socket SHOVELS,
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 cask WEIGHTS,
1 cask Wrought Brads and Tacks,
2 casks Bench and Moulding Planes,
11 bales Iron Wire; 1 bale Wire Riddles,
28 dozen riveted eye Shovels; 4 dozen SPADES
168 bags Board, Boat, Horse, and Ox NAILS;
8 rolls Sheet Lead; 2 casks SHOT;
1 cask LEAD PIPE;
10 dozen long handle Frying Pans,
1 case *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* Circular SAWS,
1 case do. Pit Saws;
2 cases Percussion GUNS, &c.
15 casks containing Shelf Goods, viz:—LOCKS, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Bed Castors, Chair Web, Rules, Fire Irons, Whip Thongs, Shoe Hammers and Bills, Brushes, Dish Covers, Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Steelyards, Brass Cocks, Fish Hooks, Iron Hooks and Hasps and Staples, Percussion Caps, Tea and Table Spoons, Kettle Ears, Coffin Mounting, Counter Scales, Plated Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Copper Coal Scoops, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Wove Wire, Brass Wire, and a variety of Small Wares; which, with Goods recently received, comprises a good assortment. Nov. 4.

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET SQUARE

Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part:

In Store; Bond or Duty paid:—

200 CHEST'S and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS;
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)

Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—
1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.

Per "Henry Holland"—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH;
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm CANDLES; Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, October 7, 1851.

GOODS

By the 'Gipsey,' 'Charles,' and 'Richmond,' &c., received and for sale:

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 2¼d per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head NAILS,
10 casks 2½, 2¾ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.

ALSO—*By the 'Albert' from London:*
A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish CHANNEL, North Atlantic, Nova-Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.,
6 Ten inch Brass COMPASSES,
24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS,
12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers.
Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

French Cloths, Vestings, and
Elastic Doeskins.
Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—

THE Subscriber has just Received a splendid assortment of the above Goods, *which are quite new in this Market*, and he begs to call particular attention to a make of Cloth for PALLITOTS, which will be made in a superior style to any in this City at extremely low prices.

Call and examine the Stock of Goods now for Sale at the *Howard House, North Side King Street.*

May 27. JAMES MYLES.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—

4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* GANG, CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare COVERS,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short SCREW AUGERS

From the United States:
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles.

—ON HAND—
280 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted;*
LEAD PIPE, from 5/8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

JANUARY, 1852.

English and American Paper Hangings, &c.
FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.

6000 PIECES, principally low prices and new patterns;
250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS.
A large variety of American Wooden WARE, CORN BROOMS, &c. Jan. 27.

Flewwelling & Reading
Are now receiving per ship *Faside*, from London.

30 HHDS. GENEVA; 10 quarter casks Port and Sherry WINE—*superior;*
1 puncheon JAMAICA RUM—*very old*
20 bags Black PEPPER; 1 box MACE,
2 cases CASSIA; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR;
2 tierces Epsom SALTS; 1 cask Saltpetre;
1 cask BLUE VITRIOL;
45 kegs F & FF GUNPOWDER—Hall & Son's.

DAILY EXPECTED—
20 hhds. Hennessy's best BRANDY—which, together with a large and well selected stock of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, in Store, are offered at lowest market prices. Oct. 6.

Prices Reduced!
Wholesale and Retail
WAREHOUSE,
Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

RESPECTFULLY invite purchasers to an inspection of their extensive and well assorted Stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, which (in order to make room for alterations and improvements in the premises) will be offered at such prices as must effect an entire clearance of the above stock.

N. B.—No Credit given in the Retail Department. January 6.

GOODS.
Per *Diadem* from Newcastle, now landing and for Sale—

10 CASKS LINSEED OIL,
20 casks WHITING,
6 casks Blue VITRIOL,
10 casks Carbonate of SODA,
3 casks BRIMSTONE; 2 casks SULPHUR,
2 casks Epsom SALTS,
1 cask Green COPPERAS,
6 casks COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM,
10 bags Fine GLUE.

JOHN KINNEAR,
December 16. *Prince Wm. Steet.*

PURE Havana CIGARS.—8000 'Wandering Jews;' 3000 'Bloomers'—Just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Whar

New Fruit, Coffee, &c.

NOW LANDING from Boston—170 whole, half and qr. boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 40 boxes Layer do.; 10 kegs Cooking do.; 30 bags Java COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Loaf Sugar; 15 brls. of Saleratus; 20 gross *Mason's* BLACKING.

Nov. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Provisions! Provisions!
From Cumberland:

100 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER;
10 cwt. do. CHEESE;

From Boston:
2 tierces choice HAMS.

From Nova Scotia:
75 bbls. good Eating and Cooking APPLES.

Dec. 6. JAMES MACFARLANE.

PALE SEAL OIL, TEA, &c.—*From Halifax, ex Schr. Charles*, 11 Barrels Pale Seal OIL;
6 bags PIMENTO;
20 cwt. Robb's OATMEAL. For sale by
Dec. 30. JARDINE & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED.

150 BUSHELS, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushel Bags.
—For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 10. *Prince Wm. Street*

SELLING OFF
AT
Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!
AT THE
HOWARD HOUSE,
North Side of King Street.

A WELL selected stock of WINTER CLOTHING, made up in the most Fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City.

The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at COST PRICE, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province.

Pants and Vestings on the same terms.

Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR,
(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,)
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS:
Cut NAILS of every size:
English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6x8 to 34x36.
PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece,
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING,
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (selected,) assorted qualities,
Mott's Broma, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Paints, Whiting and Yellow Ochre, and a number, of other articles. August 26, 1851.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber has received per *Themis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, *Perfumery, Brushes, Pickels, Sauces* &c., all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms.

T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand.

October 28.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

10,000 LA DESEADA CIGARS just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Richard Cobden.

Received by the above vessel, from New York—

60 CHEST'S Superior Souchong TEAS,—
"*Esther Mary's*" Cargo.

Dec. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

LONDON HOUSE.
MARKET SQUARE,
December 20th, 1851.

Just received per Steamer 'Asia,' via Halifax:

RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; GROS DE NAPS; PERSIANS;
FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

Cod Liver Oil Candy.

WOOD'S Refined COD LIVER OIL CANDY for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in packages at 9d. each, by

THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 6. Head of North Wharf.

COLTSFOOT ROCK,

AN excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., just received and for sale by

THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Morrison's Life Pills,—Just received and for Sale by

THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Wharf

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.
EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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 inpaired 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 curein 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:
140 Packages
GROCERY GOODS,
—COMPRISING—

POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do. Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes, *PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING*, Windsor and Fancy SOAPS. Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29. *Market Square.*

Rat Exterminator.
Just received per 'Creole'—

A FRESH supply of Smith's *genuine and original* RAT EXTERMINATOR, an invaluable preparation for destroying Rats and Mice, without the unpleasant smell caused by other poisons. For sale by T. M. REED,
Dec. 2. Head of North Wharf.

GROUND COFFEE; Black Pepper Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard—all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantities at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 9. Prince Wm. Street

Stoves, Franklins, Registers, &c,
Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is requested to a large and handsome assortment of COOKING STOVES, of the newest and most approved patterns—CANADA and AIR-TIGHT STOVES, FRANKLINS, REGISTERS, PLOUGHS, &c. Can be viewed at the spacious Show Room opened in Prince William-street, or at the subscriber's Warehouse.

Orders for Castings, Iron Work of every description, Stove Fittings, Pipe, &c., left at either of the above places, will receive immediate attention.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 8. *North Market Wharf.*