# The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851.

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**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,

[illegible]al $150,000.—Charter unlimited.
*No [illegible]ection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.*

POLICIES issued at reduced rates for Mercantile purposes. Special Permits for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus)

Persons insured in this Company on the mutual plan—the "only plan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus,) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits,* instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

**Board of Finance:**
FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
REUEL WILLIAMS, President Kennebec Railroad.

**Local Referees:**
John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y. | Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq. " | Hon. David Henshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. " | Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Alsop & Chauncey, " | Chas. Sumner, Esq. do.

*Directors' Office, 63, State Street, Boston.*
E. B. PRATT, President.
DANL. SHARP, Jr., Vice President.
HENRY CROCKER, Secretary.

W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.
St. John, March 18, 1850.

## JOHN KINNEAR,
**Prince William Street,**

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A.—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspice, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor: Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking wood seat common, Childrens'; Chains.

F.—Fluid, Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4 4, 6-4 and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 34x46; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do. Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 5dy; do. Cut, 3dy. to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1¾ to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy.

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor, Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty: Pins, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Salæratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Snuff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot, all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch.

T.—Turpentine, Spirits; Thread, Shoe; Tea, Black and Green; Tapioca; Tin, I. X. and I. X. X.

V.—Varnish, Copal, and Bright; Vitriol, Blue.

W.—Whiting; Waggons, Children's; Wooden Ware.
June 17.

## REMOVAL.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.,* has removed his Office to the new Building, owned by F. A. Wiggins, Esq., at the corner of Prince William and Princess Streets.
Entrance second door on Princess Street.
April 15.

### 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 2[illegible]. JAMES MYLES.

### Gas Fittings and Hardware.
## W. H. ADAMS
*Has received per Barque Janet, from Liverpool*—

2 CASES plain Gas FITTINGS, containing single and double plain PENDANTS sliding Harp Lamps and single Pendants, plain and scroll Brackets, Glasses, Jets, &c.

4 Casks containing Brass Goods, Planes, Iron Squares, Farrie's Pincers and Hammers, Door Bolts Locks, Copper Tacks, Brass Bills, Door Knockers Grid-Irons, Brass Cocks, &c.

5 Dozen round-point Ballast SHOVELS.
June 24, 1851.

### CUTLERY, &c.
*Ex "Queen Pomare," from Liverpool*:—

A SUPERIOR assortment of Pocket and Table CUTLERY in every variety: Vickers' and others makes of Mill, Cross Cut, Smiths and other FILES and RASPS; 40 boxes best Charcoal TIN, IC, DC; 100 PLOUGH MOULDS.—For sale at lowest rates for Cash, by
July 1. W. TISDALE & SON.

## FLEWWELLING & READING,
***Prince William Street,***

Have just received per *Lisbon* from London:

25 HHDS. HOLLAND GENEVA:
5 quarter-casks superior Old PORT WINE;
50 casks London Brown Stout;
24 do. Indian Pale ALE:
8 hhds. boiled and Raw Linseed OIL:
20 cwt. Brandrum's No. 1 White Lead;
20 do. PUTTY, in bladders;
1 cask blue Vitriol; 1 do. Alum;
1 do. Crown Blue; 2 cases Cassia;
1 bag CLOVES; 2 cases INDIGO;
20 cases Coleman's STARCH;
20 kegs do. MUSTARD.

*Ex "Relief" and "Emily Allison" from New York*
55 bxs Tobacco, various brands and qualities
5 do. 1 lb. lump, superior chewing Tobacco;
1 case ½lb. lump do. do.
2 half-barrels Scotch Snuff in bladders;

*Ex "Mary" from Boston,*
20 bags Java COFFEE; 5 brls. dried Apples;
2 cases Castor OIL in tins;
10 bags FILBERTS and Castana NUTS;

—DAILY EXPECTED.—
50 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
20 hhds. Hennessy's BRANDY.

Which with the Stock at present on hand, comprising a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, will be sold at lower market rates.
May 6.

### No. 1, South Wharf.
## W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'Speed,' John S. DeWolf,' 'Cluny,' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool, and 'Lisbon,' from London:—

3 CASES "Thomson's" Screw AUGERS, Long and Short Screw;
450 Pots, 200 Bakepans and Covers, 440 spare Covers, 100 Griddles, 100 Frying Pans, and 60 Spiders, 5 bundles Long Handle Frying Pans.
Casks Cart Boxes,
7 Sheets LEAD, 1 Ton Lead PIPE, all sizes,
2 Tons SHOT, ass'd; 8 Ingots Block TIN,
5 Bales "*Griffin*" SCYTHES and Sickles,
3 Cases "*Hoole & Co's*" 5½, 6, 6½ and 7, Mill SAWS,
1 Do. ditto, Pit, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS,
1 Ton Iron Wire, assorted, No. 4 to 24,
1 Do. Spring Wire, assorted, also Copper and Brass WIRE,
1 Do. Spring STEEL, 18 Bundles Blister Steel, 10 do German do,
2 Cases Axe Steel, Octagon and Round Cast STEEL,
1 Cask "*Vicker's*" Mill and other FILES;
10 Blacksmith's ANVILS,
1 Cask Hammers and SLEDGES,
1 Basket Smiths' Vices, 7 Smiths' Bellows,
4 Casks Round Point SHOVELS,
22 Doz. SHOVELS and SPADES,
2 Casks Barn Door HINGES,
2 Casks Clout, Pump, Scupper and Boat Nails
1 Do Block Makers' RIVETS,
1 Do SAD IRONS;
2 Casks Block Bushes, 1 cask Iron Weights;
1 Do Chain Traces, 3 Casks Tea Kettles Preserving KETTLES and Saucepans,
2 Casks Butt and other HINGES,
1 Ton Sparrow-bills, 1 Case Guns and Pistols,
2 Bundles Wire Sieves and RIDDLES,
1 Cask London GLUE, 1 case BORAX,
6 Casks Raw and Boiled OIL,
"*Brandram's*" WHITE LEAD,
100 Kegs C, F, and Fowling GUN POWDER.

Casks containing LOCKS in every variety, Planes, BRUSHES, Fire Irons, Spoons, Screws, Latches, Rules, Plane Irons, and a very excellent assortment of BRASS GOODS, &c., &c., together with the Stock on hand, and a further supply shortly expected in the ships "Janet," "Pomona," "Kingston," and "John Woodal," are offered at such prices as will make it worthy the attention of purchasers. May 13th, 1851.

## NEW GOODS.
MAY 6th, 1851.

## Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,
***Prince William Street.***
## J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per 'Speed,' 'Titania,' and 'Helena,' from Liverpool; 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from Glasgow; and 'Lisbon' from London.

THE largest and best assortment of BRITISH and FOREIGN DRY GOODS that they have ever Imported, the whole of which was carefully selected by one of the Firm, and purchased for *Cash,* in the best markets; and to which they now respectfully invite the attention of WHOLESALE PURCHASERS, as they are enabled to sell at the lowest rates, and on the best terms that can be afforded in this market.

**Retail Department—**

☞ The RETAIL STOCK of the above Establishment being now complete in every department, the Subscribers would respectfully solicit a continuance of the very general and liberal patronage which they have hitherto experienced, as they are determined to sell at the lowest market prices, and offer none but such Goods as will give every satisfaction to purchasers.

☞ Terms, Cash only in the Retail Department.
J. & J. HEGAN.
Prince Wm. Street, May 6, 1851.

⁂ Remainder of French and German Goods expected per "*Admiral,*" via United States.

### OATS and OATMEAL.
*FROM WOODSTOCK*—
1,000 Bushels prime OATS,
*FROM SACKVILLE*—
1½ Tons Robb's OATMEAL, Fresh Ground.
1 Ton Morris's Pearl BARLEY.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
May 13. *Market Square.*

### Lines and Twine—per 'Speed.'
3 TRUSSES contain'ng COD and POLLOCK LINES, Sail and Wrapping TWINE and SHOE THREAD. W. H. ADAMS.
26th April, 1851.

### LINSEED OIL.
*By Ship 'Wolfe's Cove*—
10 CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL. For sale by
April 29. JARDINE & CO.

### Spring & Summer Clothing.
GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and as *low prices* as any house in the trade, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street,* nearly opposite Sands' Arcade.
May 6. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

## LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.
April 25, 1851.

THE STOCK of this Establishment having, during the past season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive Importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely

***New Assortment,***

carefully selected on the best terms in the principal Markets of Great Britain and the United States.

NOW OPENING—received per Steamers "*Canada,*" "*America*" and *Admiral,*" and Ships "*Speed*" and "*Glasgow*"—

**115 Packages of British and American GOODS.**

consisting, in part of
LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;
Long and Square *SHAWLS,* in newest styles
DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials, particularly the Stock of French and Scotch
**In De Laines and Printed Muslins;**
which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;
*A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 PRINTS, good Styles, very low;*
Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Furnitures, and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks;
Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,
Black and Coloured *Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes* and *Paramattas, Doeskins, Satinetts, Drills, Flannels.*

**MOREENS, CARPETINGS:**
a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"—

The above Stock will be completed on the arrival of the "*Lisbon*" and "*Faside,*" from London, and "*Titania*" from Liverpool,—all now daily expected. T. W. DANIEL.

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.*

### More Hardware & Agricultural Implements.

The Subscriber has just received a further supply of Hardware, Sheet Zinc, Rakes, &c.

71 DOZEN Hay RAKES; 5 dozen Hay FORKS;
18 dozen SCYTHES; 2 Casks SHEET ZINC;
6 boxes Wool CARDS; 1 Case X Cut SAWS,
1 Cask Table CUTLERY,
8 boxes Indianpond Scythe Stones;
6 dozen Cast Steel SHOVELS,
29 packages containing Counter Scales, Carriage Axles, Mortice and Rim Locks with Mineral Knobs, Night Latches, sliding Door Knobs, sash Cord and fastenings, Whitewash Brushes, Wood Screws, Shutter-hinges and Fasts, Hammers, Carpenters' Pencils, Razor Strops, Joiner's Cramps, Glass Lanterns, and a good assortment of American Shelf Goods.
—ON HAND—
Lead Pipe from ½ inch to 1½ inch.
July 15. W. H. ADAMS.

### REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES.
## Wholesale & Retail Warehouse,
**Prince William Street.**
## J. & J. HEGAN,

HAVE received direct from FRANCE—Two cases Ladies' and Gentlemen's superior *FRENCH KID GLOVES,* which are now open and ready for inspection.
St. John, 20th May, 1851.

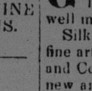
### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

WE have now on hand and are constantly making up, THE SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS FOR 1851, and are determined to sell them at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to any reasonable person. Every care is taken that our goods shall not only be cheap but durable, as we are anxious that our friends should continue their patronage.

We expect to receive in a few days a large supply of French Plushes and other raw materials and trimmings; parties in want of a *really* good and fashionable Hat or Cap will do well to call and get one of *our own manufacture.*

We have just received per late arrivals:—100 dozen English Hats and Caps, which we will dispose of at the lowest possible rates.
Our terms are—*Cash on Delivery.*
Our Stores—East side of Market Square, and North side of King street.
May 9. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

### Townsend's Sarsaparilla.



JUST received per "Admiral," from Boston—Townsend's SARSAPARILLA; Sherwin's Compound for Erysipelas.—Also—1 gross Smith's EXTERMINATOR, for destroying Rats, Mice, and Cockroaches.—For sale by T. M. REED,
July 1. *Head of North Wharf.*

### Hall's Clothing Store.

GENTLEMEN who like good SHIRTS can have them made to measure in any style well made, and warranted to fit.

Silk Under SHIRTS and DRAWERS, a very fine article for the season; Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton SOCKS; light Summer STOCKS, (a new article); in great variety at HALL'S Clothing Store, Prince William Street.
July 15. J. T. HALL.

### ON CONSIGNMENT,
*By the Pomona*—
2 CASKS, containing Carpenter's 5 to 8 inch LOCKS—for sale by the cask.
—ALSO—
2 Casks, containing Samples of Copying and other INKS, in Register and coloured Glass Bottles. JOHN KINNEAR,
20th May. *Prince Wm. Street.*

## Poetry.

### SABBATH EVENING.
BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

'Tis holy time. The evening shade
Steals with a soft control
O'er nature, as a thought of heaven
Steals o'er the human soul;
And every ray from yonder blue,
And every drop of falling dew,
Seem to bring down to human woes
From heaven a message of repose.

O'er yon tall rock the solemn trees,
A shadowy group incline;
Like gentle nuns in sorrow bowed
Around their holy shrine;
And o'er them now the night winds blow,
So calm and still, the music low
Seems the mysterious voice of prayer
Soft echoed on the evening air.

The mists, like incense from the earth,
Rise to a God beloved,
And o'er the waters move as erst
The Holy Spirit moved;
The torrent's voice, the wave's low hymn,
Seem the far notes of seraphim;
And all earth's thousand voices raise
Their song of worship, love, and praise.

The gentle sisterhood of flowers
Bend low their lovely eyes,
Or gaze through trembling tears of dew
Up to the holy skies:
And the pure stars come out above,
Like sweet and blessed things of love,
Bright signals in the ethereal dome
To guide the parted spirit home.

There is a spirit of blessedness
In air and earth and heaven.
And nature wears the blessed look
Of a young saint forgiven;
Oh, who, at such an hour of love,
Can gaze on all around, above,
And not kneel down upon the sod
With nature's self to worship God!

## Miscellaneous.

### THE PARKS OF LONDON.

London parks are actually like districts of open country—meadows and fields, country estates, lakes and streams, gardens and shrubberies, with as much variety as if you were in the heart of Cambridgeshire, and as much seclusion in some parts, at certain hours, as if you were on a farm in the interior of Pennsylvania. And the whole is laid out and treated, in the main, with a broad and noble feeling of natural beauty, quite the reverse of what you see in the public parks of the continental cities. This makes these parks doubly refreshing to citizens tired of straight lines and formal streets, while the contrast heightens the natural charm. Unaccustomed to this breadth of imitation of nature—this creating a piece of wide-spread country large enough to shut out for the time all trace of the houses, though actually in the midst of a city—an American is always half inclined to believe (notwithstanding the abundance of evidence to the contrary) that the London parks are a bit of the *native* country, surprised and fairly taken prisoner by the outstretched arms of this giant of modern cities.

St. James's Park and Green Park are enormous places of real pleasure-ground scenery—with broad glades of turf, noble trees, rich masses of shrubbery and flowering plants—lakes filled with rare water-fowl, and the proper surroundings, in fact, to two royal palaces and the finest private houses in London, but still all open to the enjoyment of hundreds of thousands daily. You look out upon the forest of verdure in Green Park, as you sit in the windows of our present Minister's fine mansion in Picadilly, astonished at the breadth and beauty of the green landscape, which seems to you more like a glimpse into one of the loveliest pleasure grounds on the Hudson, than the belongings of a great metropolis.

But the pride of London is in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, which, together, contain nearly 800 acres, so that you have to make a circuit of nearly *seven miles* to go over the entire circumference. If you enter Hyde Park between seven and eight in the morning, scarcely a person is to be seen, unless it be some lonely foot-passenger, who looks as if he had lost his way or his wits at this early hour. But you see broad grass meadows, with scattered groups of trees, not at all unlike what you remember on the smooth banks of the Connecticut, and your own impression that you have got astray and quite out of reach of the metropolis is confirmed by hearing the tinkle of the sheep bells, and seeing flocks of these and other pastoral creatures feeding quietly on the short turf of the secluded portions of the park. You walk on until you are quite weary, without finding the end of the matter—for Kensington Gardens, which is only another and a larger park, is but the continuation of Hyde Park—and you turn back in a sort of bewildered astonishment at the vastness and wealth of a city which can afford such an illimitable space for the pleasure of air and exercise of its inhabitants.

It is half-past four in the afternoon, and the fashionable world is now taking its airing. If you will sit down on one of these solid looking seats, under the shadow of this large elm, you will see such a display of equipage pass you in the course of a single hour as no other part of the world can parallel.

The English know too well their pleasure of riding to gallop on horseback over hard pavements, and Rotten Row is a soft circle of a couple of miles in the park, railed off for this purpose, where your horse's feet have an elastic surface to travel over. Hundreds of fair equestrians, with fathers, brothers, or friends for companions, are here enjoying a more lively and spirited exercise than the languid inmates of the carriage we have just left behind us. This beautiful stream of water, which would be called a pretty "creek" at home, is the Serpentine river, which has been made to meander gracefully through Hyde Park, and wonderfully does its bright water enhance the beauty of the verdure and the charm of the whole landscape. As we stand on the bridge, and look up and down the river, amid the rich groves and across the green lawns, the city wholly shut out by groves and plantations, how finely one feels the contrast of art and nature to be realized here.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

"Imperial Kensington" is not only more spacious and grand than Hyde Park, but it has a certain antique stateliness which touches my fancy and pleases me more. The trees are larger and more grove-like, and the broad glades of soft green turf are of a darker and richer green, and invite you to a more private and intimate confidence than any portions of Hyde Park. The grand avenue of elms, at the further part of Kensington Gardens, coming suddenly into it from the further Bayswater gate, is one of the noblest geometric groves in any city, and was laid out and planted, I believe, in King William's time. An avenue some hundreds of years old, is always majestic and venerable, and when it adds great extent and fine keeping, like this, is really a grand thing. And yet, perhaps, not one American in fifty that visits Hyde Park, ever gets far enough into the depths of its enjoyment to explore this avenue in Kensington Gardens.

No carriages or horses are permitted in Kensington Gardens, but its broad glades and shadowy lawns are sacred to pedestrians, and are especially the gambol fields of thousands of lovely children, who, attended by their nurses, make a kind of Arcadia of these solemn old groves of the monarch of Dutch tastes. Even the dingy old brick palace of Kensington, which overlooks one side of the great lawn, cannot chase away the bright dimples from the rosy faces of the charming children one sees here, and the symbols of natural aristocracy, beauty and intelligence, set upon these young faces, were to my eyes a far more agreeable study than those of accident, birth and fortune, which are so gaudily blazoned forth in Hyde Park.

My London friend, who evidently enjoys our astonishment at the vastness of the London Parks, and apparent display and real enjoyment they minister to, calculates that not less than 50,000 persons have been out, on foot, on horseback, or in carriages, this afternoon, and adds that, upon review days, or other occasions of particular brilliancy, he has known two hundred thousand persons to be in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens at once.

REGENT'S PARK.

Here are three hundred and thirty-six acres more of lawn, ornamental plantations, drives, and carriage roads. Regent's Park has a younger look than others in the West End of London, having only been planted about twenty-five or thirty years; but it is a beautiful surface, containing a great variety of different scenes within itself. Here are, for instances, the Royal Botanic Garden, with its rich collection of plants and its beautiful flower-shows, which I have already described to you; and *the Zoological Garden, some twenty acres in extent,* where you may see almost every living animal as nearly as possible in the same circumstances as in its native country. Over the lawns walk the giraffe and camel-leopard, led by Arabs in oriental costume: among the leafy avenues you see elephants waddling along with loads of laughing, half-frightened children on their backs: down in a deep pool of water you peer upon the sluggish hippopotamus; you gaze at the soft eyes of the gazelle, as she feeds in her little private paddock, and you feed the black swans that are floating along with innumerable other rare aquatic birds, upon the surface of glassy lakes of fresh water. And the "Zoological" is just as full of people as Hyde Park, though of a totally different appearance—many students in natural history, some fashionable loungers, chiefly women, more curious strangers, and, most of all boys and girls, feeding their juvenile appetites for the marvellous by seeing the less astonished animals fed.

Besides these, a large new space called the Victoria Park, of two hundred and ninety acres, has been laid out lately, in the east part of London, expressly for the recreation and amusement of the poorer classes, who are confined to that part of the town.

HAMPTON COURT.

Hampton Court is the favorite resort of the middle classes on *holidays,* and a pleasanter sight than that spot on such occasions, when it is thronged by immense numbers of citizens, their wives and children, with all the riches of that grand old palace, its picture galleries, halls and splendid apartments, its two parks, and its immense pleasure grounds thrown open to them, is not easily found.

Conjure up a piece of country of diversified rich meadow surface, some five or six miles in circuit; imagine, around the palace, some forty or fifty acres of gardens, mostly in the ancient taste, with pleached alleys, (Queen Mary's bower among them,) sloping banks of soft turf, huge orange trees in boxes, and a 'wilderness' of labyrinth where you may lose yourself in the most intricate perplexity of shrubs; imagine an avenue a mile and a quarter long, of the most gigantic horse chesnuts you ever beheld, with long vistas of velvet turf and highly dressed garden scenery around them; imagine other parts of the park where you see on all sides only great masses and groups of oaks and elms of centuries' growth, and all the freedom of luxuriant nature, with a broad carpet of grass stretching on all sides; with distant portions of the park quite wild looking, dotted with great hawthorn trees of centuries' growth, with the tangled copse and fragrant fern which are the belongings of our own forests; and then fill up the scene in the neighbourhood of the palace and gardens as I have before said, on a holiday, with thousands of happy faces, while in the secluded parts of the park the timid deer flits before you, the birds stealthily build their nests, and the insect's hum fills the silent air, and you have some faint idea of the value of such a possession for the population of a great city to pass their holidays in, or to go pic-nicing.

RICHMOND GREAT PARK.

I will not let the ink dry in my pen without a word about Richmond Great Park, also free to the public; and also within the reach of the Londoner who seeks for air and exercise.—Richmond Great Park was formerly a royal hunting ground, but, like all the Parks I have mentioned, has been given up to the people—at least the free enjoyment of it. It is the largest of all the parks I have described, being eight miles round, and containing 2,250 acres. It is a piece of magnificent forest track—open forest, with grass, tufts of hazel, thorns, and ferns, the surface gently undulating, and dotted with grand old oaks, extremely like what you see on a still larger scale in Kentucky.—Its solitude and seclusion, within the sight of London, are almost startling. The land is high, and from one side of it your eye wanders over the valley of Richmond, with the Thames, here only a silvery-looking stream winding through it—a world-renowned view, and one whose sylvan beauty it is impossible to praise too highly.—*Cor. N. Y. Paper.*

Singular Case.—On the 1st of July, during the thunder-storm, a man named Raeburn, residing in the Croft, Paisley, was struck dumb. Raeburn, it appears, was standing near a window, when one of the flashes of lightning, more vivid that usual, had such an effect on his organs of speech that he could not articulate a syllable. The advice of several medical gentlemen was obtained, but all to no purpose; and, what was strangest of all, no hurt or defect whatever could be observed. Next day, Reaburn was advised to try what galvanism could effect in his case, and he at once proceeded to Mr. Ferguson's galvanic operating rooms in Sneddon st. Here, after the application for a few minutes of the battery to his neck, he was able to articulate one or two syllables; his joy at this may be imagined, was very great; and we are happy to say, that after six applications from the galvanic apparatus, his speech has all but recovered its former fluency. Raeburn is about 23 years of age, and all that he felt at the time he was struck dumb was a kind of giddy feeling for about a minute.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

The Great Architect.—It has been stated that the principle on which the frame work of the crystal palace has been constructed, was suggested to the architect by the ribs of a huge leaf of an exotic plant which had recently been cultivated in England. The arrangement in this case was so admirable in securing lightness, strength, and beauty, that it was thought that a building combining all qualities might be constructed on the same principle. The success of the experiment has fully justified the sagacity of the architect.—The more the works of God are studied, the more worthy will they be found to be of imitation in securing the richest forms of beauty, as well as the best principles for useful application. Hugh Miller says:—"In the framework of one palæozoic fish, that ceased to live ere the plant which formed our coal beds were called into existence, the principle of the *dove tail,* the principle of the *key-stone,* and the principle of the groined Gothic roof, are all exemplified." "We find too," he says, "in a plant of the Coal Measures, the style of sculpture originated long after by Vitruvius, as proper for the torus of the Corinthian order; and in some of the ammonites of the secondary period, the gracefully declining spiral of the Ionic volutes."

Pepper.—One of the most useful vegetables in hygiene is red pepper. Especially in warm countries has it been considered invaluable as a stimulant and auxiliary in digestion. Among the French and Spanish races it is used in the largest quantities, and they invariably enjoy most excellent health. Of late, particularly since the cholera visited our State, our planters have begun to discover the advantages of this vegetable, and mingle large quantities of it with the food of their negroes. Considerable attention has been drawn to the selection and cultivation of the best kinds of pepper. Among those who have appreciated the importance of this vegetable is that admirable planter and exceedingly practical gentleman, Colonel Maunsel White, the proprietor of 'Deer Range,' commonly known as the model sugar plantation. Col. White has introduced the celebrated tobacco red pepper, the very strongest of all peppers, of which he has cultivated a large quantity with the view of supplying his neighbors, and diffusing it through the State.

The tobacco pepper yields a small red pod less than an inch in length, and longitudinal in shape. It is exceedingly hot, and a small quantity of it is sufficient to season a large dish of any food. Owing to its oleaginous character, Col. White found it impossible to preserve it by drying; but by pouring strong vinegar on it after boiling, he has made a sauce or pepper decoction of it, which possesses in a most concentrated form, all the qualities of the vegetable. A single drop of the sauce will flavor a whole plate of soup or other food. The use of a decoction like this, particularly in preparing the food for labouring persons, would be found exceedingly beneficial in a relaxing climate like this.—Col. White has not had a single case of cholera among his large gang of negroes since that disease appeared in the South. He attributes this to the free use of this valuable agent.—*N. O. Delta.*

The Slave Trade in Brazil.—Lord Palmerston made some statements in regard to the slave trade, on a late occasion, which are certainly cheering to the friends of humanity. He said that in the course of the last few years a powerful, active, intelligent anti-slavery party had been growing up in Brazil, and that this party was acknowledged by the Government, supported by the newspapers, and had its representatives in the Parliament of Brazil.—As one evidence of the change which was taking place, he mentioned the fact that the Government had recently employed several cruisers to co-operate with the British squadron in seizing slave traders on the Coast of Africa. A number of persons who were formerly engaged in the slave trade have now abandoned it. Indeed, his lordship had been told that £1,200,000, heretofore employed in this traffic, was now withdrawn and invested elsewhere. Another fact of some note is brought to light by this discussion, which is that the abettors of the slave trade in Brazil are chiefly foreigners, most of them being Portuguese.

There are in the Sandwich Islands, according to an official report published in the Polynesian, 441 Protestant schools, with 12,949 scholars, and 102 Roman Catholic, with 2,359 scholars; total number of schools 543, of scholars 15,308. The amount paid for teachers' wages in 1850 was $20,630.58. The average yearly cost of each school was $47 68; the average wages of each teacher $37 99.

The income of the islands for the year ending March 31, 1851, was $330,546; the expenditure $249,767.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

At the late woman's rights convention at Akron, Ohio, one of the speakers said: "For her own part, she loved man, individually and collectively, better than woman, and so, she was sure, did every one of her sex, if they, like her, would utter their real sentiments. She was more anxious for man's elevation and improvement than for woman's, and so was every true woman."

# The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 26, 1851.

We subjoin a few interesting extracts from English papers received by the Mail of the 9th inst., per Steam Ship Canada.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.—With regard to the Grain trade, the London Mercantile Gazette, in its review for the week ending on the 8th inst, says:

The splendid weather with which we have been favored for the last week has set at rest the apprehension caused by the rains which preceded, and the prevailing impression is, that though some mischief may have been done by the heavy showers which fell in July, it will not prove so serious as to detract materially from the general productiveness of the crops. The hot sunshine and drying winds which have been experienced within the last eight days have had the effect of absorbing superfluous moisture and hardening the corn; it follows, therefore that even in districts where the grain had been laid, it had been restored to a condition which will allow it to be cut under much less disadvantageous circumstances than was feared might have been the case. In the southern parts of the kingdom reaping was pretty generally commenced last Monday, and should there be no return of wet, harvest work would progress rapidly next week. Our prospects have certainly improved materially since this day se'nnight and the prevailing belief is that we shall have a fair average yield of the principal kinds of grain, and that the total produce of food of all descriptions will prove larger than we have had in any preceding season for some years past. Potatoes, though partially affected by the disease to which they have during several consecutive years been liable, appear likely to give an abundant return. The disorder has hitherto manifested itself but slightly in England, and the reports on this subject from Ireland are on the whole of a satisfactory character. In many parts of the Island the root seems to be entirely free from infection, and in those districts affected the malady is described as much less general than in former seasons. The quality of the new potatoes which have hitherto been brought to the different Irish markets had, we are informed, proved satisfactory, and the supplies had been so liberal as to interfere greatly with the consumption of Indian corn. There can be no doubt that the future range of prices of grain will be materially influenced by the produce of the potato crop in the sister isle, inasmuch as it will decide whether she will be obliged to import, or be in a position to export corn. Under the influence of fine weather, and good supplies of breadstuffs from abroad, the wheat trade has remained in a very depressed state; and at most of the leading provincial markets prices have given way 1s. to 2s per quarter. Stocks of home-grown wheat have held out better than anticipated, and as the time is now fast approaching when new may be expected to come forward in small quantities, nothing short of decidedly bad harvest weather would be likely to impart an impetus to prices. The continued dull reports from hence have at length begun to have some influence on the tone of the foreign markets, and by the most recently received accounts from the Baltic, it appears that holders had manifested a disposition to lower their pretensions. The supplies of wheat which are likely to reach us, during the autumn from that quarter, together with the probable arrivals of flour from America, will, we think, prove more than sufficient to provide for our wants, even if shipments from France should cease entirely. The arrivals of wheat, coastwise, into the port of London, have been small since the close of last week, and the quantity brought forward at Mark-lane by land-carriage samples from the near counties has been quite moderate.

THE SESSION OF 1851.—The parliamentary session of 1851, which terminated on the 7th, was opened on the 4th of February, and therefore lasted six months and four days, being 11 days shorter than its predecessor of 1850. The members of the House of Commons sat during that period on 116 days. Their sittings lasted 886 hours in all, or on an average upwards of seven and a half hours each. The Lords sat only 91 days. Their sittings lasted 217 hours, or on an average somewhat less than two and a half hours each. There were no fewer than 226 divisions in the Commons during the session, whereas there were only 15 in the Lords.—The 'counts out' in the Commons were seven in number, rather fewer than usual. On three occasions only was there 'no house' at the usual hour for commencing business, viz: on March 13, May 13, and June 3.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The total declared value of Exports for the month last past is £6,228,122, whilst for the corresponding months in 1849 and '50, they were respectively £5,323,466 and £5,750,560. For the 6 months ending 5th July last, the total declared value was £40,853,851, whilst for the corresponding months in 1849 and '50, they were respectively £26,515,439 and £31,778,504.

The total importation of coffee for the last month was 5,511,663 lbs., against 7,364,854 lbs. in the corresponding month of 1849, and 3,592,430 lbs in 1850, whilst in the same periods there were entered for home consumption respectively 2,461,359 lbs., 2,707,411 lbs., and 2,543,042 lbs. Unrefined sugar shows an importation of 1,011,511 cwt. for the month of the present year, whilst for 1849 and 1850 the figures stood respectively 869,459 cwt. and 773,674 cwt.; and 1850, 283,065 cwt. In wines of various descriptions the importations for the past month amounted to 759,186 gallons, and in 1850, 764,467 gallons.

The quantities entered for home consumption in the same period were, in 1851, 480,992 galls.; in 1849, 498,779 galls.; and 1850, 502,010 galls.—Of spirits, including rum, brandy, and geneva, there were imported during the present year, 654,581 galls.; for the corresponding months of 1849 and 1850, the figures were 613,302 galls. and 619,576 galls. The quantities taken for home consumption during the same period were 307,840 galls, 322,468 galls., and 315,423 galls. respectively.

As regards the Shipping Trade, we find that in the month last past there were 3,345 foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 666,205 entered inwards; whilst in the corresponding month of 1850, the number was 2,708, with a tonnage of 505,880.—There cleared outwards during the same period respectively 3,917 ships, 600,160 tonnage, and 2,861 ships, 524,771 tonnage.

In the Coast Trade, during the month of the present year, 11,791 vessels, 1,070,433 tonnage, entered inwards, and 12,227 ships, 1,132,885 tonnage cleared outwards; in the corresponding month of 1850, the numbers were, ships, 12,256, tonnage 1,081,821, and outwards, ships, 12,404, tonnage 1,161,975.—*London Mer. Jour., Aug. 4.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—In the House of Commons on the 28th July, Mr. Anstey gave notice that he would ask next day whether the report in the paper respecting Sir John Franklin and his companions were fabricated or not, and if it was, whether the law against retailing false news would be put in force by the Government, for the purpose of repressing the practice of circulating such reports.

Mr. Parker said the Admiralty had no further knowledge respecting the report than every gentleman had who had seen the newspapers; but immediately upon the report coming to their knowledge letters were written from the Admiralty to the places mentioned in order to test its truth.

The report above referred to is contained in a letter received in Aberdeen on the 20th ult., from the mate of whale ship Flora, just arrived at Stromness, from a year and a half cruise in the Arctic Ocean. There is a report that the Douglas named cannot be found, and therefore the letter must be a hoax.

*Magnificent Contribution.*—Whatever opinions may be held concerning the connection or non-connection between the bazaars in general and charity, strictly so called—our fair townswomen will, at all events, be highly gratified to learn that their industrious and zealous contributions of fancy articles, of elegant needle work and of exquisite taste, towards the new and noble "Home" for our gallant British tars have resulted in raising as much as £5,000. The first cheque was for £3,000; the remaining proceeds would not quite admit of the second cheque being £2,000. But as the ladies of Liverpool had so kindly and so spiritedly espoused the interests of the institution, the gentlemen of the bazaar committee, with a like liberality, made up the balance to a round £5,000. This timely assistance will, we believe, place that admirable institution free from debt or incumbrance—so far as it is at present internally completed. But its public spirited conductors plead hard for two or three thousand more; in order to fit up many additional berths and cabins, for which that magnificent structure still affords ample space.—*Liverpool Mail*

*The Crystal Palace.*—An official return has been published of the daily receipts and attendance at the Crystal Palace, from the 1st of May, the opening day, to the 31st of July. From this return it appears that the number of persons who have paid for admission at the doors has been 2,754,068, and that the entrance fees have amounted to £193,150 4s. The estimated number of persons entering with season tickets has been 578,895 giving a total of 3,152,363 visits. The total number who have entered, including staff and exhibitors' attendants, as estimated by the police, is 3,182,074. The largest number of visitors on any one day was on the 15th July, when 74,124 persons entered. The largest number of visitors in any one week was from the 14th to the 19th ult., when 305,853 entered the building. The largest number present in the palace at any one time was 58,541. This was at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st ult.

*Shipowners' Society.*—The annual report of the General Shipowners' Society, signed by the Chairman, Mr. G. F. Young, has been printed. The executive of this association seem desirous to get rid, by Parliamentary action, of some of the imposts and restrictions which hamper and oppress the British shipowner; but they contend that it is utterly impossible to place him on a footing of equality with the foreigner, and they are therefore inclined to let a portion of his peculiar burdens remain, in order that they may ground thereon a claim, not for the repeal of the late navigation act, which they appear to think impracticable, but for a return to "a system of moderate, just, and fair protection." The shipowners of this association are therefore following precisely the same course as the landed interests. Both give up the principle of protection as quite untenable, and yet they hanker after a little bit of the lost article.

*Marriage Returns.*—All statistical returns, in whatever shape they appear, join in telling the same encouraging tale of the comparatively prosperous condition of the country. In England, at any rate, men do not marry because they are poverty stricken and miserable; but they do marry readily when work is pretty certain, when wages are tolerably good, and when food is abundant and cheap. The registrar-general's returns show that, in the three months ending on the 31st of March last, the number of marriages was 32,619, being the largest number ever registered in the winter season of any year. It exceeds by 872 the number of marriages in the winter quarter of 1848; by 4190 that of 1849, and by 2194 that of 1850. This increase extends over eight out of the eleven districts.

A select committee of the House of Commons have reported against retaining the penny stamp upon newspapers, unless it be necessary to do so for the sake of revenue. They think it undesirable to tax news.

The Hon. Richard Moncton Milnes, Member of Parliament, and one of the sweetest of the living poets of England, has just been married to Miss Hobhouse, a daughter of Lord Broughton, the once famous Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who in his old age has become a peer.

VISIT OF THE COURT TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty and Royal Family are not expected at Balmoral Castle until the end of August. It is not yet determined whether the Royal party will proceed first to Dunrobin Castle or not; but the visit has been so long promised, and the preparations so extensive and long continued, that it is fully expected her Majesty will this season reach this almost "Ultima Thule" of her dominions.—*Perth Courier.*

*Present to the Admiralty from the French Government.*—The box of charts and books which have been presented to the Board of Admiralty by the French Government has arrived by a steamer from Boulogne, addressed to Sir F. Beaufort, hydrographer. The necessary orders have been given for the free delivery of the package.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMSHIP.—*This splendid vessel after undergoing a thorough repair, is expected to be afloat in about two months.* She is now in the graving dock, where she has received a new keel, having been formerly flat, and a spacious and splendid saloon has been fitted up on her deck, extending the entire length, 275 feet. She will proceed on her transatlantic voyage some time during the month of October, under the command of Capt. Mathews, formerly of the Great Western, and afterwards of the City of Glasgow—a seaman whose long and successfully tried experience and judgment are justly appreciated alike by owners, shippers and passengers.

CALIFORNIA AT HOME.—The herrings caught in the Wick district alone in two days of last week realised in hard cash to the fishermen engaged in their catch no less a sum than £10,000 sterling. What treasure there is in the mighty deep!—*Greenock Advertiser.*

PARIS, August 4.—We are in the midst of the ceremonies of welcome extended by the City to the Lord Mayor of London, and the Commissioners and juries of the Exposition. Paris, as a body corporate, when it acts through its municipal council, is beyond doubt the most hospitable city in the world. The resources at the command of the government are infinite. The railroads transport the guests free of charge: a brilliant and chosen detachment of the military do escort duty to the strangers: half a dozen palaces, the water works of Versailles, the parks of St. Cloud, the warlike chateau of Vincennes, all the museums, the national manufactories of Sevres and Gobelins, are open and dressed in their holiday attire; two or three thousand musicians, attached to the army of Paris; the Conservatory, with its unequalled orchestra and chorus, the opera and theatres, which to all intents and purposes are a government institution. All these are rendered tributary to the pleasures and entertainment of any foreigners of distinction whom the city delights to honor.

Every thing is put in requisition upon the present occasion, which hearty good will combined with the natural good taste of this nation dictates as proper to offer to our guests from across the channel. The Lord Mayor and his party have been received with open arms, and the succession of fetes, organized in their behalf, will send them away saturated with hospitality, and the good things of this life. At the banquet at the Hotel de Ville on Saturday, one would have thought that we had returned to the days of the Romans in their decline,—when forgetting the austere virtues of their ancestors, they gave themselves up to luxury and prodigality. The Hotel de Ville was furnished anew. The banquet room was hung with the flags of all nations. It was lighted with some hundred chandeliers, probably made on purpose, for they were of a new and beautiful model; the laws of the land even were set at nought for the better entertainment of the strangers, for there were many kinds of fish and game upon the board which at this season of the year can only be transferred from their natural element to the dinner table by culpable, voluntary infringement on the statutes of the chase. Each person was expected to drink three bottles of champagne,—a requisition with which they probably did not comply, as the Conservatory and Comedie Francaise were waiting up stairs in a theatre constructed for the occasion, to give them a specimen of the French scenic art. The reply of Lord Granville, (in French,) to the toast proposed by the Prefect of the Seine, was one of the most ingenious and delicate compliments ever paid by guest to host. The applause was loud and long, and a perfect hurricane of bravos succeeded the conclusion of the speech.

After the performance of the *Medecin malgre lui*, the guests returned to the banquet room, divested, as if by enchantment, of every vestige of the late repast, and transformed into a concert room of most capacious dimensions. The *Societe des Concerts* then executed, as only they can, a choice selection from the works of Rossini, Weber, Handel, Beethoven, Gluck and Haydn. And the company separated in high spirits, profoundly impressed with the magnificent, though perfectly easy and gracious hospitality of the municipal council of the City of Paris.

PARIS.—The following is from the Paris letter of the Times, dated on Wednesday evening:—

"The grand Ball given by M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, at the Hotel de Ville, last night, is the subject of every conversation to-day. All who were so fortunate as to have procured tickets of invitation were eloquent in the description of the wonders they had seen, while their less fortunate acquaintances listened in silent admiration. All parties unite in praising the admirable taste displayed in the decorations and the good order preserved, by means of which 6,000 persons were enabled to enjoy themselves without inconvenient pressure or confusion. The Parisian *bourgeoisie* never before had an opportunity of admiring such a blaze of English female beauty as graced on last evening the *salons* of the Hotel de Ville. Even the hero of the *fete*, the Lord Mayor of London, was eclipsed in the presence of his fair countrywomen.

"Paris is all alive to-day with military preparations for the mimic fight which is to take place in the Champ de Mars. Although there are many critics who contend that such a display is completely out of place on the occasion of a visit of which the object is to draw closer the bonds of amity between England and France, the inhabitants of Paris and the suburbs are quite of a contrary opinion, as they see in the *fete* an unexpected source of profit. For instance, the proprietors of the large space of unproductive ground in the neighbourhood of the Trocad ro and of Passy have, within the last day or two, covered it with seats, neatly arranged, which command a full view of the scene of operations, and which will produce to the owners in a single day's occupation, an amount of cash more than equal to the value of the fee-simple of the ground. A great portion of that space was already occupied at an early hour this morning by crowds from Paris determined not to lose the sight. I thought that the immense masses of people that quitted Paris for Versailles on Sunday could not be exceeded, but the heights of Passy are more accessible to pedestrians, and for that reason I suppose all feet have been directed to that neighbourhood. The number of persons who have passed along the Boulevards since 12 o'clock is incredible, and apparently animated with the same martial spirit. The *blouses*, as the fighting population of the faubourgs are significantly termed, are showing themselves to-day in larger numbers than I have seen them since the insurrection of June, 1848. They, no doubt are of opinion that such an opportunity of improving their military science is not to be thrown away.

"At half past three o'clock the President of the Republic left the Palace of the Elysee, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant *etat major*. On his right rode Marshal Exelmans, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and General Oudinot, and on his left Marshal Narvaez. Ten or twelve other Generals of Brigade and Division followed, together with officers belonging to every army in Europe, dressed in their uniforms. At 4 o'clock, Louis Napoleon having reached the Champ de Mars, two signal guns were fired on both sides of the river, and hostilities commenced. The pontoniers immediately proceeded to construct a bridge of boats, under the protection of a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, which was responded to by the troops on the right bank. In less than three quarters of an hour the bridge was completed, and a battalion of chasseurs d'Afrique crossed it *au pas de course*. A similar movement took place on the Pont de Jena, and the attack of the heights of the Trocadero commenced. The assailants, however, were repulsed; the chasseurs re-crossed the bridge keeping up a fire on their pursuers, whilst the pontonniers were cutting the bridge, which in an instant floated to the opposite side. The bridge of Jena was re-crossed by the assailing corps, and a fire of artillery and musketry, opened along the entire line of the Quai de Billy from the Champs Elysees to the Barriere de Passy, soon silenced that of the enemy on the left bank, who retreated into the Champ de Mars. The army on the right bank then crossed the bridge of Jena, and their cavalry executed several charges in the Champ de Mars. The two armies were afterwards to defile before the President of the Republic. The river was covered with boats full of spectators, and the quays lined with immense multitudes. The manœuvres passed off without any accident, and were favoured with the most beautiful weather.

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In another column will be found the Act of the Imperial Parliament for the adjustment of the Boundary Line between this Province and Canada, *which received the Royal assent on the 7th inst.*, the day previous to the prorogation of Parliament.

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A FISHERY SOCIETY has been established at Grand Manan, in accordance with the Circular lately issued by the Executive for that purpose.—A meeting has also been held at Campo Bello for the purpose of organizing a Society there. £20 had been subscribed at each place. The good example will likely be followed in other localities.

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Preparations for the erection of the FOUNTAIN in King's Square, were commenced yesterday, under the superintendence of the Committee of Common Council, appointed for the purpose. The design was drawn by Mr. Stead, Architect.—Messrs. Causey & Cormack are the Contractors.

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There were between 700 and 800 persons at the North British and Highland Society Pic Nic at Halifax last week—a larger number than ever attended on any similar occasion. Admiral Seymour, Lady and family, and many of the officers of the 42d and 72d Regiments were present. The party proceeded to Prince's Lodge in two steamers. The splendid Band of the 42d Highlanders was on board one boat, and six Pipers, in full costume, in the other. The whole affair passed off in fine style.

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THE NOVA SCOTIAN of last Wednesday gives the following piece of information, as a rumor:—

"It is reported in the city that, shortly before the *Canada's* leaving Liverpool a despatch had been received from London, announcing that the British Government had finally decided upon voting the required Seven Millions, for the construction of Rail Roads in British North America. This is of course nothing more than we had a right to expect, but still it would be impossible to over estimate the importance of the report—if true."

"This is *something more than rumor; the information may be fully relied upon*; the grant of the Seven Millions has been fully settled, and these Provinces may begin to draw for the money so soon as they have completed the necessary arrangements. The money part of the business, so far as England is concerned, is all right, and there need be no fear on that score.—*New-Brunswicker.*

With reference to the above paragraph, we need only say that there is no later or better authority on the subject than contained in Earl Grey's despatch, and in it, it is stated, that on the Colonies complying with certain conditions, and those are, *that the Interest of the Loan shall be made a first charge on their revenues, and that permanent taxes shall be imposed to cover a Sinking Fund*, THE MINISTER WILL SUBMIT THE SCHEME TO PARLIAMENT.

We have been always under the impression that the British Parliament holds the purse-strings of the nation, and as it is now prorogued, not to meet again probably for five or six months, without a word having been said or a resolution passed relating to an advance of seven millions for Colonial Railways, we must say that the very bold and unscrupulous writer of the paragraph appears to us to have just as little foundation for his last *gratification*, as for other astounding statements with which the public have been entertained for some weeks past.

Does the writer really imagine that any other than the solitary "Three," will believe that the British Government could or would advance seven millions to the Colonies without the consent of Parliament being first asked and obtained? He must have strong confidence in the gullibility of the public, otherwise such assertions would not be hazarded.

This "something more than rumour," is not *confirmed* or even *alluded* to in the Halifax papers received by yesterday's mail.

It is the safest plan, in such important matters, to await the intelligence officially through the regularly constituted authorities. These "decoy ducks" answer no good purpose.

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GALWAY STEAMERS.—Subscriptions in behalf of this object have been received in New-York, to the amount of $170,000; and assurances have been given that $250,000 will be taken in Ireland—total $420,000—which is more than will be requisite to build the first vessel. Subscriptions will be received until $600,000, or enough to build two vessels, is secured.

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The late passage of the Collins steam ship *Baltic*, nine days thirteen and a half hours from Liverpool to New York, is the shortest Western passage ever made between those ports.

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ORDWAY'S VOCALISTS.—This favorite Company of Vocalists have continued to draw full houses during the past week, and their performances have given the highest satisfaction. It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that they will give three more entertainments previous to leaving the City—embracing a larger portion of 'Citizen' Songs, and reducing those of 'Ethiopian' character, which arrangement will, we think, prove satisfactory to the audience.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.—The new steamship Glasgow, 1859 tons burden, under command of Mr. N. Stewart, late of the Cunard steamers, will make her first trip from Glasgow to N. York on the 11th of October next. This line has been established by the Glasgow and New York Steamship Company, and the fare has been fixed at ninety dollars.

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WESLEYAN BAZAAR AT FREDERICTON.—The Bazaar which is to come off at Fredericton on Thursday and Friday next, is expected to be, in some respects, superior to any similar affair ever got up in this Province. Fredericton, with great natural beauties of situation and landscape, has not in it a more beautiful spot than that selected for the Bazaar—the Garden of Judge Wilmot—and additional efforts are now making to ornament the grounds, and to secure a tasteful arrangement of the "stalls" for the occupation of the ladies, who will act as *salesmen* on the occasion. We learn that a large variety of articles will be exhibited, both useful and ornamental—some of the latter, we are told, will be rare specimens of fancy work, the contributions of some ladies in the old country, as well as in the Provinces. These "stalls" will therefore be an object of curiosity to those who deal in such wares, at the same time that persons friendly to the design of the Bazaar will be called to purchase at a fair rate *for the benefit* as well as *for their own*. There will also be a refreshment table, for the accommodation of the visitors; and in the evening a Tea Meeting, in a picturesque part of the grounds, which if the night be fine, will be exceedingly interesting, as, amongst other preparations which are making, more than two hundred variegated lamps will be suspended amongst the trees and at the entrances; and there will also be a splendid display of fire-works in an adjoining field. We hope our friends will have fine weather, and a large number of visitors, as well as a handsome "benefit."

But we must not omit an important element of interest—the splendid gathering of ladies, both boarding in Fredericton and different places, who are expected to be there. To some of our readers this would of itself be attraction enough to carry them to Head Quarters next Thursday.

The proceeds of this Bazaar are to assist in paying the funds towards the re-building of the Wesleyan Chapel there in Fredericton, which was destroyed in the great fire last November. The Wesleyan Congregation there suffered heavily at the same time, and this has made it necessary to make this appeal to the liberality of the public.

The steamboats have entered into arrangements to carry passengers for the two days at a low rate. We hope that large numbers of our citizens will avail themselves of an opportunity of visiting Fredericton, and circumstances that may not soon happen again.—*Courier.*

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TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At a meeting of the *New-Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company*, held at their office in St. John on Monday the 11th instant the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Robert Reed, John Duncan, Edward Allison, Robert Jardine of St. John, and James Donaldson of Halifax; and at a subsequent meeting Mr. Jardine was re-elected President. R. J. CLINCH, *Acting Sec'y.*

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The Troop Ship *Apollo*, with the Royal Regiment, arrived at Portsmouth on the 31st ult., in only *fourteen days* from Halifax. Lieut. Pugh died on the third day after sailing and was buried at sea on the Banks of Newfoundland.

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Barque *Runee*, 166 days from Hong Kong, arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst., with a cargo of Teas, consigned to Messrs. Almon, Hare & McAulide.

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AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—A most heart-rending accident occurred at Kingston, Canada West, on the 14th inst., by the overturning of a yacht in which a party of thirty-five persons were returning from a pic-nic at Long Island—nineteen of the party, mostly females were drowned. Those saved were all males. The names of the drowned were—Mrs. Youlden, Miss Youlden, Master Youlden, Mrs. D. E. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Capt. Gaskin, Mary Ann Proby, Miss Mason, H. A. Mills, Miss Mills, Miss H. Haight, Miss A. Haight, Mrs. G. Hunter, Miss A. Hunter, Mr. Thorne, Thomas Grist, Miss Wade, Miss Stacy.—The steamer Prince of Wales proceeded to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in recovering ten of the bodies.

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CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—In the Assembly on the 15th inst., the Hon Mr Hincks moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of appropriating a sum of money not exceeding £100,000 currency, towards defraying the share of Canada in the expense of constructing the main trunk Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, and of continuing the said Railroad from Quebec to Hamilton, such amount to be raised on the security of the consolidated revenue fund, with or without the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, or on the security of local taxes.—*Tel. to Quebec papers.*

A Bill to provide for the introduction of a decimal currency has passed both Houses.

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CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—A compromise has been effected in Cumberland, and the Provincial Secretary, with Mr. Fulton, are elected for the County. Messrs. McFarlane and Logan consenting to retire. Mr. Fulton, we learn, has given in his adhesion publicly, and pledges himself to support the present Government and its Railroad policy—The contest for the Township of Amherst is between Morse and Bent. The Liberals, we understand, are very confident of returning Mr. Morse, while their opponents speak with like confidence of returning the former member, Mr. Bent.

The concourse of persons to hear Mr. Howe was, we understand, unusually large. Not less than two or three hundred persons from the Province of New Brunswick, among whom were the Hon'bles Messrs. E. B. Chandler and W. Crane, who addressed the Electors. Mr. Howe left immediately, to throw himself upon the Western Counties.—*Halifax Recorder, 23d.*

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MILITARY.—The 72nd Highlanders, headed by their fine Band and Pipes, paraded through the city in heavy marching order yesterday—presenting a splendid appearance. After marching to Richmond they returned again to the South Barracks.—*Novascotian.*

The 72nd Highlanders are to be removed from this Garrison to St. John, N. B, as soon as some vessel is hired to convey them to that place, where they will relieve the 97th Regiment now stationed there, and which regiment will at once proceed to this place, for the purpose of joining their Reserve Battalion. Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office till the 2nd of September, for vessels to convey the 72nd to St. John, N. B., and the 97th to Halifax.—*Halifax Br. American, 22d.*

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*(From the New Brunswicker.)*

The following address was presented to Mr. Justice Wilmot, sat Saturday, by Mr. Henry Hawkins, on the part of the Petit Jury:—

MR. JUSTICE WILMOT.

*May it please your Honour,*—Our duties as Jurors having now been brought to a close, we are anxious before taking our departure, to express the gratification we experienced at your elevation to the Bench, feeling convinced that the Country will have reason to rejoice at your appointment to discharge the so important duties confided to a Judge, and most sincerely do we congratulate New-Brunswick on the event of another of her sons being raised to that dignified situation, on the duties of which being faithfully discharged rest and depend the prosperity of the Country and the welfare o society. We also feel glad to say that while we regard the late appointment as a reward for your exertions, we feel it will tend to increase the hopes and energies of the junior members of the profession, and hope they will keep in view your promotion as a beacon for their guide and course. In conclusion we again repeat our thorough conviction that posterity will be able to refer to your Honor's acts as being worthy of a Judge; and hope that you and your family may live many years to enjoy the fruits of your labor, and that a retrospective view of your Judicial career may tend to gild your grey hairs and sweeten the evening of your days.

We are also desirous of expressing our satisfaction at the method you have adopted for the dispatch of business in excluding all unnecessary arguments, which only tend to exhaust the time of the Court, tire the patience of the Jury, and do anything but promote the interest of suitors.

*To which His Honor made the following reply:*

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your complimentary address upon the occasion of my elevation to the Bench of this Province and for the favourable opinion you are pleased to express with regard to my qualifications for the office.

The welfare of every community must depend, under Providence, upon good laws faithfully administered and it is therefore of the last importance that our Judicial tribunals should always command the respect and confidence of every good Citizen. In the administration of our Laws so far as relates to the investigation of facts, the Jury is inseparable from the Judge—and I have already discovered that the relation between them is of such a character that the fidelity and intelligence of the Jury tend in a great degree to diminish the responsibilities of the Judge.

During the present Circuit I have noticed with much satisfaction the great attention you have invariably paid to the evidence, and I have frequently thought as you retired to your room for deliberation, that you carried with you a thorough a comprehension of all the facts of the case as was possessed by myself or the Counsel.

Your verdict being given, your duty is discharged, and the further proceedings thereon belong to others, under regulations and responsibilities clearly defined and more understood, and I feel assured that *you* would never so far overstep the boundaries of *your* duty as to impeach the conduct of those upon whom such duties and responsibilities are devolved. He adopts the safe course who follows faithfully and fearlessly the line of duty, while he who wanders from it is sure to find himself sooner or later in a false position.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind wishes, and while for yourself and on behalf of the public, I thank you for your exemplary diligence and attention in discharge of your duties, sinceely do I wish you every prosperity and happiness, and that all things pertaining to the institutions of our Country may be so ordered and settled on the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us to all generations.

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The celebrated John B. Gough, has reached our City, to give a series of lectures on Temperance—*Halifax Wesleyan.*

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THE BOSTON RAIL ROAD COMMITTEE IN CANADA.—*Toronto, Aug. 15th*—The Parliament now in session will probably adjourn next week.—The Ministry have accepted the invitation of the Boston Committee, to attend the Rail Road Celebration to be held in Boston the third week in September.—The Corporation of this city extended an invitation to the Committee, to attend a civic dinner in honor of their mission to this city. This mark of attention was declined, as the Committee had made arrangements at Montreal.

This morning, the 71st regiment Highlanders, under command of Lieut. Col. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, paraded in honor of the Boston Committee, and was reviewed by Lord Elgin. The Committee afterwards visited the public institutions in company with the Mayor. This evening they are to dine with the Governor-General at the Elmsly House. They leave tomorrow for Montreal.

At Montreal the Committee were received with the most marked attention by the City Authorities and leading citizens. The Mayor, in behalf of the Corporation, accepted the invitation of the Bostonians to attend the Railroad celebration in September.

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## ITEMS.

PADUCAH, Aug. 10, 1851.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the most severe and destructive storm passed over our city that has ever been experienced in this vicinity of country.

When the storm was discovered approaching, it came in a Northwest direction; the clouds were arranged in different lines of black and grey; vivid and long flashes of lightning were of momentary occurrence, accompanied only occasionally with low and undistinct thunder. A few minutes after, the storm struck our city, the rain pouring a deluge, and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane and whirlwind.

Steamboats, flatboats and woodboats were blown from their moorings, some sunk, and others more or less damaged; trees were torn up, chimneys, awnings and signs blown down, and the gable ends of several buildings badly injured. The extent of damage I am unable at present to state; but probably it is not less than $25,000. The amount of rain that fell could not have been much short of two inches.

The storm did not extend over three to five miles in width, according to information received, how far in length I am unable to say. The full force of the storm lasted about 40 minutes. At this place its direction changed; and passed to the South, Southeast, the wind exerting its extreme force on our river landing.

The howling winds, the sheets of rain, the flashing lightning, and the moaning thunder, the parting cables, the tottering and crash of boats, chimneys, the collision of boats and the wrecks, the heart rending scream of persons escaping from the danger, presented a combined scene of chaos unable to separate or describe. And as the storm cleared away, the spectacle that lined the shore, and the wrecks lying out in the river in one huge mass, was one of desolation, distressing and melancholy to behold.

All the steamboats were insured, mostly at Paducah and Nashville.—[Louisville Cour.

THE WHALING FLEET OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *Whaling List*, of New Bedford, contains some interesting statistics, from which some idea of the immense extent of the whaling business may be formed. By far the greater portion is confined to Massachusetts. The whole number of vessels employed is six hundred and five. New Bedford has two hundred and seventy-five large ships and barks, and more than half the tonnage. Nantucket, New London and Fairhaven have about an equal interest in the business. There are now one hundred and thirty-two large ships and barks, in port, fitting for sea, and they will require nearly four thousand men for officers and crews. The total amount of property invested in the whaling business must be between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, and the oil taken must amount to rising ten millions of dollars yearly to make it a paying business; but from an examination of the list we should judge that the sperm whalers were not doing a profitable business, many of them having been out three years or more, and yet are now reported with small fares. The first seven months of this year, there has been landed about $2,800,000 worth of sperm, $4,590,000 worth of whale oil, and $1,290,000 worth of bone, making a total of $8,500,000 for the first seven months, giving, for a year, nearly $15,000,000.

MORE LIQUOR SEIZED.—At Bath (Me.) on Wednesday, the liquor which was lately seized in the store of J. S. Donnell, after having been duly gauged, was poured into the dock. On the same day, the City Marshal seized five casks and a demijohn at the apothecary store of J. M. Keef, which will probably share the same fate. The Bath Tribune says:

"The execution of the law seems to make little stir among us,—while the critter is found in sight, we generally see a knot of rummies looking on, probably deploring the waste of so much that would minister to their happiness, but when the liquor is gone, they are gone, and so ends the matter.

"Those who lose by the seizures take it very calmly, doubtless finding consolation in the fact, that while they lose money, they help sustain the laws."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ABANDONED IN AUGUSTA!—On Saturday last,—being the day on which the Mayor's 60 day proclamation expired,—the several liquor dealers in this city, great and small, including hotel keepers, apothecaries, and all others who had to any extent previously participated in its sale, *voluntarily abandoned the traffic*; and now, on this seventh day of August, in the year of grace 1851, not a single glass of intoxicating liquor of any kind, is sold or can be obtained for love or money, or for any purpose whatever, in the good city of Augusta! So, at all events, we are informed, and verily believe.—*Augusta (Me) Age, Thursday.*

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The *Pottsdam Democrat* says, "Pennsylvania alone, from a fragment of her soil, poured forth coal, in 1850, to the value of over *twenty millions of dollars*. Take all our coal, add it to our iron, our copper, our lead, and the sum of wealth spreads into vastness, and the future multiplies by tens. Let us be true to our own wealth, lying in and on our own soil, and we shall, a hundred years hence, exceed all that the poets in past ages saw in their golden visions in India, or that the imagination can conceive of the promised richness of California.

The Steam Fleet now plying between the port of San Francisco and other ports of the Pacific, consists of 29 steamers, all first class ships. This great fleet has sprung up in less than two years and a half.

A SHARK.—The Apalachicola (Fla.) Advertiser of July 23d, contains the following:

The log of the ship Constantine at this port, records the capture of a shark *seventeen feet long*, a *post mortem* examination of which disclosed portions of the body of a white man, viz., an entire thigh, leg, and foot, part of the other thigh, the knee, a portion of the leg, and one of the shoulders. The undigested state of the limbs gave evidence that the unfortunate man had been a recent victim to the monster's voracity.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York during July were 27,542; whole number this year 167,486, same time last year 124,610. Of the total number of immigrants at that port during July last, there were from Ireland, 11,245; Germany, 8,336; England, 3,133; Scotland, 1,152; Wales, 210; France, 804; Switzerland, 787; Norway, 1,188; Sweden, 298; Italy, 103.

The coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia during the month of July amounted to $3,282,992. The gold bullion deposited for coinage during the same time amounted to $3,130,000, of which $3,053,000 was from California.

The largest deposit of gold dust ever made at the United States Mint at one time, was made on the 8th inst. by Harnden's Express, for Drew, Robinson & Co., and amounted to 11,869 oz. 31-100, equivalent to about $220,000.

The capital employed in the 42 railroads of Pennsylvania (embracing 1132 miles) is $[illegible],000,000, and of their canals (1000 miles) $[illegible],000,000.

There are 240 expresses, in Boston, communicating with 1500 cities and towns. It is estimated that they carry 16,000 packages daily.

The Pequonnic Bank at Bridgeport, Conn., was organized on the 11th inst. P. T. Barnum was unanimously elected President of the institution. The capital of the bank is $200,000, of which Barnum subscribed $100,000.

A young woman in Providence, named Mary Rhodes, has been arrested and fined $20 and costs for appearing in the streets in male attire.

MISS APPOLONIO JAGELLO.—It is stated that this lady, whose name is so familiar to the public, was to have been married on Saturday last, at Shanondale Springs, Virginia, to Major Tochman, the Polish exile, of Washington City.

MISS BREMER.—It is stated that Miss Bremer will spend the remainder of her sojourn in America, in Massachusetts, and that she will return to New York city about the close of August, when she will take her departure for home. Miss Bremer has been busy observing and taking notes on the condition and character of American society, and will produce a work in her native tongue, on this country, which will attract great attention. Her book will be translated into English by Mary Howitt.

The San Francisco papers announce the arrival there of five hundred barrels of Baldwin apples, being the first shipment of that fruit which has reached California in good condition by the route around Cape Horn. It was made from Boston in the ship Pactolus—the apples being packed in with ice, which formed the remainder of the cargo.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.—By the new code of Virginia the following is a list of the property exempt from execution:

"One cow, one bedstead, with a bed and necessary bedding for the same; six chairs, one table, six knives, six forks, six plates, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wood or earthen, one loom and its appurtenances, one spinning wheel, one pair of cards and one axe; five barrels of corn, five bushels of wheat, or one barrel of flour, two hundred pounds of bacon or pork, and five dollars in value of forage or hay.

DEATH OF FIVE MEN IN A WELL!—The Kingston, N. Y., *Journal* of the 13th, says, that on the morning of that day a number of men were engaged deepening a well dug last year for R. Gosman. One of them went down; he did not return, and soon another followed, and passed out of sight; then a third, fourth, and

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*From the New Brunswick Royal Gazette, Aug. 20.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

ANNO DECIMO QUARTO AND DECIMO QUINTO. VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXIII.

An Act for the settlement of the Boundaries between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick. [*7th August*, 1851.]

WHEREAS certain disputes have existed respecting the Boundary Line between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, in North America; and pending such disputes, certain Funds have arisen from the disputed Territory, and have been received by the Governments of such Provinces respectively: And whereas, with a view to the settlement of such disputes, the Governor General of Canada and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, by the advice of their respective Councils, agreed that the matter in dispute should be referred to Arbitrators, who should be directed to report to Her Majesty's Government, and that such Governor General and Lieutenant Governor should each name an Arbitrator on behalf of the said respective Provinces, and that such Arbitrators should name a third Arbitrator, the Award to be made by the three Arbitrators or any two of them; and it was also agreed by such Governor General and Lieutenant Governor, with the advice aforesaid, that the net proceeds of the Funds in the hands of the said Governments, arising from the disputed territory, should be applied first, to defray the expenses of the Arbitration, second, to defray the necessary expenses of running the (Boundary) Line as settled, (in case such Funds should prove insufficient, the expenses to be borne equally by the respective Governments) and third, the balance of such Funds to the improvement of the Land and Water Communication between the Great Falls of the St. John and the St. Lawrence; And whereas, in pursuance of the agreement in this behalf, the Governor General of Canada named Thomas Falconer, Esquire, to be one of the said Arbitrators, and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick named Travers Twiss, Doctor of Laws, to be another of the said Arbitrators, and the said Thomas Falconer and Travers Twiss named the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Judge of the Admiralty Court, to act as the third Arbitrator: And whereas, on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, the said Stephen Lushington and Travers Twiss made an Award determining the said Boundary, and transmitted the same, together with a Plan therein referred to, to the Right Honourable Earl Grey, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and such Award is in the following Terms:

"That New Brunswick shall be bounded on the West by the Boundary of the United States, as traced by the Commissioners of Boundary under the Treaty of Washington, dated August, 1842, from the source of the Saint Croix to a point near the outlet of Lake Pechela wee-kaa-co-nics or Lake Beau, marked A in the accompanying copy of a part of Plan 17 of the Survey of the Boundary under the above Treaty; thence by a straight line connecting that point with another point to be determined at the distance of one mile due south from the southernmost point of Long Lake; thence by a straight line drawn to the southern most point of the Fiefs Madawaska and Temiscouata, and along the southeastern boundary of those Fiefs to the southeast angle of the same; thence by a meridional line northwards till it meets a line running east and west, and tangent to the height of Land dividing the waters flowing into the River Rimouski from those tributary to the St. John; thence along this tangent line eastward until it meets another meridional line tangent to the height of Land dividing waters flowing into the River Rimouski from those flowing into the Restigouche River; thence along this meridional line to the 48th parallel of latitude; thence along that parallel to the Mistouche River; and thence down the centre of the stream of that River to the Restigouche; thence down the centre of the stream of the Restigouche to its mouth in the Bay of Chaleurs; and thence through the middle of that Bay to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence; the Islands in the said Rivers Mistouche and Restigouche, to the mouth of the latter River at Dalhousie, being given to New Brunswick."

And whereas it is expedient that the said Boundary should be settled in conformity with the said Award: Now, therefore, be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. New Brunswick shall be Bounded as in the said Award mentioned; and it shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to appoint such person or persons as he may think fit, to ascertain, define, and mark the Boundary Line between the said Province of New Brunswick and the said Province of Canada, according to the intent of the said Award.

2. The net proceeds of the Funds in the hands of the Local Governments of the said Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick respectively, arising from the Territory heretofore in dispute between such Provinces, shall be applied according to the terms hereinbefore mentioned of the said agreement concerning the same.


THOSE WHO PRIZE A FINE HEAD OF HAIR, and those who, by carelessness, have suffered its partial loss, should use the celebrated Hyperion Fluid, invented by Wm. Bogle, 277 Washington street, Boston. It has received a world-wide reputation for its preservative, productive, and beautifying effects. It is a *sine qua non* in the list of toilet articles. Sold by the inventor, Wm. Bogle, 277 Washington street, Boston.

Sold also by S. L. TILLEY, Druggist, St. John.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

From the Montreal Transcript, June 19, 1849.

☞ WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Some of our friends are never without this excellent and agreeable medicine in the house; many a good and thrifty housewife considering it an infallible antidote to the numerous disorders having their origin in severe cold, or constitutional asthma.—There are many drugs puffed up as sovereign remedies for all the various ills that flesh is heir to, which, to say the least, are safest in their places behind the counter of the druggist—but, among this category, none who have felt or witnessed its good effects, will class Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

*Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.*—The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended—curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeitors and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—For Sale by S. L. TILLY, King street, Saint John, N. B.


MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. W. Donald, A. M., Minister of St. Andrew's Church in this City, Mr. William H. Dutton, of Worcester, Mass., to Miss Margaret Patterson, of Truro, Nova-Scotia.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Stephen H. Saunders, to Mrs Sarah Wrensh, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Friday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. R. Cooney, Mr. John Dunn, to Miss Mary Anne Boyd, both of this City.

At St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Thomas Wetmore Bliss, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Sarah Jane, third daughter of the late William Taylor, Esquire.

At St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, on the 6th ult., by the Rev. D. D. Stewart, Mr. John M. Swinden, to Helen, third daughter of the late Alexander Strachan, Esquire, of St. Andrews, N. B.

At Bellevue, N. S. on the 14th inst by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Military Chaplain, Erasmus Borrowes, Esq, 97th Regt. eldest son of the Rev. Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bart. of Giltown, County Kildare, Ireland, to Frederica Esten, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Hutcheson, 97th Regt.

DIED.

On Thursday last, Francis Leavitt, Esq. in the 72d year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after a tedious illness, Mr. John Dorman, in the 74th year of his age, leaving a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Red Head, Parish of Simonds, on Monday morning, Miss Ann Jane Bean, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bean, in the 21st year of her age.—Funeral at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, from her mother's residence, at Red Head.

On the 10th instant, Isabella, wife of Mr. Patrick Devine, in the 36th year of her age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

*Wednesday*—Brigt. Lady Sale, Flint, Yarmouth, 1—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

*Friday*—Ship Moses Wheeler, King, Boston, 3—John Robertson, ballast.

Steamer Creole, Atkins, Eastport—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

*Saturday*—Schr. Brunswick Lion, Caffrey, Lubec, 1—E. Ketchum, plaster of paris.

*Sunday*—Brig John Wilson, Copeland, Dumfries, 42—W. Thomson, ballast.

Brigt. Emily, Fitz, Alexandria, 13—J. & R. Reed, wheat and corn.

Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Boston,—Master, ass'd cargo.

*Monday*—Barque Glasgow, Hatfield, Greenock, 47—Owens & Duncan, general cargo.

Brig Harriett, Putt, New York, 7—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Victor, Kinney, Trinidad, (Cuba,) 21—J. V. Troop, molasses.

Schr. Monadnock, Colson, Boston,—G. Eaton, ballast.

*This Day*—Brig Pilgrim, McCready, New York—Estabrooks & Ring, flour, &c.

CLEARED.

August 19th—Brig Daring, Bingay, Barbados, fish and lumber—R. Rankin & Co.; brigt. Emily Allison, Scott, New York, pickets, lime and pig iron—Allison & Spurr; schr. Franklin, Mussels, Boston, boards and clapboards—E. D Jewett & Co.; Eclipse, McKee, Dundalk, deals—John Robertson.

20th—Schr. Mary, Mahony, Boston, shingles—George Eaton.

21st—Brig Adeline Cann, Cann, Dundalk, deals—W. & G. Carvill; Duchess of Portland, Ross, Berbice, boards, scantling and shingles—Wm. Thomson; schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, boards and shingles—Geo. Eaton; Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, boards and shingles—Geo. Eaton; William Wallace, Smith, Portsmouth, (U. S.) scantling—J. Clarke; Allison, Martin, Baltimore, coals and grindstones—Allison & Spurr.

22d—Ship Blanchard, Davis, Liverpool, deals, &c.—W. & G. Carvill; brig Sarah, Cann, Drogheda, deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

23d—Ship President, Cumming, Liverpool, deals; Britannia, Coulthart, Greenock, timber and deals; Barque Ashley, Betts, Penarth Roads, do.; Schr. Alabama, Wall, New Haven, lumber; Diadem, Warey, Kingston, deals.

25th—Ship Coronella, Payson, Liverpool, timber and deals; barque Palendar, Crocker, London, deals; Brig Charlotte, Joslin, Barbados, lumber; Schr. Ellen Nancy, Bouden, Boston, lumber.

WRECK.—The new Barque *Batiloca*, Beaton, Master, from Pugwash, for Liverpool, struck off Arichat Harbour on the 13th inst., and filled with water. Every assistance was rendered by the Revenue Schooner *Daring*, to the above vessel, and finally she towed her into Arichat.

Ship Catherine, Hazelton, from Dublin, for New York, is on shore at Easthampton (Long Island)—crew and passengers saved; it is feared the ship will not be got off.

Spoken, off Sable Island, Aug. 3d, ship Merlin, hence, for Liverpool.

Arrived at Quebec, Aug. 12th, barque Prince of Wales, Brown, Cardiff; 15th, barque Canmore, Seely, Glasgow; 18th, barque Snowdon, Walker, Liverpool.

Left at Surinam, July 28th, brigt. William Allen, of St. John.

Brig Triumph, Palmer, sailed from Yabucca for Jamaica about 1st inst.

Arrived at Liverpool, Aug. 3d, ship Kitty Cordes, Hannah, Mobile; 4th, Sir Harry Smith, Haws, Quebec.

Sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 2d, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Robinson, Shippegan; 6th, Pilgrim, Richardson, Quebec.—From the Clyde, Aug. 3d, ship Admiral, Crisp, Quebec.—From Deal, 7th, barque Fame, Moses, Yarmouth, N. S.—From Pill, 7th, ship Belmont, Grant, Quebec.—From Cadiz, July 27th, ship John Miller, Foy, Boston.

SHEDIAC, Aug. 6th—*Arrived*, barque Everetta, Armstrong, Carthagena; 7th, barque Industry, Atlee, Halifax; 13th, ship Thomas James, Burke, Pictou.—*Sailed*, July 20th, barque Johannes, (Pruss.) Raesch, Grimsby; Aug. 4th, brig Richard Cobden, Morehouse, New York.


Three Evenings More!

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!

BY PERMISSION OF HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

By urgent request of several of the Citizens of SAINT JOHN,

ORDWAY'S

ÆOLIAN VOCALISTS,

WILL appear at the above Hall, as Whites and Ethiopians, three evenings more, *Tuesday, Wednesday* and *Thursday*, August 26th, 27th, and 28th. Owing to the regular season of the Company commencing in Boston early in September, this will positively be their last appearance in St. John this season.

MANAGER—J. P. ORDWAY.

The Manager returns his sincere thanks for the liberal Patronage extended to him, and announces, in connexion with other Novelties this week, selections from MASSANIELLO, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, SOMNAMBULA, BOHEMIAN GIRL, LEONORA, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, with a choice selection of White and Ethiopian pieces.

☞ The Programme will be varied each Evening, as the Vocalists have at their controul over a thousand selections ☞ *See small bills of each day*

☞ Tickets 1s. 3d., for sale at the Waverly House during the day, and at the door during the evening.

☞ Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Aug. 26th.

NEW-BRUNSWICK ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the half year ending 1st. August, will be paid to the Stockholders at the Office, in Saint John, after the 20th inst. Stockholders in Halifax will receive their Dividends from JAMES DONALDSON, Esq.

R. JARDINE, *President.*

August 20, 1851.

Valuable Investment.

FOR SALE—Interests in Five Valuable MINING LEASES, situate in County Albert, Hillsborough five years, commencing 1850, with covenants of renewal at the nominal Rent of one Shilling per Chaldron for Coal, and 5 per cent. for other Minerals raised, and covers a space One Mile square.* The Leases surround on three sides the valuable Duffy Lease, one Mine on which is at present yielding about 60 chaldrons per day of the purest variety of Asphaltic Coal ever discovered. The boundary of one of the Leases offered for Sale is only about fifteen chains distant, in the direction of the course of the stratum, from which this Coal is now being extracted. Besides the Coal, there abounds on these Leases the purest White Gypsum, Iron Ore, Mineral Paint, Pipe Clay, &c. These Leases extend to within 1½ miles of deep ship navigation, and from combining circumstances, offer a prospect of one of the most lucrative investments ever offered to the Capitalist in this Province.

Two-thirds Interest in the above Leases will be transferred at a low rate to a party who is prepared to furnish the amount necessary to complete the work in progress.—For terms of Sale, &c., apply to R. FOULIS, St. John.

29th August, 1851.

* NOTE.—To avoid litigation respecting Crown Rights, a Lease has also been obtained, for an important position, from the owners of the soil.

☞ CAUTION.

ALL Persons are Cautioned against trespassing on the reserved Crown Rights in the Mining Lot, No. 38, in the County of Westmoreland, Parish of Dorchester, and situated on the Eastern bank of the River Petitcodiac and opposite the grant to Joshua Mauger. The said Mining Lot being Leased to E. Foulis, by the Crown, and duly registered June 13th, 1851. Any person or persons found extracting Mineral substances from the same without special license from the subscriber, will be immediately proceeded against at Law.

ROBERT FOULIS, *Agent.*

Saint John, August 25th, 1851.

FURNITURE POLISH, with a certificate of *Jonas Chickering*, Pianoforte Maker, Boston, and only needs to be once used to be appreciated. For sale by (Aug. 26) W. H. ADAMS.

GLASS.—270 boxes from 7x9 to 17x11, just received. (Aug. 26) W. H. ADAMS.

FLOUR, LEMONS, &c.

*Landed ex 'Hebron' from New York,*

100 BRLS. Canada FLOUR, 2 boxes LEMONS, 10 brls. SALERATUS; 10 bales Cotton BATTING

For Sale by JARDINE & CO.

Aug. 26, 1851.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

*Per 'Daring' from Porto Rico*—

50 HHDS. choice SUGAR—for sale by JAMES MACFARLANE,

August 23. *Market Square.*

PORT WINE.

15 QR. casks PORT WINE, just received and for Sale by

Aug. 26. FLEWWELLING & READING.

By Late Arrivals,

20 BRLS. Sea Elephant OIL, 15 barrels DRIED APPLES,
25 Bales Cleaned FEATHERS,
8 Hair and Palm Leaf MATTRASSES,
1 Bale Cotton WICKING,
10 Pieces American FLOOR CLOTH,
½ Ton best quality PUTTY,
2 Tons Green COPPERAS.

—ALSO—

Paris White, Bolted Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Brass Window Cornice, Yellow Paint, in kegs; Ground Log and Red Wood.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Aug. 19, 1851. *Prince Wm. Street.*

REMOVAL.

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

*DOCK STREET.*

V. H. NELSON respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY to the Brick Building in Dock street, lately occupied by Mr. BENBOW FERGUSON, and will be happy to receive the patronage of his former customers. May 20.

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, (cleaned,) 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.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

*MARKET SQUARE.*

Received per Ship "Thomas Fielden."

CHEAP Bronzed FENDERS; Steel FIRE IRONS; Brass Kettles; Block Tin DISH COVERS: Paste Cutters; Toilette Sets; Japan'd Toast Racks; Cash Boxes; Brass Treists; Land Chains; Pocket Compasses; Carriage Lamps; Dark Lanthorns, &c. &c., at their usual low prices.

*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

Aug. 12. Proprietors.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store, Germain Street, per ship *Thomas Fielden*, from Liverpool—

A NEW SUPPLY of Ladies', Misses', and Children's very fine Summer BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest styles.

Aug. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

Very Cheap Room Papers.

JUST RECEIVED.—A new supply of very cheap Glazed and Unglazed ROOM PAPERS, which, with the balance of former importations, the subscriber offers for sale *very cheap*, in order to clear off the whole Stock before winter.

August 12. S. K. FOSTER.

SOLAR SPERM CANDLES.

Just received, and on Sale, by the Subscriber,—

20 SMALL Boxes, each 30 lbs. short 6's and long 4's of Baltimore Solar Sperm Candles, a superior article, put up for family use.

August 12. JOHN V. THURGAR.

W. G. LAWTON,

Market Square,

*Has received, per Steam Ship Europa*—

BLACK and Colored Glacie SILKS; Satin TURCS; Black Silk LACES; Muslin COLLARS, and CHEMIZETTES, Fancy TRIMMINGS, &c.

August 16th, 1851.

Threads, Geneva, Fishing Twines and Lines.

Landing for the Subscriber, per Ship *Thomas Fielden*, Sutherland, master, from Liverpool,

10 HHDS. Superior quality Hollands GENEVA;
3 Casks Salmon, Shad, and Herring TWINES, and Cod and Pollock LINES, assorted, 9 to 18 threads.

*Also*—3 Cases Linen Threads, assorted.

For Sale low, by JOHN V. THURGAR.

Aug. 12, 1851. *N. Market Wharf.*

Bright Sugar.

Landing ex *Bream*, from Porto Rico.—

60 HHDS Bright Porto Rico SUGAR For sale by

August 12, 1851 JARDINE & CO.

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 2½d 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, 2½ 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.

NEW GAS FITTING

And Tin Plate Establishment,

*WATER STREET.*

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated themselves together, under the Firm of DYALL & ROWAN, for the purpose of carrying on a General *Tin Plate Working and Gas Fitting Business*, and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage; and being both practical workmen, having had much experience in Glasgow and in this City, they are determined that all Work entrusted to their care shall, as well in price, workmanship and style, be such as to merit the approval of their customers.

☞ Shop in the Brick Building, Water Street, opposite the office of Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son.

JAMES DYALL,
ARCHIBALD ROWAN.

St. John, June 3d, 1851.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, August 2, 1851.

JUST opened—a choice assortment of Meerscham PIPES, Stems, Mouth Pieces, &c. &c.; Cigar Cases, Vesuvian Lights, Portemannais, &c.; also, a beautiful lot of Lava and Turkish Pipe Bowls, Repeal, Tyrolese, Quasem do.; Respirators; China, Cutty, and Rowers' Clay Pipes—all new articles in this market; with a great variety of other fancy and staple Goods, received per '*Harriot.*'

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON

St. John, N. B., Aug 5, 1851. *Proprietors.*

JAVA COFFEE, &c.

*Just Landed from Boston:*

25 BAGS fine O. G. Java COFFEE; 12 Boxes Oranges and LEMONS,
10 dozen Wool CARDS,
Cases Yeast Powders and Farina,
1 Case Corn STARCH. For Sale by

July 4. JARDINE & CO.

COMMERCIAL BANK STOCK.

For sale on early application to the Subscriber—

FORTY Shares of the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

July 15. North Market Wharf.

AN Apprentice is wanted at this Office. July 8.

Sale by Auction.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, on MONDAY the first day of September next, between the hours of eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, and two of the Clock in the afternoon, at the Auction Room of W. D. W. HUBBARD, the following PROPERTIES, viz:—

ALL that Lot of LAND in Queen's Ward, in this City, known as Lot No. 751, fronting on Morris Street.

—AND—

All that Lot of LAND in King's Ward, described in Charles Whitney's Plan of Survey as Lot A, situate on a Lane or Alley-way, called Union Lane, leading in from Union Street between the property now or late belonging to Benjamin Dockerill, and the property formerly belonging to Peter Lawson. —Both being Leasehold Properties.—Terms can be had on application to JOHN M. ROBINSON.

WILLIAM S. MITCHELL.

July 29th 1851.

TO BE SOLD,

ON TUESDAY the second day of September next, by Public Auction on the premises,—All that Dwelling HOUSE and PREMISES situate on Lot number 378, in Great George's Street, now in the occupation of Samuel Dickson, with the unexpired Lease of said Lot containing a covenant to pay for the Improvements.—For terms of Sale apply to the under-signed. JOHN M. ROBINSON.

St. John, July 29th, 1851.

Valuable Properties and Real ESTATE.

By AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of OCTOBER next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be Sold at the Sales-room of the Subscriber, the following valuable and well-known Properties:—

NO. 1.—The Dwelling house and Premises in Queen-square, late in the occupation of JAMES KIRK Esq.

No. 2.—The Dwelling house and Premises in Queen's-square, next adjoining the premises of the Hon. JOHN R. PARTELOW.

No. 3.—A large double and well-finished Dwelling-house situate in Morris-street, late in the occupation of Mr. A. ROBERTSON.

No. 4.—The valuable Lot of Land situate in Duke street, on which the Madras School stands.

No. 5.—Two very valuable Farms in Norton, King's County, a short distance from Hampton Ferry.

No. 6.—A valuable Tract of Land leading from the City to Loch Lomond, 500 Acres, situate about five miles from the Market-square.

No. 7.—A Town Lot in Carleton, on the western side of the Harbour.

No. 8.—A Lot of Land at the Oromocto, Sunbury County.

Information and all particulars in reference to the above Properties, and the terms and conditions on which the same will be sold, to be obtained on application at the Counting room of

JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, August 23, 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; [illegible] 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.

Training School, Saint John.

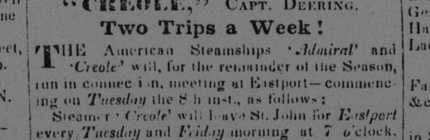
THE TRAINING SCHOOL in this City, established by the Provincial Board of Education, will re-open on the 1st of August, for the purpose of instructing in the art of Teaching such Parish School Teachers and Candidates, Male and Female, as may on application be admitted.

A Female Assistant has been engaged for any special instruction to be given to the Female Teachers and Candidates who may attend.

EDMUND H. DUVAL, *Principal.*

28. (one month.)

NEW ARRANGEMENT!



STEAMERS

"ADMIRAL," CAPTAIN WOOD, AND "CREOLE," CAPT. DEERING.

Two Trips a Week!

THE American Steamships '*Admiral*' and '*Creole*' will, for the remainder of the Season, run in connection, meeting at Eastport—commencing on *Tuesday* the 8th inst., as follows;

Steamer '*Creole*' will leave St. John for *Eastport* every *Tuesday* and *Friday* morning at 7 o'clock, returning same afternoon.

Steamer '*Admiral*' will leave Eastport for *Portland* and *BOSTON* every *Tuesday* and *Friday* at 2 o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the '*Creole*.'—Passengers for Boston on Tuesdays will go by rail road from Portland, on Fridays leave Eastport at 2 o'clock for Boston *direct.*

RETURNING, will leave *Boston* on *Mondays* at 12 o'clock, for Eastport direct. *Thursdays* at 12 A. M. for *Portland* and *Eastport*, leaving Rail Road Wharf; Portland, at 7 P. M., after the arrival of the 12½ o'clock train from Boston.

Passengers for St. Andrews and Calais take steamer *Nequassel* at Eastport.

FARE:

CABIN to Boston, $6. DECK to Boston, $4.
" Portland, $5. " Portland, 3.
" Eastport, $1 50. " Eastport, 1
St. Andrews, $1 75.
Calais, $2.

Bills Lading for Freight, must have the names of both Boats inserted. For passage apply to

GEORGE THOMAS,

July 4. AGENT

RUM.—8 puncheons now landing from Cuba.

FLEWWELLING & READING

August 19.

Landing per 'Cuba' from Boston:

12 SACKS FILBERTS, Walnuts and Castenas; 14 bags Java COFFEE; 4 bales Alicante Mats; 6 jars Macaboy SNUFF.

Aug. 19. FLEWWELLING & READING.

MORRISON & CO.

Invite the attention of the Public to their Splendid Stock of

NEW GOODS,

*Which they are now receiving per "Glasgow," "Onyx," "Speed," "J. S. DeWolf," "Lisbon," Titania," "Kingston," &c.*

TO THE LADIES,

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT will be found worthy their best consideration, being now conducted exclusively on

*THE CASH SYSTEM.*

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS—M. & Co. can offer the decided advantages of A Stock imported expressly for that branch of their Business.

PRINCE WILLIAM-STREET, ST. JOHN, MAY 13, 1851.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL

Has received per "*Lisbon*," from London, "*Glasgow*," from Glasgow, and "*Helena*," from Liverpool, a *Choice Assortment* of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

suitable for the present and coming season, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Delains, Printed Cashmeres, Orleans and Coburgs, SILKS, Muslins, and Gin hams,

SHAWLS in great variety.

5-4, 9-8 PRINTED COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS,
Grey and White COTTONS;
LINENS, LAWNS, DIAPER, HOLLANDS;
MUSLINS;
SHEETINGS; Table LINEN; TOWELS; TOILETTE COVERS; BED TICKS;
CLOTHS, Gambroons, RUSSELL CORD, VESTINGS;
*Harness Bordered BOOK MUSLIN;*
Parasols, Umbrellas, HOSIERY, GLOVES;
BONNETS, newest Fashions;
French and English RIBBONS:

Thread and Cotton LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS
Black and Coloured DEMI VEILS;
Sewed Muslin Insertion and Trimming;
Infants' FROCK BODIES, ROBES, Caps and Crowns
HOODS, a beautiful article;
Gent.'s Linen SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS;
Silk Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS and NECK TIES
Stocks, Braces, Reels, Gimps and Fringes, Combs
Brushes, HAIR NETS and PLAITS, Whalebone
Smallwares, &c.

A general Assortment of

MILLINERY, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public generally for the liberal patronage hitherto received, would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the present STOCK of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which having been selected with the greatest care in the best markets, will be sold at the *lowest possible prices* for *Cash.*

JAMES BURRELL.

May 13th, 1851. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

*Market Square, Saint John, N. B.*

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

Watch-makers, Jewellers, &c. and Importers of English, French, German and American GOODS---Wholesale and Retail.

*Received per steamers Canada and America:*

SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Armadine," "Turquois," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian," Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Signet RINGS, set with Diamonds, Robies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois, Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones, &c. &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone, Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets, Gold Snaps, Seals, Keys, Earrings, Necklets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., Silver Boquet Holders, and Rattles, Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Caddy Shells and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie Card Cases and Portemonais; Silver Scissors, Fruit Knives, Stillettoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Handreaders, Ladies' Companions, &c. &c.

Per Steamer *Europa*—Just opening, ex *Charles*, from Halifax:

A splendid assortment of Electro Plate CAKE BASKETS, new patterns; Electro Plate Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Piano Candlesticks; 4 and 6 glass Castors, &c; Also—Electro and Albata Spoons, Forks, Soup and Sauce Ladles; Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.

☞ Braham's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

*Per Ship Gipsey:*

A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Communion Services, Children's Mugs, Percolators, &c.

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 45 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 23 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Fleams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

*Expected shortly per "Harriott:"*

17 Packages containing a further supply of Ivory Handle TABLE CUTLERY; 336 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack Knives; 1 cask Papier Machie Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Reticules, Baskets, Ladies' Companions, Gent.'s Dressing Cases, Portemonnais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Block Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c; 4 Cases Fancy Goods, too numerous in detail for the limits of an advertisement.

The above GOODS, with the present large STOCK on hand, consist of the largest and best assortment imported by us, and will be found at prices to ensure a quick and ready sale.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON, PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

Important to the Public.

*Just Received, per ships "Glasgow" and "Onyx," from the Clyde, "Speed" and "Lisbon" from London and Liverpool, and Steamer "Admiral,"*

A LARGE and varied assortment of British and American Fancy and Staple GOODS.

DRESS MATERIALS.

in French and English Delaines, Printed Orleans, Printed Muslins, Organdies, Worsted Barages, Plain and Shaded Orleans, Cobourgs, Saxonies, 4-4 and 5-4 Prints, in great variety.

SILK GOODS,

in Fancy Glace, Plain and Embossed Satinetts, Poplins, Watered and Figured Gros de Naples, Persians, &c., a large assortment of French and British Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Plain Satin and Corded Lutestring do., Ladies' Fancy Neckties, Gents' Bandanna, Barcelona, Birathea, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Operas, Paris Ties, &c. &c. Ladies' Mantles, in Satin, Glace, and Fancy Silks.

PARASOLS,

Fancy Clarement, Victoria, Columbine, American, &c. &c.

BONNETS,

in Satin Mixtures, Albona, Crimp Edge, Devon—Fancy Straw, Rice, Luton, Indented, Open Edge, Tuscan, Willow, Colored Albon, Imperials, &c.—Misses' in great variety; Children's Hats, in Spanish, Venetian, Cyprian, Princess Royal, Swiss, Cobourg, Trimmed, Velvet and Felt Hats, Balistre do, Vermont, Hungarian, Richmond and Cachmere Hoods.

GLOVES,

Ladies' and Gents' French and English Kid, Lisle Thread, Fancy Silk, Berlin, &c., Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c. &c.

An immense assortment of Laces, Netts, Tarlatons, Muslin Collars, Chemezetts, Habits Shirts, Mourning do., Blonds, Rouches, Cap Fronts, Muslin Trimmings, &c.

Long and Square Shawls, Fancy Indianna, plain and printed Cachmere, Handkerchiefs, &c.

TOILETTE REQUISITES, &c. &c.

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Satinetts, Cassimeres, and Summer Cloths, a choice assortment of Satin and other VESTINGS.

Gents' HATS, Cloth Caps, &c. &c.

The attention of the Public is particularly called to the Stock of Plain and Staple Goods, which will be found complete in every particular, having been selected by one of their Firm in the best English and American Markets, and will be offered at such prices as to merit the attention of purchasers.

*WHOLESALE and RETAIL.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

North side Market Square, 6th May, 1851.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

*Per 'Lisbon' and 'Faside,' from London, 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'John S. De Wolf,' 'Speed' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool:*

3 PACKAGES Ladies' Visites and Mantles
3 do Parasols and UMBRELLAS:
2 do. SHAWLS, Fancy and Plain;
4 " STRAW BONNETS,
2 - Silks and SATINS,
3 - Laces, Netts and BLONDS;
2 - Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
2 - Muslin Collars, and Habit Shirts;
3 - GLOVES of every description,
3 - HOSIERY, various kinds,
2 - Fancy DRESSES,
6 - Dress MATERIALS,
5 - BOOTS and SHOES,
2 - Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings,
2 - Artificial FLOWERS,
2 - Gents' Silk Opera Ties,
2 - Woollen CLOTHS and VESTINGS,
3 - Buttons, Silk and Twist,
2 - CLOTH CAPS,
6 - Gents' HATS; 1 do. Children's do
1 - Printed Oil Cloths,
1 - BLACK CRAPES,
1 - Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 - Pins and Needles,
8 - CARPETING; 1 do. RUGGS,
2 - Moreens and Damasks,
1 - Worsted FRINGES,
2 - LINENS and LAWNS,
2 - Hollands, Diapers and Damasks,
3 - CANVASS and OSNABURGS,
2 - Printed Cotton HDKF'S,
2 - Fancy GINGHAMS,
6 - Blue and White Warps,
10 - Grey COTTONS; 6 do. White do.
10 - Printed Cottons; 2 do. do. Muslins,
4 - Jaconet, Book, Mull & Checked Muslins
2 - Fancy DRUGGETTS; 3 do. Flannels,
2 - Striped SHIRTINGS,
4 - Plain and Twill LININGS
2 - COTTON DRILLS,
2 - Sattinetts and Cassinets,
2 - Moleskins; 2 do. Cotton VELVETS
2 - White COUNTERPANES,
2 - Linen THREAD; 2 do. Cotton REELS
15 " FLOOR CLOTH, comprising 3-4, 4-4 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8 4, 9-4, 10 4, 11-4, 12 4, 14-4
2 - Rubber and Common BRACES,
2 - COTTON CARPETING,
20 - Containing Haberdashery, Small Wares of various kinds.—The whole of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, by

W. G. LAWTON.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

15th JULY, 1851.

Great Reduction in Prices!

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Have received per Steamship "CANADA."

Ten Days from England,

Richest Watered and Shot

TABINETS & POPLINS,

of all the most Fashionable Shades!

British and French SATINS and SILKS, of all Colours,

British and French BONNET RIBBONS
French BAREGES of all colours,
Ladies' Embroidered ROBES,
French and British Delaines and Coburgs,
French Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
*British Printed CALICOES,*
Ladies' BONNETS, of the newest styles, in great variety,
BAREGE and PAISLEY SHAWLS, Long and Square, of the newest designs,
Fancy Printed Shirting Cambrics,
White SHIRTING—best makes,
Extra heavy twilled SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS of all makes,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

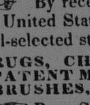
AMERICAN MAUUFACTURED GOODS.

☞ As the Subscribers are determined to *clear off* their PRESENT STOCK to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS, they will commence from this date to *Sell off, at greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH only.* JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

T. M. REED,

Apothecary and Druggist,

Corner of North Wharf and Dock Street,



RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above well-known premises, where he intends carrying on the APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST Business, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ By recent arrivals from England and the United States he has received a large and well-selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

☞ Pure SODA WATER, with choice SYRUPS, constantly on hand.

## GREENLAND.

A PICTURE OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

From a new work just published by Dr. Karl Andree, in Brunswick, Germany:—

Greenland appears to be a mass of large islands, sundered in all directions by a sea of sounds and channels. Composed of mountains, rocks, and solid ice masses, it is a picture of chaos and eternal winter. It is separated from the American continent by Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay, and the Arctic Ocean breaks on its eastern shore. Its extent to the northward and westward is unknown. The interior of this great triangular realm is totally unexplored; the European settlements are scattered along the western coast, and contain from six to seven thousand inhabitants. The land is every where of a mountainous character; level spots are very rare, even on the coast, where peaks and precipitous cliffs rise directly from the sea, the mountain ranges terminating in abrupt promontories. On these bleak walls, covered only with ice and snow, there is no sign of vegetable growth; the merest moss or lichen is wanting. Here a living creature is rarely to be seen—not a seal or sea-gull—sometimes, perhaps, a solitary crow. The mountains do not generally exceed three thousand feet in height, but are crowned with eternal ice. The Hjortetakken (Stag-Horns) near Godhab, on the western coast, attain a height of near 5,000 feet, and the Kunnak, which is about 4,000 feet in elevation, bears immense masses of snow and ice on its declivities.

The interior of Greenland is a terrible chaos, so torn and shattered by deep fissures into which the sun never shines, and over which tremendous glaciers thrust their edges, that travelling is utterly impossible. All attempts to cross from the western to the eastern coast have been frustrated. The bold adventurers who attempted the feat, found only an alternation of deep chasms and high crags, rocks and ice—a more desolate and forbidding waste than the islands and inlets along the sea.—The glaciers of the interior shove themselves deep into the inlets and bays, and have completely filled many of them. In other places the ice forms lofty promontories, reaching far into the ocean. Where the glacier ice comes in contact with the salt water, it forms masses of every conceivable shape. As it gradually slides down the steep ledges and declivities, it is gnawed by the waves below, though not diminished in bulk, since new ice continually follows, building up another pile upon its ruins. When these projecting masses can no longer bear their own weight, they separate from the original glacier and plunge in enormous fragments into the sea, forming those icebergs which are so common in the Northern Atlantic. In some places grand, immovable piles are formed, which remain through the summer, or entire inlets and fiords of the sea are arched over with glittering domes of ice; like the great "Iceblink" between latitude 61 deg. and 62 deg., which shines afar off like an arch of auroral light.

The height of the icebergs often amounts to 1,000 feet. Many of them are formed high in Baffin's Bay, float to the south, and are carried in such quantities upon the coast of Greenland by the strong south-western currents, that they frequently crowd together so as to form a solid barrier between that coast and Iceland. Through the whole summer they lie on the southern coast around Cape Farewell, and on the western coast as far as 62 deg. and sometimes 66 deg.: in September and October they disappear, but in January they return again. In Disco Bay icebergs have been measured, which stood 300 fathoms deep in the water, and were therefore more than 2,000 feet in height. On the eastern coast, many measure from 120 to 150 feet above the surface of the water, and since only the seventh or eighth part is visible, the full height cannot be less than 1,000 feet. They are frequently a mile in circumference, and contain from 1,000 to 1,500 millions of cubic feet, weighing from 40 to 50 millions of tons. While they thus float, slowly dissolving into the ocean, they often assume the most wonderful forms; they resemble palaces, cathedrals, and old fortresses, with gateways, windows and towers, all built of spotless marble, and shining in the sun like silver. Sometimes they resemble ships, trees or beasts, or parting the light with their cubic splinters, cover themselves with prismatic glories. Those who approach them are filled with a powerful feeling of terror, for the icebergs frequently crash in pieces and as sometimes in the Alps the bell is taken from the neck of the leader mule lest its sound should start the sleeping avalanche, so in the northern seas the Esquimaux suspends his oar and makes no sound as he passes those treacherous islands of ice.

The coast rises immediately from the sea to a height of from two to three thousand feet, and the damp sea-air has an unfavourable effect upon it. The great southern currents pass at some distance from the shores of Greenland, while on the other hand the Polar currents, which bring down the icebergs and ice-fields, wash them on both sides. During the brief summer this ice appears in great masses; in winter, it partially disappears. In Uppernavik, 72 deg. 48 min., the cold sometimes reaches to 36 deg., or even 48 deg. below zero. Then even the rocks burst asunder; the ice forms down the chimneys, hanging in an arch over the fire, with but a small aperture in the centre for the passage of the smoke. If meat be cooked, the outside is well done, while the centre is frozen to such a hardness that a sharp knife makes no impression on it. Brandy, and even alcohol congeals into a thick oily mass. A smoky vapor continually ascends from the sea, and caught by the wind, turns to millions of needles or points of ice. The climate of the eastern shore is much more severe than that of the western. Summer begins in June, and the heat soon increases to such an extent that sometimes the thermometer stands at 86 deg. in the shade. But from April to August fogs are very common, and the cold wind sweeping over the ice makes fur clothing necessary. In August, the frosts appear at night, and snow falls occasionally, though it does not lie on the ground till the beginning of October. The Northern Lights—which were unknown in Europe before the year 1716—are of frequent occurrence. The peculiar operation of the unequal refraction which is produced by the difference of temperature and density in the different strata of air, occasions wonderful optical delusions. The northern mirage or fluctuation of the horizon lifts landscapes above their actual place, while objects lying far below the reach of vision are brought into sight, frequently in a broken or reversed position. Towers, castles and cities are charmed into existence, as by the Fata Morgana of Sicily.

It is evident, from the disposition of Greenland, that its botany and zoology must be very limited; either differs but slightly from that of the neighboring island of Iceland. The habitations of men are scattered along the coast, and do not differ in appearance. The European settlements are only on the western side, generally upon small islands. Esquimaux dwell as far north as 78 deg.—as far, that is to say, as the extremity of Baffin's Bay. Sir John Ross found natives under the degree of 76, who had come from the north.

The Greenlanders belong decidedly to the Esquimaux race. Their bodily habits, their speech, and their manner of life demonstrate that they are members of that "Family of Polar-men," which is found every where in the high north, from Lapland to Baffin's Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland, by the sea-shore, and, it might be said, in the midst of the ice and snow, wherever the seal is to be found. The Greenland Esquimaux name themselves *Innuit*, signifying, men or human beings. They seem to have made their appearance on the western coast in the fourteenth century, and under the name of 'Skrallinger,' are mentioned in the annals of the Icelandic colonies in that region. They are supposed to have lived on the American continent at one time, as far south as Vinland, or New-England, and to have been gradually forced to the north by other wild races. Their own traditions indicate that they reached Geenland at a comparatively late period. They are of a stout build, below the medium height, have broad, flat faces, inexpressive eyes, small noses, thick under lips, and coarse black hair, which hangs over their brown faces. Their skin is nevertheless rather fair than dark, but appears brown in consequence of its filthiness, and gives out a repulsive, fatty smell, which is almost insupportable to Europeans. In the southern part, we see more slender figures, more agreeable faces, and more expressive eyes. The Greenlander is lazy and indifferent to what takes place around him, but in general cheerful and well-disposed. He seldom involves himself in a quarrel, or even comes to hot words. He is changeable, troubles himself only about his nearest interests or his absolute necessities, and when he has a change, delights in sleeping night and day.—The vanity of these people is very striking. According to their opinion, all other people are inferior to them, and when they wish to praise a stranger they say: "He is as well instructed as we," or "He begins to be an Innuit." Crimes or acts of violence seldom occur: whoever injures another is publicly scoffed at and scorned, for the Greenlanders have a strong inclination to satire and a biting tongue. The Norwegian missionary Egede, who settled among them in the year 1721, had to bear a great deal in the commencement of his labours. They compared his large nose with the Stag Horn peak, and when he related to them the life and sufferings of Christ, they remarked: "If He had come among us, we would have loved Him and been obedient to Him. What madmen, to slay Him who could give them eternal life!" They love their near relatives, but are unfeeling in relation to their misfortunes, and exhibit no regret at the total ruin of others.

They neither form a State, nor possess any Government or kind of authority whatever. This is explained by the simple circumstance that they need nothing of the kind. In summer they live in tents, in winter in houses—or rather huts—which are from five to six feet high, twelve broad, and a hundred feet long, often containing several families under the same roof. The walls are covered on the inside with skins to keep out the dampness and the cold air. A broad bench runs along the side; a kettle of stone or iron hangs over a train-oil lamp, which supplies the place of a stove or hearth. The windows are formed of the entrails of the whale and seal, instead of glass. The entrance is through a long, narrow passage, through which the hot air escapes, and although there is no door, such a heat is kept up inside that even in winter the Greenlanders go almost without clothes. A European cannot exist in such filth and stench.

## WANTED,

AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS BOY.

We lately saw an advertisement, headed as above. It conveys to every boy an impressive moral lesson.

'An honest, industrious boy' is always wanted. He will be sought for, his services will be in demand, he will be respected and loved; he will be spoken of in terms of high commendation; he will always have a home; he will grow up to be a man of known worth and established character.

He will be wanted. The merchant will want him for a salesman or a clerk; the master mechanic will want him for an apprentice or journeyman; those with a job to let, will want him for a contractor, clients will want him for a lawyer; patients for a physician; religious congregations as a pastor; parents for a teacher of their children, and the people for an officer.

He will be wanted. Townsmen will want him as a citizen, acquaintance as a neighbor; neighbors as a friend; families as a visitor; the world as an acquaintance; nay, girls want him as a beau, and finally as a husband.

An honest, industrious boy! Just think of it, boys, will you answer this description? Can you apply for this situation?—Are you sure that *you* will be wanted?—You may be smart and active, but that does not fill the requisition—are you *honest?* You may be capable—are you *industrious?* You may be well dressed, and create a favorable impression at first sight—are you both 'honest and industrious?'—You may apply for a good situation—are you sure that your friends, teachers, acquaintances can recommend you for these qualities. No readiness or aptness for business will do it. You must be honest and industrious—must work and labor; then will your application for places of profit and trust be almost certain to succeed.

### Age of Plants.

Some plants, such as the minute funguses, termed mould, only live a few hours, or at most a few days. Mosses for the most part live only one season, as do the garden plants called annuals, which die of old age as soon as they ripen their seed. Some again, as the foxglove and the hollyhock, live for two years, occasionally prolonged to three, if their flowering be prevented. Trees again, planted in a suitable soil and situation, live for centuries. Thus the olive tree may live three hundred years; the oak double that number; the chestnut is said to have lasted for nine hundred and fifty years; the dragon's-blood tree of Teneriffe may be two thousand years old. When the wood of the interior ceases to afford room, by the closeness of its texture, for the passage of pulp or sap, or for the formation of new vessels, it dies, and by all its moisture passing off into the younger wood, the fibres shrink, and are ultimately reduced to dust. The centre of the tree thus becomes dead, while the outer portion continues to live, and in this way trees may exist for many years before they perish.

From an American paper we copy the following enumeration of the Irish race throughout the world:

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish in Ireland | 6,000,000 |
| In England, Scotland and Wales, | 2,000,000 |
| In France and Belgium, | 100,000 |
| In British North America | 700,000 |
| In Australia, | 200,000 |
| In the United States | 3,000,000 |
| In South America, (perhaps,) | 100,000 |
| Total | 12,100,000 |

ADVICE.—If you wish to rise early, place a basin of cold water beside your bed. When you first awake in the morning, dip your hands in the basin, and sleep will not again seal you in its treacherous embrace. This is the advice of an aged clergyman, who had been in the habit of rising early during a long life.

PALACE OF VERSAILLES.—Twenty leagues of ground surround this structure, laid out in gardens and parks; the rooms and galleries of the palace require a walk of seven miles to traverse them all; the cost of the whole was nearly two-hundred millions of dollars. It contains 3,300 pieces of painting and sculpture—representing the battles and victories of Bonaparte and his numerous Generals, and fills the bosoms of spectators with admiration and wonder.

DYSENTERY.

As this season of the year when bowel complaints prevail, the following recipes may be of use to some of our readers:

VALUABLE RECIPE.—The great agricultural itinerant, Solon Robinson, gives to the world the following valuable information, the correctness of which seems to be corroborated by two respectable witnesses:—

"The worst case of cholera morbus, dysentery and flux that I ever saw, I have repeatedly cared in a few minutes by a strong tea made of the bark of sweet gum—taken green from the tree is best; steep a handfull to a pint of water, until the liquor is like good coffee. Drink it clear or sweeten it with loaf sugar, or add a wine glass of good brandy if the shock is severe. If not infallible, it is remarkable in its effects, and well worth being known and tried in every family. Your friend,

SOLON ROBINSON.

We can add our own testimony to the value of sweet gum tea, having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentery, which refused to yield to the usual remedies; we have also seen in the last five years its wonderful benefit in many other cases; we have used the decoction made from bark both green and dried, and have discovered no material difference in the effect, both being efficacious.—*Franklin Farmer.*

I met with the foregoing valuable recipe several years since, and have only to add, what has already been said by the Franklin Farmer, that I have witnessed speedy relief in violent cases of dysentery, which refused to yield to usual remedies, by the use of the sweet gum; having it at command, I have used the fresh or green bark, and I can with much confidence recommend its use from my own experience.—*A Georgia Planter.*


IMPORTANT ARRIVALS

AT THE

HAT AND CAP STORES

*East side Market Square, and North side King Street.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON

HAVE Received per *Onyx* from Glasgow, *Fa-side* and *Caros* from London, and *Speed* from Liverpool:—100 dozen HATS, consisting of Satin, Velvet, Moleskin, Silk; Felt Hats, various colors; Glazed Thrashers, &c.

Also—Cloth and Glazed CAPS, Cap Covers, Leather Hat Cases, &c.

A further supply expected in a few days. All the above goods will be sold at the lowest possible rates for "Cash on delivery." May 9.

Spring and Summer Goods.

*Well worthy the attention of Purchasers!*

The West of England, French and German

CLOTHS,

The Wove Marcell, and Fancy Silk and Satin

VESTINGS,

And West of England, French and German

DOESKINS,

IN ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES,

At Very Moderate Prices!!!

THE subscriber in calling the attention of the Public to the above Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS, begs to say that he is now prepared to execute any orders that he may be entrusted with, in a *superior style*—and he hopes from strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage of a discerning public.

Parties purchasing Woollen Goods *Wholesale* will do well by examining his Stock before buying elsewhere—Terms liberal for approved Paper.

JAMES MYLES, PROPRIETOR,
*Howard House.*

N. B.—Will be ready in a few days a large tock of *Spring and Summer CLOTHING.*—articulars next week. J. M.
North side King street, May 6, 1851.

Sugar, Coffee and Tea.

*Per "Thebes," from Halifax—*

31 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

*Per "Venture," from Boston—*

30 pockets old JAVA COFFEE;
Rice, Beans, Maccaroni, Filberts, Sago, Snuff, Oranges, Lemons, Castor Oil, Lard Oil, &c.

*Per Cornelia and Harriet Wild, from New-York—*

50 chests Fine CONGOU TEA.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
*Market-square.*
May 27.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

W. H. ADAMS

*Has just received per ship 'Queen Pomare'—*

A GOOD assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Files, Britannia Tea and Table Spoons—*at low prices.* June 21, 1851.

Hall's Clothing Store.

NOW ready for Inspection, a choice selection of best West of England Black and Coloured CLOTHS, DOE SKINS and CASSIMERES, with a large lot of VESTINGS, in all the new designs—the whole of which will be made to order at very low prices, and a perfect fit warranted.

JAMES T. HALL,
*Proprietor.*
May 27.

New supply of cheap & handsome

ROOM PAPERS.

THE Subscriber has just received another supply of New and Handsome ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.

S. K. FOSTER.
June 3, 1851.

NEW GOODS.

Smellie & Abercromby

*Have received per Ship 'Onyx' from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of:*

BAREGES, Balzarines, Lustre, Gauze Challis, Sylphines, and Grenadines, for Ladies' DRESSES; Flowered Barege ROBES, Barege and Adeline SHAWLS, Tarlstown GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAYS and MUSLINS,

SEWED Goods, in Collars, Chemisettes, Habits, Elizabethans, Sleeves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Insertions, Trimmings, etc., etc.

1 Case Black and Coloured Italian Sewing SILK.

*Per "Titania," from Liverpool—*

Grey and White SHIRTINGS, and Sheetings;
Printed COTTONS;
ORLEANS, DELAINS, MUSLINS, &c.
Long and Square Cashmere & Barge SHAWLS
HOSIERY and GLOVES.

Which will be offered at very low prices for Cash.
*Prince William Street, May 6.*

LONDON HOUSE,

Market Square, May 27, 1851.

JUST received from Paris—a case of Ladies' and Gent's.

French Kid Gloves,

which completes the Spring Importations of this Establishment, all now opened, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

T. W. DANIEL.

GOODS.

*Received by the 'Lisbon,' 'Cluny,' and 'Caros':*

3000 PIECES handsome London Paper Hangings; 550 boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS, 5 hhds. Crushed Sugar, 1 hhd. Loaves of Sugar, 20 hhds. Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL, 250 kegs 'Brandram's' White Lead, No. 1 and No. 2; 20 boxes London STARCH, 2 do. Patent do; 25 kegs best MUSTARD, 20 kegs best Ground GINGER, 200 bags assorted SHOT; 12 cases Florence OIL, 2 barrels Malabar Ginger, 5 bags Black PEPPER, 400 gross Bottle CORKS, 2 cases CASTOR OIL, 2 bales SENNA, 1 barrel Blue VITRIOL, 3 barrels Split PEAS, 2 casks Table SALT, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks, 2 cases Servant's Friend, 1 barrel Tartaric Acid, 1 barrel refined BEESWAX, 1 chest CINNAMON, 1 basket Annato, 1 case Shoe Thread.

St. John, May 6. JOHN KINNEAR.

Canvas, Window Glass and Tobacco Pipes.

*Landing for the Subscriber ex the Ships "Lisbon" and "Onyx":*

250 BOXES Window GLASS, assorted sizes, from 10x8 to 15x11;
50 Boxes Tobacco PIPES, well assorted.

—ALSO—

4 Bales of Superior quality heavy Navy CANVAS. For sale low by

JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John, May 6, 1851.

Bright Sugar.

*Landing ex 'Charles,' from Halifax:*

50 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.—For sale by

JARDINE & CO.
July 8.

*London Paper Hangings.*

Just received by the "Caros" from London:

3000 PIECES new and handsome Patterns, the length of each piece warranted 11½ to 12 Yards, and breadth 21 to 22 Inches. —ALSO—

Books of other Patterns, any of which can be ordered. JOHN KINNEAR.
April 29. *Prince William Street.*

Now Landing

*Ex Schooner 'Liverpool,' from Philadelphia:*

250 BARRELS CORN MEAL;
151 do. RYE FLOUR.

For Sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 15.

Steel! Steel!!

CAST STEEL, for Axes; German STEEL, Toe Corking, and best Hoop L Blister;
For sale low by W. TISDALE & SON.

Fishing Twines.

Now Landing ex the 'Fusiade,' from London—

4 CASKS of Salmon LINE, Shad and Herring TWINES.—For Sale by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
*North Market Wharf.*
May 6.

Agricultural Premiums.

THE Directors of the *Saint John County Agricultural Society* offer the following Premiums, to be competed for by Members of the Society in the Season of 1851.

To the Farmer who shall have the best cultivated Field of Turnips, Carrots, Mangel-Wurtzel, Parsnips, or Potatoes, not less than half an acre each—for the best of each, a premium of £3, and for the second best, £2.

To the Farmer who shall have the best Field of Wheat, Barley, Oats, or Flax, not less than half an acre each—for the best of each, a Premium of £3, and the second best £2.

To the Farmer who shall have the best Field of Beans, Peas, Cabbage, or Indian Corn, not less than a quarter of an acre each, a Premium of £3, and for the second best, a premium of £2.

To the Farmer who shall have used the most economical mode of saving and making Manure, a Premium of £3, and to the second best, a Premium of £2.

Competitors will be required to furnish a written statement of their mode of cultivating the various crops, and a statement in writing will also be required of the mode of saving the manures.

The Judges will be at liberty to withhold Premiums in cases where they do not think them merited.

The names of members wishing to compete for any of these Premiums, must be handed to the Secretary, on or before the first day of August next.

R. JARDINE, *President.*

M. H. PERLEY, *Secretary.*
June 3, 1851.

American Scythes, Sneaths, &c

THE best assortment of American SCYTHES in the City, for Sale low for Cash.

*Also*—50 dozen SCYTHE SNEATHS;
Griffin's and Moore's SCYTHES;
Scythe STONES, and RIFLES;
71 dozen HAY RAKES, hourly expected

July 8. W. H. ADAMS.

Mess Beef & Pork

40 BARRELS Mess BEEF, in Bond for Ship Stores; 50 barrels heavy Mess PORK, an extra article.

July 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

*Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—*

6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf.

DRIED APPLES.—Landing ex *Hemisphere* from Boston—14 Barrels Dried APPLES, an excellent article, in good order.

July 8. GEORGE THOMAS.

English Cut NAILS.

*Per ship "Gipsey," from Liverpool—*

100 BAGS (112 lbs. each) *Shingle* and *Board* Cut NAILS—for sale at two-pence one farthing per pound.

1st July, 1851. JOHN KINNEAR.

French and German Fancy Hardware.

*Ex 'Enterprise' from New-York, on Consignment:*

4 CASES of well assorted French and German Fancy HARDWARE; for sale low by

(July 1.) W. TISDALE & SON.

AN Apprentice is wanted at this Office.
July 8.

Groceries! Groceries!

Stock on Hand, March 1st; 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 brls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz. BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 34 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 carroteel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, WALNUTS and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,

JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 18. *Market Square.*

London Groceries, &c.

*Now landing ex Brig "Caros," from London,*

50 CHESTS fine Congo TEA.
15 hhds. fine Crushed SUGAR,
7 Casks Day & Martin's BLACKING,
100 Kegs White LEAD,
25 Casks fine Blue Poland STARCH,
25 Kegs D. S. F. MUSTARD,
5 Barrels White Wine VINEGAR,

*Cases*—Old Brown Windsor Soap—Ground Ginger—Indigo—Maccaroni—Vermicelli—Isinglass Salad Oil.

*Casks*—Lazenby's Pickles and Sauces—Currants—Pearl Sago—fine Table Salt—Scrubbing Brushes, Golden Syrup and Treacle—Copperas—Bales Bed Cords, &c.

100 dozen Griffin Scythes—border Knives—Cattle Ties—Spades—Shovels, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, April 26, 1851.

Astonishing Efficacy

OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WORTH KNOWING,

*To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.*

A. GILMOUR,

Tailor and Draper,

*BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,*

HAS ON HAND

THE Choicest STOCK of *SPRING CLOTHING* in the City, which for neatness of Style, quality of texture, and lowness of price, cannot fail to continue to this Establishment the very liberal patronage it has hitherto had. Among the Stock now on hand, a considerable portion is of

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

the superiority of which is well known; those then that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Doe Skin SHOOTING COATS from 20s. to 35s.; *DRESS and FROCK COATS* in great variety, and all got up in the very best style. April 15.

Agricultural Implements.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements to have manufactured Horse Powers, THRASHING MACHINES, Fanning MILLS, PLOUGHS, CHURNS, FURNACES, and other implements, all on the most approved principles, which will be equal in material and workmanship, and cheaper than the imported implements. For Sale by

Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Oakum, Paint, and Oil.

*Landing ex Caros, from London—*

5 TONS London OAKUM,
130 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE L.
6 casks Brandram's Raw & Boiled Linseed
1 cask PUTTY.

*Ex John S. DeWolf, from Liverpool—*

6 cases Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes,)
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.

For sale by GEORGE THOMAS,
29th April. *South M. Wharf.*

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN

HORSES.

CARLTON'S

FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S

RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, Liverymen, Stage Proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

FOR FEMALE AND MALE.

*DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL,*

Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As a vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring

☞ Sold by J. G. SHARP, Market Square; and FELLOWS & Co., King Street, St. John; J. COOK, Carleton; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.

*HAYS LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.*

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—*Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from that most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

FOR THE HAIR.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of Hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural colour by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots; it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscellaneous restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞ CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

DR. SPOHN'S

SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of Head-ache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years standing.

Dr. Larzette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

☞ All the above sold by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John; by COY & SON, Fredericton; MORTON & Co., Halifax; G. SPEAR, Robbinstown; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND

COD LIVER OIL CANDY,

(The Original and Only Genuine.)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

*A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchites, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Affections.*

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtue, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste*, which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated curatives*, in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil*, without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John. Dec. 3,