The Weekly Observer.

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The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

St. John, August 7, 1849.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN McMONAGLE,
Sole Administrator.

Sussex Vale, June 19, 1849.

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

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

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

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

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late GEORGE F. GOVE

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

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

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

St. John, February 21, 1849.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
No. 10, KING STREET,

Have just received per "Lisbon," from London, "Peruvian," from the Clyde, and late arrivals from the United States:—

241 HDS. Martell and Hennessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY,
10 quarter casks Old PORT WINE,
40 kegs Hall & Son's F and FF Gunpowder,
25 dozen Lazenby & Son's PICKLES, assorted
25 doz. " " Mushroom Ketchup,
5 doz. " " Essence of Anchovies,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES, 10 brls. Currants,
3 kegs Coleman's F, SF & DSF MUSTARD,
5 cwt " STARCH,
18 dozen Robinson's PATENT BARLEY,
18 dozen " " GROATS,
1 cask NUTMEGS,
30 barrels Day & Martin's BLACKING,
2 chests Old Hyson TEA, 1 chest INDIGO,
30 chests Fine Congou TEA,
50 boxes TOBACCO, assorted, 6 tierces RICE,
1 barrel SNUFF, in bladders,
4 casks Saleratus, 10 bales Wicking,
2 casks Epsom SALTS, 1 cask SULPHUR,
1 cask ground RICE, 1 barrel Castor Oil,
20 barrels Cider Vinegar, 1 barrel Pecan NUTS.

May 1st.

LONDON GOODS.

Ex ship "Lisbon," from London:—

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
6 hhds. LOAF SUGAR,
10 hhds. Fine CRUSHED SUGAR,
3 carooels Zante CURRANTS,
2 cases Italian LIQUORICE,
25 bags BLACK PEPPER,
10 bags soft shell ALMONDS,
30 cases STARCH,
11 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
5 tierces LINSEED OIL,
17 casks "Day & Martin's" BLACKING,
1 cask HARNESS POLISH,
2 boxes CANDIED PEEL,
40 cases MACCARONI,
5 cases VERMICELLI, 1 can ISINGLASS,
4 cases SALAD OIL, 1 tierce Pearl SAGO,
1 cask Lazenby's PICKLES and SAUCES,
100 kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,—For Sale by. JARDINE & CO.

St. John, April 21, 1849.

Whiting, Paint, Alum, &c.

Ex Brig John & Isabella from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

5 TONS WHITING, in brls and hhds.;
2 do. COPPERAS,
4 do, LAMPBLACK, 2 do. ALUM,
3 do. Washing SODA, in all sized packages;
100 kegs finest No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
100 bags SHOT, from 4 to A.

For sale at low rates, by H. G. KINNEAR,
Hammond's Buildings, 20 Dock-street

April 21

May 1st, 1849.

SPRING GOODS!

Received per *Infanta* and *Portland* from Liverpool, and *Lisbon* from London—

AN assortment of Gents' Silk and Paris HATS,
Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, CASSIMERES,
CACHMERETTS,
Doeskins, Drills, Cantoons and Moleskins,
Stocks, Braces, Vests and Drawers,
Blue and White Cotton WARPS, Flannels,
Furniture Prints, Moreens, Damask, Dimity and Fringes,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens, Lawns,
Cambrics, Canvas, Duck and Holland,
HOSIERY and GLOVES of all kinds,
Gimps, Fringes and Artificial Flowers,
Fancy SHAWLS, Hdkfs, and Neck Ties,
Worked Collars and Habit Shirts,
PARASOLS, Umbrellas, Nets and Laces,
Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
A variety of new DRESS MATERIALS, in Mohairs, Glacies, Checks, Coburgs, Silks, Satins, Orientals, &c. &c.

Which, together with Four Thousand Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES, are offered at the very lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

Spring Importations.

Received per *Infanta, Portland,* and *Lisbon,* and to arrive per *Ant* from Glasgow—A large assortment of GOODS suitable for the season—consisting of

NEW Styles DRESS MATERIALS, in Mohairs, Glacies, Brilliants, Cashmeres, Coburgs, MUSLINS, Organdies, Balzerines GINGHAMS,
SILKS, SATINS, and Orientals,
Shawls, HDKFS., and Fancy NECK TIES,
LACES, Nets, QUILLINGS and Edgings,
Gloves, HOSIERY, Umbrellas and Parasols,
BROAD CLOTHS, Fancy DOESKINS, and CASSIMERES,
Cassinett, Tweeds, Russel Cords and Cashmerettes,
Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Twilling,
Gray, White and Printed Cottons,
Gent's Silk, Beaver and Paris HATS,
Ladies' and Children's STRAW BONNETS, in great variety,
Tailors' Trimmings, Cotton Warp.

Which are offered at very low prices, wholesale and retail.

May 1. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

May 5th, 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street.

The Subscribers have received their

Spring & Summer Stock,

Per the ships *Pilgrim* and *Lisbon* from LONDON, *Infanta, Harriott, Harmony,* and *Thomas,* from LIVERPOOL, and *Ant* from the Clyde—of which the following are a part:

RICHEST French and British SATINS and SILKS, in Brocade Figures, Stripes, Shades Shot and Plain, in newest and most beautiful colourings and patterns;
Paramattas, and PATENT CRAPES,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in all the newest and most elegant designs in California, Napier, Chamelions, Madonnas, Chemese, Brilliants, Cashmere, French Delaines, Bareges, Balzarines, Llamas, Alpacas, Lustres, Coburgs, and Orleans CLOTHS;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
French and British Garment Cambric PRINTS, 7-8, 9-8 and 5-4;
FURNITURE PRINTS;
French and British Plain and Fancy Linen and other GINGHAMS and LAWNS;
Newest work and patterns in Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, and Cuffs;
Infants' WORKED ROBES and CAPS;
Ladies' and Children's BONNETS, in all the newest and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Youth's and Children's Plain and Fancy Tuscan and Straw HATS;
Newest and Richest styles in French and British BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
NECK TIES; PARASOLS, newest styles;
An immense variety of the newest and most elegant designs in Long and Square SHAWLS;
Limerick White Lace VEILS and CAPES;
Black Chantilla Lace FALLS and VEILS;
Fancy Colored LACE VEILS;
Thread Laces, Half Laces, Edgings and Footings
Machinery Laces, Edgings and Footings;
Black Thread and Silk LACES, Sewing Silk, Fringes and Gimps;
Elusion, Brussels and Paris white and colored Plain and Fancy NETS;
BLONDES and BLONDE QUILLINGS;
Drawing Room Window Nets and Muslins;
Ladies' plain and fancy French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Gent's French Cambric and India Silk ditto ditto;
Gent's Satin and Silk Neckerchiefs, STOCKS, Opera TIES, and Braces;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Silk, Lisle, Vigonia and Lambs' Wool HOSIERY;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid, Silk and Lisle GLOVES;
French and British STAYS;
West and North of England Extra Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, and Medley colours;
SUMMER CLOTHS, in Cashmerettes, Zephyrs and Tweeds, in black and all fashionable medley colours;
PANTALOON CLOTHS, in Single and Double Milled Cassimeres and Doeskins, in all the most fashionable and fancy colorings and patterns;
Russell Cords, Lastings, Gambroons, Cantoons, Nankeens, and Moleskins;
VESTINGS, newest and prettiest styles, in plain and fancy Marseilles, Cashmeres, plain and fancy French Satin, Silk and Genoa Velvets;
Colored and Black GERMAN VELVETS;
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconets, Cambrics, Checks, Plaids, Cords, Stripes, Nainsooks, Mulls, Books, Tarlatans, Lappets, and colored and white Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Towelling, Brown Holland, Brown Undressed Linen, Plaid Linen, Drills and Duck, Osnaburg, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Toilet Covers, Sheetings, Grey Cottons, Cotton Warps, White Shirtings, Power Loom Twilled Striped Shirtings, Power Loom Ginghams;
WHITE FLANNELS, in Saxonies, Welsh, Lancashire, and Swanskins;
Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS;
Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes,
LACE, and Tassels to match,
Scarlet, White, and Blue FLANNELS,
UMBRELLAS, Stays, Braces,
BUTTONS, THREADS, &c. &c.
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

CASH Only—No Second Price.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

The Garland.

KOSSUTH TO THE HUNGARIANS.

BY JOHN STORES SMITH.

Magyar People! God in heaven
Freely to you all hath given
This broad land wherein ye dwell:
Mount and grove, and plain and dell,
River rolling toward the sea,
Rugged rock and fruitful lea,
Creeping shrub and stately tree,
And whatsoever more there be
Within this mighty Hungary;
All is yours to hold and keep
Till being find its goal in sleep!

Magyar people! There were those
When to assert this right ye rose—
Who bade you still to bend the knee
To Austria's sceptred tyranny;
Who said—ye only hold and till
At one imperial despot's will,
Lands and lives are not your own,
But fiefs escheated to a throne!

Magyar people! Proudly then
Did ye face those sinful men:
Proudly then ye spake through me:—
God in Heaven made us free,
To Him alone we bend the knee,
And in His name hold Hungary.

Cringing in his regal halls,
Despot to brother despot calls:
At the call, from out his his lair,
With whetted tusk and grisly hair,
Issues forth the Northern Bear.
Far he scents his daintiest food,
Human tears and human blood;
And from his frozen den he comes,
Like storm-flood o'er your Magyar homes.

Famine's plague and battle's wrack,
Cities heaped in ruin black,
These are left to mark his track.
Patriots brave in conflict slain—
Captives lingering in their pain—
Infancy's unheeded sighs,
And outraged woman's sterner cries:
These the gifts the king doth shed,
On you who for his sires have bled,
Because no more ye bend the knee,
Or yield to him this Hungary.

Magyar people! On the field
We our hearts' best blood will yield;
Purple with its rain the sod,
Ere any foreign despot's power
Shall wrench from us our heavenly dower,
And rob us of the gift of God!

Magyar people! God is true,
And through all nature speaks to you:
None, He tells you, can be strong
In the force that comes of wrong.
Hope, and despair not—for, ere long,
His force shall join the unequal fight,
And Might be on the side of Right.
Hope, and despair not—valiant deed
Shall never lose its proper meed:
And every man for freedom slain
Can never wholly fall in vain.
Magyar people! cause so high,
Though ye may perish, cannot die!

Manchester Examiner.

Miscellaneous.

THE SAILOR PRELATE.

It was in the year 1580 that Sir Francis Drake returned in triumph to his native land, after a successful expedition against the Spaniards in the South Seas. He anchored at Deptford, and Queen Elizabeth honored the brave admiral by dining on board his ship. After the banquet, her Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood on her entertainer, and inquired of him whether he wished to name any captain in his fleet as peculiarly distinguished for valor.

'So please your Majesty,' said Drake, 'many there are in every ship who have borne themselves right bravely, as the subjects of their gracious mistress should; but one there is who merits praise above all, for by his steady daring alone three goodly galleons were taken. He stood himself at the guns until victory was declared, although a finger of his right hand was shot off, and he had received various grievous wounds. His name is William Lyon, commander of the Albion.'

'Let him be introduced into our presence,' said the queen; 'we love to look on a brave man.'

Sir Francis bowed, gave the necessary directions, and after a brief delay Captain Lyon was ushed into the royal presence. He was a good-featured, finely-formed man, with the blunt, frank bearing of a British sailor; in the present instance slightly dashed by a consciousness of his position. Her majesty received him with that kindly manner which she knew so well how to combine with dignity—a species of 'king-craft' which seldom fails to secure for sovereigns the warm love of their people. She asked him several questions touching the late expedition, which he answered in a sensible, respectful manner; and the queen dismissed him saying, 'You deserve to rise, Captain Lyon; and we now pledge our royal word that you shall have the first vacancy that offers.' She then gave him her hand to kiss, and the gallant seaman retired.

About three months afterwards, as the queen on a state day was giving audience to her nobles, Captain William Lyon presented himself and craved an interview with her Majesty. Good Queen Bess, among whose faults indifference to the wants and wishes of her subjects could not be classed, willingly granted his request, and smiled as she asked him to make known his wishes.

'Please you, Majesty, I come,' he said, 'to remind you of your gracious promise. You said I should have the first vacancy that offered; and I have just heard that the see of Cork, in the south of Ireland, is vacant by the demise of the bishop; therefore I hope your majesty will give it me, and so fulfil your royal word.'

'Gramercy,' said the queen, 'this is taking us at our word with a witness! How say you, my lord,' she continued, turning to the Earl of Essex, who stood beside the throne; 'would a brave sailor, think you, answer for a bishop in our troublous kingdom of Ireland?'

'If Captain Lyon's clerkly skill, please your majesty, be equal to so grave a charge, his worth and valor (of which I have heard much) will, I doubt not, render him worthy of your Grace's favor.'

'Besides,' chimed in the captain, as undauntedly as though he stood on his own quarter-deck, 'her majesty *promised me the first vacancy;* and God forbid she should be the first of her royal house who was worse than the word of their lips!'

A less absolute sovereign than Elizabeth might probably have been offended at these blunt words, and have dismissed the unlucky speaker with scant ceremony; but thoroughly secure in power, she liked to reign in her people's hearts; and, besides, she had the rough old Tudor love for words of truth and deeds of boldness. Therefore, a right royal burst of laughter proceeded from the throne, echoed by the attendant courtiers; and when the queen's merriment had subsided, she graciously dismissed Captain Lyon, with the assurance that his request should meet with due attention. An inquiry into the seaman's qualifications was accordingly instituted, and the result as to his moral character being perfectly satisfactory, and the fact of his having received a tolerable literary education being established, the queen was graciously pleased to grant his request; and William Lyon was duly consecrated Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

Elizabeth said to him, on the occasion, 'I trust, Master Lyon, you will take as good care of the church as you have done of the state, and, indeed, contrary to all reasonable expectation, he did make a most excellent prelate—carefully extending his patronage to the most exemplary men, and laboring with unwearied zeal to promote the interests of the diocese. He built the present episcopal palace, situated near the cathedral; and over the mantelpiece, in the dining-room, hangs his portrait, very finely painted. He is represented in his naval uniform, and his right hand is minus the fourth finger.

Bishop Lyon enjoyed his elevation for twenty-five years, with reputation to himself, and benefit to the diocese. He never attempted to preach but once—on the occasion of the queen's death. When that melancholy event occurred, he thought it his duty to pay the last honors to his royal mistress, and accordingly ascended the pulpit in Christ Church, in the city of Cork. After giving a good discourse on the uncertainty of life, and the great and amiable qualities of the queen, he concluded in the following characteristic manner:—'Let those who feel this loss deplore with me on the melancholy occasion; but if there be any that hear me, (as perhaps there may be,) who have secretly longed for this event, they have now got their wish, and the devil do them good with it!'

The remains of Bishop Lyon have recently been discovered by some workmen employed in repairing the palace. In a corner of the lawn are the ruins of what was once the chapel; and when some stones and earth were removed, a tombstone was discovered, with an inscription in old English raised characters, stating that the tomb was erected for 'William Lion, an Englis man born, Bishop of Corke, Clon, and Ross, in the happi raigne of Queen Elizabet, defender of the ancent apostolike faithe.'

[From the Eastport Sentinel.]

HIS MAJESTY'S BRIG PLUMPER.

Some interest has recently been manifested by the adventures of a company of 'divers,' on the spot where the Plumper was wrecked—a quantity—we know not how much—of money and other metals has been excavated, some of which we have seen. Among them, besides the silver dollars, which is covered with a grey rust, we have seen grape shot and bullets, the brass mountings of the scabbards of side-arms, leather sheaths, &c. The company which has brought these things to light, is partly made up of three or four Irishmen who several years ago were employed by the English government, and it is said that from the wreck of one English ship on the coast of Ireland, they succeeded in bringing up nineteen tons of treasure. Their apparatus is of India Rubber, consisting of a 'jacket' which covers the divers, and in which, being supplied by air forced by an engine through tubes, he can remain on the bottom half an hour with comparative ease. The company finally came to this country and in the Fall of 1847, during their excursion, fell in with the wreck of the 'Plumper.' But little was done at that time, and now, after being sold out or united to a company from Boston, another attempt has been made to secure the wave-hidden treasures, with what success we are unable to say; only we are sure that a few of the dollars have arrived in town.

As this affair has awakened some interest in the matter, we have taken some pains to gather from Captain Simpson—(a man 74 years of age, who now resides at "Mowatt's Harbour," about 8 miles east of this place)—who was pilot of the ill-fated vessel, a few facts concerning her disaster, which may not prove uninteresting.

The 'Plumper,' was a 14 gun brig in His Majesty Geo. III's. service, and was stationed about Halifax, N. S. On the 5th Dec. 1812—the year in which our last war with England broke out—the 'Plumper,' under the command of Lieut. Com. James Bray, sailed from Halifax, for St. John, N. B., having on board at least £74,000 in specie, in boxes, which had been placed on board of her for the payment of His Majesty's troops. Wind and weather kept her about Yarmouth for several days, when she entered the 'Grand Passage;' a severe snow storm came on, and the pilot deemed it prudent to haul the vessel to the wind and lay to for the night. About three o'clock the next morning, the pilot discovered that instead of following his instructions, the commander had presumptuously kept her away, and had gained a considerable distance to the northward; he immediately told the master that he would have the vessel ashore—and it was but a few moments before they discovered breakers within a few rods ahead of them—this spot was between what is called 'Dipper Harbor' and Point Lepian, about 11 miles from this place, in a north easterly direction. The brig struck near the rows, and then swung with a crash alongside an almost perpendicular cliff, some 70 or 80 feet in height. Captain Simpson saved himself by leaping upon the try-sail or main boom, which swung towards the shore, and dropping on to the rocks—many others attempting to follow him, were precipitated into the surf and crushed among the rocks, the boom suddenly giving way. The Plumper had on board 74 souls, including two women—a Mrs. Tye, and the wife of the surgeon, who, with Messrs. Graves, Cunningham and Tye, were passengers—all of whom were lost. The vessel was a total wreck, and nothing was saved. The survivors after much suffering reached a house about 5 miles from the beach, and in a few days were taken off.

Attempts were soon after made by means of a diving bell or tub to secure some of the lost treasure, and at various times, within the last ten years, many like efforts have been made, and considerable of the precious metal recovered; but what proportion of it has been found, cannot be ascertained. Many years ago, before we had any knowledge of the affair, the many 'Plumper dollars,' were in quite extensive circulation.

THE CONTAGIOUS CHARACTER OF CHOLERA is, we believe, considered by some physicians a question still open for discussion; and many persons flee the presence of one afflicted with the epidemic as they would one stricken with the plague. We know of a case of recent occurrence, in which a gentleman brought to his home—a boarding-house home—in the advanced stages of cholera, was refused admittance, even inside the door, by his landlady, and was obliged to remain upon the front steps until a carriage could be called from some distance to convey him to the Hospital. Cases of selfish fear like this are rare, of course, but one case is one too many, especially if the fear be altogether unfounded, as we are fully convinced it is.

An argument upon this subject, which seems to us equally beautiful and conclusive, is found in the little work upon Cholera published by Dr. A. L. Cox.— * * * * But to the argument concerning contagion, which we shall condense as much as possible.—Although the etymology of the term implies contact—in contagious diseases, as our readers know, actual contact is not necessary for the transmission of the disorder. This indeed, shows their extreme contagiousness, even to the power of giving off an atmosphere charged with the poison of the disease. The Small Pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever, are familiar instances of such contagious disorders.

In regard to these diseases, there exists in nature a remarkable and admirable, in fact a necessary law. It is that a person once affected by them is, with rare and peculiar exceptions, protected ever after against their attacks. If this limitation of contagious diseases did not exist, the consequences would be certain and horrible. For it seems almost necessary that every individual should suffer these maladies; it is difficult, indeed, to find a mature person who has not had measles, chicken-pox, &c., &c., and before the introduction of vaccination, so few escaped the small pox, that in the knee-buckle tie-wig novels it was quite common to enumerate among the wonderful perfections of the heroine, the fact that her face was not pitted by "that fell destroyer of beauty," to use the cant phrase in vogue. And such being the case, it is obvious that if the system were liable repeatedly to undergo these contagious and fatal diseases, a short time would suffice to depopulate the earth. Every case of such a disease would sow the seeds of numbers of other cases, each in turn the centre of another circle, and this would go on until there were no more victims, for the convalescent would be subject to immediate re-attack again and again. Unless nature work differently with regard to contagious diseases than with regard to any other part of her economy, they must be limited by this law; otherwise, as Dr. Cox remarks, "there would not remain on the earth two men to discuss the theory of contagion." It is also to be remarked that in contagious diseases there never has been known, nor, from their nature, can there be known such a thing as a relapse. They pass through certain stages and have a certain and well understood "resolution," as it is termed, and they never relapse from one of these stages to an earlier.

Now the cholera is well known to be unlimited as to the number of times it may affect the system, and those who suffer from it are probably more subject to relapse before perfect convalescence than if they were afflicted by any other malady. The dilemma seems unavoidable then, either that Providence has permitted the disease to visit the earth unlimited by any law which would prevent the certain extermination of the human race, or that the cholera is not contagious.—The former supposition is an absurdity, while the latter is equally accordant with reason and experience.

Let none fear to perform the duties which he owes to his friend or his fellow who suffers from this scourge, or even flatter himself with the idea of voluntary martyrdom or self-sacrifice, for, in the strong but just language of Dr. Cox, "a more unfounded apprehension was never entertained," than that of the contagiousness of cholera.—*New-York Courier.*

ADVANTAGES OF THE STUDY OF BOTANY.—These ninety thousand species of plants contain numberless varieties, and the individuals of species and of varieties are in themselves sources of infinite and never-ending study. For each of these individual plants, although botanically identical, has a different growth from every other individual, and offers in the conditions of its life, to him who goes to nature for his models, a separate form of study and arrangement; nay, more, so infinite is nature's variety, that no two leaves on the same plant are perfectly identical in form, nor even the two sides of any one leaf. But the subject extends still further. Not only is there a study in the foliage of many species, but in the blossoming, which may most truly be said to be nature's ornament; for while the leaves have their delicate textures fitted for the purposes required of them as organs of respiration, and for adapting the juices received by the root as food for the plant, the gaily-coloured petals of their flowers are an added beauty, whose purpose in the economy of the plant is less specifically recognised, but may, without impropriety, be considered as given by the Great Creator for the especial gratification of our sense and love of the beautiful. The study to be found in an individual plant does not, however, end even here, for there is doubtless the beauty of decay. The fading hues of vegetation are often not less lovely than the full vigour of growth. He that studies the decay of vegetation will become sensible of the unwonted harmony through which the tints of the various parts pass in their passage to death. The leaf and its footstalk, often beautifully contrasted in their vigour, are differently, yet not less harmoniously, contrasted in their decay. The fruit of plants, as it ripens, harmonises with the fading foliage, and becomes a new source of beauty when the flowers have passed away. And, when all the ornament of nature fails, the bony structure of the stems, which supported that vegetation, but resting awhile to rise in renewed beauty with the renewing year, forms another source of study, and is worthy of great attention from its wonderful union of elegance with strength and utility.—*From a Lecture by Richard Redgrave, A. R. A., reported in the July number of the Journal of Design.*

THE WORD "RESPECTABLE" NOT DEFINABLE.—It is extremely difficult in London to make acquaintances, and, strange to say, not only is this difficulty experienced by most foreigners, but even by the English themselves. It is true that when an acquaintance is once made, it may, and often does, spring up into a warm and lasting friendship; but previous to this, the shepherd does not more the sly depredations of the fox more than the English mistrust one another. They explain this by saying that they know not if such and such persons are respectable. It would be difficult to give the exact meaning of this word, as there is none that I know of, in the French language, that exactly comes up to it; but in the coffee-houses there are high planks placed between the tables, just in the same manner that stables are built, and all for fear that the person who is taking his coffee in the next *stall* should not be respectable. A party of pleasure is proposed, when the first question asked is, would it be respectable? When a lady wishes to take a house, she makes first numerous inquiries to know if the neighbours are *respectable*; whilst the neighbours, hearing that the said house is likely to be let, set on foot similar inquiries respecting the said lady; in fact, this word is in everybody's mouth, and may be heard at all hours of the day. I have, therefore, for some time been endeavouring to discover *who are respectable*, and who are not so; but all my inquiries on this subject have led to no satisfactory conclusion, because the very same parties who are called highly respectable by some, are by others thought to be very disreputable people indeed. When I had made this discovery I gave up all further research.—*Mrs Whitaker on the Manners of the English.*

THE YANKEE.—An American has said of his countrymen that the genuine Yankee would not be able to repose in Heaven itself if he could travel farther westward. He must go a-head. Prophecy looks forward to the time when the Valley of the Mississippi shall overflow with this restless population—and Europe be subject to a new migration. "What do I consider the boundaries of my country, Sir?" exclaimed a Kentuckian. "Why, Sir, on the east we are bounded by the rising sun—on the north by the aurora borealis—on the west by the procession of the equinoxes—and on the south by the day of judgment.—*Athenæum.*

AN EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—One of the toasts drunk at a recent celebration was—"Woman! She requires no eulogy—*she speaks for herself.*"

BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—The preparations at the Menai Straits, for hoisting this enormous fabric to its permanent position over the Straits, are on a scale of great magnitude. The total dead weight to be lifted 100 feet from high water mark is upward of 2000 tons, or equivalent to the elevation to that height of upward of 30,000 men. A general but erroneous impression seemed to prevail, that when the tubular bridge was floated the whole operation was completed. The floating was nothing more than the launch of the great iron ferry to the precise site from which it has now to be raised, by mechanical power especially constructed for the purpose. The stroke of the hydraulic presses employed for the purpose is six feet; that is to say, they are only capable of raising six feet at one lift. The tube of 2000 tons has consequently to be suspended while the presses are lowered, and a fresh hold obtained. This will be effected by building up successive layers of masonry at every six feet lift, under the tube, to support it securely in its upward ascent, during which arrangements will be made for another six feet hoist, until the whole 100 feet are finished. Were it not for this process of building up, the operation would only occupy about a day; but as it is it will take a fortnight. To insure security some contrivances are adopted by which the supporting chains as they rise are to be continually followed up by wedges of wood, so that in the event of any accident arising to the lifting machinery, no injury, it is expected, would happen to the tube, the first lift of which will probably take place in the course of the present week.—*English paper.*

THE WOOL TRADE.—The Dry Goods Reporter says:—"The continued war in Hungary must soon be felt in its effects upon the wool trade of the continent.—Hungary is a great wool growing country, and large supplies of a very desirable quality have hitherto been furnished from her immense flocks. These flocks are now furnishing food for the contending forces. Each army in its turn sweeps the droves before it, and the poor sheep are daily slaughtered by hundreds. We question if the recent advance of wool in Germany was not in anticipation of this event; and if the war continues it must operate more powerfully another season. The natural outlets of Germany will soon be busy again as before the blockade, but the people will only labor on in sullen silence. The fire of the revolution has not gone out; in spite of the attempt to smother it, it will burn on in secret and burst forth again. Immediate success is not always healthy for a people roused to the pitch of resistance. Defeat has salutary lessons, which the German republicans will not, we trust, be slow to learn. In the meantime, labor will prove unsteady, and continental goods will probably be scarce and high. France is more quiet, and her people are turning their attention to their legitimate pursuits."

THE ISLAND OF CUBA is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000; of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free coloured, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were $32,389,119, of which $7,049,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were $27,998,770, of which $12,394,877 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals at its ports was 3,740, and the number of clearances 3,316. Its principal harbours are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 476,773 tons. It has 195 miles of railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the Island, diversified with mountains. Only two-fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving one half its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"BACK AGAIN."—Several of the students of South Carolina College resolved to drag the carriage of Doctor Maxcey into the woods, and fixed upon a night for the performance of the exploit. One of their number, however, was troubled with some compunctious visitings, and managed to convey to the worthy President a hint, that it would be well for him to secure the door of the carriage house. Instead of paying any heed to this suggestion, the Doctor proceeded, on the appointed night, to the carriage house, and ensconsed his portly person inside the vehicle. In less than an hour some half a dozen young gentlemen came to his retreat, and cautiously withdrew the carriage into the road. When they were fairly out of the College precincts they forgot their reserve and began to joke freely with each other by name.

One of them complained of the weight of the carriage, and another replied by swearing that it was heavy enough to have the old fellow himself in it.—For nearly a mile they proceeded along the highway, and then struck into the woods, to a cover which they concluded would effectually conceal the vehicle. Making themselves infinitely merry at the Doctor's expense, and conjecturing how and when he would find his carriage, they at length reached the spot where they had resolved to leave it. Just as they were about to depart—having once more agreed that the "carriage was heavy enough to have the old Doctor and all his tribe in it,"—they were startled by the sudden dropping of one of the glass door panels, and the well known voice of the Doctor himself thus addressing them:—

"So, so, young gentlemen, your are going to leave me in the woods, are you? Surely, as you have brought me hither for you own gratification, you will not refuse to take me back for mine. Come, Messrs. ——, and ——, and ——, buckle to, and let us return; it's getting late!"

There was no appeal; for the window was raised, and the Doctor resumed his seat. Almost without a word, the discomfited young gentlemen took their places at the pole, at the back of the vehicle, and quite as expeditiously if with less voice, did they retrace their course. In silence they dragged the carriage into its wonted place, and then retreated precipitately to their rooms, to dream of the account they must render on the morrow. When they had gone, the Doctor quietly vacated the carriage, and went to his house, where he related the story to his family with much glee. He never called the heroes of that nocturnal expedition to an account, nor was his carriage ever afterwards dragged at night into the woods.—[Spirit of the Age.

WOOL SHIPMENTS.—As a proof of the rapidity with which the resources of this county are being developed, it is in the memory of an agricultural gentlemen, that, being desirous of exporting a quantity of wool, all he was able to collect was ten stones. This year a merchant in town has sold sacks which will contain 5000 stones; and it is estimated that the annual export is not less than 10,000 stones. Large quantities have been sent off, both by steam and sailing vessels, within the last two months.—*John O Groat Journal.*

"Mr. Schoolmaster, do you know Algebra?"—"Alge Bray? No, but I know his father, Col. Bray, and his gals too, I guess."

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 3, 1849.

The English Mail of the 18th August, per steam ship *Caledonia*, was received in this City about 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—There has been not only here but in London, a marked improvement in nearly every branch of business, and from the present rate of foreign exchanges, is likely to continue so.

The produce markets have been more freely supplied, but as buyers have manifested a greater desire to operate, a large amount of business has been transacted, in some instances at rather higher rates.

The demand for Cotton is good, and large sales is daily reported. The sales of the week ending August 16 were 83,190 bales, of which speculators took 38,320 and exporters 7,090.

We continue to have a dull and rather declining market for all descriptions of Breadstuffs; the hope of a timely and abundant harvest causes dealers to supply present and pressing wants only. Flour 23s. 6d. to 25s. per barrel. Indian Corn has advanced 2s. to 3s. per quarter, the late extreme depression having brought increased demand from Ireland, with some speculation.

Our most recent advices from the manufacturing districts speak encouragingly of trade in both Cotton and Woollen goods.

The reports from Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Hamburgh are satisfactory; and should the hostilities which are now carried on between the Austrian, Hungarian, and Russian forces soon be brought to a termination, we may expect a further improvement in many departments of business.

Money continues plentiful; but as trade improves, the demand for the precious metals increase; still, the rate of discount continues easy.

IRELAND.—The weather in Ireland has undergone a very unfavourable change since the departure of the Queen.

In the neighbourhood of Dublin the corn-fields have suffered greatly from the excessive rains, and we regret to say that in the worst districts in the south there are signs of the potatoe disease reappearing. However, from the very imperfect reports, we do not believe that the mischief extends beyond a few localities. As far as our own personal experience extends, we can state that the potato is more sound and has a better flavour than any we have tasted during the last four years.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The supplies of North American Colonial Wood, since the 1st February, have been brought in 140 vessels, viz., 35 from Quebec, 49 from St. John, N. B., and 56 from other ports, which have comprised a tonnage of 71,102; during same time last year, there arrived 129 vessels, the tonnage being 72,333. From the North of Europe, 25 vessels, 6,156 tons, wood laden, have arrived; whilst for the like period last year, 47 vessels, 14,849 tons, arrived. The contentions that have so much agitated the different states in Europe appear to be subsiding, and confidence as to the safety of extending commercial transactions is gradually being restored. It is gratifying to observe, that those engaged in trade, in the manufacturing districts, are now enjoying a greatly increased demand for their productions for home use as well as for exportation. Importers of most descriptions of foreign produce, too, are experiencing an improved demand at better prices, but the supplies from Quebec of square timber have been, of late, on so ample a scale, that the market has become heavy, whilst from St. John the arrivals have been unusually limited, and are likely to continue so. Deals, however, are recovering from the very low prices at which they have been for some time past. Since the 27th ult., ten cargoes of Quebec yellow pine timber have been disposed of at prices ranging from 13½d. to 14½d. per foot, according to average, size, and quality; red pine at 16½d. to 17½d. per foot; oak, 21d. to 23d. per foot; elm, 15d. to 16d. per foot: standard staves, £40 to £42 per M., and puncheon, £14 to £15 per M. Two cargoes of St. John spruce deals at £7 per standard, with pine deals at £9 10s per standard, and pine boards at £10 per standard. One cargo of St. Stephen's spruce deals, at £6 15s per standard; one cargo of Prince Edward Island birch, at 13½d. per foot; deals at £6 per standard, and lathwood at 20s per fathom; one cargo of Shediac pine and spruce deals, at £7 per standard. Quebec Haematac sleepers, 10 by 5, have realised 3s. each, 9 by 4½ at 2s 4d, and under at 2s. each. By auction, two lots of Port Carlisle pine deals, brought £13 10s per standard, and deal ends, £6 10s per standard. The late heavy arrival of staves in the market has had the effect of reducing prices considerably.

Trade is now every where in a most prosperous condition. Here there is great activity; and "it is satisfactory to remark, that in London," says the city article of the *Times*, yesterday, "during the past week a decided increase of activity has been observable in most departments of mercantile business, and that the foreign advices generally are such as to warrant an expectation of continued improvement." Similar reports reach us from France and Germany.—*Liverpool Journal*, 17th.

The amount of railway calls for the present month is £1,121,347, making £15,753,393 this year.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh.

According to a letter from Milan of the 10th inst., Garibaldi, the late defender of Rome, closely pursued, and accompanied by only a few followers, had arrived at Venice.

M. Lamartine, who is confined with an attack of acute rheumatism, has been compelled to solicit of the Legislative Assembly an unlimited leave of absence in order to sell his patrimonial estate and liquidate his pecuniary engagements.

The Jewish Chronicle contains a letter from a Hungarian Jew who had sent his two sons to fight with Kossuth, and before they started, carried them to take leave of the Rabbi: "Blessing my two sons," says the writer, "he exclaimed, whilst tears rolled down his long white beard, 'I wish I was twenty years younger, my lads, I would go with you, but my heart and my prayers are with you.'"

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FROM DUBLIN, AND ARRIVAL AT BALMORAL, SCOTLAND.—On the morning of Friday, 10th August, the Queen and royal party paid a visit to Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster. The reception along the road was most enthusiastic. The drive along the valley of the Liffey, presenting scenery of the most picturesque and magnificent description, must have highly pleased her Majesty, and convinced her it was not necessary to go out of Ireland to find landscapes of surpassing loveliness. They arrived at the Duke's seat at one o'clock, and after walking through the grounds, witnessing various sports of the peasantry &c., returned to Dublin Castle at five o'clock, and, after a delay of half an hour, the Queen left the Castle for Kingstown. The quays and streets through which the *cortege* passed from Dublin to Kingstown were crowded with people, to witness the departure of the royal visitors. Cheering, the loudest and most cordial, greeted the royal pair, and was continued without intermission as they proceeded along the passage. The ladies on the side seats all arose, waving kerchiefs, while the gentlemen shouted and waved their hats. The Queen bowed repeatedly, and the Prince also gracefully acknowledged this cordial and spirit-stirring greeting. On the Queen and Prince descending to the jetty, the cannon from the war-ships in harbour pealed forth round after round, the mimic thunder reverberating from end to end of the harbour and town, and alternating with the almost equally loud peals of cheering issuing from the thousands assembled; and thus, amidst the pealing of artillery and the cheering of her Irish subjects, Victoria, the Queen, and the Consort Prince, departed from this portion of her Irish dominions.

Her Majesty and the Prince were escorted to the water's edge by a distinguished cortege who came down with them. Her Majesty then proceeded to take a warm farewell of the distinguished groupe around her. In the first place, her Majesty bade a warm and affectionate adieu to the lady-lieutenant; she then took Lord Clarendon by the hand and bade him a cordial adieu, and to the venerable and gallant veteran, Sir Edward Blakeney, she extended a similar favour. But in parting with her princely cousin, Prince George of Cambridge, her Majesty bestowed upon him a less formal and more familiar salute, which made the said Prince George the envied of many, and which was ratified by the cheers of the thousands assembled in the vicinity. Amid-t the pealing of cannon and the cheers of all, the Queen stepped on board, followed by the Prince, the royal children and her suite. The royal yacht at once moved off, and her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the children, proceeded aft to the elevated space near the taffrail, where she was in full view of the people, and remained there so long as she could have a distinct view of the features of the people who stood on the pier at which she embarked.

The government journal states it to be the Queen's intention to create the Prince of Wales Earl of Dublin, as a testimony and a record of the heartfelt satisfaction which her Majesty has derived from the loyal feelings and kindness with which she has been received by the inhabitants of the metropolis, and in order to establish a connexion between his Royal Highness and her Majesty's Irish subjects.

The royal squadron reached Belfast on Saturday, and soon after the Queen made a more than triumphal entry into the industrial capital of Ireland amidst every possible manifestation of gay and joyous enthusiasm on the part of the people.

The Queen, on landing, passed through High-street, Castle-street, and Donegal-street, accompanied by Sir G. Grey and the royal suite, and preceded by the mayor, visited the Linen-hall, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Zoological Gardens, and the Queen's College.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the populace. All that affectionate loyalty or chivalrous devotion could suggest was manifested throughout the entire of the royal progress.

Her Majesty returned to the Custom-house, and reembarked on board the Fairy, for Glasgow, at six o'clock.

Her Majesty, after a rough passage, arrived safely in the Clyde on Sunday evening; and, after enjoying the scenery on the banks of the charming Loch Lomond, on Monday, made her entrance into Glasgow on Tuesday. We need scarcely say that she was received with every mark of welcome and respect. Previous to her entering the city, her Majesty received an address from the Corporation, and knighted the provost. The royal party, after passing through the city, proceeded directly to Perth, where she arrived that evening at half-past three o'clock, after a pleasant journey. She was met at the station by the magistrates, and conducted to the Royal George Hotel, amid the rejoicings of the people. Prince Albert and Sir Geo. Grey, at five o'clock, proceeded to the Penitentiary, where they remained a short time, and inspected the system of prison discipline adopted there. A little after six her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, and several of her suite, took a drive in the direction of Moncrief-hill, and returned to dinner soon after seven o'clock. Her Majesty started for Balmoral next morning.

The following is an account of the proceedings in Glasgow:—

At a quarter to twelve, the cheers of the spectators close to the river announced the near approach of the royal yacht to Glasgow; and at ten minutes to twelve, the Fairy was at the landing-place, and moored. Over the place of debarkation an awning was stretched from the yacht's gangway to the royal carriage, the river aspect presenting a stately arch, decorated by heath, and surmounted by a gigantic Scotch thistle. In front of this, and extending some distance in a semi-circular form, rose lofty tiers of benches for the accommodation of the friends of the magistrates and Town Council. From this spot up to Glasgow Bridge, along both sides of the spacious quay, platforms were built and decorated with laurel.

The whole line of procession for three miles was railed by thick wooden barriers, and the streets, instead of being protected by military and police, were kept chiefly by gentlemen, who, to the number of between 2,000 and 3,000, were sworn in special constables, and appeared on the inner side of the barriers dressed with white rosettes, and having white staves of office in their hands.

Every shop and place of business being closed, the citizens had raised against nearly every house on either side of the streets platforms, covering the entire breadth of the pavement, capable of containing scores of people, and these were all filled by elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen before nine o'clock. Between these and the barriers stood a serried phalanx of patiently crushed, yet good-humoured and expectant, spectators of the royal progress.

Triumphal arches met the eye at every vista; *laurel and heather wreaths* were suspended from nearly every window and across every street; flags floated from many a house-top, with mottoes of regal welcome emblazoned thereon, and long before the arrival of the Queen presented a most picturesque and animated scene. But when the royal *cortege* did pass, amid the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, ladies and gentlemen vying with each other in vociferating their joyous consentaneous welcome to the Sovereign, the effect was spirit-stirring—the spectacle magnificent.

For hours before the arrival of the Queen rain fell almost incessantly; but before the royal salute was fired which announced the approach of the yacht, the sun shone out, and from the moment the Queen arrived till her departure not a drop of rain fell. All the vessels in port were gaily dressed with flags, and had their yards manned.

Her Majesty wore a plain green muslin dress, with white spots, a royal Stuart tartan plaid, and white bonnet. The elegant simplicity of the royal children's attire attracted universal admiration.

Nothing could exceed the hearty and clamorous enthusiasm which greeted her Majesty at every step of her progress.

The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the cathedral was strictly private.

The royal *cortege* then passed down High-street to the College, where her Majesty, the Prince, and the royal children alighted. Her Majesty was received by the principal and professors, and was conducted to the Faculty-hall. Before leaving the hall, her Majesty examined with much interest the curiously-carved antique chair occupied by undergraduates at their annual examination on what is called "The Black Stone."

Her Majesty then proceeded through the other streets embraced in the route, and, on arriving at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, alighted, partook of refreshments, which had been laid out for the royal party in the ladies' waiting room, and then, shortly after two o'clock, left, in a handsome carriage provided for the occasion, with special engine, for Balmoral, *via* Perth.

OFFICIAL HONOURS.—It is said, that the Earl of Clarendon is to be raised in the Peerage to the dignity of a Marquis; and the *Freeman's Journal* states, that, in addition to the other honours to be conferred consequent upon the Queen's visit to the country, Sir Wm. Somerville will be raised to the Peerage; and that he is to be succeeded in the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland by Mr. Redington, the present Under Secretary. The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Alderman O'Brien, M.P.), is to be created a Baronet. The letters patent will not issue for a week or two.

The Mayor of Belfast has been knighted by her Majesty—he is now Sir William Johnston.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached, on Sunday, as a Baptist minister, in Mr. Evans' chapel, John-street, Bedford row; the same place in which the Hon. and Rev. Gentlemen was baptised, on Thursday morning.

FRANCE.—At length, after a sitting of 18 months, only interrupted by the brief intervals occupied in the elections, the Legislative Assembly of France has adjourned to the 1st of October next. At the last sitting but one, during an incidental discussion arising out of an application to prosecute two representatives for seditious libels, published in the provinces, an elderly member, M. Gastier, in a personal altercation, called Pierre Bonaparte an imbecile, upon which the President's cousin struck M. Gastier a blow in the face. A violent consternation succeeded, and M. Dupin ordered them into custody. This great scandal upon an assembly which it was hoped would exhibit an example of moderation to the world, has excited a great sensation, and Pierre Bonaparte is to be tried before the ordinary tribunal for the offence.

Paris and the surrounding districts, in conformity with the new law, have been relieved from martial law, and tranquility has been perfectly maintained during the week.

The President has returned to Paris after a visit to Rouen and Havre. An indisposition of a somewhat choleraic character, threw some gloom over the termination of the visit at Havre, but the reception appears to have been very favorable; sharing, however, the general populace applause in that district with M. Thiers and General Changarnier.

The French funds are well maintained and in many branches of trade there is a decided improvement.—The quantity of cotton imported into Havre has considerably increased,—being 316,339 bales from 15th January last to 31st July, against 225,108 bales imported in the corresponding period of 1848. The sales this year have also considerably increased, and more commercial activity prevails at Havre than for a long time past. Ship building, however, is by no means in a flourishing state; the price of bread in Paris is rather on the rise, notwithstanding the reported harvest.

The French government, it is said, have received information that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter power was about to send 50,000 troops to protect the Austrian capital.

The troops left at Rome by Gen. Oudinot have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, they deem it not only an act of injustice, but of cruelty, to detain them any longer from their families and friends.

The Court of Assizes had just commenced the trials of the rioters, amounting to 150. Out of this number, 57 were found guilty and sentenced to various kinds of punishment, from transportation to imprisonment; the remainder were acquitted.

A letter received in Paris from Vienna states that the government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians.

ITALY.—*Venice.*—Venice holds out. The feeling is rising amongst the French clergy, expressed through the Archbishop of Paris, who is moving to procure honorable terms for the noble Venitians. The Archbishop's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on this subject is a noble and eloquent appeal in favor of oppressed humanity.

Rome presents a gloomy aspect, and its immediate and future destiny will prove we fear, a sad one.—General Oudinot is undoubtedly recalled; and it is said that part of the French troops are to be immediately withdrawn; but the Papal triumvirate have succeeded; the Red Republican triumvirate have restored the *status ante quo*.

"To day a salute of 100 guns announced to the inhabitants of Milan that peace between Austria and Sardinia had been signed by the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The accounts from Vienna are of much interest. The entrance of the Hungarians from Comorn into Raab, is fully confirmed, and they only differ as to the booty which was secured in or near Raab, by the Magyars.

The greatest alarm was excited in Vienna and Presburg by the news of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outposts are said to have appeared in Wiesenburg. All the troops which could possibly be spared from Vienna were immediately despatched by railway to Presburg, and it is said that many of the soldiers, who were new recruits, displayed very great discouragement and reluctance to march.

A continued battle on the 23d, 24th, and 25th ult. took place between the Russians and Hungarians near Mishkobz, on the left bank of the Sako. It seems that after the battle Georgey quitted his position, and the Russians a good deal cut up followed him, but where the Hungarian is does not appear very clear, whilst his enemies have after a march of great danger and difficulty, crossed the Theiss, and taken up a position near the banks of Fured, in Transylvania.

We find that some Hungarian troops have crossed over into Moldavia, doubtless to detach the Russian forces by making a diversion in the enemy's territory in the south.

About Peterwardein, a good deal of active fighting is going on, but we have not exact information of Gen Hargnaw having joined the forces, of the ban. It is not unlikely that the Hungarians may in that quarter outmanœuvre the Austrians after all. In the mean time, we learn with tolerable certainty, that the right bank of the Danube, between Vienna and Pesth, is entirely uninterrupted, and it is again reported that the Hungarians once more occupy Pesth.

It seems that in almost every position the Hungarians maintained their ground, and in several they are undoubtedly conquerors. If they can defy the Viennoise so close to the capital as Raab, it is quite plain that the Russians and Austrians have heavy work to get through before they can quell the insurrection.

Vienna papers of the 12th inst., contain an official despatch from the head quarters of Gen. Luders, in Schansburg, Transylvania, stating that on the 31st ult., a battle took place between his corps and the Hungarian army under Bem, in which the latter was defeated, and the Russian General, Skariatin(?) was killed by a cannon ball.

1000 Hungarians are said to have been killed in the battle. They were pursued by the Cossacks, who took 7 field-pieces, two standards, a large quantity of ammunition, and General Bem's travelling calash, containing important papers. 500 prisoners were captured by the Russians. The Russian losses are quoted at 41 killed and 106 wounded.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—The eyes of the world are now anxiously fixed on Hungary. The events passing there are momentous and startling. On the issue depends the character of future history, for the present struggle is pregnant with example, and promises to be instructive and something more in its results. A people, fourteen millions in number, hardly claiming to be a nation, present the exalted spectacle of resisting successfully—we hope triumphantly—the resources of two great powers, Austria, rich in the memory of a thousand battles, and Russia, teeming with soldiers. The only auxiliaries they have at present are the good wishes and sympathy of Western Europe, and to the credit of England, all parties unite in desiring their success. As yet, however, we have only offered them the homage of public assemblies: but even this is of some value, for it is a recognition of that bravery and generalship which recalls the memory of that skill and courage which made the French and Napoleon the materials of eternal glory and enduring history. Georgey is the Napoleon of our day; he has conquered the approbation of his opponents, for among his admirers is the Czar.

The news from the seat of war is startling and important. Two great battles have taken place; one is a decided victory, and the other is probably still more decisive. When Georgey, by his manœuvring, interrupted the line of operations laid down by the Russians and Austrians, he tempted the allied army to break the connection between them. The ruffian Haynau, thoughtlessly, as it appears, proceeded to form a junction with Jellachich against Bem, and Paskiewitch went in pursuit of Georgey himself. Both left Comorn in their rear, besieged by about 10,000 men. In Comorn were 10,000 men, and to the assistance of these Georgey despatched a force of 12,000. They formed a junction, sallied from the fort, destroyed the besieging army, rushed upon Raab, the depot of Austrian stores and provisions, surprised and took it. The Austrian soldiers fled, panic-stricken, to Presburg. This was a great affair—politically and morally. The Austrian Prime Minister hastened to Warsaw to have an interview with the Emperor of Russia, but the exact object of his mission is not known.

In the meantime, as might be expected, dissension reigns in the cabinet of Vienna. One party in the ministry are for negotiation with Hungary; another for continuing the war; but a second battle has occurred to confirm or alter their respective views. News reached Paris on Monday that the Russian army had been utterly defeated, that it had lost all its baggage and provisions, and that it was flying into Gallicia. As this report was preceded by the publication of bulletins in Vienna, which announced several encounters with the Hungarians, and claimed a dubious kind of victory, doubt was naturally entertained. Subsequent events, however, establish the fact that a great battle has been fought, and that the victory remains with Georgey, the character of which we may be able to announce in our latest news.

One thing, however, is quite certain: the Hungarians cannot be speedily subdued. Their courage, skill, and numbers forbid the idea of conquest, and their resistance proclaims the extinction of the Austrian empire. Like ancient Rome, though on a small scale, the state is literally falling in pieces. Austria proper is of itself utterly insignificant, and the provinces are all showing symptoms of revolt. Hungary must be the seat of the empire, if the empire is to endure, for everything proclaims its predominance, extent, numbers, boldness, and an independent and constitutional-loving aristocracy.—Perhaps, in the destiny of Europe, it were as well that Austria should disappear; the vice of antiquity was upon her, and the great change going on beyond her border demands a different arrangement. *Liverpool Journal.*

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON.—On Friday afternoon a meeting of the Members of the Agricultural Society and others interested in Agriculture, took place at the Mechanics' Institute in this City, for the purpose of meeting the celebrated Agricultural lecturer, Professor Johnston, who is now making a tour of this Province, with the view of ascertaining its Agricultural capabilities, the nature of its soil, &c.

The Professor was introduced to the meeting by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who occupied the chair on the occasion.

We regret that we have neither time nor space at present to publish the lecture entire; we give, however, the leading features in the Professor's remarks. From his observation on the natural capabilities of the several districts which he has already explored, Professor Johnston is convinced that this Province is well adapted to the various agricultural pursuits peculiar to a similar climate; but, in order to make these capabilities available, he recommended as absolutely essential, a thorough renovation in the present mode of tillage. He suggested several kinds of improvement and recommended as an important one, and suited to many sections through which he had travelled, the system of thorough drainage, as adopted and pursued with success in Britain. The importance of applying manures chemically adapted to the soil, was strongly adverted to; also the adaptation of lime; the mode of feeding and housing stock, with the different kinds of food most nutritive and suited to the different species of cattle. The Professor forcibly recommended the dissemination of proper agricultural instruction, and called upon the people to urge Legislative attention and aid to that important subject, and to the development of the other resources of the Province. He stated, which is a well-known fact, that the people of England knew but little of the value of the agricultural means of this country; and he gave it as his opinion that an approved system of immigration into this Province would operate favourably on the farming interests.

There is one circumstance which particularly attracted the attention of Professor Johnston, and which he considered well worth the attention of the farmer. On minute inquiry he found that the lands of this Country were generally well adapted to the growing of oats, and that where that crop has been tried, the yield has been safe and abundant; yet in every direction he could meet with *loads of American flour* being carried into the interior, not excepting even those localities where the soil is exceedingly fertile. On reflection, the Professor felt convinced that a great want of due economy must prevail in the Province. He illustrated the importance of the growing of oats by reference to Scotland and other places where that crop was deemed an essential item in the scale of farming products, and constitute the principal food of a hardy and robust people, thereby depending upon the resources of their own farms for a comfortable subsistence.

The Professor did not speak so flatteringly of our mineral wealth. So far as it had yet appeared to him, our mineral resources—of which we are wont to speak so boastingly—are diminished in his estimation. His anticipations as to the extent of coal-fields, &c. in the Province, are far from being realized, and he deems it important that scientific inquiry should be immediately instituted to ascertain to what extent those mines do exist, which must be essential, in order to arrive at a true conclusion as to what our real position is, and to blend our different means, ere we can effect a melioration of our present condition. Professor Johnston complains of not being possessed of sufficient local information for the more satisfactory prosecution of his researches. This want must be a very serious obstacle, particularly to a stranger, and we sincerely trust that such an obstruction will be sufficiently removed.

His Excellency, in closing the meeting stated that very beneficial results were likely to accrue from Professor Johnston's visit to this Province, and called upon those present and upon the people generally, to furnish the required information, and to aid, by every available means, the exploration now going forward.—*Courier.*

Professor Johnston, accompanied by a number of gentlemen belonging to Fredericton, visited the settlement of Stanley on the 24th ult, and inspected the extensive improvements in that vicinity. We have since learned (says the *Reporter*,) that Professor Johnston, and indeed all the gentlemen by whom he was accompanied, expressed themselves highly pleased with the result of their examination. That large and flourishing section of the country presents at this season of the year, a most healthy and luxuriant appearance. The quantity and quality of the crops exceed by far those of any former season.

MEETING OF DELEGATES AT HALIFAX.—The Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General of this Province, and the Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, proceeded to Halifax, on Friday last, via Windsor, to attend a meeting of Delegates from the Executive Governments of the several North American Colonies, who are to assemble in that city, this week, to take into consideration important matters connected with the general interests of these Colonies, and it is anxiously hoped that the joint deliberations of these gentlemen may result in some salutary measures that will lead to the revival of their trade and mutual prosperity.

The Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, and the Hon. W. H. Merritt, the delegates from Canada, arrived at Halifax on Friday, per steamship *Hibernia* from Boston.

The Hon. Edward Thornton, and the Hon. Charles Hensley, are the delegates from Prince Edward Island.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.—The New York Evening Post, in advocating a reciprocal trade with Canada, has the following illustration of its importance:

"A farmer at Champlain, a frontier town of this State, who wishes to sell an ox to his neighbour in Canada, living in sight of him, and take wheat in exchange, must first enter his ox at the Canadian custom-house, and pay a tax of $7; and when he brings home 35 bushels of wheat, he must call at the United States custom-house and pay a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, equal to $7 more. Here is a tax of $14 for the privilege of exchanging an ox for his value in wheat, between two neighbours, who are only separated by an imaginary line."

FIRES have lately been prevailing in the woods in Nova Scotia, as well as in this Province. The Halifax Recorder of last Saturday thus states the origin of one of the fires:

"We have heard that the fires prevailing in the neighbourhood of the city this week, took place at or near Sambro last week, and originated from a dispute among a party of fishermen. It is said that one having disagreed with his comrades, set fire to a camp which they had erected for mutual accommodation, and then departed in a boat. The others, thinking he had concealed himself in the vicinity, in retaliation kindled fires in different places, for the purpose of burning him out; and the flames in their career soon spread desolation and sterility over a vast tract."

BERMUDA.—The Bermuda Royal Gazette says: We have been favored with the following statement of the quantities of Onions and Potatoes exported from the Bermudas, between the 6th April and 31st July, 1849;—Onions 754,700 lbs.; Potatoes 3,111 bbls., 3 half-bbls. and 87 hampers.

A violent storm occurred at Cincinnati recently, which lasted but fifteen minutes, during which time the beautiful steeple on St. Philemon's church, two hundred and fifty feet high, was blown to the ground, besides an unfinished frame house, a stable, trees, awnings, &c. No person was, however, hurt, although there were two men at work in the base of the steeple at the time it fell.

Saint John and New York Packet Schooners.—Our attention has been called to the arrival in our harbour of a fine new schooner of about 110 Tons, called the "London," Commanded and partly owned by Captain John M. Thain, late of the ship Unicorn, of this Port.—The vessel was built by C. Boultenhouse, Esq., of Sackville, and is intended as a packet between this Port and New York, and her appearance and accommodations are calculated to invite the patronage of the Public; the finish and style of her Cabin being of the best order and keeping. We understand that she is a fast sailer and excellent sea-boat. We wish her enterprising owners every success.—*New Brans.*

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA!—We learn by a private letter from Halifax, received by a gentleman of this City, that the steam-ship *Hibernia* ran ashore on Friday last, on Chebucto Head, while going into Halifax harbour, and received so much injury that the pumps would not keep her free of water. She remained at Halifax, and thirty men were working on board of her constantly.—*Ib.*

The Halifax papers do not mention this accident.

A small house in Church-street was discovered to be on fire on Friday night, about ten o'clock, which, however, was effectually subdued by the timely arrival of the engines. The fire, we are informed, resulted from an accident while drawing off liquor, and one man was severely burned.—*Courier.*

SHEDIAC, August 25.—Crops of every description promise an abundant harvest, hay only excepted. Wheat and oats were never better, and are perfectly free from weevil or rust. The potato crops is beautiful, and has no indication of appearance of disease; vast quantities of Indian corn, buckwheat, turnips, &c. have been planted the past season, which hitherto was not attended to. These also appear very promising, and the depression which our farmers labored under is partially removed, as they are cheered up with the hope of a plentiful increase.

We are informed that two young lads were drowned at the Bend during the present week. They had constructed a raft, and floated about for some time, when the influx of a strong tide separated it, and they sank to the bottom.—Corres. Miramichi Gleaner.

We have had quite an accession, lately, to the respectable part of our population in St. Andrews. Several gentlemen of means have settled down among us and purchased property, in the list of whom, we, with pleasure, mention Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq., of St. John, who has become the proprietor of that beautiful situation, formerly owned by the late Hon. Thomas Wyer, and adjoining the domain of his son-in-law, Alexander Grant, Esq.—*Charlotte Gaz.*

SABLE ISLAND PONIES.—A lot of those animals were knocked down by the auctioneer's hammer on Saturday, at prices varying from 30s. to £32s 6d. Some of them appeared as though they *might* be made useful *drawers* of wood and water,—or, after considerable training, to "carry a Lady," but after all, they will most probably turn out to be pretty dear horse flesh.—*Halifax Sun.*

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—The verdict in Mason's case was, that the deceased came to his death from having been shot by some person unknown, such firing being in defence of Lafontaine's life and property. The jury expressed the opinion that the corporation were greatly to blame in neglecting precautions to avert the calamity.

MONTREAL, August 23.—Every thing is perfectly quiet, and likely to remain so, to judge from the general feeling which prevails. A number of special constables were on patrol all night, to prevent the occurrence of fires, which were feared from depredators. These constables are now of the English, as well as of the French party, and hence there is such security for the peace, that it is likely to be preserved for some time to come. Lord Elgin does not make his appearance in the city. His impression is, that his person is not safe without a great escort.—The last report from Quebec mentioned nine deaths by Cholera. Among the recent deaths were the lady of the Hon. Chief Justice Stuart, and James Black, Esq.

MONTREAL.—In accordance with a circular, signed by the Rev. Messrs. McGill, Girdwood and Taylor, of Montreal, a meeting was held last Thursday, in the Bible Depository of that city, when all the Protestant ministers present agreed to preach in their respective places of worship, yesterday, "On the duty of obeying the powers that be;" and those who were unable to be at the meeting, were requested to fall in with the above arrangement.—*Quebec Gazette, 27th.*

Among the recent arrivals at the Montreal Exchange Coffee House, we notice on the book the name of Count Wass, a Hungarian, who, we understand, is well versed in the military movements of his country, which are found so full of perplexity to ordinary readers.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE HARVEST IN CANADA.—The Fall wheat harvest in this neighbourhood is now almost entirely gathered, and we are happy to say that the yield is most abundant,—greater than for many years past. We hear of thirty, forty and even fifty bushels to the acre on many farms.—[Toronto Globe.

MONTREAL.—Various causes are operating against the prosperity of Montreal, not the least of which is the system of transit for goods free of duty between Montreal and New York. This, to a considerable extent, makes New York instead of Montreal the seaport for Upper Canada. A gentleman recently from Montreal informs us that not less than 500 houses—chiefly in the suburbs—were standing vacant, and that the income from rents throughout the city had been diminished one third on an average. Many of the labouring people being unable to find employment there, were emigrating to the United States.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

DEATH OF DR. FISHER OF QUEBEC.—Dr. Fisher was a passenger from Liverpool, in the steamer Sarah Sands, and died on the fourth day after leaving that port. He had for a long time been afflicted with bronchitis, and had recently made a trip to England in the hope that a voyage across the Atlantic, and a short sojourn in his native land, would restore him to his wonted health. Doctor Fisher was for many years the government printer for Lower Canada, to which he was appointed by the late Earl of Dalhousie while Governor General, and was on his return to Quebec. He formerly resided in this City, and was the first proprietor and editor of the New York Albion, and continued such until his connexion with Dr. Bartlett.—*N. Y. Express.*

CANDIDATES FOR THE WESLEYAN MINISTRY.—During the first week in July the Candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry in England appeared before the Examining Committee in London, preparatory to their recommendation to the Conference. Sixty-seven young men from the several districts appeared before the Committee and underwent a thorough and satisfactory Examination. It speaks well for the attainments of so large a class of Candidates that not one of them was rejected.—*Toronto Christian Guardian,*

RAILWAY INSURANCE.—Some of the English railway companies now issue insurance tickets to their passengers. A first-class passenger, may, on buying his ticket, by paying three-pence extra, have his life insured for the journey to the extent of £1000, payable, if he is killed, to his legal representatives—and compensation for personal injury, if life is not lost.—A second-class passenger may insure to £500 for two-pence, and a third-class £200 for one penny.

BOSTON, Aug 31.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Rioting among the People.*—The barque Author Pickering arrived at this port this morning, in the short run of 48 days from the Cape of Good Hope, having left Cape Town on the 13th of July. The A. P. brings papers to the 10th of July.

We learn from Capt. Nickerson that the vessel having Mitchell, the condemned Irishman, and others from Bermuda on board, had not arrived, though hourly expected. In the mean time, the excitement in consequence of the English Government making the Cape a sort of convict settlement, had increased to the highest pitch.

Numerous indignation meetings had been held.—Several of the officials of Government had resigned, and the houses of those who were appointed in their places had been attacked and badly damaged by mobs. The day before he sailed, Capt N. was informed that a mob of one or two thousand had proceeded into the country, where they nearly destroyed several houses belonging to a gentleman who had been appointed to an office under Government. It was found necessary to call out the military, who received no orders to fire, but several of the rioters were severely wounded with sword cuts before they dispersed. It was feared that on the arrival of the convict ship, more serious conflicts would occur.—*Traveller.*

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S HEALTH.—A despatch from Buffalo dated on the afternoon of the 30th ult. states that the President is much better, and was expected to arrive at that city on Saturday, on his way to the Falls.

The cholera expenses of the New York Board of Health amount to $100,000.

Building in New York is going on with more than usual briskness. Broadway (says a contemporary,) is almost impassable from the alterations; new pavements, new stores, new hotels, new blocks of buildings, going on at a dozen different points. Up-town, whole streets of houses are going up like the work of magic.

The English steamer *Trent* which lately arrived at Mobile, brought $95,000 in specie for New Orleans, and $1,200,000 for England.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 29th, says that Mrs Mary Mitchell, the wife of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, accompanied by her two daughters, had arrived in that city in the ship Hibernia from Liverpool. They are on their way to join Mrs M.'s brother-in-law, in Washington, who, we believe, holds office under the federal government. Her countrymen will no doubt gladly embrace the opportunity of extending to her a warm welcome.

The little State of Rhode Island has within its limits 163 cotton mills, consuming annually 55,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing 70,000,000 yards of cloth.

CHOLERA IN BOSTON.—Eighteen deaths by cholera were reported at the Register's office for the last 24 hours. Nine of this number include the Cholera Hospital report for three days. Of the eighteen, thirteen were natives of Ireland, one was of Irish parentage, one of France.—*Traveller, 31st*

At Newmarket, N. H., a woman died of cholera on Thursday, in one hour and twenty eight minutes after being attacked. Nearly every one in that quarter is suffering from diarrhœa.

Major Noah Wood, late of Darien, Georgia, by his will left free about one hundred and fifty slaves, and appropriated $5000 for paying expenses of emigration.

A New Orleans paper advertises for sale one undivided half of a negro.

A GREAT ESTATE.—The will of Cyrus Butler, Esq., recently deceased, was presented for Probate yesterday. The entire property, all of which he has bequeathed to his relatives, amounts, we learn, to nearly four millions of dollars, the bulk of which passes into the hands of the family of his neice, residing in this city.—*Providence Transcript.*

LARGE CARGO OF RAILROAD IRON.—The ship T. B. Wales arrived at this port this morning from Newport, Wales, with 850 tons of railroad iron, 700 of which goes to New York.—*Boston Traveller.*

HUNGARY.—There was a fine meeting at Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening to sympathize with the Hungarians. Chief Justice Hornblower presided, a spirit-stirring address was adopted, and it was resolved to send the proceedings to Hungary with a handsome flag.

Two large specimens of the Boa tribe of Serpent, fresh from the vast forest which skirts the river Amazon, have arrived at New York. One is said to measure 20 feet in length, the other 15 feet; they are the largest ever brought from South America to this country.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Our merchants, with the advantages arising from the uninterrupted good health of the city (no cases of cholera having occurred here), are anticipating a great increase of business this fall, and indeed, have already commenced to reap the benefit therefrom. The facilities of travel and transportation from this point are great, and Baltimore is now in full competition with the northern cities.

THE U. S. Marshal and District Attorney of this district have been notified, by the government at Washington, to keep a vigilant eye upon the Cuban movements in this city. An invoice of 900 muskets was shipped from the city last week, and there is no doubt that a considerable number of recruits have been obtained for some secret expedition.

MORE GOLD.—A new California is said to have been discovered in Venezuela. A private correspondent says that this new El Dorado is found in the same place of that of Manoa, so long sought for by Sir Walter Raleigh. It has recently been discovered by a French physician named Plessard, who exhibited to the author of the correspondence many specimens of the gold found there. The tradition among the Indians, goes to show the existence of an abundance of the metal in that part of the republic of Venezuela.—[Mobile Herald, Aug. 22.

DEMAND FOR LADIES.—We learn from a paper published in South America, that before Mrs. Farnham's enterprise was heard of on that coast, a merchant of St. Jago, in Chili, advertised for two hundred young white, poor, and virtuous girls, *señoras, jovenes blancas, pobres y de conducta int

weather it will seldom need repair, and yet it will ring in foggy weather only and whenever the fog is accompanied by the slightest breeze capable of filling the sails of a vessel. In perfect calms, should such occur with fog, which is seldom the case, a vessel is in no danger; and as soon as the slightest breeze springs up the sound of the Bell would give warning of the danger.—By easy additions to the machinery, and by using Bells of different tone, and striking at different intervals, the sailor might at once be informed on what part of the coast he had arrived, and every seafaring man will at once appreciate the value of this information.

I indulge a hope that this brief notice may be the means of drawing the attention of the public to a most useful invention, as well as to the proposition made by Mr. Robson to the Legislature during the last session, which nothing but their earnest desire to save the money of their constituents at all events could have induced them to reject.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servt.

A FRIEND TO OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

Chignecto, August 25th, 1849.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that Mr. James Wise, son of Mr. John Wise, of Douglastown, and Student at law in the office of George Kerr, Esq., of Chatham, came to an untimely death on the morning of the 23d ult. by the accidental discharge of his gun, while proceeding alone on a shooting excursion. It would appear that while in the act of lifting his gun towards him over a gate, something caught the trigger and the gun went off, lodging its contents in the right side of the abdomen, over the region of the liver, in a downward direction, at the same time igniting his clothes to a great extent. He then turned towards home, and succeeded in getting only about sixty paces, where he was found lying on his back close to the fence. He was an estimable young man, in the 21st year of his age.

A young lad aged eight years, son of Mr. Daniel Cranman, of Chatham, was drowned within the boom in rear of his father's dwelling, on the morning of the 24th ult.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in August, - - - - -	£1,192 11 11
Withdrawn in ditto, - - - - -	504 9 11

Acting Trustee for September, John Duncan, Esq.

Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition, and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence has grown up a knowledge of the elements of health, and a respect for them, and commensurately with the strides of science have we acquired the means of *arresting disease*, and averting its ravages. Notwithstanding the progress we have made, statistics show that even now, one-sixth of the whole population die annually of consumption.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is

DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

(From the Fall River Monitor, Mass.)

This medicine, *prepared by a long experienced and skilful physician*, tested and approved by a great number of intelligent, distinguished and respectable persons in various parts of the country, is now received and used with entire confidence and with great success by those *afflicted with pulmonary complaints*. It is also recommended as a valuable medicine for other diseases, such as *colds, coughs*, and *particularly diseases whose tendency is to consumption*.—Should its efficacy continue as it has thus far proved in various obstinate cases, it will indeed be a most invaluable medicine.

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

MARRIED.

At Courtney Bay, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Cooney, Mr. John Albert Venning, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Charlotte, second daughter of James Smith, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr Benjamin S. Stevens, to Miss Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Hanson, all of the Parish of Westfield.

On Wednesday evening, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William Faujoy, to Miss Elizabeth Perry, both of this city.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Thomas Gow, to Miss Sarah McIlwee, both of this City.

On the same day, by the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. Philip McIntyre, to Miss Grace Cochran, both of this City.

At Hampton Church, on Wednesday the 15th ult. by the Rev. A. W. Walker, Rector of the Parish, Mr. William M. Perkins, of Hampton, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Norton.

On the 30th August, by the Rev. David Crandall, Mr Allan Murray, to Miss Barbara Duffy, all of Moncton.

At Greenwich, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr Gloudee McCutchen, to Miss Elizabeth Kibey, all of Petersville, Queen's County.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Gabriel, in the 66th year of his age.—Mr. G. has for a number of years been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and has departed this life in a sure and rationalone of a glorious resurrection.

On Tuesday evening, Elizabeth Jones, aged five months, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Hanford.

On Wednesday morning last, Esther Elizabeth, aged eighteen months, only daughter of Mr. John Holder.

On Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness, Jane, wife of Mr. Edward McFadden, in the 35th year of her age.

On Thursday, after a short but severe illness, Margaret, aged three years and seven months, daughter of Mr. John Baxter.

On Saturday morning, Ann Rebecca, wife of Mr. James C. Thomas.

On Monday, William Henry, infant son of Mr. James R. Smith, late of Halifax, N. S., aged three months.

At Carleton, on Thursday morning, 23d ult., Mr. Timothy McCarty, in the 63d year of his age; a native of Innishannon, County Cork, (Ireland,) leaving a large family to mourn their loss. He was a respectable, peaceable, and well-disposed man.

At New Horton, in the Parish of Harvey, (Albert Co.) on Thursday 9th inst. Hannah, wife of Mr. Otis Cannon, in the 61st year of her age. Mrs. Cannon was a member of the Baptist Church, and highly respected in the community.

At Fredericton, on the 27th inst. Mr. Benjamin A. Heustis, aged 15 years, leaving an affectionate widow and three daughters, besides a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Sheffield, Sunbury, on the 29th, Mrs Hannah Wasson in the 79th year of her age, widow of the late John Wasson, leaving 19 children (3 sons and 16 daughters,) 130 Grandchildren, 130 Great-grandchildren, a number of Great-great-grandchildren, together with a numerous circle of relatives, by whom she was universally respected.

At the Poor's Asylum, Halifax, on the 24th ult., Mary Leonard, aged 26 years; a native of St. John, N. B.

At East Boston, on the 26th ult., of cholera, Mr. Andrew Morrison, spar-maker, from St. John, aged 29 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Brig Jordeson, Partridge, New-Haven, 3—Wm Thomson, ballast.

Brig Hampton, Holmes, Philadelphia, 3—J. M. Hamilton, flour, meal, &c.

Schr. Hero, Eaton, Boston, 4—Geo. Eaton, flour, &c.

Steamer Maid of Lorn, Leavitt, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers, &c.

Thursday—Brig Eliza Merthew, Griffin, Searsport, 3—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Schr. Pamlora, Whelpley, Boston, 3—Garrison & Marsters, assorted cargo.

London, Thom, New York, 7—J. N. Thain, flour, &c.

Friday—Barque Beldelere, Dobbinson, Boston, 6—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Brig Coros, Seelye, New York, 7—Joseph Fairweather, flour, &c.

Steamer Connecticut, Whinery, Portland, 2—J. Whinery, passengers and merchandise.

Maid of Lorn, Leavitt, Eastport—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Barque Monarch, Kerr, St. Thomas, 11—order, ballast.

Alfred, Graham, Leith, 36—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Rolla, Keightley, New York, 6—S. Wiggins & Son, bal.

Brig Orion, Welch, New York, 8—order, ballast.

Dawson, Carey, New York, 9—order, do.

Sloop Jane Allison, Brown, New York, 7—W. Thomson, flour, pork and bread.

Schr. Wallace, Alexandria, 4—R. Cahill, wheat and beans.

Hornet & Jane, Morris, Boston, 4—order, ballast.

Industry, Reed, Windsor, —T. McCarthy, plaster.

Schr. Boston, Tremble, Boston, 7—order, navy bread.

Sloop Rosina, Eastport, 5—do. ballast.

Steamer Fairy Queen, Chisholm, Portland—J. Whitney, passengers, &c.

Monday—Brig Siddons, Hall, Portland, 3—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Sidney, Williams, Portland, 3—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

This Day—Ship Jane, Moran, Portsmouth, (N. H.) 2—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

CLEARED.

August 29th—Ship Jane, Buchanan, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Isabella Stewart, McKenney, London, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; barque Actress, Murphy, London, timber and deals—George Beatty; brig Magog, Shank, Ayr, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Charles, Moore, Southampton, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Hibernia, Cold, Wexford, deals and staves—S. Wiggins & Son.

30th—Ship Joanna, Ruddock, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Lucy Ann, Askey, Cork, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Exporter, Robertson, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Birkenhead, Phelan, Liverpool, timber and deals—Owens & Duncan; David Cannon, Perry, Liverpool, timber and deals—Charles McLauchlan; New Zealand, Inglis, Kingston, (Jre.) deals and laths—Wm. Carvill; Amazon, Roberts, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; barque Bolivar, Casey, Dublin, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; brig Catron, Robson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr; Phoebus, Stapleton, Penarth Roads, timber and deals—John Robertson; brig Cluny, Taylor, Hull, timber and deals—John W. Cudlip; Barfield, Healy, Cork, deals—R. Rankin & Co.

31st—Barque British American, Powell, Liverpool, timber and deals—Eaton & Ross; Harriet, Deer, Liverpool, timber and deals—J. & T. Robinson; Cordace, Patterson, Liverpool, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr; Susan, Marshall, London, timber and deals—John W. Cudlip; Sophia, Paschall, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson; brig Raven, Pilley, London, deals and pickets—T. E. Millidge; John Wishart, Saunders, Sligo, deals—John Wishart; Wellington, Halbert, Dumfries, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Margaret, Cowell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, timber and deals—John Robertson; Sarah Johnston, New Haven, (U. S.) deals and scantling—Charles Brown; brigt. Gipsy, Purdy, Cork, deals and spars—A. C. O. Trentowsky; schr. Charlotte, Carr, Glasgow, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec, cordwood—Master; Belle, Graham, Eastport, coals—Berton Brothers.

Sept. 1st—Ship Zetland, Brown, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; barque Britain, McIntyre, Queenstown, timber and deals—John Kirk; Jessie, Ibister, Glasgow, deals, &c.—John Wishart; schr. Joseph Howe, Stitt, Cork, deals and palings—Allison & Spurr; Planet, Gray, Cork, deals, &c.—Allison & Spurr; Alabama, Well, Salem, (U. S.) clapboards—G. D. Jewett; Clarissa, Grillin, Boston, boards and shingles—G. D. Jewett.

Arrived at Boston, 24th, barque Lady Caroline, McKenzie, Newcastle—struck on the Graves, below Boston, and unshipped her rudder—was towed up by steamer Jacob Bell; brig Charles McLauchlan, Kane; Lydia, Trask, and J. W. Johnston, Paxson, from Glasgow.

Cleared at New York, Aug. 23d, ship John Fielden, Strang, Quebec; 23th, barque Hydeford, Stevenson, do.; 29th, ship Sir William Molesworth, Lawrence, do.—At Philadelphia 25th, ship Delta, Grover, St. John; 27th, brigt F. L. Vail, do.; 28th, Volant, do.—At Quebec, 17th, bark Jane Hammond, Vaughan, Liverpool; 25th, ship St. John, Burns, Greenock.

Arrived at Alexandria, 27th, schr. Falcon, Cole, St. John.—At Boston, 30th schr. George & William, Haskell, do.—At New York, 29th, barque Oromocto, Kinney, River Tees.

Cleared at New York, 29th, ship Sir Wm. Molesworth, and barque Cornwall, for St. John.

Sailed from Lewes, (Del.) 25th ship Delta, for St. John.

Spoken, Aug. 19th, lat. 31, lon. 76, barque Clyde, Holdcrow, from New Orleans for Liverpool, 21 days out.

Brig Unicorn at New York from Bay of Fundy, was in contact night of the 25th, off Nantucket Shoals, with a ship; had bowsprit, cutwater, and night heads carried away, and received other damage. The injury to the ship is not stated. Both vessels were under double-reefed topsails at the time.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—August 5th, Nancy, off Crookhaven; 11th, British Queen, off Waterford; 12th, Novascotian, at Gravesend; Eliza, off Bristol; John, at Portsmouth; 13th, Tekoa, at Gravesend; 14th, Breeze, at Wexford; Gazelle, at Liverpool; Lesmahagow, at Gravesend; John Nelson, at Queenstown; 15th, Portland, at Liverpool; Timothy Horsfall, at do.; Sir Charles Napier, at Deal; William Carson, at Bristol; William Allen, at Liverpool; Mary, at Dublin; 16th, Moravian, at Gravesend; Great Britain, in the Clyde; Defender, off Pill; Wasp, at Dublin.

SAILINGS FOR ST. JOHN.—Aug. 12th, Venerable, from Hull; 14th, Aurora, do.; Edward, from Dublin; 17th, David, from Deal.

Loading at Liverpool, 13th Aug., ships Unicorn, and Elizabeth Bentley, for St. John; Sir Harry Smith for Staten Island and St. John; Iowa, Quebec.—At London, Lisbon for St. John.

Cleared at Liverpool, Aug. 17th, brig Princess, for Sackville.

HAVANNA, July 21.—The Charlotte, Stafford, from New Orleans to the United Kingdom, put in here 7th instant, leaky. The leak was found and stopped, after discharging part of her cargo, and she is now re-loading.

To Corporation Creditors.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Creditors of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of SAINT JOHN, will be held at the Court House in the said City, on FRIDAY the 6th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Trustees in the place of the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON and ALFRED SMITHERS, Esquire, who have resigned.

At the same time, a Statement of the Corporate Affairs will be laid before the Meeting, and the question will be taken respecting *the future disposal* of the Trust Estate.

A punctual attendance of the Creditors is earnestly requested, as matters deeply affecting their interests will be then brought forward.

WM. WRIGHT,
HUGH JOHNSTON, } *Trustees.*
THOS. MERRITT,

St. John, N. B., 31st August, 1849.

[News, N. Brunz. Cour. 1mo each.]

Pictorial and Horticultural EXHIBITION, &c.

THE Directors of the St. John Mechanics' Institute, purpose having a Pictorial and Horticultural Exhibition, with a CONCERT and other Entertainments at the Hall of the Institute, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 12th and 13th September instant.

The object of these Entertainments is to raise a fund to enable the Board to extend the usefulness of the Institution, and more effectually to carry out its objects.

The Entertainments will consist of an Exhibition of Paintings, Horticultural Show, Dissolving Views, Chemical Experiments, the Museum, and a Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

The Directors of the Institute will feel grateful to those Ladies and Gentlemen in the City and neighbourhood who can in any way assist the Institute by the loan of Prints, Paintings or Flowers. From the exertions which have already been made, the Directors feel assured that these Exhibitions will be well worthy the patronage of the public, which patronage they respectfully solicit.

WM. HUTCHINSON,
Sept. 4. *Secretary.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Floral & Horticultural Exhibition.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee for the above purpose, respectfully request that all persons who are willing to exhibit FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUITS or VEGETABLES at the Exhibition, which is proposed to take place on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of September, instant, will give notice to that effect to any one of the Committee a few days before the exhibition.

W. JACK,	J. M. WALKER,
THOS. ALLAN,	J. MCLARDY,
B. CHALONER,	W. W. EMSLIE,
JAS. HARRIS,	B. ROBINSON,
JOHN HARRIS,	W. F. SMITH,
T. R. GORDON,	R. JARDINE,
W. L. AVERY,	S. L. TILLEY,
M. H. PERLEY,	J. J. MUNRO.
W. J. STEVENS,	

1st Sept. 1849.

HARE'S Patent Seasoned Floor Cloth,

From ¼ yard to 9 yards wide, without seam,

FOR HALLS, PASSAGES, &c. &c.

A NEW Set of PATTERNS has been received, and orders for any sized Hall, Passage or Room, will be immediately forwarded on application to JOHN KINNEAR.

Sept. 4. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Government Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, the rate to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by Assistant Commissary General WEBZULT, at the Commissariat Office, St. John, until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 6th of September, 1849, for the undermentioned supply:

15 Cords of FIREWOOD, at — per Cord.

To be delivered into and piled in the Queen's Fuel Yard, Lower Cove, on or before the 15th October next—the Cord to be English measure.

All further particulars, &c. concerning the terms and conditions of the Contract will be furnished on application at this Office, as also blank forms of Tender.

Commissariat Office, St. John, N. B.
August 25th, 1849.

NOTICE.

Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders in the above named Company, will be held at the Saint John Hotel on Wednesday the 12th September next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration any matters relating to the Company which may be brought before the Meeting, and particularly the propriety of closing the affairs of said Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

RICHARD DALTON, *Secretary.*

Portland, 27th August, 1849.—[Cour. 2].

Sales by Auction.

Corporation Properties

BY AUCTION.

ON MONDAY next, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, will be Let at Auction for Twenty-One Years—the following valuable Lots of LAND situate in Carleton, viz:—

LOTS No. 870, 872, 873, 878, 879, 880, 914, 918, 925, 928, 929, fronting on Guilford Street.

Lots No. 940 and 941, fronting on the Market Square.

The Conditions upon which these Lots are leased will be made known at the time and place.

By and with the consent of the Trustees of Corporation Properties.

W. H. NEEDHAM,
G. VANHORNE,
JOSIAH WETMORE, Jr.
GEORGE BOND,
J. C. LITTLEHALE,
JOSEPH BEATTEAY.

St. John, 4th Sept. 1849. *Committee*

In the Matter of ARCHIBALD HEGAN,

A BANKRUPT.

UPON Petition made to me by ARCHIBALD HEGAN, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, a Bankrupt, praying that a Public Meeting may be called for the purpose of offering a Composition to his Creditors, I do hereby, by virtue of the authority of the Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, appoint the twentieth day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of DANIEL JORDAN, Esquire, the Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, in the Commercial Bank Building in the said City, to enable the said Archibald Hegan to offer a Composition, with Sureties, to his Creditors aforesaid, for the payment of such Composition.—Dated the eighth day of August, A. D. 1849.

N. PARKER, *M. R.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK, } *IN BANKRUPTCY.*

In the Matter of CHARLES McLAUCHLAN,

A BANKRUPT.

UPON Petition made to me by CHARLES McLAUCHLAN, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Merchant, a Bankrupt, praying that a Public Meeting of his Creditors may be called for the purpose of offering a Composition to his Creditors, I do hereby, by virtue of the Acts of the General Assembly in this Province, relating to Bankruptcy, appoint Saturday the sixth day of October next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the Office of Mr. DANIEL JORDAN, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, for holding a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said Charles McLauchlan, to offer a Composition to his said Creditors, with Sureties for the payment of such Composition. Dated this twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1849.

EDMUND HEAD, *C.*

St. John Grammar School.

THIS Academy will be re-opened, after the Holidays, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, when Pupils in any stage of classical progress, as well as those who are just about to commence their *curriculum*, will be admitted.

In addition to a competent Teacher of the English Branches, the Principal will have the able assistance of a respectable and clever young gentleman as an Usher in the Classical Department.

An *extra* hour will be devoted to such Pupils as may desire to add French, Hebrew, &c. to the usual routine of study in the School.

The Principal has a vacancy for one or two resident pupils. JAMES PATERSON, LL.D.,

July 24. *Principal.*

TOBACCO.

Landing, per *Juverna*, from New-York:—

33 BOXES TOBACCO—88

—IN STORE.—

40 hhds. Muscovado Clayed MOLASSES.

Aug. 24. FLEWWELLING & READING.

GOODS by the 'Zetland.'

30 BOXES figured and plain Pipes;
10 boxes STARCH;
20 kegs fine Mustard; 50 do. Ground Ginger;
5 cases SWEET OIL;
1 barrel CHLORIDE of LIME;
2 barrels Blue Vitriol, 1 bbl. Tartaric Acid;
1 tierce best Glue; 1 chest Cinnamon;
5 cwt. BLACK LEAD.

Also—by the 'Maid of Erin'—

10 casks BUTTER.—For sale by

Aug 21. JOHN KINNEAR.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street.

21st AUGUST, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED—

A VARIETY of cheap DRESS MATERIALS suited for the present season, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash only.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Landing ex "Relief," from Philadelphia:

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

Aug. 21st, 1849. JARDINE & CO.

EX "ZETLAND."

Received at the Brunswick SHOE Store:

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

August 21st, 1849.

Teas, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

Just received, and on sale by the Subscriber—

20 CHESTS best quality Souchong and fine Congo TEAS;
10 catty chests Green ditto;
20 hhds. very Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
10 puns. Prime quality MOLASSES.

JOHN V. THURGAR.

Aug 21. *North Market Wharf.*

JOHN BARRY,

Silversmith,

INFORMS his Customers and the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that he has REMOVED his

Silver Plate Manufactory

to the premises next adjoining S. K. Foster's *Ladies' Shoe Store*, in German Street, three Stores South of FOSTER'S CORNER, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and punctuality all orders for every variety of SILVER PLATE with which he may be intrusted.

Jewellery of all sorts Repaired.

Having purchased from Mr. JOHN MUSGO his Stock of superior Jewellery, he offers the same for Sale at greatly reduced prices.

All Silver Plate made by the Subscriber will be Warranted, and Engraved without extra charge.

May 15, 1849. JOHN BARRY.

NEW GOODS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

HAVE received per *Peruvian* and *Queen Pomare* from Glasgow, *Infanta* and *Harmony* from Liverpool, and *Pilgrim* from London, the whole of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a very extensive and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable FANCY and STAPLE GOODS suitable for the season, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest possible prices for *CASH Only.*

BONNETS by the Case. May 15.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office, Saint John, N. B., 1st September, 1849.

☞ Persons calling for any of the undermentioned Letters will please say "ADVERTISED."

A.	Letts, Robert
Allingham, James	Lee, John
Ambros, George	Lenox, Elizabeth
Anderson, Thomas	Lawrence, Mary B.
Anderson, Richard	M.
Anderson, Mrs. E.	Martin, Arthur
Arthurs, James	Maynard, Richard
B.	Mahony, Margaret
Baister, Thomas	Manen, Ann
Baxter, John	Marshall, Wm.
Bailey, E.	Marron, Jeremiah
Barrett, Mrs. Mary	Maillanay, James
Benson, Mrs. John	Masee, Miss E. A.
Beacon, George	Maxwell, John
Beatagh, Mr.	Meghera, James
Bishop, Charles	Mullon, Catherine
Black, Andrew	Micelarir, Hugh
Boak, Mary	Miles, Andrew
Brown, John	Morgan, James
Browne, Wm.	Mooney, Catherine
Bryson, Jane	Mosher, Hiram
Brenan, Daniel	Mulcheeney, Michael
Bradly, John	Murphy, Francis
Bunnil, A.	Murphy, Ellen
Buchanan, Eliza	Mulholland, Thomas
Burk, John	Murphy, Patrick
Buckley, Catherine	Murray, Edward
Butler, Johannah	Murray, T.
Buckley, Widow	Mc.
C.	McAuley, James
Callin, Thomas	McAllaster, Alexr.
Casey, Patrick	McCluskey, Capt.
Carnihan, Joseph	McCullagh, Joseph
Cally, Christopher	McCluskey, Ellen
Cahill, Patrick	McCloud, Wm.
Carr, Edward	McCarthy, Catherine
Carvill, Isabell	McCann, B.
Cameron, Robert	McDougald, Donald
Cassidy, John	McDavitt, Bridget
Chase, Simeon H.	McEwen, Thomas
Clipham, Mary Ann	McGreagor, James
Collins, Thomas	McEvoy, Tinton
Corkeran, Thomas	McGlome, James
Colman, James	McGonigle, Patrick
Conolly, Michael	McGowan, Richard
Cox, Mrs.	McGavin, John
Codling, Wm.	McHugh, M.
Conolly, R.	McIntyre, Terence
Cooper, Alexander	McIntyre, George
Crowell, Capt.	McKin, John
Cronin, Bryan	McKenzie, Robert
Crawford, Mrs. Ann	McKenney, Edward
Cullenam, Thomas	McKever, Denis
Cunier, John	McKeel, Isaac
Casken, Michael	McKenney, Capt.
D.	McKaig, George
Davis, David	McLauchlin, Patrick
Daley, Mrs.	McWilliams, John
Delong, David	McLean, Mary
Dewar, Peter	McLellan, James
Dickson, Wm. (2)	McLeod, John
Dixon, Daniel	McLeland, Robert
Dollard, Johannah	McManus, Patrick
Downey, Alexander	McName, Jane
Dougherty & Co.	McQuade, Barney
Dougherty, Dennis	McVicar, Archibald
Dowling, Mary	N.
Douglas, Miss N.	Nase, Philip
Donly, James P.	Nickerson, James
Dolin, John	Nichol, George
Driscole, James	Nicholas, Isabella
Duncanson, James	Nicholas, Edwin
Diver, J. F.	Nichol, Joseph
E	Nicholas, Daniel
Eastman, Elias	Noble, Joseph
Easton, Mrs. Jane	O.
Eagles, Charles	O'Kane, James
Elder, James	O'Neil, Edward
Cameron, Wm.	O'Sullivan, Mary
Eyre, Joshua	P.
F.	Parkhill, John
Felton, Charles	Pierce, J. & Son
Finn, Patrick	Peters, Samuel
Flin, Bridget	Piggie, David
Flavin, John	Pickson, R. S.
Foster, J. F.	Q.
Foreman, Mr.	Quigly, John
Fogarty, John	R.
Fullerton, Jacob	Ray, C. R.
Fleming, Peter	Reed, Wm. (2)
G.	Redondo, Peter
Gault, Eliza	Reed, John
Gallagher, Daniel (2)	Ryan, James
Gallagher, Elizabeth	Robson, Robert
Geary, Denis	Roots, Iden
Geary, Joseph	Roney, Daniel
Groves, Catherine	Rodgers, Patrick
Gillin, John	Robinson, Robert
Gill, Charles	Rolston, Mrs.
Gleeson, Richard	Rush, Margret
Gowyth, James	Ryan, Michael
Griffis, Margaret	S.
Griffith, Patrick	Safford, Sarah P.
Green, Cornelius	Scoles, Bridget
Green, Walter	Simpson, Robert
H.	Sharkin, Rebecca
Harrison, Hercules	Sime, Peter
Hamilton, John	Skeyles, Wm.
Haggerty, Ogden (2)	Smyth, James (2)
Hardy, George	Smith, G. H.
Haulan, Wm.	Smith, Ellin
Hawey, Catherine	Smith, Daniel
Harkten, Isabella	Shaw, F. A. B.
Handy, Thomas	Smith, Capt. John
Hare, Capt. Thos.	Snow & Sons
Harly, Mr.	Soley, Capt.
Haycock, Sarah	Sorlie, James
Harper, M.	Stevens, Mary
Hays, James	Starkie, John
Heright, Bridget	Stafford, James
Hegarty, David	Sullivan, Jeremiah
Helms, D.	Sullivan, Mrs. Robert
Hellith, George	Sutherland, John
Henderson, Wm.	T.
Hill, Hiram	Tweeddale, Wm.
Higgins, Susan	Tapley, Mrs. J.
Hillyard, Richard	Taylor, E.
Hitchborn, Wm.	Tapley, John (2)
Howard, Thomas	Taylor, James
Holder, John	Taylor, Maurice
Hoban, Michael	Thomas, John
Hunter, Rev. John	Thompson, George
Hunter, Francis	Thornton, Samuel
Haston, Hugh	Toner, Patrick
I.	Tobins, Bridget
Irvin, Arthur	Trumbly, Thomas
J.	Troop, W.
Jack, Jane	Tramblay, Thomas
James, Wm.	Tremidge, Mary
Johnston, Joseph	Trafton, R.
Johnston, M. M.	Turner, Edward
K.	Turnbull, Wm.
Kenealey, Capt.	Turnbull, Thomas
Keele, John	W.
Kennedy, Widow	Walker, W. H.
Kearney, Robert	Waddell, James
Kingston, James	Webster, Mary
Kirkpatrick, George	Wethers, Samuel
Killilin, Mrs.	Welsh, Ellen
L.	Welsh, John
Lynch, Thomas	Winter, Thomas
Lyan, Wm.	White, John (2)
Long, James	Whitehill, Thomas
Long, F.	Whealon, Ellin
Longan, Michael	Wirdway, Charles
Long, Miss H. A.	Woods, Charles
Lonergan, John	Wray, Eliza
Lewis, Wm.	Wray, Andrew

To Arrive on Consignment,

Ex schr. London, Thain master, from New-York:

300 BRLS. RYE FLOUR.
25 Barrels prime PORK.

Will be sold low. Apply to

Aug 28. JAS. N. THAIN.

TO LET,

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

April 10, 1849. [Courier.]

SAWS! SAWS! SAWS!

Old Saws Made New!

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

A. RICHARDSON,
May 8th, 1848—3m. *Corner of Dock and Union-streets*

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Colored Engravings.

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

SELF-PRESERVATION:

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

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

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

August 21, 1849.

18th AUGUST, 1849.

"Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS.

Per ship Zetland, just received—

2 CASES GANG SAWS, 5½ feet, No. 10.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

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

July 10.

GOODS.

Per "Emily," from Boston—

20 DOZ. RAKES and Scythe Sneaths,
5 boxes WHEEL HEADS,
10 doz. PAILS; 6 sets MEASURES,
5

Poetry, &c.

A SISTER'S GRAVE.

[From Mr. Waterstons work on Moral and Spiritual Culture.]

The leaves by tranquil breezes fanned,
In summer beauty o'er me wave,
While here in loneliness I stand,
And muse beside my sister's grave.
My sister's grave!—Ah, who can tell
The thoughts that through my bosom swell,
In naming one who was so dear,
While mournfully I linger round
This spot of consecrated ground,
And feel that now she slumbers here?

Five years have passed,—five changing years,—
Since here, beneath the twilight shade,
With broken sighs and gushing tears,
That sister's lovely form was laid:
Five changing years! yet even now
I gaze, as then, upon her brow,
And seem to hear a low, soft voice,
Which bids my very heart rejoice;
And then I start and weep, to find,
That that which blessed my ear and eye
Was but a vision of the mind.—
The echo of a voice gone by;
For here I see the long grass wave
Sadly above my sister's grave!

Yet there is beauty here. The bee
Hums sweetly through the summer hours,
And the soft breezes wander free
'Midst bursting leaves and budding flowers;
And on the air is borne along
The lonely wood-bird's pensive song,
While the mild sunlight, like a spell,
Slumbers upon each hill and dell:—
What wonder, then, that to my heart
This grave, which in such beauty lies,
Where earth and heaven their charms impart
Should seem the Gate of Paradise,
Where Faith, with her sweet smile of love,
Points to the glorious heavens above!

And often thus, to this lone glen,
I will with thoughtful footsteps turn,
Far from the busy haunts of men,
The purposes of life to learn:—
I'll laid beside my sister's grave,
The same long grass o'er both shall wave.

THE SPECTACLES.—Jupiter one day, enjoying himself over a bowl of nectar, and in a merry humour, determined to make mankind a present. Mounts was appointed to convey it to them, who, mounted on a rapid car, was presently on earth. "Come hither," said he, "ye happy mortals; great Jupiter has opened for your benefit his all-gracious hands. It is true, he made you somewhat short-sighted, but to remedy that inconvenience, beheld how he has favoured you!" So saying, he unloosed his portmanteau, when an infinite number of spectacles tumbled out, and were picked up by the crowd with all the eagerness imaginable. There was enough for all; every man had his pair; but it was soon found that these spectacles did not represent objects to all mankind alike; for one pair was purple, another blue; one was white, and another black; some of the glasses were red, some green, and some yellow. In short, they were of all manner of colours, and every shade of colour. However, notwithstanding this diversity, every man was charmed with his own, as believing it the truest, and enjoyed in opinion all the satisfaction of reality.

Strange notions respecting Scotland and Scotchmen still haunt the imaginations of not a few intelligent Englishmen who have never crossed the Borders. Some of the farmers believe that their Scotch brethren are behind them in the art of farming; some of the gardeners and foresters imagine that Scotchmen know little about parterres and woods; a railway potentate supposes that Scotland is not in Britain; and the able illustrators of the London pictorial newspapers have an idea that all Scotchmen wear kilts and hose!—*Inverness Cour.*

FATHER MATHEW'S SEAL.—The Plymouth Memorial saw a letter from Father Mathew recently. Upon the wax with which the seal of the letter was impressed was the following inscription:

"Drink from the bubbling fountain,
Drink it free;
'Twas good for Sampson,
And 'tis good for thee."

SAM SLICK'S LAST.—Judge Haliburton, the witty author of Sam Slick, was holding a court, the other day, and in the commencement of the proceedings it became necessary to empanel a jury. One worthy burgher, upon being called, requested of the court to excuse him, on the ground that he was afflicted with the *itch*, at the same time holding out his hands to the Judge, and displaying the visible evidences of his cutaneous affliction. The Judge, after closely inspecting the hands of the juror, directed the clerk as follows:

"The court decides that the juror's excuse is a valid one, and therefore directs that he be s-c-r-a-t-c h-e-d off."

A tremendous roar of laughter signified the unanimous verdict of the audience that his honour was guilty of a pun.

MATRIMONIAL FELICITY.—"My love," says Mrs. Foozle to her husband, "oblige me with twenty dollars to day, to purchase a new dress." "Sha'nt do any such thing, Agnes; you called me a bear yesterday!" "Law, love, that was nothing; I meant by it you were very fond of hugging."—"You're a saucy little puss, (sound heard like the explosion of a pistol,) but here's fifty."

A man who marries a rich wife must expect occasionally to have it flung in his teeth. We have heard a report, however, which we think must have silenced such thrusts. A gentleman who had the misfortune to marry a fortune, was once exhibiting the fine points of his horse to a friend. "My horse, if you please," said the wife; "my money bought that horse." "Yes, madam," replied the husband, bowing, "and your *money* bought me."

JOB'S COMFORTERS.—The wife of Job Burnap of the town of Nanticoke, in this county, presented her husband on Saturday last, with three children, two boys and one girl! This event is owing in part to the auspicious vicinity of the delightful Nanticoke Springs.—*Binghampton Republican.*

A WISE FOOL.—In the middle ages, a fool had so bitterly angered his sovereign by some of his pointed jests, that the monarch passed sentence of death upon him, but permitted him to select the mode in which he would die. "Then I choose to die of old age," was the ready reply.

CASE OF COLLAPSE.—The *Lowell Advertiser* reports the case of a lady, suddenly taken ill. Several learned physicians pronounced it to be cholera—genuine Asiatic. About an hour afterwards the disease took the shape of a fine lad, and the patient recovered.

THE BACHELOR'S DIFFICULTY.—"You have only yourself to please," said a married friend to an old bachelor. "True," replied he, "but you cannot tell what a difficult task I find it."

MOUNT AUBURN.

The cemetry of Mount Auburn, containing 110 acres, was enclosed and consecrated Sept. 1831. On this occasion, the late Mr. Justice Story, the first President of the Corporation, delivered an appropriate address. It is, therefore, seventeen years since the place has been set apart for the purpose of sepulture. It appears to have been the first enterprise of the kind in the country, and is, perhaps, the first example of such a cemetry in modern times.

The chapel, which is one prominent source of attraction to visitors, is now completed. It was built for the purpose of accommodating those who desire to have funeral ceremonies on the spot, and also to afford a suitable place for the reception of statues, busts, and other pieces of delicate sculpture, which were unfit to bear exposure to the weather. The edifice is of granite, 66 feet by 40. Its architecture is of the continental Gothic, taken chiefly from approved examples, in Germany and France. Two marble statues, one of the late Dr. Bowditch, are expected to decorate the interior of this edifice. The whole cost of the building was $30,000. Of this amount, $7000 was raised by a voluntary subscription among the proprietors.

The number of proprietors has already reached to 1650. The annual increase is 100. The proprietors of lots containing 300 superficial square feet, or more, are members of the corporation. There are certain conditions, limitations and privileges to which every lot is subject by the deed of the corporation, such as the following among others—"The said lot shall not be used for any other purpose than as a place of burial for the dead." "The proprietor of the said lot shall have the right to erect stones, monuments or sepulchral structures, and to cultivate trees, shrubs and plants in the same." The society request that all railings or enclosures of lots may be light, neat and symmetrical,—that all stones erected in memory of the dead may be marble or granite,—and that no slabs be placed in the cemetery. Fences composed in whole or in part of wood are prohibited.

There are but two prices for lots, $100 and $120. The last price gives one a choice of lots. There is still unoccupied land enough to accommodate from 6000 to 8000 additional proprietors. Not a quarter of the land has been disposed of.

The whole number of monuments erected is now about 400, of which a large number are elegant and costly. The average cost of monuments is some $350. The Bowditch monument cost $4000. There have already been expended on the Cemetry more than $400,000.—*Boston Paper.*

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, per "Lisbon," and "Infanta,"

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburgs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS DE-NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, GLOVES, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Duck, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS,
FISHING THREADS, &c. &c.
With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

April 21, 1849. T. W. DANIEL.

QUEEN HOUSE,
Prince William Street.

NEW FANCY GOODS,

—AT REDUCED PRICES—

Received by "Infanta," "Lisbon," and "Peruvian,"—and to receive by "Harriott," "Thomas," "Harmony," and "Ant":—A Fine Assortment of *Manchester, London, Leeds,* and *Glasgow* GOODS, personally selected, and purchased for CASH, and which the Subscribers offer to their Customers and the public, at *reduced prices*,

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in California's, Astoria, Argo, Cameleons, Madamas, Chemise, Cashmere, Alpacas, Lustre, and Coburg CLOTHS;
New Fancy PRINTS, Organdies, Baizarine and Muslin GINGHAMS;
" Glace SILKS, Satins and Orientals;
" Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Neck Ties and Fancy Trimmings;
" Parasols, Velvet Ribbon, VEILS;
Ladies' and Gents. Superior GLOVES, *very cheap*;
A large variety of SHAWLS and California HKfs.;
Laces, Edgings, and Habit Shirts;
Black and Colored BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmerettes, Cassinetts, Tweeds and Russell Cord, *a large stock, cheap*;
White and fancy Vestings, Gents. Fancy Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Superfine and 3-ply CARPETING, Hearth Rugs, &c.
Damask Moreens, *at reduced rates.*
Grey and White COTTONS, Grey and White Sheeting, Cotton Warps, Silesias, Drills, Regattas, Muslins, Netts, Dimity and Window MUSLIN, Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers, *Oil Cloth Table Covers*; LINENS in Shirtings, Drills, Table Cloths and Towels, Hollands, &c.; Canvas, Padding, Braces, Umbrellas, and TAILORS' Trimmings.
An assortment of new Patern Straw and Fancy Satin BONNETS, to arrive ex "Pilgrim."

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

April 27th, 1849.

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

Lowell, Mass., April 26, 1841.

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

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

THOMAS WALKER & SON

St. John, June 5, 1849.

No. 2, North Wharf.

HARDWARE, POWDER,
WHITE LEAD, &c.

Received per ships *Harmony, Infanta,* and *Harriott*, from Liverpool; *Peruvian* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, a Variety in the above line, which, with previous Stock, comprises a good assortment, viz:—

RIM, Mortice, Stock, Pad, Chest, Cupboard, Till and Book-case LOCKS;
Butt, H. HL, T. Strap, Chest, Venetian, Hook and Eye, and Barn Door HINGES;
SCYTHES, Hoes, SICKLES, Reaping Hooks, Scythe Stones, Cow Bells;
Enamelled TEA KETTLES, Sauce Pans, Preserving Kettles, Basins, &c.
Tin'd and untin'd Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Fish Kettles, &c.; Door Scrapers,
"Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's," "Beardshaw's," "Marsh-es & Shepherd's," and "Grove's" SAWS;
"Cam's" EDGE TOOLS;
"Vicker's" and "Marshes & Shepherd's" FILES;
"Thomson's" AUGERS; setts superior Brass-necked BRACES and BITTS;
Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Spare Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Carriage SPRINGS, London Patent AXLES;
HAIR CLOTH and Curled HAIR, Glue, Castors, Brass Nails, setts Draw Locks, &c.;
Smoothing, Jack, Trying, Jointer, Plough, Bead, Moulding and other PLANES;
Mathematical Instruments, Tape Lines, Pocket Compasses, &c. BRASS WIRE;
Wove Wire Cloth, Window Lattice, Iron Wire; Copper BELL WIRE and BELLS; Surveyors' Board Rules and Scales;
COUNTER SCALES, with Copper and Tin Scales, Stand Scales, Weights, &c.;
Whitewash, Paint, Dust, Scrub, and other BRUSHES;
Wrought and Domestic Cut NAILS, always on hand
Tacks, Brads, Screws;
Copper Rivets, Tacks and Boat NAILS; FIRE IRONS AND IRONS
Shovels and Spades, iron and steel; Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Wire Seives;
GUNS, PISTOLS, Percussion Caps, Flints, Nipples, Turnscrews, &c.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Drum Flasks, &c.
Table and Pocket KNIVES, Scissors, Steels,
"John Wilson's" Shoe and Butcher KNIVES,
Rules, Squares, Compasses, &c.
Shoemaker's Awls, Bristles, Heel Plates, Tip Nails, Bills, Threads, Tacks, &c.
One set "Joseph Rodgers & Sons'" superior Ivory Handle KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany case, for sale at cost;
A few handsome 2 light GAS PENDANTS, Plain Brackets and other Fittings.
Brass Teddy and Preserving KETTLES, and *BRASS GOODS* in great variety.
Japanned Hat and Coat Hooks, Chest Handles, Ron and Knob spring LATCHES; Thumb Latches, Candle sticks, Lamps, Knobs, Cash Boxes, Dressing and Paper Cutters, Sandwich Cases, Molasses Gates, &c.
Axle Sash Pulleys, Slash Cord,
COFFIN CORD AND MOUNTING,
6 Rolls sheet LEAD; 1-2 ton sheet ZINC,
5 tons short link CHAIN, assorted sizes, from 3-16 to 7-8 inch; 2 tons WHITING,
1-2 ton Black Bushes, Block Rivets,
5 tons WHITE LEAD,
57 kegs FF and Canister Sporting POWDER,
Spring STEEL, Hoop L, and Common Blister Steel Cast Steel, Borax,
With the usual assortment of Shelf Goods, and other SMALL WARES not here enumerated.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

St. John, 25th May, 1849.

SHIPS' PROVISIONS.

Landing this day ex Sch's. "Olevia" and "Beverly":—

20 BARRELS	Extra Mess		BEEF,
15 do.	Mess		
18 do.	Prime		
25 do.	Prime	PORK,	
20 do.	Mess	do.	
40 do.	Extra Navy		BREAD.
20 do.	Pilot		

For Sale at low sale, by

GEORGE THOMAS,
South Mkt. Wharf.

June 19th, 1849.

New-Castle COKE.

By the brig *Beaver*, and for Sale—

50 CHALDRONS best description of COKE. JOHN KINNEAR,

June 5th, 1849. *Prince Wm. Street.*

HARDWARE!

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

T. R. GORDON,

Has received ex "*Infanta*,"—

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

Ex "Harriott"—

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

Ex "Queen Pomare"—

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

Ex "Harmony"—

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

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

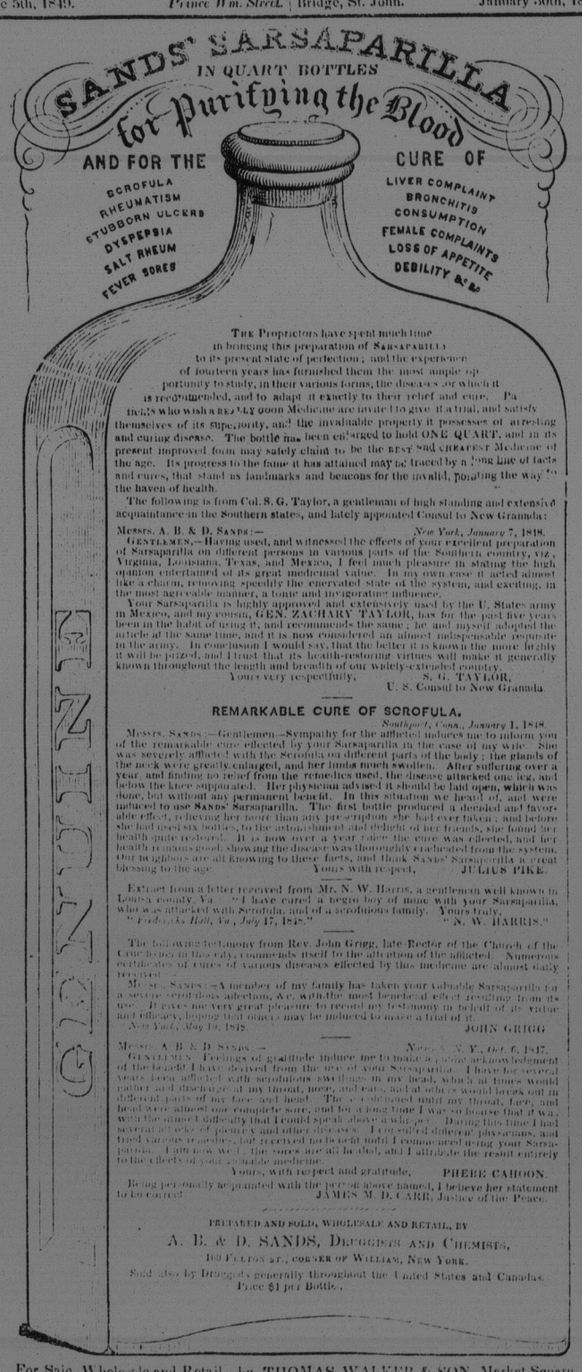
The above mentioned Goods, with the Stock on hand, forms the best assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, &c. in this City, and for CASH will be sold very low.

New-Brunswick STONE Works
PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

WHILE thanking the public for the favour he has hitherto received, begs to invite attention to his very extensive and select Stock of Cut MARBLE and FREE-STONE, comprising *Monuments* of every description, *Obelisks, Tombs* and *Grave Stones*, &c. &c.—In order to render his Establishment perfect in this department, he has lately entered into partnership with P. McGRATH, whose proficiency in this line, and Ornamental CARVING generally, has enabled him, even during his short residence here, to attract public notice. He has also a large collection of very beautiful MONUMENTAL DESIGNS, which he offers for inspection.—He hopes that their combined efforts will render them worthy of public support.—HOUSE WORK of every kind, as usual, is executed in the best and cheapest manner.

☞ Come and see their Works at Portland Bridge, St. John. January 30th, 1849.



For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMAS WALKER & SON, Market Square

St. John, June 5, 1849

LOOKING GLASSES,
Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.

THE subscriber having fitted up those Premises in Germain street, recently occupied by Mr. John Beanson, where he intends carrying on the LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE FRAME, and GILDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to his Extensive Stock of *Rose Wood, Mahogany, Walnut and Maple, and Plain and Fancy Gilt MOULDINGS* of every description, which he is prepared to make up into FRAMES at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive Establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. An inspection of specimens of various kinds of Plain and Ornamented Frames, is respectfully solicited.

ON HAND—An assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of various sizes, in Plain, Fancy and Gilt Frames, which will be sold low for Cash. Glasses of all sizes and descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ SIGN PAINTING, Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Lettering, done in a style unequalled in this Province.—Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which will retain its brilliancy for centuries, are invited to call and examine specimens of a *Domestic Manufacture*, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

Cornices, Ornamented and Gilt; Gilt Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice.—Old Frames Regilt, Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished, in the neatest style.

CHARLES T. POTTER.

St. John, May 1st, 1849.—[Courier.]

ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with FRAMES of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory*, Germain street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Ware-rooms.—Frames made to match those supplied by Mr. F. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1, 1849.

Paints, Oil, &c.

Landing ex "Exporter," and selling at Reduced Rates—

342 KEGS No. 1 White and Coloured PAINTS;
Casks Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL;
ALSO—PATENT DRYERS, at the Subscriber's Ship Chandlery. JOHN WALKER,

May 1. *Ward Street.*

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 TUILLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Bellcisle.—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.

Chairs, Paper Hangings, & Coffee.

By the "Cuba" from Boston:

126 CANE seat CHAIRS,
40 do. and wood Rocking Chairs
1000 pieces low priced PAPER HANGINGS,
1539 lbs. RIO COFFEE.

Just received and for sale by

July 3. JOHN KINNEAR.

Starch, Ginger, &c.

Landing ex "Harriott" from Liverpool:

2 CASKS SHOT, 8 boxes Patent Starch,
10 kegs superfine Mustard, 1 hhd. Bath Bricks,
2 cans Black Lead, 10 cases Cheddar and Wiltshire CHEESE,
Hhds. Table SALT, Soda, Copperas, Sulphur Saltpetre, &c.—For Sale by

May 8. JARDINE & CO.

To Mill Owners.

W. TISDALE & SON beg leave to inform Mill Owners and others, that they have been appointed sole Agents in this Province, for the Sale of WELCH & GRIFFITHS celebrated SAWS, and would beg to call attention to the Stock of *Gang and Circular Mill Saws* on hand, which are warranted true and free from split. June 26.

FLUID
Extract of Valerian,
For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

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

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. ENW. BRINLEY & Co.

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

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

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

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 3d, has been received, and I hasten to reply. We have used only one bottle of your "Pure Fluid Extract of Valerian." In one case of a mild form of Delirium Tremens in which we used it, the agitation and trembling were calmed by one hundred drop dose of it.

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

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

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

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

March 17, 1848.

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

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
(Indian Purgative.)
OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicines, which accompany each box are also entered according