The Weekly Observer.

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The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—Local Referees—

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

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

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

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

DOMESTIC. Vulcan Foundry Manufactories.

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

COOKING STOVES,

FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES, WOOD STOVES, and PLOUGHS,

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

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

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

HARDWARE. W. Tisdale & Son

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

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse Tracks and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7½ feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS;
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs Gunpowder, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS;
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved

all which will be sold at low rates.

N. B.—Remainder of Stock expected in the '*Algoma*' and '*Themis*.' Sept. 30.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP Hat, Cap, & Fur Store, BRICK BUILDING, No. 1, Prince William Street.

THE Subscribers have completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS of 112 Packages by the *Fusiade* and *Highland Mary*, from London; *Montrose, John S. DeWolfe, Speed*, and *Boadicea*, from Liverpool; *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow; *Richard Cobden*, from New York; *Portland* and *Creole*, from Boston. They now offer their splendid Stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, personally selected by one of the Firm from the various Markets, at reduced prices, viz:—

40 doz. Gents. beautiful SATIN HATS;
Prize Exhibition, Cork body Hats, from 17s. 6d.;
Also—Patent Sweat Hat, which resists the perspiration. The above are worth a call.
30 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, a fine article; 10s. to 12s. 6d. *Astonishing cheap.*
60 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.
60 dozen Gents, Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green, California, and Scarlet Sporting Hats, from 7½d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' Pearl, Tampico and Farmer's Hats, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS every style, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
30 dozen Men's and Youths' Glazed Caps, every style, from 7½d. upwards;
60 dozen Glengarry Caps, Thistled;
10 dozen Balmoral Caps, new style, at 2s. 6d.
100 dozen Gents. and Youths' FUR CAPS, in rich Furs, and new style, from 2s. 6d. upwards.
Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets in rich FURS, latest fashions; a large and varied assortment, cheap.
Gents. and Ladies' Fur Gloves and Mitts;
Gents. CLOTH GLOVES, lined with Chamois, Lambskin and Scarlet Wool, very fine.
Gents. French Kid Gloves, best, at 3s. 9d.;
2 Cases very large Gingham Umbrellas, expressly made for this climate.
Gents. Seal, Lamb, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, in dispensable to Travellers.
Gents. Furnishing Goods in Fine Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Silk Hdkfs, Braces, &c. &c.
Gold and Silver Laces, Trunks, Valisses, Carpet Bags, Peaks, Straps, Children's Belts, Table Oil Cloth, Brushes, Mourning Hat Bands, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, and 100 Buffalo Skins, from 12s. 6d.

☞ A large discount for Wholesale Trade.

LOCKHART & CO.

Oct. 21.—6i.

JAMES BURREL.

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

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

Dress Materials,

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

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

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

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

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY, Prince William street,

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

Ladies DRESS Materials,

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

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

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

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

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

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

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

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

Sept 30. S. K. FOSTER.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

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

T. M. REED, Head of North Wharf

PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Burning Fluid, of superior quality always on hand.

October 28.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

10,000 LA DESEADA CIGARS just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,

Dec. 16. Head of North Wha

Lines and Twines.

200 BUNDLES Seine TWINE; 500 do. Salmon, Shad, Herring and Gilling Twines; 400 dozen 12, 15 and 18 thread Cod Lines; 100 dozen 12 thread Pollock Lines—Lately imported and for Sale on their usual low terms, by W. TISDALE & SON.

Jan. 13. No. 1, South Market Wharf

Richard Cobden.

Received by the above vessel, from New York—

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

Dec. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

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

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

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

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

Pants and Vestings on the same terms.

Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR,

(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,) PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

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

Buffalo Robes! FUR CAPS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York, a Lot of No. 1 BUFFALO ROBES, which they will dispose of at a very small advance on cost, *for Cash only.*

—Also—

Part of our supply of Fur, Sealette, Glengary and Plush CAPS, in various fashionable styles, good and cheap. Constantly making up—Satin and Fur HATS of every description; Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed CAPS—articles which we can warrant and sell much lower than can possibly be imported.

C. D. EVERETT & SON, *East side Market Square & North side King*

31st October.

London Tract Society.

300 VOLUMES of excellent Publications of this Society, suitable for the present season, nicely bound, from 6d. to 1s. each.—Also,—Tracts in parcels of sixty, (five different numbers,) at JOHN KINNEAR'S,

Dec. 27. Prince Wm. Street.

Flour, Pork, Butter, &c.

Landing this day ex schooner "Messenger," Boucher, master, from Montreal direct—

784 BRLS. choice brands Canada Superfine FLOUR;
150 brls. Canada Mess Pork (very heavy).

Also—on consignment:

75 barrels Canada MESS PORK;
100 do. do. Prime Mess do.;
25 do. do. Prime do.;
10 do. do. Prime Mess BEEF;
50 kegs BUTTER.

All which will be sold very low, before storing, by R. RANKIN & CO.

Dec. 9.—3i.

GOODS.

Just Landing from Boston:—

41 CASES Strong LEATHER BOOTS,
10 do. Fine do. do.
4 ditto Men's best India Rubber BOOTS,
8 ditto Men's do. do. do. Over SHOES,
18 ditto Women's do. do. do.
4 ditto do. do. do. BUSKINS,
8 ditto do. common OVER SHOES,
120 bundles Warranted CHAIRS,
25 barrels ONIONS,
5 boxes Warranted AXES—*in Bond*;
30 dozen CORN BROOMS,
25 bales cleaned common FEATHERS,
With a variety Wood-Ware; Bed Cords; Clothes Lines; Baskets; Brushes, &c. &c.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Dec. 2. Prince Wm. Street.

Hams and Mess Pork.

EX *Eliza Jane* from Boston—2 Casks Smoked HAMS; 11 barrels and 7 half barrels Mess PORK, for sale by

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

POETRY.

THE BUILDERS OF THE ARK.

BY MRS. ABDY.

The Ark is on the waters, and one family alone,
Amid a lost and guilty race, its saving succour own.
Why are so few a number, to the sacred shelter brought?
Where are the many builders, who the wondrous structure wrought?

Alas! they laboured at their task, with cold mechanic skill;
They had no hope of future grace, no fear of future ill;
Vainly the holy ark they view, vainly its refuge crave—
Others are by their efforts saved, themselves they cannot save.

May not the record of their fate, a warning truth convey,
To some who is religion's cause, unwearied zeal display?
Our anxious cares extend to all, our active works abound,
But say, within our secret hearts is true devotion found?

We send the blessed book of life, to cheer the heathen's night,
But do we duly read and prize, its words of holy light?
Where bands of pious Christians meet, we eagerly repair,
Do we with equal fervor breathe our solitary prayer?

The sinful we reclaim and warn, the ignorant we teach;
We place them in the narrow road, a land of joy to reach;
How dire the thought, that, while they bless their firm and friendly guide,
They may attain the gates of heaven, and miss us from their side!

Our prompt and ready labours, may the praise of man demand;
Man judges of the spirit, by the workings of the hand;
But God's unfailing wisdom, seeks religion's hidden part,
And marks if true and vital faith, be cherished in the heart.

Yet let us not unmindful, of our erring brethren prove;
No, let increasing energy, inspire our deeds of love;
But while to save another's soul, our ardent zeal is shown,
O, let us watch with ceaseless care, the welfare of our own.

SKETCH OF THE MERSEY.

It was now about seven o'clock when they reached one of the great piers outside the dock gates, and walked there to and fro, looking out upon the broad Mersey. Far down, towards the mouth of the river, ships innumerable lingered about the Cheshire shore; here opposite, they went and came like passengers in a street. Stately brig or schooner here and there moved down, with now and then a bend, like the slight curtesy of some graceful ball-room beauty; little alert steamers flashed backward and forward from shore to shore; heavy sloops and barges lay still on the water, with the great red-barked sail flapping disconsolately for want of wind; and yonder a strange sight—a great sea *athlete*, with its cordage bare as winter trees, and its three tall masts helplessly appealing to the sky, pounced upon and carried off by a little steaming, snorting demon, about as long as the victim's bowsprit. The one a majestic ship A 1, freighted with many hundred souls, written of in newspapers, its name tremulously laid up in hearts; and the song of the sailors, clustering like bees, comes pleasantly over the river, as they heave up the heavy anchor, slowly swinging by the great vessel's side. The other is a steam-tug, with one man at the helm and another on the paddle-box, and a third expatiating idly on the deck, while some black intelligences in the engine-room keep the ogre there in play; but helplessly, hopelessly, and in despending silence, for now the yo heave ho! has ceased, the noble ship glides through the water, in the wake of the small exultant demon, as it flies through the churned waves with its snort of triumph. Cowed and trembling looks the giant victim; swift and silent rushes on the elfin captor. Prosaic owners call this little spirit the Mary Agnes. The Mary Agnes! One feels it should be the Fate, or the Retribution, or the Terrible, or some of those stern, grim, old men-of-war names, as on with demoniac speed and silence it carries off its prey out to the wide sea, to leave it there to all the chances of peril and shipwreck; and one feels a thrill of awe, as they pass away out from the shadow of the guarding rock and peaceful river to the great water where ships are wrecked and men disappear to be seen no more. For by-and-by the spirit comes back out of infinity, where its victim is lost, and carries off another and another, and all hopelessly submit; great, noble, majestic, material form; small, invincible, created spirit, there can be no contest between the twain.—*History of John Drayton, a Liverpool Engineer.*

A WORD FOR THE LADIES.

The English women are healthy in body, and, of course, in mind. Sickly sentimentalism, and a "rose water philanthropy," which expends itself over French romances and artificial flowers, has no lot or portion in their character. They are *women*. And their children are worthy of them, for they are red-cheeked, of stout muscle, of nimble gait, of fine health and appetite. The reason of all this is, that the English women exercise more in the open air than our women do. An English woman of refinement thinks nothing of walking half-a-dozen miles, nothing of riding on horseback twenty, nothing of leaping on the back of a trusty animal and leaping bridges and ditches in pursuit of Game! I remember of once being at William and Mary Howitt's, when some one proposed that we should make a little family visit to Epping Forest, distant some four or five miles. The thought never entered my head that they proposed going on foot. As we crossed the threshold of the door, I was expecting the next moment to help the two ladies who were of our party into the carriage. But I saw no carriage—and when I asked where was the carriage, I got for a reply, "we are going on foot, of course!"—And so we walked on all the way there, and rambled all the day long over the beautiful forest, and at night walked back to "The Elms." I looked at the ladies while we were returning, expecting to see them faint away; and finally when we all sat down on the green sward for a moment, I ventured very quietly to ask one of them, "Are you not very tired?" I got for a reply a merry ringing laugh and a "To be sure not; I could walk half-a-dozen miles yet!" When I got home I was so fatigued as to be unable to stand without great pain and trouble, and was obliged to acknowledge that the English ladies were my superiors in physical powers of endurance. I saw at once the secret of their glorious health, their buoyancy and flow of spirits. It was their habits of exercise out of doors.

I was conversing with an English lady, who was nearly eighty years old—the mother of a distinguished writer—upon this capital habit of walking which the ladies of England have, when she broke forth with, "When I was a young woman, and in the country, I used to walk ten miles to church on a Sunday morning, and back again after service!" Another case of the brilliant health of English women is their natural love for horticulture. An English lady is at home in her garden among the flowers, and I know of no more beautiful sight in the world than that of a fair, open-browed, rosy-cheeked woman among a garden full of choice plants and gorgeous flowers. Talk of your merry creatures in hot drawing-rooms "by the light of the chandelier,"—to the mariners! Here is beauty fresh from God's hand and Nature's—here are human flowers and those of Nature's blooming together.—*Am. paper.*

THE CROCODILE.

After burying the eggs in the soil, to be there matured by the sun, the female visits from time to time the place in which they are secreted, and, just as the period of hatching is completed, exhibits her eagerness for her offspring in the anxiety with which she comes and goes, walks around the nest of her hopes, scratches the fractured shell, and by *sounds which resemble the bark of a dog*, excites the half-extricated young to struggle forth into life. When she has beheld, with this sort of joy, fear, and anxiety, the last of her offspring quit its broken casement, she leads them forth into the plashy pools, away from the river, and among the thick underwood, to avoid the predatory visits of the father. In this season of care and of watchfulness over them, she is ferocious, daring, and morose, guarding with inquietude her young wherever they wander. She turns when they turn, and by wining and grunting, shows a particular solicitude to keep them in such pools only as are much too shallow for the resort of the full-grown reptile. When I was in Yassica, a river district of that name, as many as forty had been discovered in one of these secret resorts; but in half an hour, when the boys who had found them out returned to visit their hidding-place, they saw only the traces of the coming and going of the watchful parent who had led them away to some further and safer retreat. In this period of their helplessness, the mother feeds them with her masticated food, disgorging it out to them as the dog does to its pups. In general it is rarely seen otherwise than crouching with its belly to the earth, and crawling with a curvilinear motion; but at this time it may be observed firmly standing on its feet. This is the attitude of anger and attack; and its spring is quick, a sort of agile leap, by no means short in distance. During all this time of protection and dependence, is heard the voice, by which the young makes its wants known, and the parent assures its offspring of superintendence. It is the *yelping bark of the dog*, and *the whining of the puppy*. From all these facts I take it that when the sound of the dog's bark is heard, the Caymans press to the spot from which it issues, agitated by two several passions,—the *females to protect their young, and the males to devour them*; and to this, and not to their predilection for the flesh of dogs, are we to ascribe the eagerness with which they send away, agitated by that voice which in the one case is the *thrilling cry of danger*, and in the other, the *exciting announcement of food.*

"ALL DE RESOLUTIONS."

On a time a missionary meeting was held among the negroes in the West Indies, at which the following resolutions were passed:—1. We will give something. 2. We will give as God has enabled us. 3. We will give willingly. At the close of the meeting, a leading negro took his seat at the table to mark down the sum each came forward to give. A large number came and laid their contributions upon the table—some more, some less. Among the number who came up was a rich old colored man, as rich as all the others put together, who threw down on the table a silver coin. "Take dat back agin," said the African receiver of the money, seated at the table. "Dat may be cordin to de fus res'lushin, but not cordin to de second." The rich man accordingly took it up, and hobbled back to his seat in a rage. One after another came forward, and almost all giving more than himself. He was fairly ashamed, and again threw down a piece of money on the table, saying—"Dar, take dat." It was a valuable piece of gold; but it was given so ill-temperedly that the same man at the table again answered, "No, dat don't do yet. It may be cordin to de fus and second res'lushins, but not cordin to de last;" and again the old man took up his coin. Still annoyed at himself and all around him, he sat a long time, till nearly all were gone, and then came to the table and with a pleasant countenance (the man was a christian) gave a large sum to the treasurer. The receiver, as he marked down the amount, exclaimed, "Well, den, dat am cordin to all the res'lushins!"

Who wishes to know how to be rich and happy? Let him follow the final example of the rich old African.

A CURIOUS WAGER.

The London Morning Post thus describes the accomplishment of an extraordinary feat:

"I will bet any man one hundred pounds that he cannot make one million of strokes with pen and ink within a month." They were not to be mere dots or scratches, but fair down strokes, such as form the child's first lesson in writing. A gentleman accepted the challenge. The month allowed was the lunar month of only twenty-eight days—so that, for the completion of the undertaking, an average of thirty-six thousand strokes per diem was required. This, at sixty per minute, or three thousand six hundred per hour—and neither the human intellect nor the human hand could be expected to do more—would call for ten hours' labor in every four and twenty.—With a proper feeling of the respect due to the observance of the Sabbath, he determined to abstain from his work on the Sundays; and by this determination he diminished by four days the period allowed him; at the same time he increased the daily average of his strokes to upwards of forty-one thousand. On the first day he executed about fifty thousand strokes; on the second day nearly as many. But at length, after many days, the hand became stiff and weary, the wrist swollen, and it required the almost constant attendance of some assiduous relation or friend to besprinkle it, without interrupting its progress over the paper, with a lotion calculated to relieve and invigorate it. On the twenty-third day, the million strokes—exceeded by some few thousands "to make assurance doubly sure"—were accomplished; and the piles of paper that exhibit them testify that, to the courageous heart, the willing hand, the energetic mind, nothing is impossible. These interesting papers are not placed in the archives of the Royal Society, of which their author is a fellow, but were claimed and received by the person who paid the wager.

New Type.—A company has been formed in London for the manufacture of printing type from wire. It is said that it will last 60 times as long as cast type, and cost less.

The Editors' Duel.—Messrs. Johnson and Daniels, of Richmond, had the pleasure of firing at each other on the Maryland line, on Wednesday, without either being hit, when the seconds induced them to shake hands, and make friends with each other.

IS A CHILD LUGGAGE?

A gentleman (says a contemporary) with his wife and infant child, took a car, the other day, from the landing stage to the street station. When arrived, the distance being under half a mile, sixpence was placed in the hands of the driver. "What's this?" said he, in that peculiar, though anything but melliluous tone, in which a cabman generally gives expression to his disappointed hopes and feelings. "That my good man," was the mild reply, "is your fare: half a mile, you know, and not more than two persons." Driver, with a look of supreme disgust, pointing to the child—"is that two?" "Well but," rejoined the fare, "you don't count the infant as a passenger!" "Dang it anyhow he's weight, isn't he?" asked the driver with rising wrath, "and him and the carpet-bag make more than twenty-eight pounds, I'll lay my Davy." "The argument was subtle, time was precious, the particular point to be decided was not alluded to upon the fair ticket. Jarvey was evidently upon the point of exploding with abuse, and so the shilling was paid.

THE VENERABLE DR. NOTT.

The 98th anniversary of Rev. Dr. Nott's birth was observed by a numerous company of parishioners and friends, at his house in Franklin, Connecticut, on the 23d ultimo.—There were 150 persons present, whose overflowing baskets of rich provisions, &c., showed the abiding esteem in which the people hold their venerated pastor. The aged divine, trembling under the blasts of ninety-eight winters, leaning on the arm of his granddaughter, stood at the end of the long table, groaning under the weight of tempting eatables, tastefully arranged, and invoked the blessing of God in appropriate terms. He also led in prayer near the close of the pleasant and cheerful interview. The entertainment finally wound up with singing. The doctor's bodily health is still good, though now the oldest pastor in the Union.—*Hartford paper.*

SIXTY-NINE YEARS AGO.

Sixty-nine years ago, the 4th November last, a party of adventurers from the Eastern States, after a long and toilsome journey, descended the Ohio river, and encamped upon the spot where Newport Barracks now stand. They were separated for the several 'stations' in Kentucky, and turned their steps through the wilderness, first pledging to each other to meet upon the same spot, or such of them as might survive, in *fifty years from that day.* This agreement was made on the 4th November, 1782. In the year 1832, on the 4th day of November, precisely fifty years after the time of the agreement, *four of the old band met upon the spot* to fulfil the promise! One of them was over ninety years of age; and the rest were under three score and ten. After remaining a few days, they turned their steps homeward—not through a wilderness, as they did half a hundred years before, but through scenes of busy life and the hum of industrial millions; nor did they promise another meeting, as that was an event fixed by a higher will; and it has taken place! They are all dead.

COMMERCE OF BUFFALO.

The imports into Buffalo from the lakes during the year 1851, amounted to $31,839,951. The Buffalo Express says—"It will strike many as remarkable that the item of wool, which attracts so little attention in our market, should be the third item in value, and larger than wheat. The wool trade here is in its infancy." The value was $3,709,310, and the amount 12,364,700 pounds. Lumber was the leading article of import, amounting to $8,406,858,—wheat and flour amounted to $7,393,097, and the amount of flour is resolved to its equivalent in wheat, and added to the amount of wheat, corn, and other grains, the enormous amount of 17,972,311 bushels was received at that port in a single season of navigation.—*Boston Courier.*

CONSOLS.

The origin of this term, so often used in giving the prices of English stocks, is this. In England three per cent. annuities, granted at different terms, were at last *consolidated* into one stock or fund, and hence the name *consols*. They now constitute a vast fund of not far from $400,000,000,—and hence their rise or fall is taken as a general index of the state of stocks.—*Merchant's Mag.*

ORIGIN OF THE WORLD BRITON.

Our primitive ancestors distinguished themselves, in the pride of simplicity, as Brith and Briton; Brith signifying *stained*, and Brithon a *stained man*. This predilection for coloring their bodies, induced the civilized Romans to designate the people who were driven to the Caledonian forest as *Picts*, or a painted people.—*D'Israeli.*

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them: such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.

ITEMS OF ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that the Archbishop of Canterbury has determined not to license any Curate in his Diocese without a pledge that the person so licensed will forbear to 'intone' the prayers.

The Members of the London Missionary and Bible Society, who have for many years resided in Pesth and other Hungarian towns had been ordered to leave the Austrian States. It is stated that these Missionaries most of whom have families, solicited in vain a short respite for the purpose of arranging and removing their households.

M. Thiers had arrived in London from Antwerp, and also Generals Changarnier and Lamoricière, included with him in the President's proscription.

Queen's College, Galway.—The *Galway Vindicator* says:—"This being the last day of entrance during the present collegiate session, we are gratified at being able to report that thirty-six new students have matriculated since the opening of the College in October. Of this number there are twenty-three Catholics, twelve Protestants, and one Presbyterian. We are also enabled to state that several Catholics who entered in former years, and were afterwards held back by certain influence, have returned this year to resume their studies."

Tribute to Washington by the Pope.—The editor of the Frederick (Md.) Examiner has perused a letter from Col. Anthony Kimmel, of Lignamore, Md., dated Rome, Dec. 21, 1851, which says:—

"The Pope has directed two large stones—the one to be taken from the Capitol, the other from the Colisseum—to be prepared in Rome and to be presented by him to the Washington Monument, now being erected in the city of Washington, to the memory of the Father of the Country."

NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Nova Scotian, February 9.)

Agreeably to requisition and public notice issued by His Worship the Mayor on yesterday's papers, a public meeting took place yesterday at Temperance Hall, for the purpose of having the Delegates from the other Colonies introduced to the citizens of Halifax—the Delegates having been invited by His Worship the Mayor to attend.

Hon. Francis Hincks was introduced to the audience, and said that before proceeding to any other remarks he would express his grateful and heartfelt thanks for the kindness and hospitality manifested towards the delegates by the citizens of Halifax, and especially for the enthusiasm which had greeted them at the present meeting. The great object which the people of British America had hoped would draw them more closely in the bonds of friendliness and harmony, having failed a short time ago when we thought it had just come to maturity, we were met to discuss in free conference to see how we could obviate the difficulties; and to discuss them apart from political feeling, as this was neutral ground. He acquitted the hon. Provincial Secretary of any fault in this matter—he has acted, we are sure, in a manner which he thought best for his country. He also believed sincerely that Earl Grey also had been actuated throughout with a sincere wish for the benefit of the Colonies. He had difficulties in carrying out our wishes, both with the Imperial Government and Parliament, and could not be blamed if misunderstanding arose. He believed there was a sort of feeling in the city that the Delegates who had come 630 miles through the snow were trying to *jockey* Nova Scotia. (Laughter.) He would explain to the audience how they came, premising that when they left Canada they had no idea of visiting Halifax. This scheme did not originate with Canada. It emanated from the late Earl Durham, and was subsequently taken up by Nova Scotia, by whom Canada was invited to co-operate. The government of Canada did so, as far as the survey went, but the northern line was never popular in Canada, where it was taken up solely as a great national work.

The three colonies agreed some years ago, that the British Government should construct the work, the three colonies contributing each £20,000 a year towards its support. The Imperial Government did not carry on the work under this proposition; and a proposal was afterwards made to raise funds by a duty on timber. Canada and New-Brunswick showed their disinterestedness by agreeing to this proposal, if it could be found feasible in England, although it would have borne solely on their staple export, and Nova Scotia would have got her railway on very favourable terms. Then came the Portland proposition, on which the hon. Provincial Secretary went to England, and the Toronto Convention held for the purpose of carrying out the plan matured. The audience should bear in mind that New-Brunswick wanted to participate in a road stretching from Halifax to Portland and Boston, and nothing else.

The Government of that Province, with a small population, were not prepared to go to the full extent of providing for the two lines in her territory, but it was prepared to submit a proposal to the Legislature founded on the Toronto negociations. He wished to correct an idea which seemed to prevail both in the Legislature of Nova Scotia and out of it, to the effect that New-Brunswick and Canada were pledged to Major Robinson's route. That was an entire misapprehension. *The question of route was left an open one altogether*, and Canada and New-Brunswick would have used all their influence to have the route by the Valley of St. John adopted; and Nova Scotia was already pledged to one-third of the cost in case the representations of Canada and New-Brunswick were successful—whereas by the change in the state of affairs, Nova Scotia had only to pay one-fourth. (Cheers.) I take it for granted the same line would be adopted, whether the late despatches had come out or not. Considering the question in its commercial aspect, the line from Shediac to St. John would be as good a paying section as any on the route. The line by the St. John to Canada passed through a settled country. If the north line were adopted to open up a new country for emigrants, as the hon. Provincial Secretary proposed, it would be a very long time before we would realize any benefits from it—in fact it would not pay its working expenses. The produce which the lumbermen of the Aroostock consumed now came down the St. Lawrence by Railway and Steamboat and was transported by sleighs from the River de Loup to Temiscouata—forty-three of which the delegates themselves had met on their way to New-Brunswick, and the cost of transport was 6s. 3d. a barrel.

He had been astonished at some of the remarks which had been made on this subject. Suppose the line from Portland complete and the great Northern route, would it not be of importance to have a line from the boundary of Nova Scotia to St. John? Would it be any disadvantage to Halifax to see St. John grow as large as New-York. (Cheers.) You cannot, gentlemen, be deprived of your prominent advantage as being the harbour nearest to Europe. Several times since we have been here have Steamers been obliged to put in—to-day we have another example of it; and I have no doubt that if there was a Railway to the United States, every passenger would now be on his way home. It is a delusion to suppose that persons in Canada seeking the nearest port to the Atlantic would send their produce to Halifax. Portland and even St. John would be nearer. Halifax could not be nearest to England and nearest to Canada at the same moment. (Cheers and Laughter.) Halifax would therefore have to take her legitimate share of the benefits of this great enterprise. Everybody who knew anything about Railways knew that everything depended on the grades, and these were as favorable on the line now proposed as on any line of Railway in the world; and the passenger traffic on this line would be very valuable.

Another fact which neither Nova Scotia nor New-Brunswick had an interest in mentioning, was that New-Brunswick had already pledged themselves to facility Bills which at 6 per cent. would cost them £18,000 a year more than she would have to pay under the present proposition. The three Provinces under this proposal would have to pay—Nova Scotia £28,000 a year; Canada £37,333, and New-Brunswick £46,000, which with the other £18,000, she is liable for, would make £64,000 which New-Brunswick would have to pay, in case the project goes on.

Now, Gentlemen, can you ask that New-Brunswick shall assume more liability than this? She is willing to give £64,000, and you are only asked for £28,000, and do you wish more! It would be unjust and ungenerous. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And gentlemen, what is the mighty sum that is in dispute? We are told that Nova Scotia will have to make an extra 35 miles, and if you do, the interest on the outlay will be just £6,125 a year, only risked—not given—(Cheers.) It was said that Canada had a great interest in this work; but no man in the government of that province, would have introduced this scheme into her legislature by itself, for it would not have been carried. It was only introduced as a part of a great scheme. Canada had to run lines all the way to Detroit, involving a length of 1,400 miles! the longest railway in the world. We did not want this north line. Earl Grey suggested it—Nova Scotia wants it, and we are willing to co-operate. We want all the money we can get at 3½ per cent., and will take another five millions at the same rate, and invest it in railroads. We managed to get a bill through in the late house to carry out the proposal; and after the election we were busy with other matters, until this unexpected despatch of Earl Grey's put an end to all our splendid anticipations. It was a critical moment—the legislature of New-Brunswick had met and yours were about to assemble. We telegraphed immediately to Halifax, and I expected a delegate would meet us in New-Brunswick. I first heard at Woodstock that no delegate was coming, and we thought our journey would be fruitless. We had a consultation in New-Brunswick, and became confirmed in the route by the St. John, which we always intended to press and to advocate. We thought we might as well go home by the Halifax steamer as through the woods, and we accordingly, since the hon. Provincial Secretary would not come to us, determined to come to him. (Cheers.) We have come to lay our proposition before you. I still honestly think that Nova Scotia should do her third.—I think that if an impartial Board of American gentlemen was consulted, they would decide that Nova Scotia should make one-third of the line; but we have given you a more favourable offer than that. I will not refer to this measure in a party connexion, but I cannot help smiling at the manner in which the learned leader of the opposition said that the hon. Provincial Secretary had drawn the wool over my eyes. (Laughter.)

I wish the legislature calmly to consider our offer. I would think it unfair to ask the hon. Provincial Secretary to assume any more responsibility on this matter than he has—having set his heart upon it and endured so much more than any other man; but I wish you, gentlemen, in this free conference to state your objections to our proposal. We ask you to co-operate with us in an inter-colonial railway. We wish to traffic with you—our lines are open with the United States; if you will co-operate with us we shall be glad; if not, in God's name say so, and we shall reluctantly leave you with disappointment. We do not wish to press you. An honorable gentleman who opposed this scheme in the Legislature has laid much stress on the concluding paragraph of Earl Grey's despatch wherein he says that the Imperial Government can do nothing unless the whole three provinces agree to some matured measure. Affirm this proposition, therefore, and what position do you stand in? *These three United Colonies speak to the Colonial Minister, and on him and him alone rests* the responsibility of a refusal. If you wish to relieve Earl Grey of all responsibility in the matter, you will come to no agreement. His course then will be plain—an inevitable refusal. And will you cast these splendid anticipations to the winds—will you defeat the grand object these three colonies have set their hopes upon for years—*all for the paltry sum of six thousand pounds a year?* (Hear, hear and cheers.) Gentlemen, I should be sorry to think so. What a picture we should present to the United States, who have had their eyes upon our movements in the construction of this work. Why, we shall be looked upon as a parcel of children. (Cheers.) As a British North American, Sir, I should be ashamed of myself, if we allow this project to fail. (Cheers.) If we do not now here unite on some feasible plan, *our hopes must be abandoned forever!* (Cheers.) And I ask you if, when gentlemen come from Sister Colonies, staking their political reputation, if not their political existence, on the success of their mission, and are willing to co-operate on any reasonable measure that may be suggested, I ask if it is fair, if it is treating them well to give a blank refusal? If so no other minister will ever undertake the same task again—at all events I will not be the man to undertake it. Suppose you reject the terms now offered, what will you do? You may get your Railroad by private means, but it is very doubtful. I will tell you how we do in Canada. We have passed bills for the incorporation of private companies to construct all the branches of our long line of Railway in Canada, and added a clause whereby they will not come into operation except by the Governor General's proclamation. If the propositions we are now making are not accepted we may thus exert ourselves by private means to make our Railways. We have also another plan—the Province to take half the stock, and municipal corporations the other half. We are determined to have Railroads one way or the other, and I dare say you can get yours by the same means. You can legislate in such away as to provide against a failure. One word, Sir, on a point apart from the Railroad, I will touch upon. Ought we not, being adjacent colonies, cultivate a kindly and friendly spirit towards each other? There are other matters besides this, such as commerce, on which it is desirable that a well cemented bond of union should exist between us. Gentlemen, there is nothing in the nature of a threat in what I am now saying; but I ask if our experience in this matter, should it fail, will be at all calculated to encourage and promote that friendly spirit. Let any of you imagine what you would have felt, if when Nova Scotia came to make overtures to Canada, in June last, you had been met by us with an averted look, rejected your terms, and proposed nothing else. Now, Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen, having exhausted all I have to say, I again thank you for your kindness, and the attention with which I have been heard.

The Hon. Gentleman sat down amid long continued cheering.

[From the Colonist.]

Mr. Hincks expressed his surprise that an egregious mistake was prevalent in this city, he knew not how, that the Northern line was the basis of the Toronto agreement, and denied most explicitly that this was the case. So far, he said, from this being the understanding there, that had Mr. Howe's scheme been sanctioned, the Saint John valley route would have been THE LINE, and was the only line Canada or New Brunswick ever thought of agreeing to.—He went on to show the absurdity and impracticability of Major Robinson's route, which he said passed through a forest of hundreds of miles, and ridiculed the notion of Mr. Howe's cities in the wilderness.

These he said *might* have grown up in forty or fifty years, but it was his duty to tell them frankly, that in the meantime this road would not pay working expenses, and would have to be kept up by taxation. He said that flour could be carried from Montreal to Portland and thence by water to St. John, as cheaply as by rail from Quebec to Halifax, and showed that it was utter delusion to talk of heavy freight from the St. Lawrence to Halifax by this route. It would always take the shortest route to the Atlantic, and these would be Portland and St. John.—Halifax must depend upon passengers and local traffic, although *without any connection to the United States*, the hon. gentleman failed to explain where the former is to come from. He alluded delicately enough to the singular want of information upon this important subject in the city, and his very frank disclosures seemed to astonish some of our citizens. At all events, if we are to credit his statements, we have a happy deliverance in getting rid of the great northern military railroad, upon which so much eloquence has been thrown away for a twelve-month.

The Hon. John Young and Colonel Tache delivered interesting addresses.

The Hon. E. B. Chandler was absent from the meeting.

Mr. Howe adroitly evaded the points so strongly put by the Canadian Delegates, and after a few remarks proposed a vote of thanks to the four Delegates.

Mr. G. R. Young, in seconding this motion said that had he been in the House last November, he should have opposed Mr. Howe's scheme with all his might, as involving the Province in utter bankruptcy and ruin.

Mr. Hincks, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, rebuked Mr. Howe for intimating that the Delegates had come to Halifax to drive a hard bargain with Nova Scotia. He denied the charge.

The meeting has resulted in some curious developements. It now appears that Mr. Howe so far from having any authority in putting forward the Northern line in November last, knew months before, that neither Canada nor New Brunswick would agree to any other line than that by the St. John Valley! The members of the Legislature who then voted for the mammoth scheme, which we are told by Mr. Hincks would have lead to taxation, and by Mr. Young would have produced bankruptcy and ruin, will demand some explanation of this strange conduct on the part of the Provincial Secretary.

Every day unfolds fresh entanglements in this curious web of diplomacy and intrigue.

RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Halifax Colonist, Feb. 9.

The Railway documents laid before the Assembly yesterday, embrace—

1st. Copy of a letter from Mr. Hincks to Mr. Chandler, urging him to obtain the assent of the New Brunswick Government to the last proposition of the Canadian Delegates to the Executive of Nova Scotia.

2. Letter from Mr. Chandler to Mr. Hincks, stating that he had just been informed that by next mail a proposition is expected from eminent capitalists in England, (who have been largely engaged in Railway contracts), the basis of which will in substance be—that the Quebec and Halifax, and European and North American lines will be constructed by a private company, under an Imperial Charter, the Provinces being required to make an annual grant in favor of the Company of from £90,000 to £100,000, to be divided amongst them, and to be continued for 20 years; and the further contribution of from 3 to 5,000,000 acres of land.—Mr. Chandler, before considering any new proposition, requests the opinion of the Delegates from Canada as to the practicability of this proposition.

3. Mr. Hincks' reply to the above, in which he states that he was made aware of the above offer prior to the receipt of Mr. Chandler's letter, and having discussed it with his colleagues and with Mr. HOWE, he was enabled to assure Mr. C. THAT IT WOULD NOT BE ENTERTAINED FOR A MOMENT!

4. Is a Memorandum signed by Mr. Chandler, regretting the decision of the Nova Scotia Council in respect to the proposition of the Canadian Delegates. He declares that Mr. Howe was aware that the scheme advocated by him was not favourably received in New Brunswick, and but for the inducement of obtaining Imperial aid for the Portland line, her co-operation would never have been secured; and that even with that advantage it was with great hesitation that the Government assumed the portion of the risk proposed at Toronto. He concludes—

"These proportions, the undersigned feels bound to urge, press heavily on New Brunswick, but feeling that the responsibility is cast upon New Brunswick of accepting or refusing what must be considered a final proposition, for the construction of a great national and inter-colonial work, and that the suggestions made by the Canadian Delegates may be considered in the light of the award of arbitrators between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he is prepared to state, that having communicated with the Government he represents they will be ready to submit to the Legislature now in session, a measure in accordance with the proposition of the Canadian Delegates."

A Letter from the Canadian Delegates enclosing the above Memorandum, and strongly urging the Government of Nova Scotia to submit a similar measure to our legislature, closes the correspondence.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 17, 1852.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The American steamship *Pacific*, with English dates to the 28th ult., arrived at New-York on Thursday evening last, 15 1-2 days from Liverpool.

The Africa, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 25th.

The steamer Glasgow bound to New York put back to Greenock in distress.

LONDON, Wednesday morning.—The Daily News says orders have been sent out recalling three of the principal ships in the Tagus, and others from the Mediterranean squadron.

Cotton has advanced 1-8th of a penny. Grain market continued firm. Wheat in fair request at full prices. Flour advanced 6d. per barrel. Indian Corn neglected.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Jan. 27.—Consols unchanged. At Manchester a fair though not a large amount of business had been transacted, and owing to considerable purchases for China, and the nature of the latest advices from New York, the market has maintained its firmness.

The Engineers' strike continued to occupy public attention, and the result of it could not be foreseen.—A list of 36 firms in Manchester is given which had closed their work shops or had given notice to close. The number of hands discharged in 34 of these shops, was 10,350,—those in the two others unknown. The number in each shop varied, with a few exceptions from 100 to 986. In one shop, that of Hibbert, Platt & Sons 986 hands were discharged. In five shops on the list the number was less than 100 each.

In the Engineers' and Mechanics' shops, in Manchester not closed, there were about 2100 hands employed and in Salford about 1000, besides those in the shops of the Railway companies, to the number of 2200 to 2400.

The present effective military force of Great Britain consists in all of 130,000 men. There are besides 140 regiments of Militia in the United Kingdom, of which the staff only is kept up in time of peace, 50 regiments of country yeomanry cavalry, and the out-pensioner's battalions.

Government is getting contracts in Birmingham for 23,000 muskets.

The effective strength of the Russian army is,—infantry, including the Imperial guard, 640,388 men; cavalry, 101,692; artillery, 42,902; making a total of about 800,000 men.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army has ordered all European officers of the Company's establishment in that presidency to wear the moustache.

There had been several snow storms in the north of Scotland, which had obstructed the travelling.—There were overdue at the Post Office in Edinburgh at one time mail bags to the number of 160.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur publishes the names of the new Ministry, also the salaries of the several members of the Council. The same paper contradicts the rumour of a fresh measure of severity on the part of the Government. M. De Montalembert, and several other members of the Consultation Committee, have resigned their functions in consequence of the decrees promulgated respecting the Orleans family. Three persons were arrested on the 22d by the Police of Paris at Montreuil, on a charge of having assisted in the insurrection of the 4th Dec.; 45 others have been arrested at Marone, and have been transferred to the Chateau of Baye, whence they are to be transported, some to Cayenne and others to Algiers.

The Patriot states, that in consequence of the Engineers strike in England, the French have received important orders for machinery from various countries.

The President has received a despatch from Count Walewski, stating that he had offered to Queen Victoria, at a private audience at Windsor, the magnificent Gobelins carpet, which figured amongst the French articles at the Great Exhibition. Her Majesty, the ambassador states, very graciously accepted the present, declaring that she would preserve it as a *souvenir* of that Exhibition which had so strongly contributed to draw closer the friendly bonds of the two nations. She added, in conclusion, that she would always pray for the happiness and prosperity of France.

The political prisoners ordered for transportation to Cayenne have left Brest; but, instead of going at once to their destination, they are to remain at the little Isle des Saintes, near Martinique, until preparations can be made at Cayenne to receive them.

General Cavaignac has been placed on the retired list of the army, at his own request, as his exemption from the fate of his brother generals compromised his character.

We are astonished to learn that it is the intention of our Government to press through the Legislature a Bill for the construction of Five twelfths, or nearly one half of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.*

It has now been ascertained that the obnoxious terms, which were the chief objections to the scheme, will not be modified, and it is equally certain that it is quite impossible those terms can be complied with. Why then the three Colonies should go through the farce of legislating and negotiating about a matter which can never be accomplished, is a mystery to all who dont understand politics. Not one of the Legislatures will provide by permanent taxes for interest and a sinking fund, and yet it is impossible that any Bill can pass through the British Parliament which is not guarded by such a provision. And indeed what Colonist with the spirit of a man would ask the heavily taxed people of Britain to run any risk on his account?

As we are not particularly conversant with railway matters, and cannot of ourselves be considered any great authority, we will quote certain opinions relative to the Halifax and Quebec Railway, which are as true to-day as they were last year, and for which we crave due consideration.

The Hon. John Young, of Montreal, in a letter dated 25th July, 1850, says—"I am glad that the Halifax and Quebec road has received its *quietus*. That it may be ultimately built I have but little doubt, but at present I have always viewed its prosecution as impracticable, *and with the present population of the British Provinces it would never pay.*"

The Hon. Joseph Howe, in his letter of 25th Nov. 1850, says—"This line requiring Five millions sterling to complete it, the united resources of the three Provinces are inadequate to the work, without very liberal aid from the British Government." "It cannot be constructed by the Colonies, unless the British Government make liberal contributions."

In his celebrated resolution of 5th April last, in which both Government and Legislature concurred, the Hon. John H. Gray says—"They learn with regret that in a work now admitted to be of such great importance to the British Empire, Her Majesty's Government is not prepared to contribute any portion of the funds necessary for its construction, and should, as a condition precedent to the Imperial guarantee, require these Colonies to pledge their whole available revenues to build the same at their own expense." "And this House cannot adopt the plan suggested in the correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Howe and Earl Grey, and is not prepared to pledge the public credit, or the future resources of the Province further than is set forth in the address before mentioned."

TRADE AT THE OUTBAYS FOR 1851.

Miramichi.—The total quantity of shipping owned at this outbay on the 31st December last was 83 vessels, 7466 tons; during last year the number of new vessels built on the North Shore was 21, measuring 11,879 tons, and of these seven vessels were built for owners in the United Kingdom. Of the total number built, four were over 1000 tons, and five over 700 tons. The value of imports at Miramichi was £69,598 stg.; exports £82,340. There is a considerable increase on both imports and exports in 1851, as compared with the previous year. The number of ships entered inward during last year was 219, 39,986 tons; and outwards, 216 vessels, 45,254 tons. The quantity of deals exported was 21,825 M. ft.; and of timber, 16,046 tons. Revenue collected, £7387 cy.

Dalhousie.—Imports, £25,714; exports, £30,403. Deals exported, 1256 M. feet; timber, 28,202 tons. Vessels entered inwards, 108, 21,774 tons; outwards, 102, 23,666 tons. Revenue collected, £3797 cy.

Bathurst.—Imports, £15,570; exports, £23,018. Deals and lumber exported, 6694 M. feet; Timber, 2697 tons. Vessels entered inwards, 80, 14,065 tons; Outwards, 79, 15,991 tons. Revenue collected, £2111 cy.

Caraquet.—Imports, £2041; exports, £5313. Vessels entered inwards, 23, 1266 tons; outwards, 29,1862 tons.

Richibucto.—Imports, £21,800; exports, £26,631. Deals and lumber exported, 12,520 M.; timber, 730 tons. Vessels entered inwards, 106, 16,786 tons; outwards, 105, 18,365 tons. Revenue collected, £2461 cy.

Buctouche.—Imports, £1722; exports, £6043. Deals and lumber exported, 976 M. feet; timber, 3487 tons. Vessels inwards, 31, 5328 tons; outwards, 32, 4868 tons. Rev. collected, £407 cy.

Shediac.—Imports, £4474; exports, £14,777. Deals and lumber exported, 7340 M. feet; timber, 103 tons. Vessels entered inwards, 70, 10,731 tons; outwards, 70, 10,731 tons. Revenue collected, £534 cy.

Dorchester.—Imports, £323; exports, £399. Vessels entered inwards, 8, 356 tons; outwards, 7, 320 tons. Revenue collected, £26. Since Sackville has been made a port of entry, the trade, as appears by the returns, has fallen off at Dorchester to a mere nothing.

Sackville.—Imports, £1769; exports, £2771. Vessels entered inwards, 21, 1467 tons; outwards, 25, 2537 tons. Revenue collected, £372.

Hillsborough.—Imports, £861; exports, £4737. Coals exported, 2228 chaldrons. Vessels entered inwards, 27, 2318 tons; outwards, 29, 3865 tons. Revenue collected, £193.—*Courier.*

The Bill which had passed the Assembly, granting the privilege of erecting wooden buildings on the burnt district of this city, to a height of 27 feet, has been rejected in the Legislative Council, without a division.

We learn from Fredericton, that Executive clemency has been extended to Munson Pickett, who was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Provincial Penitentiary, for shooting his brother, Seymour Pickett, at Kingston, K. C., in December, 1846, and that he will be discharged on the 1st of April next, when he will have been confined four years.

Mr. FOULIS delivered an interesting lecture, last evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, on *Geological Phenomena.*

Kossuth, at the latest accounts, was at Cincinnati, where he arrived on Monday 9th inst., and was received by the military and fire companies, and other societies, and escorted to the Burnett House, where rooms had been prepared for him.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.—A Liverpool firm largely interested in the Shipping Trade, writes to a Mercantile House in this City, under date of 24th January, that the prospects as to the shipping interest are extremely depressed. We had hoped, continues the letter, for better freights in the Cotton ports than now appear likely to be obtained. Timber freights, we apprehend, will open very low and but few charters will be given for Quebec in the earlier part of the season, the stock there wintering over being very light. This probably will equally apply to St. John.—Several Colonial built vessels have recently changed hands—but at low prices. A new St. John six-year ship has been disposed of at a trifle over £5 10s. per ton.—*Cour.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a valuable horse, belonging to Mr. James Bradley, Postman, and driven by his son William, was lost through a hole in the ice near Britain's Point, on the Nerepis, on Thursday night last, and that the young man was severely frost-bitten on the occasion.—*Ib.*

A FARM IN THE NORTH.—Our exchanges in the "sunny south" frequently boast of what the farmers in their neighbourhoods have done in the raising of cattle, hogs, &c. We give below an extract of a letter, showing what a gentleman has done on his farm in the *Northern* County of Gloucester, and we challenge our contemporaries to produce a competitor:

Francis Ferguson, Esq., raised last year on his farm in Bathurst, upwards of 1,000 bushels of Wheat; 250 tons of upland Hay; he killed 8 pigs of one litter, 12 months old, which averaged 400 lbs. each, 3200 lbs.; the Sow, 777; a Pig 14 months old, 646 lbs; one 26 months old, 796 lbs; altogether he killed last fall of his own raising 8,000 lbs. of Pork. Also a Heifer, only 3 years old, which weighed 700 lbs!!—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT P. E. ISLAND.—On Saturday, the 10th instant, a melancholy occurrence took place at the house of Mr. Alex. Campbell, Pier Jacques, Lot 8. It appears Mr. & Mrs. Campbell were absent from home for a very short time, and during their absence, three little girls of the respective ages of 7, 5 and 2 years, were left alone, who began to amuse themselves by running round in a circle until they became giddy, when they fell on the floor, near the fire, and the fire communicating with their clothes, immediately enveloped them all in flames. When the mother returned home, the child five years of age was dead, the elder survived but two hours afterwards—sufficiently long to acquaint her afflicted mother of the way in which the accident occurred. The youngest we understand lingered for a few days, when death terminated her sufferings.—*Hazard's Gaz.*

Accounts have been received at Quebec by the last English Mail, from W. Stevenson, Esq., who it may be remembered proceeded to London on account of the Quebec Corporation, advising that that gentleman had succeeded in negociating £80,000 Corporation Debentures, at par, on account of the Water Works, through the firm of Messrs. Baring & Co. We are glad to find the credit of Canadian Institutions so highly appreciated in the English market.—*Montreal Pilot.*

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN UPPER CANADA.—The laborers employed on the Great Western rail road of Upper Canada, engaged in an excavation through the Burlington heights, on Thursday week, dug up the tusks and jaw bone of an elephant, buried to a depth of sixty feet in earth and gravel. It is said that they are now at the rail road office at Hamilton, and have attracted the attention of hundreds of visiters. The jaw bone is of enormous size and one of the tusks which is slightly decayed at one end measures six feet and nine inches. The other tusk is perfect.

[From the Royal Gazette, February 11.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to order, That the Postal arrangement made by the Postmaster General of this Province, with the Postmaster General of the United States, for a local rate of Postage of one penny currency, or two cents, on letters passing between the Frontier Town of Saint Stephen in this Province and Calais in the State of Maine, and also a like rate on letters passing between the Town of Saint Andrews in this Province and Robinston in the State of Maine, be carried into effect so far as relates to letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight posted at one of such Frontier Offices for delivery at the corresponding Frontier Town as above described—the prepayment of such Postage to be optional, and the postage to be retained by the Country collecting it.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 10th Feb., 1852.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

REUBEN STILES, Esquire, to be a Commissioner under the Act 12 Vict. Cap. 19, for the County of Albert.

JOHN EMERSON, Esquire, to be a Commissioner under the Act 12 Vict. Cap. 4, for the County of Victoria. *By His Excellency's Command.*

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 10th February, 1852.

His Excellency the Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Thomas S. Sayre, Albert J. Smith, and Samuel G. Morse, Esquires, to be Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, REGR.

February 10, 1852.

His Excellency the Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Martin B. Palmer, Esquire, to be a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, REGR.

January 30, 1852.

SUPREME COURT—HILARY TERM, 15th Vict., 1852.

Arrangements for the Sittings and Circuits for the Year 1852.

The Hon. the Chief Justice,		(1852.)
Sittings for York, after Hilary,		February 7th,
	Restigouche,	August 31st,
	Gloucester,	September 7th,
	Northumberland,	September 14th.
The Hon. Mr. Justice PARKER,		
	King's,	July 13th,
	Victoria,	September 21st,
	Carleton,	September 28th,
	Charlotte (Autumn,)	November 2d.
The Hon. Mr. Justice STREET,		
	Sunbury,	February 24th,
	Queen's,	March 2d,
	Charlotte, (Spring,)	April 27th,
	St. John, (Summer,)	August 3d.
The Hon. Mr. Justice WILMOT,		
Sittings for York, after Trinity,		June 22d.
	Albert,	July 20th,
	Westmorland,	July 27th,
	Kent,	August 3d,
	St. John (Winter,)	January 12th, 1853.

SUPREME COURT—HILARY TERM, 15th Vict.

Ordered, That JAMES BEATY and MICHAEL S. HARRIS be appointed Commissioners for taking Bail and Affidavits in the County of Westmorland, and that GEORGE MOREHOUSE, ADAM D. ALLAN, LEWIS L. WIGAN and THOMAS JONES, be Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the County of York. By the Court. W. CARMAN.

SUPREME COURT—HILARY TERM, 15th Vict.

DANIEL FERGUSON, Esquire, one of the Attorneys of this Honorable Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barrister.

JOHN GARDEN and ALEXANDER BALLENTINE, Gentlemen, Students at Law, having produced the requisite Certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of this Honorable Court. W. CARMAN.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

PLYMOUTH, January 16.—*Another Boatload of thirteen persons saved from the wreck of the Steamship Amazon.*—We have the gratification to announce the safety of 13 more of the sufferers from the ill-fated steam ship Amazon. They were picked up from the port life boat, in the Bay of Biscay, on the evening following the night of the conflagration, by the Dutch galliot Hellena, Capt. Gruppelaar, which vessel yesterday at noon, off the Dodman, placed them on board the revenue cutter Royal Charlotte, Lieut. Lilburn, which has, since the 12th inst. been cruising at the entrance of the channel, in the hope of rendering assistance. The names of the persons saved and landed here are:—Lieutenant Grylls, R. N., the Rev. W. Blood, Mr. W. Kilkelly, Senhor Juan de Cima, Wm. Angus, second engineer, Isaac Roberts, boiler maker, Angus McInnes, engineer's storekeeper, Michael Fox, fireman, George Webb, able seaman, Henry Wright, seaman, Charles Dowdney, stoker, Wm. Wall, stoker, and Richd. Harris, doctor's boy.

Lieut. Grylls, on landing, was immediately taken to the residence of Lt. Lilburn, at Stonehouse, where he received a continuation of the hospitality he received on board the cutter. The Rev. W. Blood, Mr. Kilkelly, and Senor Juan de Cima, are under the care of Mr. Elliot, of the Royal Hotel. The engineers and crew are at the Prince George, in charge of the honorary agent of the shipwrecked Mariner's Society.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—On Saturday morning the interior of the Tower of London presented an unusual scene of activity, in consequence of an order forwarded by the government authorities to place that ancient fortress in an immediate and proper state of defence. About 50 men were at work, under the direction of the superintendent of the Seyssel Asphalte Company, in constructing a number of additional port-holes for heavy cannon.

It is calculated that there is every year expended in Ireland from £900,000 to £1,000,000 in wages for sewed muslin, and from £300,000 to £400,000 annually in wages for plain muslin, and that employment is given by both branches to about 400,000 individuals.

Commander M'Cormick, of Devonport ordinary, has written to the Admiralty to be superseded, in consequence of the duty imposed on him being too harassing for his strength. He has been refused three weeks' leave of absence. This veteran has served in some of the most desperate affairs of the long war. At the destruction of the *Caroline*, in Canada, he received four balls through the body, and a sabre cut across the right loin, for which wounds he is in receipt of a small pension.

A meeting was held in Wexford on Monday, at which the Mayor presided, when a petition to the Queen was passed, praying her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchel, and the other Irish exiles concerned in the troubles of 1848.

John Flennet Crampton, secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, minister plenipotentiary at Washington, is appointed minister plenipotentiary at Florence.

The Common Law Commissioners recommend that the celebrated legal characters John Doe and Richard Roe in actions of ejectment should cease to exist.

The London Morning Herald says it is reported that Lord Palmerston will be invited to stand at the next election for Liverpool, and that although he is opposed to a duty on corn for the purpose of protection, he is in favor of a revenue duty of 5s per quarter, and 2s 6d per cwt. on flour, in lieu of the income tax.

It appears from returns to Parliament, that in 1849 there were 28,731 writs issued by the Court of Queen's Bench, 16,083 by the Common Pleas, and 40,013 by the Exchequer. These are stated to be on mesne process; while in the County Courts in the same year there were 395,191 plaints entered.

Government contributes £200 towards the expenses of the erection of the new Roman Catholic Chapel at Greenwich, recently opened.

The military authorities have promulgated a general order, empowering every private soldier to enlist recruits, and that for every man so enlisted the recruiting soldier is to receive a bounty of 11s. 6d.

It is estimated that the total aggregate of capital which has been expended up to this time, in the construction of railways in different parts of the world, amounts to the enormous sum of $447,783,000.

The Hanover Journals state that a consultation of physicians and surgeons has been held on the blindness of the King, and that all the members present, with the exception of Dr. Leuw, expressed an opinion that the malady is incurable.

Several private letters from Sweden bear testimony to the progress of Christianity in that country. "The teacher of philosophy and theology at the Gymnasium in Stockholm, who has been for several years a zealous and serious preacher, and to whom the description given by Apollos (Acts xviii. 24, 25) might be literally applied—an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures—*has taken the bold step* of opening the English Chapel, which has been closed nearly ten years, and now conducts public worship there every Sabbath evening. Clothed with the garments and the office of a clergyman of the Established Church, this devoted servant of God has for several Sabbaths, unmolested, preached the same Gospel, for doing which its enemies once so irreverently closed the doors of this sanctuary. This is the finger of God. Well may it call forth tears of joy to observe how the grace of God has prepared here so many opportunities for sinners to hear the word of mercy."—*Liverpool Standard.*

Sir George Simpson, in his journey round the world, states that near Calvert's Island he saw sea-weed growing to the surface of the ocean from the depth of 30 or 40 fathoms.

The Bishopric of Jerusalem.—The amount given by the King of Prussia to the support of the Protestant bishopric in Jerusalem, amounts to upwards of 125,000 dollars, (about £18,000), out of which sum the actual bishop receives his annual salary of 4200 dollars, (about £650.)

A Singapore paper of Dec. 5, gives a particular narrative of the murder of Mr. Burns, a grandson of Robert Burns, supercargo of the schooner Dolphin, together with Capt. Robertson, the master of the vessel, by pirates, in Maludu Bay, on the North West Coast of Borneo, together with two Lascars and two native servants who were on board. The vessel was afterwards recovered with most of the effects on board, by the East India Company's steamer Plato.

Lord Brougham was at Paris, where he proposed to remain a few days, being on his return to England from his estate at Cannes.

The correspondent of the London Globe states, under date of Paris, Jan. 23, that the reported change of ministry and measures respecting the Orleans family caused a painful sensation in the public mind. Should the rumors prove true, he adds, while we regret that it should be so, we may be permitted to hope that the declaration of public opinion will produce a change of system. Nothing has occurred to warrant a fear up to the present moment, that any thing will be done by the French government to lead to hostilities with other countries.

It was reported in Paris that the election of the Legislative corps would take place on the 15th of the present month, and that the two Chambers would be convoked for the 1st of March.

The secret deed, naming the person whom the President recommends to the people to choose for his successor, in the case of his own demise, is already drawn out and signed, ready to be deposited in the archives of the senate. The personage named is Lucien, the younger brother of the Prince of Canino, and member of the Assembly.

Of the 209,000,000 francs taken from the family of Louis Philippe, 10,000,000 will go to the Society of *Sucoire Mutuelles*; 10,000,000 to the improvement of lodgings for the working classes; 10,000,000 to a *credit foucier*; 5,000,000 to the poor clergy; and the rest to the retired soldiers of the Legion of Honour.

It is said that Paris is about to be illuminated by an immense electric light on the top of the tower St. Jacques-la-Boucherie, so as to supersede gas-lights.

Letters from Naples of the 12th inst., state that the Duchess of Aumale was safely delivered, the night before, of a prince, who received the title of Duc de Guise. The Prince was christened on the 12th, and held at the baptismal fonts by the King of Naples and the Dowager Princess of Salerno.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

THE IRISH EXILES.—The Kingston, New York, Journal, publishes the following letter from President Fillmore to Mr. Romeyn

FROM WASHINGTON.—Lord Granville had received the report of Admiral Seymour, confirming in all respects the representations of Mr. Lawrence in regard to the Prometheus affair. The English Government approved of the conduct of Admiral Seymour in ordering the Commander of the brig Express off the Station. Lord Granville disavowed the act of the Captain, to Mr. Lawrence, as a violation of the existing treaty, and said, it was also becoming in the great nation he represented to make an honorable apology. The correspondence on this subject will be sent to Congress immediately.

THE FORREST CASE.—Chief Justice Oakley has ordered a decree to be entered in the case of Mrs. Forrest, dissolving the marriage tie—Mrs. Forrest being allowed to marry again, but Mr. Forrest to be denied that privilege during the life time of Mrs. Forrest; awarding to Mrs. Forrest $3000 per year as alimony, during her natural life, to date from the commencement of the suit; and that the sum of $3750 accruing to the present time, together with taxed costs, be paid by Mr. Forrest forthwith—he to be at liberty to give satisfactory security for the $3000 per year, instead of suffering a lien on his real estate, and Mrs. Forrest to resign the right of dower. Mr. Van Buren obtained leave to enter, within thirty days, a bill of exceptions, on appeal, to the general term.—*Boston Courier.*

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest have both appeared on the stage since the termination of the trial.

An extensive Ropewalk at Bushwick, near Williamsburg, Long Island, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Monday last, with several other buildings. Loss about 100,000 dollars, and 140 men thrown out of employment.

A large Woollen Factory has been destroyed by fire at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, containing 8 sets of machinery, &c. Insurance, $24,000.

The Episcopal church recently occupied by Dr. Hawks, in Astor place, has been purchased by Archbishop Hughes, and will be consecrated as a Catholic church, by the name of St. Ann. This makes the twenty-second Roman Catholic church in New York city. Dr. Forbes, a recent convert from Episcopalianism, is to be the pastor.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.—To encourage the multiplication of Ocean Steamers has long been a prominent object of British policy; and doubtless the extent of steam communication already secured by the munificence of government applied in aid of private enterprise, is much greater than mercantile speculation and wealth would alone have availed to provide. Upwards of three and a half millions of dollars is paid annually by the British Government to the six principal Steam Navigation Companies, as will be seen by the following statement.

The Cunard Company	£145,000
West India do	240,000
Pacific do	40,000
Cape Screw Steam Ship do ..	30,000
Peninsular and Oriental do ..	219,835
East India Company, for the line between Suez and Bombay ..	50,000
	£724,835.

At the last Session of Parliament, an Act was passed regulating the construction and general management of steam vessels, some of whose provisions seem eminently calculated to promote an increased efficiency and security in that channel of communication, and might perhaps be advantageously adopted in the legislation of Congress. The 20th section of the Act referred to, in a spirit of praiseworthy regard for the safety of passengers, provides that every steam vessel built of iron, of one hundred tons burthen or upwards, the building of which commenced since the 28th of August, 1846, or of iron-built steamers of less burthen, built after the passing of the Act, with the exception of steam tugs, shall be divided by transverse water-tight partitions, so as to separate the fore and after part of the vessels from the engine-room; and no vessel shall be registered or allowed by the officers of Customs to proceed to sea, unless this condition be strictly complied with. And in concurrence with the suggestions of distinguished engineers, that two safety valves should be provided on all boilers, one of which should be locked up, so that the persons in care of the engine should have no power to increase the load upon it, the 21st section provides that, "after the 31st March, 1852, it will not be lawful for any steamboat, of which surveys are required by the provisions of the Act, to go to sea, or to steam upon the rivers of the United Kingdom, without having a safety valve on each boiler free from the care of the engineer, and out of his control and interference."

Clauses also have been introduced to guard against the perils of collision, and precautionary remedies adopted against the appalling calamity of fire.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

RUSSIA.—Rev. Dr. Baird in his lectures at Newark, on Monday evening said—that Russia had a total population of 67,000,000—of which 54,000,000 are in Europe. Of the whole number 47,000,000 are serfs; 20,000,000 belong to the Emperor. They are sold with the lands. There are no serfs in Poland and Finland. The design of the present Emperor is to abolish serfdom, and the lecturer remarked that if he lived 30 years, he would do it, and added, that if he accomplished that, humanity would pardon many of his bad deeds. The army of Russia consists of 1,000,000 men, who are generally ignorant, and in perfect subordination. The revenue is $130,000,000, and the debt is $600,000,000.—*New York paper, 27th Jan.*

ST. DOMINGO.—Among the reports of shipping at St. Domingo city, it is stated that the number of British vessels trading at that and other ports of the Dominican Republic is greatly superior to those of any other nation, owing to their port charges being much less, as stipulated by a commercial treaty between the two governments some time since.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

FREDERICTON, 12th Feb.,—6 o'clock.

The House has just risen after a protracted and warm discussion on the question of Salaries of Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers in the Bill for the Collection and Protection of the Revenue. Mr. Williston proposed that the Salaries of Deputy Treasurers should be £250. The Attorney General and Mr. Partelow agreed to this. Messrs. Gray and Wilmot would prefer £300.

Messrs. Johnson, (North) Needham, Harding, Hayward and others, spoke in favour of retaining the present salaries. On the division for £200.—Yeas—J. M. Johnson, Needham, Scoullar, Botsford, Beardsley, English, Hayward, Cutler, Gilbert, Earle, Harding McPhelim, Ryan, Lewis, Godard, Stiles, Chapman, Fitzgerald, Hanington and McPherson, 20.

Nays—The Speaker, Street, Partelow, Read, Johnston, (Saint John,) Williston, Gordon, Rice, Montgomery, Barberie, Wilmot, McLeod, Gray, Robinson, Porter, Thomson—16. The House again divided on the Treasurer's Salary, which was fixed at £500 by a division of 20 to 13. Mr. Barberie pressed reporting progress before the division was taken, in which Mr. Partelow joined, but without success. The Judges' Fees Bill will be taken up to-morrow.

Petitions from the Brewers against, and from King's and Queen's Counties in favour of the Temperance Bill, were printed.

In reply to a question the Attorney General said no despatches had been sent home in support of Judges Fees Bill.

It is rumoured that Railway propositions and documents will be presented to-morrow.

February 13.

Railway papers have been brought down, they are principally the same as already published. The Canadians are strongly in favour of the river route as the only one likely to pay. The north route does not admit of a comparison, they also declare that Mr. Archibald's proposition could not be entertained. Mr. Chandler in a memorandum says this Government acceded to the Toronto propositions and called the house together for the purpose of legislating on them and they now accede to the new scheme to build 5-12ths.

Mr. Archibald's propositions were also read. Mr. Montgomery said the scheme was conceived in folly and would end in ruin, he asked if the Executive was prepared to legislate upon it, without waiting for information from England.

Attorney General will answer to-morrow.

The fire law (allowing the erection of houses 27 feet high) was rejected in the Council without a division.

There was a very warm discussion on the Judges Fees Bill.

Mr. Cutler opposed the consideration of the question, as relieving the Government from responsibility; his motion was only supported by Messrs. Hanington, McPhelim, Stiles and himself.

Many members spoke, some who spoke before. The letters of the Judges were severely handled. Mr. Needham supported the bill and censured the conduct of the Judges.

Mr. Gray supported the bill, defended his own conduct, and charged Mr. Needham with inconsistency in a speech of much humour and severity.

Mr. Needham replied in the same style.

Mr. Wilmot talked much of his position and of having been approved by his constituents; said Mr. Needham advised his taking office.

Mr. Needham denied, only said thought he would be elected if he did.

Progress again reported.

Mr. Harding asked if the amendments in the Charter of the European and North American Railway Bill will be introduced. An answer is promised to-morrow.

The house adjourned shortly before 6 o'clock.

Cannot yet ascertain what is the opinion of members as to the new railway proposition.

Hon. Mr. Gray presented a petition from John Doherty, R. Keltie and others, Brewers, of St. John, praying that no bill pass to destroy their business and property, and that they be heard by council against such bill.

This was followed by petitions from King's and Queen's Counties, praying that the bill to prevent the importation, &c., of intoxicating liquors, may pass.

Hon. Mr. Partelow laid before the house certain papers relative to the erection of a Female Department in addition to the penitentiary.

February 14.

The Railway exposition in the Council is deferred till Monday. The Attorney General stated that Government was preparing to bring in Railway measures as soon as the Bill had passed both branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature. Mr. Partelow stated that no further communication had been received from Mr. Archibald than a note which he read, and which stated nothing more than is already known.

In reply to questions from Mr. Harding the Attorney General said Government had no alternative but to decline Mr. Archibald's proposals, as no despatches had been received from the Colonial Ministers in reference to them.

The House in Committee on the Revenue Bill. The word "Officers" was struck out of the clause, admitting Military Supplies duty free.

The right of the Treasurer to examine Captains of Vessels on oath, was disallowed. A uniform system of accounts was ordered.

A clause allowing the cancelling of Bonds upon goods exported where Certificates are not procurable was proposed. Progress reported.

In the Scrutinies, *prima facie* cases closed, Mr. Gilbert proved 105 votes bad; Chapman proved 84, Gilbert justified 2—apparent majority for Gilbert, 12. So the matter stands at present.

February 16.

Mr. Chandler gave his promised exposition on railway matters to-day, in a speech of nearly three hours. He recounted the past proceedings of Government; the reasons for agreeing to the Toronto arrangement; the anxiety and determination of Government to assist and maintain the Portland line; declared his belief that Earl Grey meant to advance the money for both; shewed how the present arrangement completed that line so far; the responsibility now rests on New Brunswick; argued that the liability would be but little more than what the Province is pledged to already for these lines; shewed the northern members that the present scheme is not the choice of Government but is inevitable; appealed to their patriotism; asked how, if before they consented that the Province should undertake 400 miles, they would now refuse to undertake 270; if they were really desirous to get a road for the North, the best means was to aid this; shewed why Mr. Archibald's proposals could not be accepted: the company asked what would amount to 100,000*l.* per annum and mails paid for; the interest on the money required by the Government scheme would be 50,000*l.*; the mail contracts 18,000*l.*; from this no sinking fund was contemplated for ten years; no direct taxation; the tariff is sufficient; the revenue would increase, and if not sufficient, the deficiency would be made up by tariff only; the country is satisfied railroads are essential to its advancement, and is determined to have them; when the present scheme was explained it was declared to be the best that could be adopted; said if the present house would not accept it another would. The government have determined upon this policy and will stand or fall by it.

In the house the Bill for the Collection and Protection of the Revenue was completed.

The clause providing for the cancelling of bonds in certain cases passed.

The committee on mines reported. They recommended as the right of the Crown to minerals had been decided in the Supreme Court, the right of entry should be provided on equitable terms for all present Licenses, but not to interfere with pending suits; they make no recommendation respecting the granting of future mining leases; they prepared a bill in accordance with their report.

In supply some grants to old pensioners passed, after unavailing opposition.

The Temperance Bill comes up to-morrow.—*Telegraph to News Room.*

☞ The following summary of Mr. Chandler's Speech is from the *New-Brunswicker* of this morning:—

FEBRUARY 16.—There was great attraction today in the Legislative Council, to hear the Hon. Mr. Chandler expound the views of the Colonial Governments on the subject of this Railway from Halifax to Quebec. His speech occupied two hours and a half, and he went fully into the whole question, from the commencement of the negotiations to the present time. He said that the Government would bring down a Bill in favour of the scheme, and *stake their political existence upon it;* and stated that the people would have the whole truth placed before them, so as not to be misled by those who were actuated by party spirit or mere personal feelings—that if he could be instrumental in carrying out this measure, he would then be content to retire to private life. The Hon. Gentleman shewed plainly that no choice was left as to the system to be adopted, or as to the route; but the question was Railway or no Railway. He also shewed that the amount now pledged by the Provincial Government to aid private Companies to build two roads, would exceed the whole cost which would be required if the Government build and own them! The speech of the Hon. Gentleman excited great sensation.—The Council Chamber was crowded, all the members of the Lower House being present, as well as Lady Head and Suite, the public officers, and other persons of distinction. At the conclusion of the speech, the Hon. Mr. Chandler received the applause of the members and the audience. The Railway is all the talk, and no doubt it will be carried.

FREDERICTON, 17th Feb., half-past One.

The Suspension Bridge Bill has again been before the House, supported by Messrs. Partelow, Harding and others. Messrs. Scoullar, McPherson and others strenuously opposed it on the grounds that the height is not sufficient, and it will be a serious obstruction to navigation.

The Great Temperance Bill is now up.—Mr. Scoullar is making the opening speech.—The House is crowded—Ladies are present in great numbers.

15, Portland Place, London,
January 22, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I wrote to you in great haste on the 9th, and forwarded an outline of proposals intended to be submitted to Her Majesty's Government in reference to the North American Railways. Within a few days after, a communication embracing these proposals and signed by Mr. Jackson, M. P., on behalf of the association, was handed to the Colonial office, and I presume a copy will be forwarded to your Government by this mail. I need not therefore enter into any particulars, further than to say, that in the proposals actually submitted, twenty five years was the term for which the grant of £30,000 was asked. This, with the concession of the ungranted lands is all that New Brunswick is expected to contribute towards the *two Trunk Lines*, for I consider the European and North American Line as much a *Trunk* line as the other, although I observe that it is called a *Branch* line in Nova Scotia.

I am just upon the point of setting out for Paris, and remain in haste,

Yours very truly,
C. D. ARCHIBALD.

To the Hon. J. R. Partelow.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., by the Rev. R. Cooney, Mr. James Ferguson, to Miss Avisia Daly, both of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, Captain Peter Lithgow, to Charlotte Reid, youngest daughter of the late Walter Provan, of Glasgow, Scotland.

At St. Stephens, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Leonard Peabody, of Eastport, to Miss Mary Hill, daughter of William Todd, Jun., Esq., of St. Stephens.

At St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. John McIntosh, Merchant, to Miss Harriet McBeath, both of that City.

In Boston, on the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. S. G. Ward, by the Rev. Charles Mason, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New-York, Otto Goldschmidt, of Hamburg, to Mad'lle Jenny Lind, of Stockholm, Sweden.

DIED.

On Saturday last, George W. Bunting, son of the late Mr. Roland Bunting, of this City, after a lingering illness, aged 23 years. He was of an amiable disposition, and his end was peace.

At St. George, Charlotte County, on Tuesday the 10th inst., after a few days' illness, Captain Joseph White, in the 70th year of his age, much and deservedly regretted.

In Boston, on the 28th ult., John Porter, Esq., of the firm of J. & G. M. Porter, of St. Stephens, aged about 50 years.

At Spring Estate, Trelawney, Jamaica, on the 26th Nov., of cholera, Alexander, only son, and on 28th Nov., of the same malignant disease, Elizabeth, wife of Robert B. Deans, Esq., and daughter of the late James Rait, Esq., of St. Andrews, N. B.

In Brooklyn, N.Y. on Saturday, 24th ult., in the 7th year of her age, Mary Anna, only daughter of Samuel R. and Mary M. Kelly.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Saturday—Brigt. Sarah, Thomas, St. Kitts—Geo. A. Lockhart, sugar and molasses.

Sch. Orion, Anderson, Boston, 40 hours—Wm. Thomson, general cargo.

Monday—Barque Majestic, Trask, Yarmouth, 1—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

Feb. 12th—Barque Nova-Scotian, Cunningham, Port Glasgow, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

14.—Ship Wacousta, Skeene, Port Glasgow, timber and deals; barque Mersey, Armstrong, Dublin, do.; brig Charles McLauchlan, Flint, Glasgow, deals, spars, &c.; brigt. Comet, Fritz, Alexandria, boards and plaster.

16—Ship Monteagle, Taylor, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.

The new ship Blurtpoor, Capt. Wright, hence, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult.—18 days passage.

Cleared at Mobile, Jan. 29th, ship Beejapore, McLay, Liverpool.—At Charleston, Feb. 5th, ship Cambria, McCulloch, and barque Levant, Cuffy, Liverpool.

Cleared at Boston, bark Acadian, Gardiner, for Yarmouth.

At Mayaguez, 18th ult., brig Portland, Scott, waiting cargo.

Arrived at Queenstown, Jan. 9th, ships Lady Blaney, Wiseman, and Alabama, Masters, from Callao, and proceeded to London on the 17th.—At Liverpool, Anna, Lawson, 84 days from Callo; 17th, Petrel, Taylor, do.—At Greenock, 21st, Barque Frederick, Smith, St. John.—At New Orleans, Jan. 31st, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Abell, Liverpool.—At Mobile, Feb. 1st, ship Juno, Moran, Liverpool.—At Boston, 8th, schr. Cuba, Hanratty, St. John.

Arrived at Boston, 11th, schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, hence.

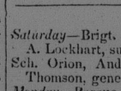
At New York, 15th, ship Robert A. Lewis, Vaughan, from Newport.

Cleared at Boston, 11th, brigt. J. W. Johnston, Morrison, this port.

In port at Edgartown, 5th, brig Cyrene, for this port.

Spoken, 3d Oct., lat. 38 S., long. 13 E., ship John Fielden, from Liverpool, for Port Philip.

TO IMPORTERS OF GOODS FROM LONDON.



THE A 1 coppered and copper fastened Clipper built Ship "*ALLAN*," WALKER, Master, just arrived from Calcutta, is now on the Berth for Goods from London to St. John, N. B.

As this will be the first SPRING VESSEL, parties will do well to have their orders home early.

J. JAFFRAY & CO., London.
Feb. 17. R. RANKIN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has commenced SELLING OFF his present Stock of DRY Goods, at reduced prices, to make room for extensive Spring Importations. JAMES BURRELL,
Feb. 17. *Corner of King and Germain-sts.*

Beans! Beans!

Landing ex *Syria*, from Baltimore—

100 BUSHELS White BEANS.—*For Sale by*
Feb. 17, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

WANTED—An Owner for a parcel of FURS—left some time since at the Store of W. TISDALE & SON.
Feb. 17.

Flour! Flour!

Landing ex Utica—

60 BARRELS Canada Superfine FLOUR.
GEORGE THOMAS.
February 10.

SUGAR.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR, just received, will be sold very low, by
Jan 20. FLEWWELLING & READING.

LIQUORS, MOLASSES, &c.

Just received and on Sale by the Subscriber:—

20 HHDS. heavy Muscovada MOLASSES; 15 hhds. bright SUGARS; 10 firkins prime quality BUTTER.

IN STORE—50 chests superior quality Congou TEA. JOHN V. THURGAR,
Jan. 27. North Market Wharf.

STRYCHNINE.

FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by THOMAS M. REED,
January 27. Head of North Wharf.

Butter! Butter!

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

AUCTION SALES.

INDIA RUBBER AND LEATHER

BOOTS & SHOES,

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow (WEDNESDAY,) the 18th instant, at the Store in Prince William Street, beginning at 11 o'clock, the following:—

10 CASES Men's best quality India Rubber Over-Shoes;
16 Cases Women's ditto ditto ditto;
6 " Women's ditto Buskins;
6 " Misses' ditto Over-Shoes;
6 " Women's common India Rubber do
1 " Men's large India Rubber Boots;
12 " Men's strong Leather Boots;
5 " Men's fine Leather Boots;
2 " Men's thick ditto ditto;
1 " Men's Coloured Slippers;
1 " Misses' Grained Lace Boots;
1 " Women's French Kid Boots.

Feb. 17th. JOHN KINNEAR.

NEW BRIG—By Auction.

On THURSDAY next, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold in York Point Slip, (where she now lies)—

THE HULL and SPARS of a New BRIGANTINE, admeasuring about 170 Tons, O. M., the workmanship and material is of the best description, and well worthy the attention of persons desirous to purchase. Payments as follows:

5 Per Cent. at the time of Sale;
20 " " on Transfer;
25 " " in Three Months;
25 " " in Six Months;
25 " " in Nine Months;

All the payments on time by approved Endorsed Notes with Interest from date of transfer.

GEORGE A. LOCKHART,
St. John, 17th Feb., 1852. *Auctioneer.*

TO LET,

And possession given on 1st day of May next—

THAT large and commodious dwelling HOUSE, together with Barn, Garden, frost proof Cellar, and a well of water, and plenty of rain water. It is a most healthy residence, situated in Elliott Row, and at present occupied by Mr. Simeon L Lugrin—Rent moderate. For terms and futher particulars apply to

ANN NOWLAN, *Administratrix of Estate of Richard Nowlan, deceased.*

—ALSO—

A Flat on the adjoining premises, with Garden, privilege of Barn, well of water, frost proof Cellar, rain water, and every convenience for a genteel family.—Rent moderate. Apply to

ANN NOWLAN.
St. John, 10th Feb., 1852.

TO LET,

That pleasantly situated HOUSE and premises on the North side of Queen's Square, at present in the occupation of H. P. Sturdee, Esq.—a very desirable location. Possession given on the 1st of May next.

Also, the Brick House in Queen street, possession of which may be had immediately.

Also, several other Houses and premises, as well as STORES.—Please enquire of

BENJAMIN SMITH.
3d February, 1851.

TO LET—from the 1st May—The DWELLING APARTMENTS at present occupied by Mrs. Henry Porter, over the Subscribers' Store in King Street. Apply to
Feb. 10. C. D. EVERITT & SON.

I. T. CHEETHAM,

Accountant and Copyist,

Office, Sands' Arcade.

MERCHANTS and Mechanics Books of Accounts posted. Accounts made out and Collected, and any description of *Writing* done with despatch, and in confidence.
Jan. 20.—1i.

REMOVAL.

24th January, 1852.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. THOS. R. GORDON, on the Corner of Dock-street and Market Square, and only a few doors from the Store he has heretofore occupied, and has just removed his Stock of HARDWARE, and where he intends to keep his usual assortment in future.
Jan. 27. W. H. ADAMS.

Fall and Winter Importations.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per Ships Speed, Olive, Fyaside, Henry Holland, and Steamer Creole—

AN Extensive Assortment of BRITISH and AMERICAN DRY GOODS comprising every variety in Fancy and Plain FABRICS, and embracing all the *novelties of the Season.*

A Splendid Assortment of London-made

MANTLES.

☞ The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above Stock, which they are determined to offer on the most advantageous terms to purchasers.

North side Market Square,
Oct. 7, 1851.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Stores,

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

JUST RECEIVED.

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

TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.

Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles

Ladies' Bridal Slippers,

and Ladies' and Misses Evening *Dress Slippers.*

☞ Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.
Dec. 16. S. K FOSTER.

1852.

NEW NAIL FACTORY.

W. H. ADAMS

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

New Fruit, Coffee, Grapes, &c.

20 BAGS Laguira COFFEE;
20 kegs Malaga GRAPES
100 boxes Muscatel
50 ditto Layer } New RAISINS
50 half and 50 quarter
5 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
3 bbls. New Hickory Nuts;
Apples. Cracked Corn, Buckwheat, Cassia Brazil Nuts.

Just landing, ex Schooner *Franklin*, from Boston.
Nov. 18. JAS. MACFARLANE,
Market Square

New Fall Goods.

OCTOBER, 1851.

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per Ships *Fyaside, Highland Mary, Henry Holland, Speed, Olive,* and *Themis,* an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising, amongst other things—

A LARGE lot of London-made MANTLES
Long and Square SHAWLS,
CLOAKINGS in every variety,
FURS of the most fashionable kinds,
VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS, and RIBBONS
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
NETS and LACES,
Ladies' Fancy DRESS GOODS, in great variety,
White and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of all kinds,
FURNITURES, MOREENS, Lining
FRINGES and BINDINGS,
Printed COTTONS, GINGHAMS,
Grey and White SHIRTINGS,
LINENS, LAWNS, DAMASKS,
HOLLANDS, DUCK and CANVASS,
FLANNELS, Serges and Baize,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS,
Kersey, Cassimere, and Tweeds,
Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Blue and White WARPS,
HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered at the low market prices. Nov. 1

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Fortieth Edition, with FIFTY COLORED ENGRAVINGS.

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

Self-Preservation:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which eviscerate 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 FIFTY *Coloured Engravings,* illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs,* explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them, "by solitary habits, excesses and infection."

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE.

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations; and on 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 dependent on their healthy action.

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

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

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, 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 be disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise 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. If unfortunately happens, that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LAMERT 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. Sterling; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.; Quebec, Mr. NELSON.
December 1, 1851.

Coffee, Buckwheat, &c.

40 POCKETS best Java COFFEE, per "Cuba,"
1 barrel sweet Havanna ORANGES,
1 tierce BUCKWHEAT, in small bags,
5 boxes LEMONS,
3 barrels DRIED APPLES,

Saltpetre, Snuff, Corn Starch, Farina, Yeast Powder, &c. per "*Eliza Jane*"
Dec. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Flewwelling & Reading

Are now receiving per ship *Fyaside*, from London,

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

DAILY EXPECTED—

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

Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s Cast Steel, Hardware, &c.

W. H. ADAMS

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

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

JANUARY, 1852.

SHEET & CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

Now on hand, for Sale:—

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

—ALSO—

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

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

With 20 crates and 4 cases plain and cut DECANTERS, TUMBLERS, Wine Glasses, Custard Cups, &c. &c. JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 27. *Prince Wm. Street.*

JANUARY, 1852.

JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Has on hand, and offers for Sale:

CASKS PAINT; Lamp and Castor OIL; hhds. of ALUM; Copperas and Washing SODA; Casks of Blue VITRIOL and Epsom SALTS; Casks of Whiting; and kegs and bladders of PUTTY; Casks of BRIMSTONE and SULPHUR; Kegs of rose and clasp head Wrought NAILS; Kegs of Horse, Boat and Pressed NAILS; Bags of Cut NAILS; and kegs of Iron SPIKES; Hhds. and brls. Crushed and Brown SUGAR; three Cases assorted STATIONERY; Two thousand gross Bottle CORKS; Four hundred gross Vial Corks; One hundred assorted STOVES; Two hundred kegs Yellow, Red, Green, Blue, and Black PAINT; Bags of GLUE, and barrels of Lampblack; Kegs of Ground MUSTARD and GINGER; Ground COFFEE, and Ground SPICES; with numerous other articles, a list of which will be found at the Store.
January 27, 1852.

A. GILMOUR,

Tailor and Draper,

Bragg's Building, South side King Street.

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

He has on hand a large stock of West of England BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green and Brown, double milled Cloths different colours, suitable for Over Coats. Also Beaver and Pilot Cloths in great variety, with a large quantity of Trowser Stuffs, suitable for the present season; Black and Fancy DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c. A splendid assortment of *VESTINGS.* Silk, Satin, Marathea, Marseilles, Cashmeres, &c., which he will sell at a great reduction in order to close up his present importation and to make room for Spring supply.
December 23.

JANUARY, 1852.

English and American Paper Hangings, &c.

FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street.

6000 PIECES, principally low prices and new patterns;
250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS.

A large variety of American Wooden WARE, CORN BROOMS, &c. Jan. 27.

NEW FRUIT, &c.

The subscribers are now receiving from Boston, ex schooner *Hemisphere:—*

200 BOXES, halves and quarters, New RAISINS; 14 kegs cooking do;
7 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS;
30 drums finest Eleme FIGS; 7 kegs GRAPES
5 drums Sultana RAISINS,
1 barrel Filberts, Castana, Walnut, and Hickory NUTS; 4 boxes Orvis' CORN STARCH,
1 brl ground RICE, 10 bales WICKING,
2 brls. Hemp and Canary SEED,
5 brls. White BEANS; 30 gross MATCHES,
12 boxes and 5 kegs CREAM TARTAR.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
Dec. 2, 1851.

flames up like a silver scimitar: and though within your little chamber all is peace, and snug repose—the roaring gusts and rattling drops remind you that it still is winter in the world. And when that withered leaf tapped and flattered on the window, mother, way was it that your cheek grew pale, and something glistened in your eye? You thought it perhaps might come from the church-yard sycamore, and it sounded like a messenger from little Helen's grave. It said, "Father and mother, think of me." Yes, dreary were the homes of earth were it not for the home in heaven. But see to it that yourselves be the Saviour's followers, and then to you he says, "Let not your heart be troubled! In my Father's house are many mansions: I go to prepare a place for you." And when you come to love that Saviour rightly, you will love one another better, more truly, and more tenderly. And, trusting to meet again in that world where they neither marry nor are given in marriage, a purifying hope and a lofty affection will hallow your union on earth. And, if not inscribed above your mantal-skelf, there will at least be written in your deepest self the motto, sent to his bride by that illustrious scholar, Bengal—

"Jesus in heaven;
Jesus in the heart;
Heaven in the heart;
The heart in heaven."

Happy Home.

Cure for Deafness.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator gives the following simple cure for deafness:

At about three years of age, a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, became very deaf in both ears. In conversation it was quite difficult to make her hear, and she continued in this wretched state until about eighteen years of age, when an Indian doctor chanced to see her, who told the mother, Mrs. B., that the oil of onion and tobacco would cure her if prepared as follows:—Divide an onion, and from the centre take out a piece the size of a common walnut; fill this cavity with a fresh quid of tobacco, and bind the onion together in its usual shape; roast it, then trim off the outer part until you come to that portion slightly colored or penetrated by the tobacco: mash up the balance of the tobacco; put it into a phial. Three drops of this oil, Mrs. B. informed me she dropped into the ear after her daughter had retired to bed, which immedietely gave her considerable pain which lasted for some time. Before morning however, her hearing was so extremely delicate and sensitive, that she suffered by the sound and noise in common conversation! This she soon overcame, and for more that three year past her hearing has been entirely restored, to the great joy of her parents and friends! Having been acquainted with the family for many years, the case is so miraculous and gratifying, that I cannot, in justice to the afflicted, refrain from making this simple and effectual remedy for deafness known.

The Law of Manures.

We notice that the question, "Do manures ascend or descend?" has lately been considerably discussed. For our own part, we should no more think of asking or discussing such a qnestion, then we should whether *moisture* ascends or descends. It obviously does both; and so it is with manures, unless the term manures be restricted to mineral substances only.

But though we believe that the valuable parts of manures may be carried into the air and washed into the earth, we do not admit the propriety of some of the positions by which the fact is attempted to be illustrated. For instance, it is said, "the gases of manure ascend, but the salts descend." The fact is here lost sight of that the same substances are capable under different circumstances of assuming both a solid and a gaseous form. Such is the case with carbon, which constitutes the greatest part of ordinary manure, as well as vegetable substances; and also nitrogen, which has formerly been held by chemists, (and is indeed held by many chemists,) as the most valuable and important element immanures.

If a heap of manure is left to ferment on the surface of the earth, or without being covered by some absorbing substance, its bulk and weight are greatly reduced. What has become of the lost portion? It has, of course gone into the air, as it would have done if the manure had been acted on by fire. The manure, or a certain portion of it, has been resolved into its original elements, and the carbon and nitrogen it contained have again become parts of the atmosphere.

The nitrogen in manure is in the form of ammonia, and that it escapes during fermentation, has been proved; it is perceptible by the smell, and has also by means of acids been detected in its ascent. Most people are familiar with ammonia in the form of a salts, and now that in this form it is extremely violatile, and readily passes into an aeriform state. It is also soluble in water, and is therefore readily washed into the earth by rains. Thus the very substance which forms a salt may become a gas and ascend into the air; or it may become a liquid and descend into the earth.

Manure may be combined with substances which will prevent the escape of ammonia; such as charcoal orcharcoal dust from coal-pits peat,muck-soil, and vegetable or carbonaceous substances generally. If the process of fermentation is properly regulated, and the manure is combined with articles which will absorb the gases as they are disengaged, there will be no waste. It may be considered a rule, that whenever smell is emitted by manures some of their valuable properties are being dissipated; hence their odors should not be wasted 'on the desert air,' they should be saved and converted into vegetable substances in which condition they are not only more agreeable to the *olfactories*, but become substantial elements of animal nutrition.

As to the sinking of manures, there is positive evidence of the fact. We have in many instances seen its effects to the depth of several feet. On the farm of Mr. Prentice, near this city, it was noticed lately, in digging a cellar near where a compost heap had been laid, that the earth to the depth of three feet from the surface, though it was of quite a compact and clayey nature. was so impregnated with the qualities of the manure that they were plainly perceptible. And the effectsof manure are always traceable to a greater or less depth, in proportion to the porousness of the soil and the quantity of manure applied. It is Liebig's opinion that the soluble parts of manures, 'phosphates and other salts with alkaline bases,' are drawn off, and wasted to a great extent by percolation.

The depth to which manures should be buried is another subject, which in connection with the question whether they rise or fall, has been much discussed; and some, who believe that manures *always* ascend, have arrived at the conclusion that they should be placed from "a foot to eighteen inches" under ground.

We do not suppose it practicable to lay down any fixed rule in regard to the covering of manures. Some general principles however may form a guide. It is evident that manures can only afford nutriment to plants when they are in a soluable condition. In their application, therefore, the causes which produce solution and decomposition should be regarded.—These causes are principally heat, air and moisture; though in the elimination and assimilation of food by plants, light and electricity are evidently powerful agents. Most of these principles act with the greatest force near the surface.

In some cases, as in dressing grass lands, we would spread manures on the top of the ground,—but in such cases, we would use as well rotted compost, in which the animal manures had been combined with substances as would absorb the matters that during fermentation might pass off—the reason why we would prefer for such a purpose manure that had passed through the first stages of decomposition in the matter mentioned, is that it would be more readily soluble than in a fresher state, and it would be immediately available to the crop! while at the same time its fertilizing principles would be so far combined and fixed as not to be liable to waste.

But the practice of leaving manures *entirely* on the surface, is not in many cases the most judicious, for the following reasons:

1. It it is applied in an unfermented state, uncombined with absorbant substances, some of its valuable properties might be lost during decomposition.

2. With hoed crops, fresh or fibrous manures on the surface of the ground, would be an obstacle, (more or less according to the quantity,) to cultivation.

3. Manures of any kind, or in any state, when left on the surface, might fail to benefit the crop for which they were intended.

Let it be remembered that they are only available to plants when in a soluble state; and to be made soluble, they must be kept moist. We would therefore cover manures to such a degree as would best secure the advantages and avoid the objections here indicated, and no more.

On tenacious soils, a mechanical effect is sought to be produced by manures; that is friability of soil. This purpose is best accomplished by plowing in strawy fibrous manures in a fresh or unfermented state. This is obviously, however, quite a different thing from the application of manures to feed a crop. —*Albany Cult.*

Power of Imagination.

"A few years since, Elijah Barns, of Pennsylvania, killed a rattlesnake in his field without any injury to himself, and immediately after put on his son's waistcoat, both being of one color. He returned to his house, and on attempting to button his waistcoat, he found to his astonishment that it was much to small. His imagination was now wrought to a high pitch, and he instantly conceived the idea that he had been bitten imperceptibly by the snake, and was thus swollen from its poison. He grew suddenly very ill. and took to his bed. The family, in great alarm and confusion, summoned three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient, however, grew worse every minute, until at length his son came home with his father's waistcoat dangling about him. The mystery was soon unfolded, and the patient, being relieved from his imaginary apprehensions, dismissed his physicians and was restored to health."

PROFESSOR KANE, in a lecture before the Smithsonian Institute, referred to the interesting question of an open sea around the north pole. After citing the theoretical argument in favor of such a body of water, Dr. Kane mentioned that the American expedition under Lieut. De Haven had actually seen from their most northern point, that unmistakable sign, the dark cloud known as the "waterskY;" and Captain Penny, an energetic whaler, for whose views Dr. Kane seemed to have great respect, confirmed this "sky" by sighting the water itself. It is in this region, not far to the north and west of the point which the American expedition reached, that he supposes Sir John Franklin and his companions to be imnured; surrounded by seal, and the resources before described, but unable to leave their hunting ground and cross the "frigid Sahara" which intervenes between them and the world from which they are shut out.

EXTRAORDINARY FOSSILS.—At a meeting of the Geological Society on the 18th Dec., Dr. Mantell exhibited a fossil lizard about six inches long, which had been sent to him to examine and describe, by Mr. Patrick Duff, who discovered it near Elgin. In the same strata Captain Brickender found a track of 29 footsteps of a chelonian or turtle; and in the lower beds of the Devonian, in Forfarshire, fossil eggs of frogs and aquatic salamanders have been discovered, specimens of which were placed before the Society.—The great interest of these discoveries is the fact that previously no vestiges of any reptiles whatever had been found in the old red formation. Dr. Mantell has named the reptile Tolerpoton Elginese, to indicate its remote antiquity and the place where it was obtained.—*Bridgton Gazette.*

A HINT TO BLACKSMITHS.—The cutting of bars of iron of pipes with the chisel, is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode, the same end is attained more speedily, easily, and neatly: Bring the iron to a white heat, and then, fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge, or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

CAFFRE WAR.—A meeting on this subject was held last evening at Kensington. It was numerously attended, and was presided over by Mr. W. Williams, M. P., who read a letter from his colleague, Mr. D'Eyncourt, M. P., expressing his concurrence in the beneficent views of Lord Glenelg in respect to the management of the Cape Colony. The Chairman said he was sorry to say that the main cause of the present unfortunate position of the Colony did not arise from the conduct of the Caffres, but from that of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Gray, and the late Governor Sir Harry Smith, whose whole proceedings had been characterised by incapacity and arbitrary dictation. Peace could never be restored until we gave free institutions and the right of self-government to the Colony, which would then act with justice to the Caffres, who had always made an honorable return to fair and proper treatment.

Mr. Chamerovzow gave a sketch of the history of the Cape Colony; he passed a strong condemnation on the D'Urban system, the basis of which was martial law, and which had for its object the checking of depredations by the Caffres, but the practice of which was the very reverse. He found that the cost of Caffre Wars increased nearly in arithmetical progression. That in 1838 cost about £500,000, and required 2,000 soldiers to bring it to a conclusion. The war in 1845 took 6,000 soldiers, and £2,000,000; and during the present war to which there was no prospect of an immediate termination, we had already spent above a million and a quarter of money and sent out 12,000 soldiers. Renunciation of the lands we had unjustly taken from the Caffre tribes, was the only basis upon which peace could be established. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. H. Horsie, Rev. J. Burnet, and other gentlemen, and resolutions embodying the views of the speakers together with a petition to Parliament were adopted. The proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary vote to the Chairman.—*Christian Times, Jan 23.*

AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS FOR THE CAPE.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have caused Sir. Charles Trevelyan to communicate to the commissioners of customs their Lordship's desire for immediate directions to be given for permitting Colonel Colt to export to the Cape of Good Hope certain cases containing about four hundred and fifty revolving fire-arms of various sizes, with the bullet moulds, &c., complete, now in the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, the same being intended for the use of officers serving in that Colony.—*London Patriot.*

CHINA.—The Canton Mandarins are purchasing warlike stores in great quantities; one writes: "Matters are truly alarming; I feel certain that Teen-teh will be in Canton before the Chinese new year."

Governor Yeh had been more than usually cruel. One rebel leader had been flayed alive. The Yellow River had again burst its bounds.

EAST INDIES.—The advices from Bombay are to Dec. 17. Dost Mahommed was still living. The North-West Frontiers were in a threatening state still. Sir C. Campbell's forces had not yet returned, no engagement had taken place.

Our naval forces arrived at Rangoon on the 27th Oct. The Commodore had allowed a delay of 35 days to obtain from Ava compliance with his demands. The Nizam's debt to the English Government was not all paid yet, nor likely to be so. Bombay had been quiet for the last three weeks. The Aden exhibition was abandoned.

The Arctic Regions.

Dr. Lane, who accompanied the Grinnell Arctic Squadron, in search of Sir John Franklin, has been delivering some very interesting lectures before the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. The "National Intelligencer" gives an abstract of his lectures.

At one time the vessels were about to enter, in Baffin's Bay, a great field of solid ice, when suddenly this was rent in chasms, which rapidly opened into what were characterized by Dr. Kane as "dark rivers," nearly half as wide as the Potomac. On the 13th of January of last year, these began to close with frightful clamor and disruption. The brig was bodily lifted up seven feet, and an advancing mound of ice threatened to overwhelm her, when by some miraculous agency its course was arrested. The subsequent portions of the lecture were full of novelty; they related to some of the physical phenomena of this wonderful region. The first of these was—

THE POLAR CIRCLE.—This, with its gradual and insidious approach, was graphically depicted. At the appalling temperature of 40° and 50° or 70° to 80° below the freezing point, cold became as sensible in its effects as heat; indeed, between the positive effects of the very high and the negative of the very low scale, it was impossible to distinguish by sensation. Upongoing out into the openair, the face became encrusted with an icy rind, and the lips were glued together by the cementing aid of the beard and moustache. The trigger of a gun blistered the finger, and a jack-knife in the pantaloons pocket caused you to jump as with a sudden scald. During the long darkness, when they attempted to beguile the winter hours with theatricals, an unfortunate Thespian dropped the pantomimic flat-iron as though receiving a sudden burn. Indeed next day, a row of blisters had given evidence of the truth that, in temperature as in every thing else, extremes meet.

THE POLAR NIGHT.—With the cold came darkness. The long night stole gradually upon our voyagers, and at last the clear heavens shone perpetually with unchanging stars. The pole-star was so near overhead as to appear in the absolute zenith, and around it the "great vault of heaven revolved with perpetual twinkle." This portion of the lecture was listened to with breathless attention. At last however, the night passed away, and, almost by an immediate transition, day came upon them. Dr. Kane said that this short period of alternation, giving them as it did the familiar day and night of home, was full of painful associations.

Interesting Discovery of Pedunculated Star Fishes.

Our naturalists will be pleased to learn that several individuals belonging to this interesting and extremely rare family of crinoid star fishes have been lately discovered upon the coast of South Corolina, by Professor F. S. Holmes of the Charleston College. Professor Agassiz, to whom they have been submitted for examination, and who has studied the group of animals with his usual skill, believes them to be the first and the only species that has been found upon the Atlantic coast of the United States.

The crinoid star fishes, or as they are popularly called lily stars, or stone-lilies, constituted the most numerous class of the ocean's inhabitants in early geological ages, as is evidenced by the fact that immense tracts of dry land are composed almost wholly of the remains of their skeletons, and in some places we may walk for several miles over one continuous mass of their stony fragments, "fragments which were once built up in animated forms, encased in living flesh, and obeying the will of creatures among the loveliest inhabitants of the ocean."

A few straggling analogues only of these interesting forms now inhabit the seas of our globe, and they have elicted not only the admiration of the common observer, but have also excited much discussion in the scientific world.

A strange feature in the history of one species of this recent star fish is, that the young animal grows upon a stalk like a plant,or lily, the stalk being attached by its base to a rock, or shell, or other substances; but as soon as it attains its full growth or adult state, it disengages itself from the stem or stalk, and swims about in the sea a free and independent star fish. There is another species which is always attached to its peduncle or stalk, and never becomes free. Those discovered upon this coast belong to the first variety.

CHEERFUL FIRESIDE.

Nothing makes the fireside so cheerful as a blessed hope beyond it. Even when you sit most lovingly there—though the daily task is completely done, and the infant in the cradle is fast asleep—though this is Saturday night, and to-morrow is the day of rest—though the embers are bright, and from its fat and poppling fountain in you coal, the jet of gas

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

November 1st.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
British and French Importers,

Have just received per Steamers "Europa," "Canada" and "America," 10 Days from England and per Ships "Speed," "Fairside," Boadicea," and "Themis"—

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
OF
Fall and Winter Goods,
—COMPRISING—

BRITISH and FRENCH SILKS and SATINS best quality, Newest Colourings and Patterns, in Figure Glacie, Shot, Watered, &c.
Gros Silk Brilliants,
Plaid POPLINS and Cruvell Cloths,
French MERINOS, in newest shades, and best quality,
EMBROIDERED DRESSES, in French Merinos,
FRENCH COBURGS, Paramattas and Crapes,
DELANES, ALPACAS, COBURG and Orleans Cloths;

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,
in every novelty;

SHAWLS,
Long and Square, of every new style, in Fore „Pa Plaid, Wool, Cloth, Ermine, &c.

CLOAKINGS,
Of the most fashionable kinds, in Ermine, Esquimaux Nepaulese, and Ladies' CLOTHS, Tweeds, and Plaids with *newest trimmings to suit.*
Paris and London made CLOAKS, *latest* designs.

FURS,
Of every description, in Queen's new Boas, Long and Fla Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Cloucchilla, Minniver, Stone Martin, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Musk, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable
TRIMMING FURS, &c.
SILK VELVETS, in Black and Fancy colours,
TERRY Velvets, and Plushes, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons, and Feathers to match,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British,
Velvet and Satin NECK TIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description,
LACES, in thread, wove thread, Egyptian, Honiton, &c.
Lision and Brussels Netts, white and coloured for Ladies' Dresses, &c.
Plain and Fancy Bobbinette, Blonds, Quillings, &c.
Black and coloured LACE VEILS, of every kind,
French and British Embroideries in Collars, Chemizettes Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Caps,
Ladies' Embroidered Evening Dresses,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, in Plain and Embroidered.
White and Coloured STAYS,
White Muslins, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mul Tarlatan, &c. &c.
Fancy Window Muslins, in white and coloured,
French and English Garment and Furniture Prints,
Earston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirts, Checks, &c.,
BROAD CLOTHS,
PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,
Velvet, Satin, and Cashmere VESTINGS,
Fancy Trowserings, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Neck Ties, in Squares, Scarfs Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.,
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Hdkfs.
White FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welch, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
Moleskins, Cantoons, Doeks, Tickings, &c.
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Drapers, Holands, &c.
Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Osnaburgs, Canvas, &c. &c.
Superior make in White SHIRTING Cottons,
Grey Cottons, Sheetings, and Wadds,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ *The above Goods having been papest and selected in the best European Markets, will be found and will perfection to comprise the largest, most varied, Charsonally best stock ver offered for sale at the Victoria House and on inst be sold at he very lowest possible rates for Cash, and One Price only.*
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

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

Just received per Steamer 'Asia,' via Halifax:
RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; GROS DE NAPS; PERSIANS;
FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
T. W. DANIEL.

Cod Liver Oil Candy.
WOOD'S Refined COD LIVER OIL CANDY, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in packages at 9d. each, by
THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 6. Head of North Wharf.

WORTH KNOWING,
To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.
A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,
HAS ON HAND

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

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

W. H. ADAMS
Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* GANG CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare COVERS,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States:
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles.
—ON HAND—
280 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted;*
LEAD PIPE, from 5/8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

COLTSFOOT ROCK,
AN excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c. just received and for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Morrison's Life Pills,—Just received and for Sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Wharf.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

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

Received per steamers Canada and America.
SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Armadine," "Turquois," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian," Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Signet RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois, Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones, &c. &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone, Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets, Gold Snaps, Seals, Keys, Earrings, Necklces; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., Silver Boquet Holders, and Rattles, Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Caddy Shells and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie Card Cases and Portemonnais; Silver Scissors, Front Knives, Stilettoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Hautreaders, Ladies' Companions, &c. &c.
Per Steamer *Europa*—Just opening, ex *Charles*, from Halifax:
A splendid assortment of Electro Plate CAKE BASKETS, new patterns; Electro Plate Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Piano Candlesticks; 4 and 6 glass Castors, &c.; Also—Electro and Albata Spoons, Forks, Soup and Sauce Ladles; Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.
☞ Braham's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.
Per Ship Gipsey:
A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Communion Services, Children's Mugs, Percolators, &c.
225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 45 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 28 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Creams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c.
Expected shortly per "Harriott":
17 Packages containing a further supply of Ivory Handle TABLE CUTLERY; 336 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack Knives; 1 cask Papier Machie Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Reticules, Baskets, Ladies' Companions, Gent's Dressing Cases, Portemonnais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Block Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c.; 4 Cases Fancy Goods, too numerous to detail for the limits of an advertisement.
The above GOODS, with the present large STOCK on hand, consist of the largest and best assortment imported by us, and will be found at prices to ensure a quick and ready sale.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
PROPRIETORS.
July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

GOODS
By the 'Gipsey,' 'Charles,' and 'Richmond,' &c., received and for sale:
75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 2½d per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head NAILS,
10 casks 2½, 2¾ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4¼ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.
ALSO—*By the 'Albert' from London:*
A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish CHANNEL, North Atlantic, Nova-Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.,
6 Ten inch Brass COMPASSES,
24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS,
12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers.
Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

Groceries! Groceries!
JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET SQUARE,
Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part:
In Store; Bond or Duty paid:—
200 CHESTS and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS:
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)
Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—
1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.
Per "Henry Holland"—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH:
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm CANDLES; Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*
St. John, October 7, 1851.

ZANTE CURRANTS.
10 CASKS Zante Currants, landing per *Eliza Jane,*—New Fruit.
Dec. 16 FLEWWELLING & READING.

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 uncle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches.* I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.
JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.
Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, Februar 29th, 1847, *from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.*
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to save both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.
(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.
Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, *confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.*
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.
(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a cerain 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.

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

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140 Packages
GROCERY GOODS,
—COMPRISING—
POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread
Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR,
Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do.
Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes,
PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING,
Windsor and Fancy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS,
Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles
Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK,
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Just received per 'Creole'—
A FRESH supply of Smith's *genuine and original* RAT EXTERMINATOR, an invaluable preparation for destroying Rats and Mice, without the unpleasant smell caused by other poisons. For sale by T. M. REED,
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GROUND COFFEE; Black Pepper Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard—all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantities at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
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