The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 3.

The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

Administration Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Landerkin, late of the Parish of Portland, in the County of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, for payment; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to

WM. WRIGHT,
Sole Administrator in New-Brunswick.

St. John, 26th February, 1849.

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

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

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

St. John, February 24, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day assigned unto his Son, ROBERT NISBET, all his Stock of Furniture, Materials and Tools, &c. &c., the Cabinet Making and Upholstery Business heretofore conducted in the name of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will in future be carried on by the said Robert Nisbet, on his own account, upon the same premises.

All the outstanding debts due to and owing by the late firm of Thomas Nisbet & Son, will be collected and settled by the Subscriber.

THOMAS NISBET.

Saint John, N. B. 1st Sept. 1848.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

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

—CONSISTING OF—

RICH Fancy, and Plain DRESS GOODS, in different styles and qualities of Brilliants, Glaciers, Mohairs, Delaines, Coburghs, Orleans, Organdies, and Colored Muslins;
Black and Colored Shot GROS-DE-NAPS and SATINS;
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Gloves, and HOSIERY;
RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS,
Grey, White, and Printed COTTONS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Linens,
Lawns, Towelling, Osnaburghs,
Canvas, Duck, &c.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Doeskins,
VESTINGS, Drills, Cantoons, and Moleskins,
COTTON WARPS,
FISHING THREADS,, &c. &c.

With the usual assortment of Small Wares—all of which are now offered, Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices.

April 24, 1849. T. W. DANIEL.

Spring Importations.

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

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

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

May 1. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

May 1st, 1849.

SPRING GOODS!

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

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

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

Tremendous Sacrifice ON DRY GOODS.

LEEDS HOUSE,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

AFTER the 10th of May the whole of the STOCK on hand, including this Spring's Importation, will be offered at a *Great Reduction* in price, with a view to clearing off the whole as early as possible.

Purchasers "*with Cash*" will find this one of the most desirable opportunities ever offered.

The Stock consists of a choice assortment of seasonable GOODS, in part of the following—

Cap and Bonnet Flowers, Ribbons, Parasols in Brown and Fancy; Bonnets in Pearl, Rice, Luton, Tuscan, and whole Straws; Muslins, Printed Cottons, Gro de Naples, Orientals, Damask Silks, Satins and Satinetts, Neck Ties; of GLOVES, a large assortment, Hearth Rugs, Druggets and Carpets, Gimps, Muslin Collars, Tarlatan Muslins, DeLaines, Coburgs and Orleans, Gauze Lisses, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Union Damasks, Moreens, Gipsy and Jenny Lind Hats, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN CROWTHER.

May 1, 1849—2i

LADIES' BOOTS.

Ex Infanta, and other late arrivals:

LADIES' Cashmere, Albert Cord, and Fancy colored Prunella BOOTS, neatly Capt or Vamped—some all Prunella;
Ladies' Black Satin, Kid, Armazine, Coburg, Prunella, and Patent Leather SLIPPERS;
Girls' strong Anklestrap TIES and other description SHOES; Evening Slippers, &c.
Gents. Cloth Oxonian and Bucher BOOTS; Gents. Walking PUMPS; also, Gents. strong BOOTEES—which will be sold very cheap, *at the Brunswick Shoe Store.*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

May 8th, 1849.

SHIPS' PROVISIONS.

Landing this day ex Schr's. "Oleria" and "Beverly":—

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

For Sale at low sale, by

GEORGE THOMAS.

June 19th, 1849. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

Extra Lard Oil, Pork, &c.

By the 'Brothers' from Boston—

10 BARRELS Extra LARD OIL;
10 ditto best MESS PORK;
5 do. Saleratus; 10 barrels Dried Apples;
15 boxes Clothes Pins; 5 boxes Shaving Soap.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

June 12. *Prince Wm. Street.*

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

Lowell, Mass., April 2d, 1844.

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

Moody Street.

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

THOMAS WALKER & SON

St. John, June 5, 1849.

TO LET,

From the first of May next, for one or more years:

THAT pleasantly situated and well finished HOUSE, in Germain street, belonging to the Subscriber, and at present occupied by His Worship the Mayor of the City. W. H. Street, Esq.—There is a Stable and Coach-house in the rear; both Water and Gas are taken into the House; and there is also a well of water in the Cellar. The House is 40 by 30 feet, two stories and a basement.—Apply to THOMAS NISBET.

The Garland.

THE INVITATION TO THE FIELDS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Why should we ever toil
In silence or turmoil,
To gather gold like California slaves?
Why should we still debate,
In melancholy state,
Knowledge abstruse to lead us to our graves?
Or dream majestic dreams,
Filling the earth with schemes
Of human happiness from our Utopian shelves,
World-wide, alas! but far too narrow for ourselves?

Let us be young again,
And o'er the grassy plain
Gambol like children, and give care the slip,
Forgetful of distress
And mental statelimess.
Let us be young in spirit, as we trip
Beside the running brooks,
Heedless of men and books,
And heart-sore wisdom's frowns or magisterial sighs,
Looking contemptuous down upon our reveries.

Have we outgrown the joys
That filled our hearts, as boys?
And does the music of the thrushes bring
No more the young delight
That to our childhood bright
Made beautiful the morning of the Spring?
Ripple the streams no more,
As in the days of yore?
Are our ears so dulled by commerce with our kind,
That we can hear no hymns between the trees and wind?

In our too plodding homes
We ponder over tomes,
Ledger and day-book till we quite forget
That there are fields and bowers,
And river banks and flowers,
And that we owe our languid limbs a debt:
A debt most sweet to pay—
A needful holiday—
A brain-refreshing truce, 'mid intellectual strife,
That, fought too keenly out, impairs the mortal life.

What pleasures he hath miss'd
Who struggles to exist
Amid fictitious wants and luxuries vain;
Spending his youth and prime,
As if our comrade, Time,
Were but a servitor in mammon's train,
And waking up at last,
When three-score years have passed,
With stiff and palsied joints, and just enough of breath
To own how wrong he was, and pay his court to Death.

Welcome, ye plump green meads;
Ye streams and sighing reeds!
Welcome, ye corn-fields, waving like a sea!
Welcome the leafy bowers,
And children gathering flowers!
And farewell, for awhile, sage drudgery.
What, though we're growing old,
Our blood is not yet cold;
Come with me to the fields, thou man of many ills,
And give thy limbs a chance among the daffodils.

Come with me to the woods,
And let their solitudes
Re-echo to our voices as we go.
Upon thy weary brain
Let childhood come again,
Spite of thy wealth, thy learning, or thy woe;
Stretch forth thy limbs and leap—
Thy life has been asleep;
And though the wrinkles deep may furrow thy pale brow,
Show me, if thou art wise, how like a child art thou!

Miscellaneous.

AN ENGLISH PARSONAGE.—You see the date of my letter (Nottinghamshire), and I have seldom in my life passed a more agreeable Sunday. I have been twice at church, and am staying with the clergyman. He is a gentleman or fortune, and though without title himself, he married a lady of rank, and his family are allied by blood or marriage to some of the highest aristocracy in the kingdom. He specially invited me to come and pass a few days with him; and I came by appointment yesterday, and shall leave to morrow, as my engagements do not admit of longer delay, though he has urged me to remain. He has a small church; a parish, with the exception of a few families, composed principally of tenant farmers and laborers. His salary is £900, that is about $4,500, and a house and glebe of about forty acres. His father, a man of great wealth, lives directly in his neighborhood.

Imagine a beautiful country, not naturally fertile, but made one of the most productive by cultivation, and everywhere covered with a most luxuriant vegetation; imagine roads as fine as can be trodden, without a pebble to impede the carriage, and bounded with green and neatly trimmed hedges; imagine here and there a substantial farm house, surrounded with acres and acres of green crops, and many of them with stacks of wheat and barley made in the most finished and beautiful manner, in some cases twenty, thirty, and even forty in number, containing, by estimate, two hundred and three hundred bushels of grain each, (I am only stating facts;) imagine you approach to a large cluster of ornamental trees, through which you see the turrets of the house rising, and occasionally appearing and disappearing as you approach; imagine several smooth avenues, bordered with shrubs and flowers of the richest description; imagine an extensive lawn, stretching far away in front of one side of the house, as smooth as Milton describes it, and sheep and cattle grazing upon it; imagine a beautiful mirrored lake of half a mile in length, and with corresponding width, glistening and sparkling at the foot of the lawn; imagine a grove of magnificent forest trees, in the rear of the parsonage, with the towers of the old church mantled with ivy, showing its gray and venerable image among these trees, with its church-yard, and marble and moss-grown monuments, where Old Mortality might find congenial employment for days and months, and you will have some little notion of the exterior of my transient resting-place. Now enter the house, and find the libraries stored with books, and the drawing-rooms, elegant in their plainest attire, but crowded with the most beautiful objects of ornament and curiosity, and fitted up with every possible appendage of luxury and comfort; imagine an elegant dining room, the table covered with the richest plate, and this place filled with the richest viands which the culinary art, and the vintage and the fruit garden can supply; imagine a horse at your disposal, a servant at your command to anticipate every want; imagine an elegant bed chamber, a bright coal fire, fresh water in basins, in goblets, in tubes, napkins almost stiff as white as snow, a double mattress, a French bed, sheets of finest linen, a canopy of the richest silk, a table portfolio, writing apparatus and stationery, allumettes, a night lamp, candles and silver candlesticks, and beautiful paintings and exquisite statuary, and every kind of chair or sofa but a rocking chair, and then you will have some little notion of the place where I now am, and indeed a pretty accurate and not exaggerated description of my residence for the last three weeks—four weeks—five weeks—three months—I cannot say how long, and then judge whether it is not likely to spoil me. For the last fortnight, for example, with the exception of one day, I have dined off of silver and porcelain, and have sat down each day to a table as sumptuous and abundant, and various and elegant, as I ever saw at any dinner party in Boston; indeed, more so, and much of the time with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, as elegant in dress and manners as you can meet with; never with less than four men servants, many times with eight or ten, and in one case I counted eleven, eight of whom were in elegant livery, trimmed with silver and with silver epaulettes, &c.—[Coleman's "Letters from Abroad."

THE TROPICAL FOREST.—"For a long time had we pursued our way through the sombre forest, all silent, subdued in spirit, and disposed to bow reverentially to receive the blessing which the religious old trees, with outstretched arms, seemed invoking upon our heads. From all sides arose curious and horrid noises, that, like the grotesque grinning faces of Gothic architecture, served only to increase the pervading solemnity—the screeching of parrots, parroquet, and an infinite variety of birds unknown to naturalists even by name: the chattering of myriads of monkeys; the occasional laugh and growl of animals of the hyæna family; the wild rush and whirr of startled deer, harts, roebucks, and the gliding, rustling sound of huge snakes, moving along the ground, or around the gigantic trunks, and among the verdure of the gnarled branches.

"'The great river is in front of us,' replied Hassan; and in a few moments we emerged from the dark forest, and stood upon its banks. There lay the broad stream, some fifty or sixty feet beneath us, and beyond it a vast expanse of open, rolling country, dotted with clumps of trees, and undulating with rounded hills, through which opened up long vistas of surpassing beauty. In the middle ground the hills grew more varied in their forms, and more abrupt, serving to link, by an easy transition, the milder beauty of the river's bank with the lofty grandeur of a chain of towering mountains in the back ground.

"From the foot of the bank upon which we stood extended a wide beach of dark grey pebbles and sand. It took us some time to find a spot at which our animals could descend. From the beach the view was much restricted of the country on the other side of the river, but the loss was made up by the pleasing outline of the bank, and the magnificence of the masses of the rock and verdure that towered above us, behind, and extended as far up and down as the eye could reach. Gigantic flowering creepers, splendid specimens of the rock-hugging cores, and a magnificent flower, like a morning glory, but as large as a man's hat, and of a brilliant blue and gold, covered and concealed the angular points and rough projections of the cliffs. Among these, as in the forest we passed, revelled a thousand different kinds of birds, of the most glorious plumage; little paroquets, bedecked in all the prismatic colours; humming birds; golden and purple woodpeckers, and a little bird that Kaloolah clapped her hands at the sight of, and called the *kinkapal*, or gem-bird. Around its head and neck were little tufts of plumage of different hues, that reflected the sunlight as brightly as a brilliant of the first water. The wings and body were of a plain gray, while the head and neck were clothed as with a little casque and corslet of diamonds, rubies and opals. Here, too, floated several specimens of the *froulbell*, a bird which may justly be pronounced one of the greatest ornithological curiosities in the world. Its body is about the size of a wren, and without wings, but from every point on its surface come out the most delicate feather streamers, a foot or more in length. Wonderful is the delicacy and lightness of this large mass of plumage in which the little body of the bird is concealed. The finest feathers of the ostrich or the bird of paradise are coarse in comparison. The outer extremity of each feather is a pure white, but towards the body glow the brightest hues of green, blue, purple and gold, so that the wind, parting the masses of graceful plumage as the bird floats slowly along, reveals each moment new combinations of colour to the delighted eye.

"But not the least curious part of the froulbell's structure is the machinery with which, in the absence of wings, it is furnished for locomotion. The bill is simply a tube, open at both ends, and extending directly through the head, so that one orifice is directly in front, the other behind. From the middle of this tube, or from the top of the head, rises a hollow, cartilagonious globe, capable of expansion and contraction; this communicates with the tube, in which are two valves, the one in front opening towards the globe, the one behind, away from it.—When the globe is expanded a vacuum is produced, and the air rushes in through the valve in front. When the globe contracts, the valve closes, and the air is forced out through the other valve behind; and thus, by an alternate action of suction and propulsion, the froulbell is able to move along slowly when the wind is not too high. The flexibility of the neck enables the bird to direct the tube to any angle of elevation, and thus, aided by the legerity of its plumage, to ascend to any height, although it generally flies low in search of small insects and animalculæ, which, when sucked into the globe, are retained in the convolution of a lining mucous membrane, and afterwards transmitted into the stomach. The passage of the air through the valves occasions a pleasant flute-like sound, which varies in tone and quality with the size of the bird and the rapidity of its motion."—*Dr. Mayo's Kaloolah.*

DIGNITY OF AGRICULTURE.—Of all this wealth and prosperity, agriculture is the basis—the indispensible support. Yet, in defiance of this reiterated truth, as an occupation, agriculture, of itself, is degraded. Let politicians or demagogues chaunt their paens to the tillers of the soil as they may, and tell them of the honor and dignity of their estate; yet, practically, simple farming is considered by those who assume to give tone and opinion in social and political life an inferior occupation, fit only for dull, unthinking, and uneducated men.—If it were not so, why are the agricultural ranks so continually deserted by our native and aspiring youth, for the more worldly popular pursuits, under the belief that they are more advantageous? Look at our great, bustling cities and towns. See on all sides our professions crowded to excess; with, among the masses that crowd them, but a comparatively few who are successful either in fame or fortune. View our merchants and shop-keepers, overrun and undermined in competition with one another; and clerks and shop-boys plentier and cheaper on their hands than the wares they hold on sale; and all the motley congregations which are drawn about them by the spirit of adventure and of novelty; while the petty political offices of the day are held up like lottery tickets, to an unscrupulous and indiscriminate scramble; all for the possession of a fancied prize in the great raffling match of adventure; while the shop of the mechanic, or the artizan, which holds out a safe and durable reward to honorable labour, is hard pressed to find apprentices; and the broad, inviting acres of the farmer are lying sterile or unproductive, for want of cultivation.

In ministering to this vitiated appetite of discontent, the farmer himself is oftentimes blameable. In a too humble estimate of his own condition and character, and in the absence of those advantages for his children of which he himself has felt the want, with a fond desire for their welfare he has encouraged their early restless propensities: and hoping that the wide world of chance, or speculation, or luck, would cast them in a happier lot than his own, has pinched the already limited share of himself, and those who yet prefer the quiet homestead, to fit out for some undecided profession, or dubious branch of traffic, him who, under this misplaced partiality, now goes abroad, in time to return a prodigal son, or, as is often the case, to beggar the family by his extravagance.

On the other side, it may be said, that the enterprising lad, thus leaving his home with laborious habits and well-fixed principles, soon engages in some active pursuit, and succeeds far beyond a brother of perhaps equal talent, who has remained at home, and only inherited the toil and property of the parent, in whose track he had diligently pursued. Very true; but mark the difference in advantage. The adventurous youth had fallen on a beaten track, with intelligent lights to aid his course, which, only to follow with energy and prudence, was to succeed. The other had groped along in a cloud of traditionary fog, and floundered on in the uncertainty of guess-work, with no accurate light to guide him; like the mariner who departs on his voyage, with ship and sails to be sure, but miserably appointed, without rudder, chart, or compass; while the first, with ship well found, and a master mind at the helm, is waited on to a successful destination.—*Michigan Farmer.*

CONSISTENCY.—Aim at consistency in your Christian character. There is a beauty in moral consistency, which resembles the symmetry of a well proportioned building, where nothing is deficient, nothing is redundant. Consistency can only be acquired and maintained by cultivating every part of the Christian character. The circle of virtues must be complete, without chasms or obliquities. A character well proportioned, and nicely balanced in all its parts, we are not very frequently permitted to witness; for while in one branch there is vigor and exuberance, in another there may be the appearance of feebleness and sterility. The man who is distinguished for virtues of a particular class, is apt to be deficient in those which belong to a different class. This is so commonly the fact, that many entertain the opinion that the same person cannot excel in every virtue. Thus it is not expected that the man of remarkable firmness and intrepidity, should at the same time be distinguished for meekness and gentleness. But after making a due allowance for a difference of constitutional temperament, we must maintain that there is not, nor can there be any incompatibility between the several virtues of the Christian life. They are all branches of the same root, and the principle which affords nourishment to all. As all truth is harmonious, however it may on a superficial and partial view seem to be contradictory; so all the exercises of moral goodness are not only consistent, but assist and adorn each other. This is so much the case, that symmetry of Christian character has, by some casuistical writers, been laid down as a necessary evidence of genuineness, and it has been insisted on, as probable, that where one virtue seems to exist in great strength, while others are remarkably wanting, it is a mark of spuriousness. There is much reason in this view of the subject: for men are frequently found whose zeal blazes out ardently and conspicuously, so as to leave most others far back in the shade, while they are totally destitute of that humility, meekness and brotherly kindness, which forms an essential part of the Christian character. Some men are conscientious and punctilious in the performance of all the rites and external duties connected with the worship of God, who are inattentive to the obligations of strict justice and veracity in their intercourse with men; and on the other hand, many boast of their morality, and are yet notoriously inattentive to the duties of religion.—*Dr. Alexander.*

COLONEL SIBTHORP.—Without exception, the most remarkable man in the House in point of attire is Colonel Sibthorp. It would require the pen of a Stultz, at the very least the frenzy of Thimble's poet, to describe the covering in which that gallant officer envelopes himself. The greater part is composed of waistcoat; and when I mention that its stripes are as broad as ribbons, and that golden chains long enough and strong enough to harness a kid, hang loosely from his neck, some idea of the grandeur of the colonel's presence may be formed. His trowsers, too, are striped; none of your paltry shepherd's plaid kind of thing, like Lord Brougham's or Sir Robert Peel's, but stripes to match the waistcoat. There is, also, a watch chain and a bunch of seals of a size which at once proclaims that the colonel's ancestors must have been fortunate enough to discover a "diggin" of their own. The coat is curiously devised, the object being to show as much of the waistcoat as is consistent with preventing the coat from falling over the shoulders. It will readily be supposed that a good deal of linen enters into the tout ensemble. The surmise is correct; as much encircles the neck and streams from the wrists of the fortunate officer as would convert some of the shirtless-looking peers into dandies, and yet, when all this was done, the colonel could not be called a collarless man. Altogether, his appearance is imposing; and the electors of Lincoln had better take care of their household gems, particularly if there is reason to fear that they are susceptible of the softer impressions, upon those occasions when the colonel calls to present them with his packets of tea, or to ask if the delivery has taken place. But Mr. Thomas Duncombe has immortalized the illustrious Senator. The colonel sneered, upon the occasion, at St. Giles's. Mr. Duncombe rose in defence:—

"Perhaps the honorable and gallant colonel is not aware how the parish of St. Giles is composed. [The colonel declared he was not!] It contains several of the Inns of Court, and the residences of many of the most eminent lawyers. I confess I never saw a Lincoln ten-pounder; but if I might be allowed to judge of them by their representatives, I should say that from one end of Finsbury to the other—from St. Giles's to St. Luke's—I never saw, for elegance of diction, mental accomplishments, or personal adornment—(bursts of laughter)—any body in the least like the honorable and gallant representative of the ten-pounders of London.—*London News.*

APPROACHING GRAND SCOTTISH FETE IN LONDON.—A knot of patriotic Scotch noblemen whom fortune has located in the great metropolis, have lately formed themselves into a society called the "Scotch Society of London," their object being to enjoy the exhilarating amusement of archery, encourage Scottish national sports and pastimes, and give a grand benefit once a year to the London Scottish Charities. The first annual "gathering" of this association is fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Lord Holland has granted the use of his spacious park, at Kensington, for the purpose, and the arrangements now in progress are on the most magnificent scale. The ground will be alive with archers in Lincoln green, sinewy Borderers to throw the hammer or toss the caber, "lads wi' the philabeg" to dance the strathspey and sound the pibroch, and "ladyes fair" to smile approval of the successful competitors. The *fete* will last two days, and will conclude with a grand banquet under the presidency and vice-presidency of the Marquis of Breadalbane and Viscount Drumlanrig.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

MARK THIS!—The study of the human soul inspires us with one certain maxim for our guidance: "Man acts as he loves, and he loves as he thinks." These few words teach us the secret of the art which we profess. Would you learn how to render children orderly, and good and upright in their conduct, inspire them with pure and upright inclinations; for we act as we love. And do you ask, how you are to inspire them with these inclinations? Familiarise your pupils with their corresponding ideas: for we love as we think: the thought forms the heart, and the heart forms the conduct; such is the general rule; nevertheless, it is not without its exceptions.—*The Mother Tongue; Translated by Viscount Ebrington from Pere Girard.*

THE BOATWOMEN AT STOCKHOLM.—These industrious creatures, the Dahlkuller, or peasant women of Dalecarlia, as we name the province of Dalarne, gleaned some crumbs from his Majesty's supper, in the shape of copper skillings. It would be a species of heresy to prefer their boats to the time and romance honoured gondolas of Venice; I must not therefore say whether they are cleaner or prettier,—let Venice keep, if she can, her gondolas, and Stockholm her paddle-boats. The holiday garb of the Dalecarlian boatwomen consists of a jacket, or boddice, of red leather, with shoulder-straps, but no sleeves, open in front, and laced across, at a pretty wide interval, with a silvery looking cord, having eyelet holes and clasps of the same bright metal, and underneath a stomacher adorned with fringes. The under garments is of coarse, but white linen, with long and very wide sleeves; a thick petticoat, fully plaited, reaches a little, a very little, below the knee, economizing in length what it expands in breadth; a many bordered apron is curiously worked into it—a still further saving of material. Their awfully stout legs are cased in scarlet worsted stockings, and shoes "of a most exquisite fashion," as the dainty Amy Robsart would have said,—the thick wooden sole being, for about half its length, raised some inches higher than the remaining portion, and these "high heels" certainly add a good deal to their reputed statue. The head-dress is a sort of skull-cap, of scarlet, or white, generally knitted, and without a border, though adorned also with the favourite fringes; and this being worn far back on the head over their thick hair, might have a pretty *bonnet d'enfant* effect, when worn by a young girl—if indeed a Dahlkuliah is ever young; I only saw one who looked so, and she reminded me of a picture of the ogre's daughter who lived in the days of Jack the giant-killer. Some people say the Dahlkuller are handsome; some, that they are hideous. I certainly do believe that they have the worst noses and the best teeth and hearts in the world.—*Evelyn.*

DRESS.—It is always proper to accord some attention to dress, in order that we may not incur the charge of slovenliness, yet under no circumstances should we carry our love of foppery to excess, as nothing renders a man more pitiably ridiculous than a too tame surveillance to the *dicta* of the ton.

Young men are apt to judge of others by their clothes, rather than by any fixed and recognized moral or religious qualification. To be well dressed is not always, it should be remembered, to be respectable, and if one has nothing but a good coat, or fashionable hat to recommend him to the suffrages of society, he is certainly "poor indeed." He may succeed in winning the ephemeral applause of those whose unprincipled vanity induces them to recognise dress as the only legitimate criterion of merit; yet the truly discriminating and judicious will demand a more substantial guarantee, as experience teaches that genuine excellence and real merit are often found in humble attire, and destitute of those meretricious embellishments on which the fistical rely so confidently for advancement and success in life. To the young we would say, endeavour always to dress in accordance with your means and the position you occupy in society. No man whose notice is worth having will ever think the worse of you for it. On the contrary most men will esteem you the more highly—point to you as a person of prudence whose example is worth imitating, and who will be sure one day to rise in the world. If there is anything really disgusting, it is to behold a young man spending his hard earnings in *dress*—aping the "*ton*," and taxing his uncultivated brains to devise some new method of rendering himself ridiculous in the eyes of those whom he vainly endeavours to surprise and please.

THE SWEETNESS OF HOME.—He who has no home has not the sweetest pleasure of life; he feels not the thousand endearments that cluster around that hallowed spot to fill the void of his aching heart, and while away his leisure moments in the sweetest of life's joys. Is misfortune your lot, you will find a friendly welcome from hearts beating true to your own. The chosen partner of your toil has a smile of approbation when others have deserted, a hand of hope when all others refuse, and a heart to feel your sorrows as her own. Perhaps a smiling cherub, with prattling glee and joyous laugh, will drive all sorrow from your care-worn brow, and inclose it in the wreaths of domestic bliss.

No matter how humble that home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad; if true hearts dwell there, it is yet a home—a cheerful, prudent wife, obedient and affectionate children, will give their possessors more real joy than bags of gold or windy honours.

The home of a temperate, industrious, honest man, will be his greatest joy. He comes to it "weary and worn," but the music of the merry laugh, and the happy voices of childhood, cheer him. A plain but healthful meal awaits him. Envy, ambition and strife have no place there; and with a clear conscience he lays his weary limbs down to rest in the bosom of his family, and under the protecting care of the poor man's friend and helper.

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING.—Whilst among docks unrivalled, including projections as yet incomplete, but presenting miles of sea-wall notwithstanding, garnering on their waters no inconsiderable portion of the commerce of the whole globe, I was politely invited to step on board the Confucius, a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, from Mr. Aikin's building establishment, Isle of Man, recently returned from China, after a remarkable quick passage. The good ship alluded to arrived here only a few days ago, homeward-bound from Shanghae, a locality of great population, and enterprise in addition, entitling it to be styled the Liverpool or London of the celestial empire. The register of the Confucius exceeds but little 500 tons. This, however, does not index exactly the quantities of teas and silks she carries, which amount to 750 tons; and for this, should it be deemed a disadvantage in distant voyages, she more than compensates it by compactness of timbering, and alacrity in obeying her rudder and sails. Nor is admeasurement much above the point indicated deemed at all essential, whether in steering to or from the outer waters of China. Ships, however, trading to India, are often 700 tons register and upwards,—a difference which arises entirely from the varying specific gravity of the articles imported.—*Dumfries Courier.*

THE PUPPYISM OF THE PEACOCK.—The natural disposition of the peacock is selfish and gluttonous, and it is only by pampering this weakness that he can be persuaded into obedience and attachment. He is vain, and at the same time ungallant. He is far from manifesting the politeness and attention which the common cock shows towards his mates. The peacock will greedily snatch, from the mouth of his hens, those tit-bits and delicate morsels which the cock would either share with his favourites, or yield to them entirely. The peahen, in return, cares less for her lord and master, and is more independent of him. She regards the display of his tail, his puffings and struttings, and all the rattling of his quills, with the coolest indifference. Nor does he seem to care much about her admiration, or to make all this exhibition of his attractions to secure her notice, but is content if he can get some astonished hen, or silly, bewildered duck, up a corner, to wonder what all this fuss is about. Like other vain coxcombs, he expects the lady to make the first advances.—*The Rev. Mr. Dixon on Domestic Poultry.*

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 10, 1849.

The English Mail of the 23d ult. per steam-ship *Canada*, was received last week.

Commercial affairs remained in about the same state as at the previous dates.

In Great Britain and Ireland and throughout the Continent, the crops were in a flourishing condition.

The sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending 23d, amounted to 42,000 bales—of which speculators took 14,450 bales. On Thursday the sales amounted to 7000 bales, 2000 of which were on speculation.

At the Liverpool Corn Market on the 22nd, Western Canal and Baltimore Flour sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s.; inferior 21s. 6d. to 22s.; Philadelphia 23s. 6d., and Ohio 25s. per barrel. Indian Corn is quoted at 35s. to 36s. per quarter for white and yellow.

On the 15th, in the House of Commons, Sir J. Nicoll resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Herries' motion respecting Canada, and was followed by the Attorney General, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. V. Smith, who supported the Government. The other speakers in favor of Ministers were Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Adderly, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir R. Peel; and in favor of the amendment Mr. Newdegate, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. D'Israeli, and Mr. Sidney Herber. Lord John Russell having replied, the House divided, when the numbers were—for the motion of Mr. Herries, 150; against it, and in favor of Lord Elgin's conduct, 291; majority for Ministers, 141. The operation of the Rebellion-losses bill will not therefore be interfered with by the Imperial Government.

On the 19th ult., Lord Brougham brought the affairs of Canada before the House of Lords, and after giving an elaborate historical sketch of the British connexion with that colony from the Peace of Paris, in 1762, down to the present time, proceeded to expose what he termed the folly of the doctrine of responsible government in Canada, the inevitable result of which would be—as, indeed, Lord John Russell had predicted in 1839—the confiscation of British property, the insulting of British subjects, and the punishment of British soldiers for discharging their duty; and condemned in strong terms the Compensation Bill by which British loyalists were to be taxed to pay French rebels for losses sustained in having their rebellion crushed. The noble lord concluded his speech with an eloquent peroration on the evils to be expected in any future struggle with the United States, if England persisted in disgusting the Canadian Loyalists by suffering the Rebel Compensation Law to go into operation. The noble lord also moved two resolutions condemnatory of the principle of the measure. An animated debate ensued, in which Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Campbell, Lord Stanley, Earl Grey, and others took part, after which their lordships divided, when Lord Brougham's resolutions were lost by a majority of three, the numbers being 69 for, to 99 against them. The Act of the Canadian Parliament will therefore be left to its operation.

The declaratory bill relative to the Irish State Prisoners, having passed the House of Lords, where it was first introduced, met with but little opposition in the Commons, having passed the second reading by a majority of 179 to 19. It was expected the Royal assent would be given to it on the day the steamer sailed, and Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners would at once be removed to their place of destination. The *Elphinstone*, convict ship, on board of which John Martin and Kevin Izod O'Doherty had been placed at Cork, it was thought would be delayed for the other prisoners.

Commercial Intercourse between the Colonies and the United States.—In reply to a question from Mr. Herries, relative to a despatch from Lord Elgin on the subject of the trade with the United States, Mr. Labouchere said that he knew representations had been received as to the advantages of having a free commercial intercourse between the United States and the North American Colonies. The United States Government, he believed, would give all the facility in their power to such communication. He hoped to be excused stating in detail the mode by which the Government wished to promote this object: but they should lose no opportunity of doing so, whether by representation to the American Government or otherwise.

THE BUDGET.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual financial statement in the House of Commons on Friday night, 22d June. After remarking upon the depression of the cotton trade, owing to the unsettled state of affairs on the continent, he reminded the House that early in the session of 1848 he was compelled to propose an increase of taxation to cover the expenditure, and he then stated his expectation that in three years the income of the country would equal its expenditure. He then estimated the income at £52,000,000, and the actual proceeds had only been less by £62,000. The expenditure was £53,287,110, thus exceeding the estimate; but there was included in it the sums not anticipated for by Irish distress and the naval excess, amounting together to £713,707. The expenditure exceeded the estimate by about £269,378, but if the naval excess and other extraordinary items were deducted, the current income would have exceeded the current expenditure by £120,000. He estimated the total income of the country for the year 1849 50, at £52,252,000, which he anticipated would be thus made up:—Customs, £20,450,000; Excise, £13,710,000; Stamps, £6,750,364; Taxes, £4,300,000; Income Tax, £5,275,000; Post Office, £800,000; Crown Lands, £180,000; Miscellaneous receipts, £222,000; Old Stores, £185,000; Surplus Fees, £90,000; making a total receipt of £52,252,000. After which he estimated the expenditure as follows:—Interest and management of funded and unfunded debts, £28,245,270; Civil List, £2,781,580; Grant for Irish distress, £50,000; Navy, £721,724; Army, £6,778,083; Ordnance, £2,540,007; Miscellaneous, £3,924,277; Refunding Property, £53,107; Excesses in the Army, Navy, and Ordnance in 1846-7-8, £642,632,—making a total expenditure of £52,157,696. Deducting, therefore, the total expenditure of £52,157,696 from the receipts of £52,252,000, there would remain a surplus over expenditure of £104,304, but if the excesses for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance were taken away, the surplus income of the year would be £736,936. He congratulated the House upon this state of the affairs, and upon the expenditure of the country having been brought within its income within a shorter period than he had originally anticipated. There had been a decided improvement in trade: the stock of bullion had increased, and he felt fully assured that, all things considered, his anticipations of income had not been over sanguine. He begged to remind the House that the Navy had been reduced 3000 men, the Army 10,000, which he thought was as far as the Government was justified in doing, considering the state of affairs in the world. The only increase which had been in the East was the Artillery, and he thought that, considering our recent experience in India, the House would not be inclined to object to it.—The reduction in the estimates this year had been for the Navy £337,878; Miscellaneous, £21,500, making a total of £1,511,455. This showed that the Government had not been unmindful of economy, and their desires would in this respect have been further shown by the consolidation of the Stamp and Taxes and Excise Departments, which amounted to £225,000 annually. It would be obvious to the House that with so small an amount of surplus this year he could not consent to meet the wishes of those gentlemen who proposed to decrease important duties.

The French in Italy.—In the House of Commons on the 22d June, Mr. Roebuck put a question to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a view of ascertaining whether any approbation had been expressed by Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the bombardment of Rome by the French.—The question was received with some cheering. Lord Palmerston, in reply, after alluding to the delicacy of his position, in being called upon to form a judgment upon the policy of a foreign Government, with which he had nothing to do, said, her Majesty's Government had witnessed with deep regret the circumstance to which the hon. and learned gentleman adverted; more than that he could not say. England had been no party to the expedition to Rome. From the outset she had deprecated any armed interference in the affairs of the Roman States, and as he had not been a party to the negotiation, he was unable to state what were the reasons which had influenced the French Government in its proceedings.

THE CHOLERA.—The accounts from several parts of the United Kingdom represent this epidemic as being on the increase, whilst in other places the cases are fewer in number and of a less fatal character. During the course of the week ending June 23d, the disease is reported to have shown itself in Leeds, Manchester and Bradford, but as yet the cases there are not numerous. The deaths in London last week were 42. At Dundee several new cases have taken place; total number reported 73, and 43 deaths. Belfast has suffered severely. The total number of cases there up to Monday last were 2070, and 607 deaths. A number of cases are still occurring in Dublin, and several places in Leinster, as well as Munster.

THE CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL.—We regret to find that, according to the returns furnished yesterday, to the Health Committee, by Mr. Duncan, the medical officer of health, there have been 114 deaths from cholera, during the past week, in this town. The number reported the previous week was 63, thus showing that the disease is making rapid and sad progress. We mention these facts, not for the purpose of exciting unnecessary alarm in the public mind, but with the view of cautioning our readers not to allow the premonitary and curable stages of this frightful disease to continue without calling in medical assistance. However medical men may differ in the system of treatment adopted, all concur in stating that in the incipient stages the disease, with proper remedies, is readily subdued, whereas, in the collapsed state there is little or no hope for the patient.—*Mercury, 22d.*

The cholera appears to be abating on the Continent of Europe. In Paris, the deaths, which about a week or ten days ago were more than 650 daily, have declined to about 60 in private houses, and 86 in the hospital. Kalkbrenner, the composer, has fallen a victim to the scourge in Paris.

In Gallacia, during the space of nearly a whole year, this scourge has visited 17 districts and 1625 hamlets, containing a population of 1,919,884 persons, of whom no fewer than 107,990 were attacked, 42,746 died, and 65,224 recovered. It is now subsiding.

IRELAND.

The weather has set in gloriously throughout all Ireland, and the accounts of the prospects of the harvest represent the growing crop as in a most flourishing condition.

The feeling which has prevailed in many quarters that in some parts of Ireland charitable donations of money might be judiciously given, without interfering with the working of the Irish Poor-law, and by these means save the lives of many families, has reached the highest quarters, and a private subscription has been opened, and the funds collected are to be entrusted to Count Strzelecki to distribute. Her Majesty the Queen has given £500 to the fund, and we see that Lord John Russel, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Labouchere, Sir F. Baring, Sir G. Grey, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Jones Lloyd, Mr. Gurney, and many others have put down their names for £100 each, and nearly £3,000 has already been collected.

FRANCE.

France has again undergone a great political convulsion, and has once more subsided into apparent tranquillity. We were enabled last steamer to announce the general overthrow of the attempts of the Red Republicans to bring about a revolution in Paris, and the same success has attended the Government in Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, Toulouse, Rheims, and other towns; but at Lyons the suppression of the insurrection has been attended with a vast effusion of blood on both sides.

It is undoubtedly proved by the documents discovered, that the conspirators meditated a complete revolution, and the establishment of the Democratic and Social Republic. War was to be declared against Russia and Austria; the Bank of France was to be suppressed; and general plunder and confiscations were to be the order of the day. The principal conspirators, with the exception of Ledru-Rollin and Boichot, are in custody, and will be immediately brought to trial, under the authorization of the Assembly.

At Lyons, in consequence of forged news being circulated that Ledru-Rollin was made Dictator in Paris, that a Convention had been formed, and that Louis Bonaparte and his Government were overthrown, the Lionnese collected, and attacked the military in Lyons. The mob expected the troops to join them, in which they were wofully mistaken; but the rebels, having assembled at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, took some of the military points at 8 o'clock, and the general battle commenced at 10. The troops are said to have lost 15 to 25 killed, and the insurgents 150 killed and 800 prisoners. There were 10,000 troops in and around Lyons.

The number of persons arrested in Paris is said to be not less than 300, among whom are four colonels of the Legions: 25 artillerymen of the national guard, including three officers, and several well-known chiefs of clubs and delegates of the Socialist committees. Their trials will take place early in August.

Ledru Rollin had not yet been arrested. He is supposed to have fled to England.

Marshal Bugeaud has been buried with great pomp and solemnity, and it was remarked that all the great public men were present at the funeral, with the exception of General Cavaignac and M. Thiers. The death of the mother of the general, the wife of the great Conventionalist, from cholera, may have occasioned General Cavaignac's absence, but that of M. Thiers, the especial friend of the deceased marshal, is unaccountable.

The President of the Republic, the ministers, the members of the Legislative Assembly, were present at the ceremony. The troops under arms around the building, and in its vicinity, could not have been less than 40,000 men. The Archbishop of Paris pronounced the absolution.

The late Marshal Bugeaud was the son of a lady of Irish descent, was born in 1784, entered the army as a private, was made a corporal on the field of Austerlitz; he rose gradually to distinction in the army, and became a firm friend of Louis Philippe; he conducted the Duchess of Berri from her prison in the citadel of Blaye, and afterwards fought a duel in her cause with M. Du Long, and shot him through the head. He succeeded General Clausel in Algeria; for his services there, he was made a Marshal of France, in 1843. He adhered to Louis Philippe to the last moment of probable success.—The last words of Marshal Bugeaud were, "I am a lost man."

General Donadieu, who filled a prominent part in politics under Louis XVIII. and Charles X, died in Paris on Monday last of cholera. General Pont le Roy died in Paris on the same day, in the 80th year of his age.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a paternal letter to the clergy of his diocese, desiring them all to put up a series of prayers to the Almighty for a cessation of the cholera.

In France there are 19,119,000 paupers, 5,750,000 *quasi* paupers, 6,180,000 persons in embarrassed circumstances, 244,000 persons in a state of affluence, and 6600 persons having at least an income of 6600 francs.

ITALY.

The whole attention of Europe is fixed upon the extraordinary events now going on at Rome; and every hour we expect the report of the final bombardment of the Eternal City. The news we receive, filtered as it is through the French journals, is brought down to the 12th inst., up to which the Romans had maintained their position in the most heroic manner. The French had used cajolery, threats, and all the usual resources of a bad cause, but the Romans sternly resisted all these advances, and in the most dignified manner refused to yield to the insiduous summonses to surrender, issued by General Oudinot. There can be no doubt that very serious conflicts have taken place between the besiegers and the besieged, the details of which have not reached us in such authentic shape as to enable us to judge of the probable result. But on the 11th a breach was effected by the French in the walls, and a portion of their troops entered the city. This report, which was given out by the French, led to the belief that the struggle was over; but the fact appears to be that, on the 12th, General Oudinot issued a letter to the Triumvirs, making a last appeal to them, and endeavouring to throw upon them the responsibility of the effusion of blood, consequent upon an assault, in the event of their refusal. Proclamations to the Roman people, with the aim of detaching them from the authority of the Triumvirs, have also been circulated, but all these efforts seem to be of no avail. To the appeal of General Oudinot, the guardians of the city—the Triumvirs of 1849!—only reply in language which will furnish a brilliant page for a future Gibbon: "In execution of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagements of defending the standard of the Republic, the honour of the country, and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world. *We will do so!*" This noble reply was to be answered by a bombardment on the 16th, and every moment we look for the intelligence of the issue of the affair; which, however it may end, in a military point of view, cannot fail to be productive of very serious political consequences. The Abbe Palcotti has been sent by the Pope to Louis Napoleon, with a letter remonstrating against the monstrous attack upon Rome by the French. If his Holiness refuses to sanction the shameless intervention of the French in his affairs, what pretext can Louis Napoleon's Ministers put forth, except that of undisguised ambition, for this unprecedented assertion of "the legitimate influence?" of France in Italy.

HUNGARY.

From Austria and Hungary the news is again more stirring. The Austrian and Russian armies seem now to be on the advance, with a view to crush the whole of the Hungarian insurrection. This chief movement is, on the other hand, cast in doubt by the reported defeat of the Austrians near the Neusidel lake, but we still fear that the combined operations of the allies will be irresistable whatever gallant resistance the Hungarians may offer. A battle is said to have taken place at Reppange on the 13th inst., on the banks of the Waag, but no result is reported, which augurs that we are mistaken, and that the Hungarians have still the victory on their side.

We learn from Vienna papers that the Hungarian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs has published a form of prayer to be offered in all churches for the triumph of the Hungarian cause, in which it is said of the Russian invaders, that they come "to annihilate liberty, independence, and faith,—to enslave the people, and carry them off into bondage,—to desecrate churches and holy places,—to murder the aged and the young, and force the chastity of women," &c. The Head of the Hungarian church has moreover instructed the clergy to preach a crusade against the Russians, to make the war an object of religion and of duty, and to tell the people to take all they have and withdraw into the interior of their country, and thence to make war to the knife against the Russians. A desire for secession from the Austrian empire had again been manifested in Bohemia and at Agram, the capital of Croatia.

It appears, beyond a doubt, that the Austrian and Russian troops, to the amount of 300,000, have been so disposed as to attack the Hungarians simultaneously, from all quarters, on the first favourable opportunity.

The Russians have been beaten in two instances. The advanced guard were met by Bem in the Eng pass. The Russians, numbering 6000, were beaten. In an engagement at Jourdanow, the Russian Col. Mugden was beaten, and 200 Cossacks cut off and taken prisoners.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS AND PRINCE PASKIEWICH.—A serious difference of opinion is stated, on good authority, to have arisen between the Czar and his veteran Field Marshal. The latter is said to have no appetite for a Hungarian campaign. He appears to entertain some apprehension that the laurels which he gathered in Poland may be lost in Hungary. This feeling may arise, in some degree, from the caution of age; but reasons are not wanting to justify the doubts of the General, although they may be overlooked by his impetuous master. The Hungarians have an army at least as well disciplined and equipped as the Russian, though less numerous. They have, moreover, (what Russia has not,) three generals of consummate ability; they possess the most fertile country in Europe, whilst their enemy must advance through dangerous defiles and regions destitute of the means of supporting an army. The discipline of the Russan soldiers is good, but their officers are discontented, and the commissariat is known to be execrable. These considerations will explain the doubting and hesitation of Field-Marshal Prince Paskiewich, and the rumours that the Emperor has decided on taking the field in person.—*Examiner.*

GERMANY.

In the German states bordering the Rhine, where a general insurrection is going on, the Prussians have now advanced, and a furious struggle has taken place at Manheim, the results of which we scarcely know. Each party claims the victory, but it shows that the insurgents must be in very great strength to be able to cope in any way with the Prussian and German troops. On the 16th Manheim was in the hands of the insurgents, and Microslawsky had proclaimed a state of siege; and on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a great and perhaps decisive battle was expected to take place.

From Spain we learn that a fresh expedition was about to sail from Barcelona to Gaeta.—The force consisted of 4000 men; 3000 infantry, and 1000 cavalry.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.

Arrival of California Gold direct from the "Diggins.—The Tepic, Captain Luce, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday evening, brings the first importation to this port of the precious metals, direct from the gold "diggins" at California. The Tepic came by way of the Sandwich Islands and Valparaiso, at which places she landed large quantities of gold, and, therefore, brings with her here only about 60,000 dollars worth, chiefly in dust. We have seen and handled a lump, which weighs as much as ten sovereigns. It is of good colour, and is exactly in the same state as when found in California. The Tepic belongs to James Starkie and Co., merchants, of this town, who, we believe, were the first to embark in the California trade. The Tepic sailed from this port on the second day of January 1848 for the Sandwich Islands and Sitka, and having landed her cargo, proceeded to San Francisco, where she arrived just as the "gold fever" began to rage. She made several intermediate voyages, and has now returned with the gold dust received at San Francisco, and oil, tallow, wood, and hides at Sandwich Island. She filled up at Valparaiso, and reached this port after an absence of only seventeen and a half months!—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The steamship Caledonia reached Liverpool on the 18th, after a passage of less than twelve days from Boston.

SUMMARY.

The steamship Great Britain has been purchased by Mr. Collins, of London, for £20,000, and he has contracted a further expense of £22,000 to have her fitted out for sea. She is to ply between Liverpool and New York.

The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending on Saturday, June 16, was 912, being 59 fewer than the week before, and 51 below the average of the five preceding springs. The births in the week were 1443; viz, 720 male, and 723 females.

The papers announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir Charles R. Vaughan, who for a number of years resided in the U. S. in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary, where he was most highly respected.—On leaving Washington he was appointed on a special mission, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Constantinople.

At the Oxford University commencement of the 20th June, the honorary degree of doctor on civil law was conferred upon Hon. George Bancroft, the American Minister, amidst immense cheering.

The appointment of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, as the American Minister to Great Britain, has given great satisfaction to all classes in England with whom that gentleman will have to transact business.

Sir Moses Montefiore embarked from Marseilles on Sunday week for Malta, in the steamer Merlin, being again called to the East by the Israelites of that quarter of the world. Sir Moses is accompanied by his wife, six domestic servants, and a rabbi.

Lord Stanley has paid the passage money of a great number of his poor Irish tenantry, provided them with clothes, given a small sum of money to each, and sent them off to America.

"England," says the *Times*, "now considers itself indebted by some millions to Joseph Hume's pruning hook."

The Bishop of Gibraltar lately visited Constantinople for the purpose of making an ecclesiastical tour, and confirming such Protestants as would avail themselves of the opportunity.

The guns taken from the Sikhs in the late campaign are to be conveyed in triumph from Ferozepore to Calcutta.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington celebrated the 34th anniversary of his crowning victory on Monday evening, at Apsley-house. The recurrence of the day, as usual, was marked by every possible demonstration of respect towards the noble and gallant veteran. From an early hour in the morning Apsley-house was almost besieged by royal and distinguished personages who called to pay their respects to his Grace. Of pedestrian spectators there were more present than we ever before witnessed, and as the more prominent among the officers arrived, the crowd gave vent to their feelings in loud cheers. The Prince Consort arrived at half-past seven o'clock, and was received by the noble and gallant Duke at the foot of the grand stair-case, whence his Royal Highness was conducted to the saloon, where most of the guests were previously assembled. The banquet was served at eight o'clock, in the Waterloo-gallery, covers being laid for 78 guests.

There are 520 survivors of Waterloo at this moment, among the commissioned officers of the army. They comprise 2 Field Marshals, 6 Generals, 20 Lieutenant Generals, 43 Major Generals, 64 Colonels, 79 Lieutenant Colonels, 31 Majors, 61 Captains, 117 Lieutenants, 10 Paymasters, 44 Quartermasters, 41 Medical Officers, and 2 Veterinary Surgeons.—*United Service Gazette.*

DEATH OF ALEXANDER JAMIESON, ESQ.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we have to record the death of that excellent man and valuable citizen, Alexander Jamieson, Esq., merchant which took place on Saturday morning, after a brief illness. By a long, industrious, and successful application to business, Mr. Jamieson deservedly acquired and retained the unlimited confidence of the mercantile community, both at home and abroad; and few dispensed their good things with a freer heart or more liberal hand than he did. Many a widow and orphan's tear will drop a grateful tribute to his memory. As Master of the Merchant Company, and for many years one of its assistants in the management of the various institutions connected with that body, he found a field of labour most congenial to his taste and disposition—and he made it truly a labour of love. For several years preceding his death, Mr. Jamieson was a valuable director of the National Bank of Scotland, and several other public companies.—*Edinburgh Adv.*

The steam-ship Washington sailed from Southampton on the 20th, for New-York, with the United States mails. The Washington has a large and valuable cargo, principally consisting of foreign goods, the total value of which is estimated at £250,000 sterling. She has ninety second and sixty first class passengers.

The letters now posted in Great Britain exceed 330,000,000 annually, a number which, taking the average length as five inches, if laid end to end, would reach 26,040 miles, a distance greater than the circumference of the earth.

Three Egyptian youths have arrived in Glasgow for the purpose of learning how to build marine steam engines. One of them will be instructed at Mr. Napier's works in Glasgow, and the other two will be sent to a foundry at Greenock.

In the year 1848, 9,074,079 tons of coals, cinders and culm were shipped at the several ports of England, Scotland and Ireland, coastwise, to other parts of the United Kingdom, and the quantity and the declared value of the coals, &c., exported to foreign countries, amounted, in 1848, to 2,785,300 tons, and £1,018,211.

Don Miguel has taken a small cottage and some shooting at Boxhill, where he is now living in retirement, his household consisting of two male servants, valet, and cook, and one female.

The Dutch papers state that the great work of draining the Lake of Haerlem approaches completion, and that the water is already lowered a yard below the level of Amsterdam.

A clergyman at Stamford, the other Sunday, having lost his sermon *en route* to church, made up the loss to his congregation by reading some chapters out of the Bible.

Such immense quantities of mackerel were caught last week on the coast of Sussex, that the highest price obtained for them at Hastings was only four shillings a hundred, and a considerable quantity was sold for manure.

It is said that since the flight of the Pope from Rome, 70,000 copies of the Bible have been sold in that City.

In the University College Hospital, London, a juggler, twenty-two years old, died last week, from "tremendous pericarditis, caused by passing an iron sword down the œsophagus, and thence to the pericardium, after exhibition."

A recent imperial ukase, which imposes a duty of ten copecks a pound on printed books imported into Russia, provides that double duties be paid for all novels and romances.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1 P. M.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.—*London, June 23, 11½ A. M.—Opening the Gates of Canton.*—Dates from Canton to the 25th of April have just been received. The Emperor of China had refused to open the trade of Canton to the British upon the terms of the co-existing treaties. It was thought the British Government would insist upon its rights.

THE STORMING OF ROME.—The Times of this morning has a letter from its correspondent, dated Civita Vechia, 16th, which says that on the 13th, negociations were again attempted to be opened by Oudinot, but failed in the same manner and on the same grounds as before. The General then summoned the City to surrender, which summons being met by a peremptory refusal, he commenced a vigorous attack on the 14th. The batteries played upon the bastions twenty-four hours incessantly, but no practicable breach had been effected up to the latest advices from the camp. A reinforcement of troops and guns was being landed at Civita Vechia on the 14th.

The Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening, at about nine o'clock, without any warning of her approach—the people being all engaged in celebrating Independence day. The telegraph wires not being in working order, there was no intimation of her arrival at Halifax.

☞ The next and succeeding English Mails are to be brought by express from Halifax, by the Messrs. King, who have taken the Contract for their conveyance to this Province.

FATHER MATHEW IN NEW YORK.—Father Mathew landed at New York on Monday the 2d instant. His reception by the Mayor and Corporation of the City, and the assembled thousands of citizens was most imposing. Upon landing at the Battery, Mayor Woodhull welcomed him to the city in a speech of some length, to which Mr. Mathew replied briefly, expressing himself quite overcome by the kindness of his reception. He was then escorted in procession from the Battery, through Broadway, to the City Hall in the Park—the Rev. guest riding in an open carriage with his Honor the Mayor, the Rev. Dr. Pise, and Alderman Haws. The multitude assembled in and about the Battery, and the enthusiasm of the people, exceeded anything ever before witnessed. Broadway was lined on both sides with a dense mass of human beings of all classes and descriptions, all cheering and shouting, while the windows of the houses on each side were crowded with fair spectators, all waving their welcome, Father Mathew acknowledging the compliment by bowing to the enthusiastic assemblages.

Having reached the City Hall, the Mayor appeared upon the balcony and introduced Father Mathew to the people assembled in the Park, who received him with long repeated cheers. Leaving the Hall, the authorities then escorted their guest to the "Irving House," and committed him to the care of its worthy host.

The reception of the Rev. Mr. Mathew by the American Temperance Union took place on Tuesday evening last, at the Tabernacle. At 8 o'clock Mr. Mathew, accompanied by the officers of the meeting, took his place on the platform, when the services were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. De-Witt, of the Reformed Dutch Church. The audience was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, who, filling a glass with water, observed that he "took his text before commencing his sermon." After a rather humorous preface, in which he characterized cold water as the "beverage with which was celebrated the marriage of Adam and Eve," he proceeded to reconnoitre, as he said, some of the principles of the temperance cause. Wherever human nature had an identity, they were equally applicable.—They were also leveling, but they leveled upwards, and though we were told by some that we must not connect religion with them, he regarded them as principles with which religion was most intimately connected. It was because he valued this cause so much, that we value the character and efforts of him who is now the nation's guest. He was glad, since every cause has its epochs and changes, that this was the chosen time for its renovation in this country.

The audience was afterwards gratified with an address from Mr. Mathew. He appeared in excellent health, though evidently much embarrassed by the enthusiastic demonstrations with which his appearance was greeted. Owing to slight temporary indisposition, he limited his remarks to about ten minutes, preferring to speak again on some future occasion. In the course of his speech, Mr. M. said, "In consequence of my labors, upwards of 5,000,000 of Irish have taken the pledge of total abstinence. Of them, I cannot learn that more than 1 in 500 have broken it, and I hope before I return, those who have relapsed, will again return to the fold of temperance."

The crops generally throughout Canada and the United States are represented as being at present in a flourishing condition, and promise an abundant yield.

Great famine prevails in Gaspe. Two persons it is stated have already died of starvation, and many others are in a most enfeebled state, and not expected to live.

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Monday last, Messrs. John Duncan, George L. Lovett, Thomas Vaughan, Edward Hippisley, Henry Chubb, Jas. Smith, and Joseph Fairweather, were chosen Directors for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board on Tuesday, Mr. Duncan was unanimously re-elected President.

NEW-BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, held yesterday, Messrs. James Kirk, John Wishart, Thos. Leavitt, John Ward, John V. Thurgar, F. A. Wiggins, W. H. Scovil, D. J. McLaughlin, and Wm. Parks, were re-elected for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James Kirk, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Last Thursday afternoon, a lad of about 14 years of age, son of Mr. Joseph Robinson, carpenter, was unfortunately drowned in the Marsh Creek, having been persuaded by another boy to venture into the water beyond his depth.

CHILD RUN OVER.—On Friday morning a child of Mr. Donahue, Lower Cove, 17 months old, was run over and instantly killed by a cart, driven by a son of Mr. John Hamilton, of the Marsh. The accident happened near the Ordnance gate, and we are informed that it was the result of no carelessness on the part of the driver.—*New-Bruns.*

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Alexander Edwards, Esquire, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, who has had charge of the Department in this City for several years past, went passenger in the Steamer *Commodore*, for Windsor, on Monday evening 2d inst, *en route* to Halifax, to which station he has been transferred. He is succeeded in the charge of the Department in this Garrison by Assistant Commissary General J. W. Wybault, who arrived recently from England with his lady and family.—*Cour.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Lieut. Jones and Ensigns Webster and Christie, with seventy-two men of the 1st (The Royal) Regiment of Foot, who arrived at Halifax last week in the Ship *Appoline* from Gravesend, reached this City on Wednesday morning in the Steamer *Commodore* from Windsor, and two of the officers, with nearly all the draft proceeded to Fredericton on Thursday afternoon, in the Steamer *Forest Queen*, to join the Headquarters of the corps.—*Ib.*

The Hon. Daniel Hannington has been appointed to act as Imperial Officer of Customs at Shediac, and Mr. James Blackhall at Caraquet, under the new system. Both these appointments have been made by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, no provision having been made for them by the Imperial Government.—*N. Bruns.*

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—"*Counting the Chickens,*" *&c.*—The Philadelphia *Ledger* seems to regard the annexation, not alone of Canada, but of the whole British possessions, at no very distant day, as a fixed fact. It proceeds to parcel them out into States and Territories, as follows:—"The States will be Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, and Upper Canada: the Territories Newfoundland, Labrador and Oregon. Newfoundland will eventually become another State, having already one hundred thousand people, and rapidly increasing. Labrador can never support a numerous white population, and therefore will not soon, if ever, be a state. Of the country included between Upper Canada, Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, now containing some settlements by the British Fur Companies, not much is generally known, though the climate and soil are probably much better than old accounts represent them. But all Oregon, from latitude 47 to the Russian settlements, and which would accompany the other British Colonies in separation, is the New England of the Pacific, and capable of supporting as much population and industry as the New England of the Atlantic. In this region therefore, three or four States will arise, of which Vancouver's Island will be one. We may, therefore, safely predict, that, before the lapse of thirty years, the present British North America will furnish ten States to our Confederacy."

ORDINATION AT EDINBURGH, (SCOTLAND.)—On the 11th April last, by the Right Rev'd the Bishop of Edinburgh, Mr. William Blatch, (youngest brother of G. Blatch, Esq., of this City,) to the office of Deacon.

SAINT JOHN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DAY SCHOOL.—Rev. R. Irvine, *Principal*; Mr. James O. Irvine, M. A., *Master*; Mr. James McClintock, A. B., T. C. S., *Assistant*.—The semi-annual Examination of this School took place on the 4th inst. Present: The Hon. Charles Simonds, W. J. Ritchie, Esq., M. P. P., John H. Gray, Esq. Q. C., Wm. Parks, Esq., J. P., Rev. Robert Arnold, A. B. of Halifax, and Rev. J. G. Mulholland, Collegiate School, Windsor. Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from his Worship the Mayor, the Honorable the Recorder, and other gentlemen.

The Pupils were examined in English; Classics; Logic; Mathematics, comprising six Books of Euclid, Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, Plane Trigonometry—investigation of all the formulas by the Analytic Method—besides Geometrical Demonstrations of the Three Cases, together with their application to Heights and Distances. The measurement of several Towers, Spires, &c. in the City by a plain Quadrant, constructed by one of the pupils.

Natural Philosophy.—Doctrine of Motion and Force.

In Logic, Master Pearson Starr gained the first honor.—This pupil, a boy of 14, read a most excellent specimen of the Socratic Dialogne. Subject—"*Annexation*"—an evil.

The Pupils who obtained honors in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy were, Masters J. Russell, J. Parks, J. Murray, and George Jack.

Seldom have we been present at an Examination, where the Pupils gave such evidence of the attention bestowed on their mental culture. We were particularly struck with the attainments of the Pupils in the Mathematical Classes—the answering was deserving of all praise; while it clearly proved that the Principal was eminently qualified for training Youth in this Department. We congratulate the citizens of Saint John, on the efficiency of this Establishment, entitled as it evidently is to stand in the first rank among the Literary Institutions of the Province.

To the Editor of the Observer.—Sir: I shall feel much obliged by your giving insertion to the foregoing communication. VIATOR.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCÆNIA.—The annual sermon before the University was preached at the Cathedral on Sunday, June 24, by the Rev. W. E. Scovil, Rector of Kingston, on the spirit characteristic of the Christian Religion, "from the days of John the Baptist until now"—when the birth of the Messiah's forerunner was commemorated with special application to the Students of the College and to the Church Society of the Diocese. To the funds of the latter Institution the contributions at the Offertory were on this occasion devoted.

The examination of the Collegiate School had taken place during the preceding week, when gratifying evidence was furnished of the progress of the several classes. The scholars whose names are subjoined were rewarded with appropriate prizes:—

Thomas Johnston—a scholarship in King's College, together with the Douglas Silver Medal for Classical superiority, and a prize for translation.

William Murray—for Mathematical superiority.

Beckwith Hartt—for the best English Essay.

Charles Perley—the prizes presented by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, for superiority in History and Geography.

On Tuesday, June 26th, the examination commenced at the College, and continued until Wednesday afternoon, when every Student was found to have satisfactorily kept the terms of the year, while three had entitled themselves to places in the Honorary Class, and the prizes of Books appointed by the Statutes. The Students thus distinguished were:—Joseph R. Hea, Hugh M. Johnston, and Neville G. D. Parker.

The public act in commemoration of the foundation of the College was celebrated in the Chapel on Thursday, June 28, when His Excellency the Lieut. Governor presided in his visitorial capacity, supported by the Right Rev. the President, and the Rev. the Principal. The Professors and other Graduates composed the convocation, while members of the Council, with a highly respectable attendence of guests occupied the area. The festival was also graced with the presence of Lady Head and an assembly of ladies from the first families of the Province.

The convocation having been duly opened, the oration in praise of the Founders and objects of the College was delivered by Professor Robb. The excellence of this animated and encouraging oration was warmly acknowledged by the President, who further expressed his hope that it might be printed for general perusal.

Two Essays on the peculiar value and claims of Agriculture, for each of which a Douglas' Gold Medal had been awarded, were read by the authors—William P. Dole and Hurd Peters.

The merits of these Essays had been considered equally high, although they were remarkably dissimilar in style, method, and a large amount of the matter.

The following Students, having kept the requisite terms, and passed the examinations, were presented by Professors Robb and Jack, and Mr. Edwin Jacob, and admitted to their degrees—

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Charles Coster, A. B., Master in the Collegiate School, late Student in Divinity.

Charles F. Bliss, A. B., Curate of Fredericton, late Student in Divinity.

William Q. Ketchum, Curate of Fredericton, Chaplain to the House of Assembly, and Secretary of the Church Society, late Student in Divinity, and Scholar on the University Foundation.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

William P. Dole, Student of Law, late Scholar on the University Foundation.

Hurd Peters, Student of Law.

Beverley Robinson, Student of Law.

Edward DuVernet, Student of Divinity.

Joseph R. Hea, Tutor in the Sackville Academy.

Donald M. Bliss, Student of Divinity.

In delivering the prizes to the several Students, the President addressed them with appropriate commendation and encouragement, and the solemnity concluded by His Lordship proposing, in the name of His Honor the Chancellor, for the subject of the Douglas Gold Medal for the ensuing year,

"Ancient and Modern Colonization compared."

The following notice has been issued:—

Michaelmas Term begins on Thursday, September 6, when the Scholars elected at the several Grammar Schools are requested to present themselves for Matriculation, at 10 A. M.; and all Students intending to keep the Term will attend Divine Service in the Chapel, at 11 A. M.

E. JACOB, *Principal.*

Having ever entertained the highest opinion of the Rev. Principal, and Learned Professors of King's College, from a conviction of their high scholastic attainments, and being now thoroughly convinced of the liberal character of the Institution itself, it gives us sincere pleasure to learn that there is a prospect of its becoming more generally useful, from the fact that it will have an addition of students in the ensuing year. Whatever bar may have in former years impeded the usefulness of the College, every one must acknowledge that it has sent forth young men of high educational standing; of which its graduates, now scattered over this and the neighbouring Provinces, and many of them in Europe, are so many living witnesses.—*Fred. Reporter.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT MEETING.—The Wesleyan Ministers, members of the New-Brunswick District Committee, met at Bridge-Town on Thursday 31st May, according to their annual usage, when the various important business in relation to their section of the Christian Church was brought under examination, and such action taken as, in prayerful consideration, was apprehended to be most useful. Twenty-five out of the twenty-six brethren who comprise the Committee, were present, and by them it was felt to be cause of devout thankfulness, that by a gracious Providence they were "spared another year," and after its toils and dangers and, in many cases, afflictions, were brought again together in peace.

The year has been, as most will suppose, a year of considerable anxiety. Depression, bearing upon our whole provincial population, has been felt no less painfully by our Church. The results of the year, as it respects finance, have not been more painful than our apprehensions suggested as probable; and though some hundreds of our members have been compelled to seek in other parts a subsistence denied them in these, the decrease of our members is only 28.

The spiritual state of our Societies is reported on as improved and improving, especially where our peculiar means of grace are conscientiously attended.

Two young men, Robert Alder Temple, and William Tweedy, taken last year upon the President's list of reserve, are recommended to the Conference to be taken out this year—*i. e.* at the ensuing Conference.

We believe that the amount of subscriptions to the District Auxiliary Missionary Society were much the same as last year.

Accompanying is the list of appointments for the current year, viz:—

ST. JOHN, South.—Richard Knight, Chairman of the District; Robert Cooney, Secretary of District Missionary Society.
ST. JOHN, North.—Sampson Busby.
ST. JOHN, West, &c.—Henry Daniel, James Taylor.
FREDERICTON.—William Temple, Secretary.
NASHWAAK.—Robert A. Temple.
SHEFFIELD.—William Smith.
ST. STEPHEN'S, &c.—George M. Barratt.
MILL-TOWN.—Ingham Sutcliffe.
ST. ANDREW'S.—George Miller.
SACKVILLE.—James G. Hennigar.
POINT-DE-BUTE.—William Smithson.
PEDIQUODIAC.—Robert A. Chesley.
HOPEWELL.—William Allen.
SUSSEX VALE.—Joseph F. Bent.
ANNAPOLIS.—Michael Pickles.
BRIDGE-TOWN.—Arthur McNutt.
AYLESFORD.—Richard Shepherd.
WOODSTOCK & ANDOVER.—John Allison, W. Tweedy.
MIRAMICHI.—George Johnson.
RICHIBUCTO.—John Prince.
BATHURST.—Christopher Lockhart.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, Mount Allison, Westmorland.—Humphrey Pickard, A. M., (Financial Secretary,) *Principal*; Albert Desbrisay, *Chaplain*.—[*Communicated to the Halifax Wesleyan.*

CANADA.—The Montreal Courier of Saturday contains the prospectus of a new journal in that city, "*intended to advocate the peaceable separation of Canada from Imperial connexion.*" The advertisement states that a committee has been formed to give

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effect to the intentions of the projectors of this journal. The Prospectus itself is explicit and decided, yet temperate in its tone.

Montreal, July 3.—We have here her Majesty the Queen's answer to Sir Allan McNab's petition, expressing an opinion that the Indemnity Bill is not to compensate the rebels, supporting Lord Elgin, and hoping that Sir Allan will help to maintain order. The English Attorney-General, however, says that the Rebels and Loyalists must be paid alike under the law.

Emigration of Lower Canadians.—The result of the investigation of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly upon the Emigration from Lower Canada to the United States, is reported to be, that there is an average emigration of 4000 French Canadians per annum, making 20,000 in five years. This number, it will also be remembered, is chiefly composed of some of the most active and enterprising young men of the country, many of them mechanics.—*Montreal Witness.*

[From late American Papers.]

A Recommendation by the President of the United States.—At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a People, whose reliance has ever been in His protection, should humble themselves before His throne, and while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended, that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupation, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in his own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

This recommendation is in accordance with the wishes of a vast number of our fellow citizens. If diseases generally are messengers of the Almighty, peculiarly so is the Cholera, which comes and goes as mysteriously as the wind. We know that in ancient times, diseases were often sent as a punishment for iniquity; and it may be so with us. At all events, there is reason enough for humiliation and repentance, both on account of public and individual sins. If the day shall be observed by the nation at large, in a becoming spirit,—with sincerity and devotion,—the act itself will be an inestimable blessing, and we need not doubt that Heaven will regard it with favor.—[New-York Journal of Commerce.

The Cholera.—At Philadelphia on the 5th, fifty-three new cases of cholera and nineteen deaths were reported; on the 6th, thirty-four cases and twelve deaths. In Camden (a small city on the New Jersey shore, opposite Philadelphia,) it is stated that the disease is so bad that the sanitary committee do not report it.

There were thirteen deaths from cholera at Petersburg, Va., on the 4th. At Richmond, twenty-six cases and seven deaths were reported for the forty-eight hours ending on Monday.

At Buffalo, on Monday and Tuesday, fifty-one cases and thirteen deaths were reported. The whole number of cases for the two weeks ending July 2, was one hundred and one; deaths, thirty-eight;—from the commencement of the disease, one hundred and thirty-four cases and fifty-one deaths.

At Cincinnati, on the 4th, the interments were one hundred and thirty by cholera, and fifty-three by other diseases.

A despatch from Albany of the 5th, reports six cases and one death during the previous forty-eight hours.

At Cincinnati, an experiment was tried on Thursday night and Friday last, as to the effect of fire in purifying the atmosphere. A number of fires were built in the streets and kept burning for some time. The fuel used consisted generally of a parcel of dry wood or pieces of boards, with about a cart load of stone coal for each fire. At some places sulphur and at others tar barrels were added. The expedient appears to have been of little value. On the day that it was resorted to, Friday, 96 cholera interments were reported, while on Sunday they amounted to 99, and on Monday to 134.

At St. Louis, the official report of the mortality of the city for the week ending Sunday night, July 1, shows 949 deaths, of which 733 were from cholera. For the five weeks ending that day the aggregate interments amounted to 2,656, of which 2,004 were from cholera. The aggregate number of interments for the week exhibits an increase of 182 over the number for last week, and an increase of cholera interments of 144 for the same period.

Medical Properties of Sulphur.—A writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, "impressed with the importance of the question, to what advantage, and in what form *sulphur* may be used as a medicine, and disinfectant in cholera times, and firmly convinced that it is to be lamented that sulphur has fallen into disuse, and given place to a tribe of deleterious drenches and compounds, whereby a number of diseases, (once nearly eradicated by the use of sulphur,) have become very common," offers a premium of five dollars for the best article that may be written upon the subject, and sent to the care of the editor of the Medical Journal, on or before the first day of August next.—*Boston Journal.*

Shocking Steamboat Accident.—We learn from the Toronto Globe of Saturday, that a most frightful accident occurred on board the steamer Passport, on Thursday evening, on her passage from Montreal to Kingston. It is represented by passengers that the engineer was absent, the assistant in his berth, and the boat left in care of an incompetent person. When off Lancaster, 16 miles below Cornwall, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the boat struck the ground. The under deck was loaded with steerage passengers. The order to stop the engine and back out was promptly given, but the ignorance of the person in charge of the engine, led to a most sad catastrophe. Instead of backing, be opened a cock which let the hot steam in among the steerage passengers. A shriek instantly broke forth which was heard for several miles. The nature of the accident being for some time unknown, the steam continued to be discharged upon the poor creatures, adding to their insufferable agony. Four persons jumped overboard, two of whom were drowned. The nature of the accident being at length ascertained, the steam was at once shut off. Medical assistance was soon procured, when it was found that forty-four persons were severely scalded. The scene during the night is represented to have been horrible in the extreme; men, women and children in dreadful agony, continued their shrieks throughout the night. When the boat reached Cornwall, nine persons had died. About twenty were left at that place, and the remainder taken to Kingston, where four more had died, and many others were in a critical state. They were all immigrants. A number of passengers signed a card exculpating the captain from all blame. If he was aware of the employment of an incompetent engineer, we do not see how he can escape censure.—*Rochester Dem.*

The Presidential Tour.—We understand that the President will leave Washington on his tour to the North about the middle of August. He will proceed from Baltimore to York, and from thence visit Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, and the Bedford Springs, Hollidaysburg, and Pittsburg.—He will then pass through Ohio to Cleveland, where he will embark for Buffalo, and will be at the New York State Agricultural Fair at Syracuse on the 10th. From Albany he will proceed East to Boston, and after visiting the capitals of New Hampshire and Maine, will return South, via Providence, New York and Philadelphia, his purpose being to reach Washington about the close of September.—*Boston Transcript.*

We learn from the N. Y. Tribune, that Mr. Maxwell, the new Collector at that port, has made one hundred and sixty-eight new appointments. We know of no government establishment which needs so thorough a cleansing as the New York Custom House. Among the removals we notice the names of Isaiah Rynders, John F. Ropes, and John I. Mumford.—*Boston Journal.*

As the waters begin to retire off the earth at New Orleans, much filth is left behind, which threatens the health of the city.

Prince Albert a Merchant Taylor.—On the occasion of a late exhibition of the Merchant Taylor's School, in London, and the award of prizes, a magnificent entertainment was given by the company in their spacious hall, at which a large number of distinguished guests were present. At the close of the dinner, grace was chanted by the vocalists present, and the Chairman proceeded to give a number of toasts. After a toast to the Church and Queen, and one to the Queen Dowager, he called on the company to drink to the health of "His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, a citizen and Merchant Taylor."

The Prince replied in a handsome speech, which he concluded to the following effect. Speaking of the pleasure of appearing among the company for the first time on occasion of this sort as a brother freeman, and of seeing himself seated among them as a merchant taylor, he added:—

"Anybody may be proud at finding himself included in a corporation which can boast of uninterrupted usefulness for four centuries, while holding to this day the same honorable position in the estimation of the country as at the time of its formation. (Cheers.) Thus, although the progress of civilization and wealth has raised the community around it, it has exemplified how in this happy country it is possible to combine the progress of mankind with due reverence to the institutions and even to the forms bequeathed to us by the piety of our forefathers. (Loud cheers.) I will conclude by breathing the hope that this company may continue to dispense its charity to our posterity, and that it may be equally an object of admiration to our children and to our children's children. (Loud cheers.) I drink "Prosperity to the Merchant Taylors' Company." His Royal Highness resumed his seat amidst continued cheering."

There is now residing at Scalpa, Harris, north of Scotland, Marian Morrison, who, in December last, was 107 years old. She hears and sees as well as in her youth, and can travel, on a plain road, ten miles in a day, without being fatigued; she never used spectacles, and she can knit and darn without them.

Hassan Effendi, a Turk, has entered the British navy as a midshipman, and will join the Wellesley, the Earl of Dundonald's flag ship.

A court martial at Presburg, has ordered a lady to be flogged, for corresponding with the Hungarians.

New York Markets, July 6.—Flour continues firm. Sales of 4000 brls. at $4,50 for common and $4.62 for good straight brands. Corn 55c. white, 56c. mixed, 59c. prime yellow.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of St. John, on Tuesday the third day of July, A. D. 1849,

It is moved by Alderman VanHorne, that a Committee be appointed to prepare the Draft of a Petition to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to *disallow* the Act, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of the Province, entitled "An Act in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John," and the Motion being seconded by Assistant Alderman Beatteay, the question is put thereon, and the Board divides as follows, viz:

Yeas.—Aldermen VanHorne, Harding, and Wetmore, and Assistant Aldermen Beatteay, Hagarty, and Littlehale.

Nays.—Aldermen Needham and Smith, and Assistant Alderman Keans;

It is therefore decided in the affirmative: and Aldermen VanHorne and Harding, and Assistant Alderman Beatteay, are appointed a Committee for that purpose.

On Motion of Alderman Needham, seconded by Assistant Alderman Keans, that a Committee be appointed to prepare the Draft of a Petition to Her Majesty to *sanction* the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John," the question being put, the following division takes place, viz:

Yeas.—Aldermen Needham and Smith, and Assistant Alderman Keans.

Nays.—Aldermen VanHorne, Harding, and Wetmore, and Assistant Aldermen Beatteay, Hagarty, and Littlehale;

It is therefore decided in the negative.

Moved by Alderman Needham, seconded by Assistant Alderman Keans, and thereupon Ordered that the aforegoing decisions be immediately published in all the City Newspapers.

Extract from the Minutes.

J. WILLIAM BOYD,
Common Clerk.

☞ The Mail for England will close at the General Post Office in this City To-morrow (Wednesday) the 11th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday next, at the same hour.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

Be not deceived with vain hope—lay not the flattering unction to your soul, that disease will cure itself; especially if that disease be Consumption or Liver Complaint. If you would be restored to health you must use the means which benevolence and a kind Providence have placed within your reach. The great and universal popular remedy for consumption and all chronic diseases, is now for sale in every city and important town in the country, and at a price, too, that any one can afford to pay. You have no excuse, therefore, for neglecting to save your life and health. Be not deceived with *quack nostrums* or any *imitations of this valuable medicine.* An individual at Charleston, South Carolina, recently purchased four bottles of Swayne's Syrup—*one of the most celebrated physicians in that city told the deceived patient he must send that article back, and exchange it for Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* Be not deceived—remember that it is *Dr. Wistar's Balsam that cures*—it is Dr. Wistar's that brings back the bloom of health to the cheek, lustre to the eye, strength to the system, joy and gladness to the soul, and happiness to man—it is Dr. Wistar's that has gained such celebrity among the sick, astonishing the world with its effects, and is *recommended by the best physicians* throughout the land. Be not deceived—buy none unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper, the genuine Dr. Wistar's.

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

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Aaron Clark, to Miss Martha Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Nelson Bogart, all of this City.

In Portland, on Sunday last, by the Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Missionary at Andover, Mr. James N. Stevens, to Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, both of Portland.

At Ricker's Point, County of Albert, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. James Wallace, Mr. Noah Steeves, to Miss Lucretia, third daughter of Mr. Simon Outhouse, all of that place.

At the same place, on the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. John Whoar, to Miss Zeny, second daughter of Mr. Simon Outhouse, all of the above place.

At Coverdale, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. William Allen, James Ryan, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth, third daughter of Jacob Trites, Esq., all of that Parish.

At Hillsborough, on the 20th ult., by the same, Charles Trites, Esq., to Miss Ann, second daughter of Geo. Steeves, Esq., of that place.

At Fredericton, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. David Reid, Hospital Sergeant, Royal Regiment, to Miss Ann Atkin, of that city.

DIED.

On Thursday, Isaac, son of Mr. Joseph Robinson, in the 12th year of his age.

On Friday morning, Mr. Patrick McCallen, aged 29 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

Suddenly, yesterday, Mr. James Burrill, aged 50 years.—Funeral To-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock.

On Sunday morning last, Samuel, son of Mr. J. M. Robertson, aged 9 months.

At Fredericton, on the 11th ult., Mr. Jacob Segee, aged 62 years.

At Douglas, County of York, on the 16th ult., after a short but severe illness, Benjamin Reed, Esquire, aged 72 years.

At Kingsclear, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Olivia Camber, wife of Mr. William Camber, in the 72d year of her age, deeply lamented by a numerous circle of relatives.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Brigt. Keoka, Carver, Searsport, (Me.) 2—to order, ballast.
Steamer Fairy Queen, Chisholm, Portland—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.
Thursday—Schr. Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia, 15—J. V. Troop, flour and wheat.
Annie, Baker, Freeport, 4—Master, ballast.
Pavilion, Ames, Boston, 4—Geo. Eaton, ballast.
Brunswick Lyon, Craft, Lubec—Master, ballast.
Friday—Ship Perthshire, Taitt, Liverpool, 46—John Robertson, general cargo.
Brigt. Juverna, Reed, New York, 12—T. McCarthy, flour, wheat, &c.
Barque Pearl, Morris, Savannah, 13—S. Wiggins & Son, pitch pine timber.
Steamer Admiral, Hutchins, Boston, 27 hours—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Saturday—Barque Ann Hall, Feran, Liverpool, 35—James Kirk, salt and coals.
Ship Arab, Lewis, Liverpool, 33—James Smith, general cargo.
Brigt. Iris, Mann, New York, 7—H. Gilbert, wheat.
Hantsport, Holms, Philadelphia, 9—J. M. Hamilton, flour, meal, &c.
Sunday—Brig Integrity, Stephenson, New York, 5—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Schr. Kate, McMullin, New York, 7—J. V. Troop, flour, pork, &c.
Olive Branch, Thomson, Providence, 4—master, ballast.
Rising Sun, Bissett, Hallowell, 4—G. Eaton, flour, &c.
Atalanta, Acken, Shelburne, 3—G. Thomas, molasses.
Monday—Barque Tadmor, Bowie, New York, 6—Wm. Carvill, ballast.
Ashley, Gray, New York, 6—R. D. Wilmot, do.
Brig Alexr. Stewart, Williams, Cork, 38—order, 106 passengers.
Brigt. Jane, Sheay, Beerhaven, 38—order, 68 passengers.
Wm. Allen, Bennett, Westmorland, for England.
Franklin Adams, Felker, Boston, 4—order, ballast.
Deborah, Power, Boston, 3—C. McLauchlan, do.
Schr. Hero, Eaton, Boston, 3—order, do.
This Day—Brig L. R. Palmer, Park, Boston,—master, do.
At the Island, Brigt. Eliza Edwards, Tralee, 75—passengers, all well.

CLEARED.

July 4th—Barque Nova Scotian, Corning, London, deals—Joseph Fairweather; William Carson, Vaughan, Bristol, deals—Wm. Carvill.
5th—Ship Java, Duffy, Grimsby, deals—James Kirk; brig Velocity, Cook, Glasgow, deals and boards—Joseph Fairweather; schr. Joseph Howe, Lockner, New York, timber, laths, &c.; Pandora, Whelpley, Boston, boards.
6th—Brig Margaret, Hill, Gloucester, (U. S.) salt—G. Thomas; schr. John Nelson, Brayley, Cork, deals; Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec, cordwood.
7th—Barque John, Hutchins, Plymouth, timber and deals—Lunt & Pickup; brig Margery, Boag, Newcastle, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.
7th—Ship Token, Nourse, London, deals and pailings; Sir Chas. Napier, Humble, London, deals; Barque Portland, Stalker, Liverpool, deals and sleepers; John, Hutchins, Plymouth, timber and deals; Brig Margery, Boag, Newcastle, do.; Schr. Monclova, French, Boston, lumber; Hero, Flewelling, Rockport, salt.
9th—Brigt. Gazelle, Stewart, Liverpool, deals.
10th—Ship Consul, Smith, Liverpool, deals and sleepers—Eaton & Ray; Brigt. Fashion, Douglas, Barbadoes, lumber—R. Rankin & Co.

Brig Daring, Waterbery, hence, arrived at Barbados 25th May, and proceeded to Trinidad.

Spoken, June 12th, lat. 41 20, lon. 53 25, barque Forager, from St. John, for Hull.

Arrived at New York, July 1st, ship Commodore, Pritchard, Clyde; 2d, Naomi, Wright, Liverpool; 3d, St. John, Burns, Liverpool, via Cork.—At Philadelphia, July 2d, brigt. Lion, Wright, St. John; 2d, Lady Maxwell, Spinney, do.—At Quebec, June 27th, ship Catherine, Robertson, New York.

Arrived at Boston, 5th, barque Perseverance, Robinson, Glasgow; schr. Centurion, Patterson, St. John.—Cleared, 6th, schrs. Emily and Alabama, St. John.

Arrived at Liverpool, 23d June, ship America, Cornish, Apalachicola.

Steamship Washington arrived at New York on the 4th, in 14 days from Southampton.

Arrivals from St. John.—June 14th, Sovereign and Avon, at Hull; Joanna, at Grangemouth; 15th, British Queen, at Londonderry; 16th, Exporter, at Leith; 17th, Admiral, at Liverpool; 18th, Corinthian, at Deal; Pageant, at Liverpool; 19th, Charlotte, in the Clyde; Marys, at Lancaster; 20th, Lisbon, at Gravesend; 22d, Columbus, at Liverpool.

Vessels Sailed for St. John.—June 15th, Ocean, from Castletown; Eulas, do.; 21st, Frederick, from Deal.

Loading at Liverpool, June 23d, ships Admiral and Zetland, for St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, June 15th, ship Bombay, Morton, Staten Island; 17th, William Vail, Wishart, Quebec; Sea, Lawson, Portsmouth and Sydney, N. S. W.; 18th, Boadicea, Leavitt, Staten Island; Montezuma, Leavitt, Quebec; 20th, John Fielden, Strang, Staten Island.—From Glasgow, 18th, Charlotte, Vasey, Quebec.—From Gravesend, 20th, Oromocto, Kenny, Emden.—From Londonderry, 20th, Delta, Gover, Philadelphia.

At Kingstown, 19th, ship California, Lawson, to take in passengers for Quebec.

Off Dover, June 21st, brigt. Elizabeth Hastings, Gault, 90 days from Buenos Ayres, for London, all well.

Put into Cork, June 17th, Acadian, Crowell, from Glasgow for Boston, out 60 days, leaky, and with loss of topmasts, &c.

Port of Shediac, June 25th.—Arrived, brig John Wesley, Davis, Boston—W. H. & R. C. Scovil; 27th, Robert & Margaret, Dove, New York—W. H. & R. C. Scovil.

ARMY CONTRACT.

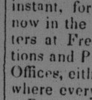
THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Tenders at noon, until TUESDAY the 31st instant, for the completion of a Stone Building now in the course of erection for Officers' Quarters at Fredericton, N. B., agreeably to Specifications and Plans to be seen at the Royal Engineer Offices, either at Halifax, St. John, or Fredericton, where every information may be obtained.

Payment will be made by the Ordnance Storekeeper on completion of the work, in Bills of Exchange, at par. Forms of Tenders may be had at the Commissariat, and none will be noticed unless accompanied with a guarantee from two persons of known responsibility for the due performance of such Contract as may be founded thereon.

Commissariat, Nova Scotia.
Halifax, 4th July, 1849.

GAS LAMPS.—A few new Patterns received per ship "*Themis.*"—Also, 12 doz. ground Glass GLOBES. T. R. GORDON.
July 10.

Valuable FARM for Sale.



A Valuable FARM in the Parish of Sussex Vale, King's County, about three miles from the Church. This Farm is a part of what was known by the name of *Leonard's Island.* It comprises about two hundred and forty acres of as good LAND as there is in this Province; and there are on the premises two Dwelling HOUSES, three Barns, and other Out-Houses. A part of the above is under lease to Mr. Andrew Hiton; of the other part possession can be given immediately.—For particulars apply to HENRY McMONAGLE, on the Premises, or to Mr. PETER REID, in St. John.
St. John, 5th July, 1849.

JULY 4th, 1849.

Received at the LIVERPOOL HOUSE, Prince William Street, ex "Themis":—

150 LBS. Black, Drab, and White Brown, LINEN THREAD;
150 Lbs. Linen Fishing THREAD.
—ALSO—
100 Pieces Fine White Bleached LINEN; Selling at *Cost of Importation*—Wholesale and Retail. VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

MOLASSES.

EX Schr. "Atalanta" from St. Lucia—110 Puncheons and 10 Barrels British MOLASSES,—landing at the Custom House Wharf.
GEORGE THOMAS,
July 10. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Landing ex Schr. "Relief," from Philadelphia—
288 BARRELS CORN MEAL,
125 barrels RYE FLOUR.
Ex "Juverna," from New York—
40 barrels PILOT BREAD,—For Sale by
July 10. JARDINE & CO.

WROUGHT NAILS,

ALL SIZES, rose and clasp heads, in casks and by the pound, at 3½d. per lb. and upwards, according to sizes.

CUT NAILS,

all sizes, including Lath and Shingle, in Bags of 112lb. each, at 2½. per lb., and by the pound at 3d.

WINDOW GLASS,

from 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, to 30x40, including all the intermediate sizes, sold by the box of 25, 50, and 100 feet, also by the dozen panes, also by the single pane.

IRON SPIKES,

from four to ten inches, in casks of 2 cwt. each, also in smaller quantities.

A supply of the above description of Goods is constantly kept on hand at the Store and Warehouse, adjoining the Courier Office Buildings, Prince William street.
July 10. JOHN KINNEAR.

CONVEYANCING.

THE Subscriber intending for the future to devote himself exclusively to the business of a Notary Public, and to Conveyancing, will prepare all Instruments connected with the latter branch, at about one half the usual professional rates. Searches made at the Record Office, at reasonable charges, and any advice connected with the documents prepared by him, will be afforded without additional expense.—Having had upwards of 23 years experience as a Notary Public and Conveyancer, he hopes to secure a reasonable share of patronage. The services of a neat and experienced Copyist are engaged.—Office over Messrs. Vaughans & Lockhart's Store, Prince William-street.
PETER STUBS,
Attorney, Barrister at Law, and Notary Public.
June 26. 3i.

Sales by Auction.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c. &c.
BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the 11th inst. the Subscriber will sell at his Store in Dock-street, at 11 o'clock in the morning—

TWO HUNDRED Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS: 22 Rocking, Office and Children's ditto; 1 Bureau; 1 Work Table; 5 Toilet Tables; 6 Washstands; 4 Wood Stools; 10 large Looking Glasses. Terms, Cash.
July 10. H. G. KINNEAR.

New Arrangement.

THE new and beautiful Steamers *FAIRY QUEEN*, Capt. Chisholm, and *COMMODORE*, Capt. Browne, will in future ply in conjunction, and will leave the South Market Wharf every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, till further notice, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON. These steamers are in fine and splendid condition, and will form a line between St. John and the above places, and will leave Portland every Tuesday and Friday evening, so soon as the Express Train arrives at Portland from Boston.—Apply at the Office of
JAMES WHITNEY,
St. John, July 10, 1849. *Ward Street.*

PUBLIC PRINTING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, until and including Wednesday the first day of August next from such persons as may be disposed to Contract for the Printing of the Journals of the House of Assembly, as they are at present executed, for four years, to commence with the next ensuing Session. The number required will be Five Hundred, three hundred and fifty of which to be distributed from day to day during the sitting of the House, and the remainder, one hundred and fifty, to be bound with the Appendices, and to be delivered to the Clerk within three months after the closing of the Session. The Tenders must also state the rate at which the one hundred and fifty copies of the Appendices to the Journals, so to be delivered, are to be furnished, and also the terms on which all Miscellaneous Printing ordered by the House, to be performed during the Session, will be provided. Persons tendering will also state at what rates per one hundred copies, they will provide any additional number of Journals, to be distributed daily during the Session, should they be ordered by the House.

Satisfactory security will be required for the due performance of any Contract that may be entered into.
J. R. PARTELOW,
CHAS. P. WETMORE.
Fredericton, June 15, 1849.

Afternoon Class for Young Ladies.

MR. E. H. DUVAL conducts a Class for the instruction of Young Ladies, at his residence, Carlton-street, three doors from the Stone Church. The course of studies will include English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy. Use of the Globes, Crayon, Pencil and Map Drawing; together with the usual Elementary Branches.

Any of the above Studies may be selected by the Pupil, if thought desirable.
TERMS, 30s. per Quarter. May 29.—6i.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Undersigned gives Notice, that he holds a Power of Attorney from Mr. Peter Le-Seuer, (late Accountant in the Bank of British North America,) dated 24th April last, to transact for him all matters of Business, during his absence from this Province.
GEORGE A. LOCKHART.
St. John, N. B., 24th May, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CORNELIUS McMONAGLE, late of Smyrna, State of Maine, U. S., deceased, are requested to present them within Two Months from this date, duly attested, at the Office of C. W. Stockton, Esq., Attorney at Law, or to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to the said C. W. Stockton, or
JOHN McMONAGLE,
Sole Administrator.
Sussex Vale, June 19, 1849.

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, last week, two indented Apprentices, named Dennis Donohue, and Daniel Smith. All Persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring said Apprentices, as in case of so doing they will be prosecuted according to Law.
June 19th, 1849. EWEN CAMERON.

AUCTION PURCHASE.

SUPERFINE Granite Grey TWEEDS, all wool, thin make, just the thing for comfort at this season of the year for Sack and Shooting Coats, Long Vests, &c. &c. Made to measure for less price than the cloth can be purchased from the importer.
GARRETT & SKILLEN,
July 3. *Corner of King and Cross streets.*

JOHN BARRY,
Silversmith,

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

Silver Plate Manufactory

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

Jewellery of all sorts Repaired.

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

All Silver Plate made by the Subscriber will be Warranted, and Engraved without extra charge.
May 15, 1849. JOHN BARRY.

NEW GOODS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

HAVE received per *Peruvian* and *Queen Pomare* from Glasgow, *Infanta* and *Harmony* from Liverpool, and *Pilgrim* from London, the whole of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, comprising a very extensive and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable FANCY and STAPLE GOODS suitable for the season, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest possible prices for *CASH Only.*
BONNETS by the Case. May 15.

Mill Saws: Mill Saws!

Ex "Maria," from Boston—
4 CASES 6, 6½, and 7 feet Single MILL SAWS, *English made;* which are offered at very low rates to close consignments, by
June 26. W. TISDALE & SON.

To Mill Owners.

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

SAWS! SAWS! SAWS!

Old Saws Made New!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform those engaged in SAW MILLS, and consumers of Saws generally, that he has erected a new Shop near to the Corner of *Dock and Union Streets*, for the purpose of Manufacturing and Repairing all kinds of Saws.—Mill, Circular, Cross-cut, Pit, and all other kinds of Saws Retoothed, Trued, and warranted to run as well as new, or the money returned. It is very important to those engaged in Sawing lumber, that their Saws should run steady and true in order to cut smooth, and consequently make the Lumber more saleable.
A. RICHARDSON,
May 8th, 1848—3m. *Corner of Dock and Union-streets.*

JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET-SQUARE.

Received per late vessels from "Great Britain" and "United States," his Spring supply of *GROCERIES*, invites the attention of purchasers—viz: In Store—TEAS, *all English Importations:*

75 CHESTS Congo and Fine Congo TEAS,
10 do. Oolong, Hyson, and Souchong TEAS,
20 hhds. Muscovado *SUGARS*,
5 hhds. Crushed do.
30 do. Prime Retailing MOLASSES,
COFFEES, Mocha, Java and Cuba,
TOBACCO, a good assortment, all prices.

---FRUIT---

200 boxes and half boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
8 bbls. Zante CURRANTS,
4 tierces, 6 brls. Dried APPLES,
Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Candied Peel, Prunes, &c. &c.
NUTS of all descriptions—Hazel, Hickory, Walnut, Pecan, Almonds, &c.
200 packages BREAD—Pilot, Navy, Groat, Butter, Sugar, Lemon, &c. &c.
SPICES of all descriptions,
With a good stock of all the Miscellaneous articles of the Trade.
☞ *Cheap for good payment.*
June 1st, 1849.

MORRISON & CO.

Have received per *Lisbon* from London, *Infanta* from Liverpool, and *Peruvian* from Glasgow,

An Elegant Assortment of
NEW GOODS,
Which they are selling at decidedly low prices,
—FOR CASH.—

A CHOICE lot of the newest styles Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, in French and British Gauze, Satin, and Lutestring,
A great variety of Fancy Neck TIES,
LACES, GLOVES, AND HOSIERY,
Sewed Muslin Collars and Habit Shirts,
Black, White, and Col'd Lace Falls and VEILS,
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Black Patent Crape,
Aerophanes, Gauze and Crape Lisse,
Black and Col'd German Velvet RIBBONS,
Sewing Silk, Twist, Gimp and Fringes,
Black, Brown, Col'd and Shot Silk PARASOLS,
A Select Stock of DRESS *Materials, in*
Orleans and Coburg Checks, Plain and Printed do., Shot Lustres and Coburgs, Alpaccas, Challies, Chameleons, Californias, Mohairs, Lois, Zephyrs, Linen and Crape Checks, &c. &c. &c.
Printed Muslins, Barege, Leno and Organdy
DRESSES,
Black Satins, and Gros de Naps, Persians, Sarsnetts,
Black and Col'd SATIN, Cashmere, Barege, Norwich, Edinburgh, Paisley, &c. &c.
SHAWLS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Gents' Fancy Silk, Satin and Muslin Neck Hdkfs.
De Joinvilles, Operas, Scarfs, Stocks and Stiffeners,
Cambric and Silk Pocket HDKFS.
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Fancy Trowserings and Vestings,
LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Table Linen and Towelling,
Brown, Checked, and Slate HOLLANDS,
Drill, Duck, Canvas and OSNABURG,
An extensive assortment of
7-8, 4-4, and 5 4 Printed CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
French, Earlston, Linen and Muslin GINGHAMS,
Homespuns, Checks, and Regatta SHIRTINGS,
White and Grey Cottons and Sheetings,
TICKS, Counterpanes, Toilet Covers,
Marseilles and Toilet QUILTS,
Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes,
LACE, and Tassels to match,
Scarlet, White, and Blue FLANNELS,
UMBRELLAS, Stays, Braces,
BUTTONS, THREADS, &c. &c.
With a general Stock of Small Wares, and Trimmings. May 8, 1849.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
No. 10, KING STREET,

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

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

Scythe Sneaths, Rakes, Hay Forks, &c.

Ex *Beverley* from Boston, and for sale at low rates for Cash—

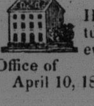
50 DOZEN Scythe Sneaths, patent and common; 50 dozen Hay Rakes;
20 dozen Hay Forks; 10 boxes Scythe Stones,
1 box RIFLES; by
June 26. W. TISDALE & SON.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Paper Hangings and Shoe Store,
Corner of King and Germain-street,:
AND
LADIES' SHOE STORE,
Germain street.

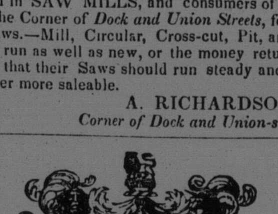
Just received per "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool.

A SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best qualities and newest styles, in Satin, Merino, Cashmere, Coburg, and Prunella Boots; White and black Satin, black and bronze Kid, Merino, Prunella, Morocco and Patent Slippers, together with every variety of cheap Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children that may be required for City and Country wear.
For sale wholesale and retail.
April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

TO LET,



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



May 5th, 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street.

The Subscribers have received their

Spring & Summer Stock,

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

RICHEST French and British SATINS and SILKS, in Brocade Figures, Stripes, Shades Shot and Plain, in newest and most beautiful colourings and patterns;
Paramattas, and PATENT CRAPES,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in all the newest and most elegant designs in California, Napier, Chamelions, Madonnas, Chemese, Brilliants, Cashmere, French Delaines, Bareges, Balzarines, Llamas, Alpacas, Lustres, Coburgs, and Orleans CLOTHS;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
French and British Garment Cambric PRINTS, 7-8, 9-8 and 5-4;
FURNITURE PRINTS;
French and British Plain and Fancy Linen and other GINGHAMS and LAWNS;
Newest work and patterns in Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, and Cuffs;
Infants' WORKED ROBES and CAPS;
Ladies' and Children's BONNETS, in all the newest and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Youth's and Children's Plain and Fancy Tuscan and Straw HATS;
Newest and Richest styles in French and British BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
NECK TIES; PARASOLS, newest styles;
An immense variety of the newest and most elegant designs in Long and Square SHAWLS;
Limerick White Lace VEILS and CAPES;
Black Chantilla Lace FALLS and VEILS;
Fancy Colored LACE VEILS;
Thread Laces, Half Laces, Edgings and Footings
Machinery Laces, Edgings and Footings;
Black Thread and Silk LACES, Sewing Silk, Fringes and Gimps;
Illusion, Brussels and Paris white and colored Plain and Fancy NETS;
BLONDES and BLONDE QUILLINGS;
Drawing Room Window Nets and Muslins;
Ladies' plain and fancy French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Gent's French Cambric and India Silk ditto ditto;
Gent's Satin and Silk Neckerchiefs, STOCKS, Opera TIES, and Braces;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Silk, Lisle, Vigonia and Lambs' Wool HOSIERY;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid, Silk and Lisle GLOVES;
French and British STAYS;
West and North of England Extra Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, and Medley colours;
SUMMER CLOTHS, in Cashmeretts, Zephyrs and Tweeds, in black and all fashionable medley colours;
PANTALOON CLOTHS, in Single and Double Milled Cassimeres and Doeskins, in all the most fashionable and fancy colorings and patterns;
Russell Cords, Lastings, Gambroons, Cantoons, Nankeenets, and Moleskins:
VESTINGS, newest and prettiest styles, in plain and fancy Marseilles, Cashmeres, plain and fancy French Satin, Silk and Genoa Velvets;
Colored and Black GERMAN VELVETS;
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconets, Cambrics, Checks, Plaids, Cords, Stripes, Nainsooks, Mulls, Books, Tarlatans, Lappets, and colored and white Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Towelling, Brown Holland, Brown Undressed Linen, Plaid Linen, Drills and Duck, Osnaburg, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Toilet Covers, Sheetings, Grey Cottons, Cotton Warps, White Shirtings, Power Loom Twilled Striped Shirtings, Power Loom Ginghams;
WHITE FLANNELS, in Saxonies, Welsh, Lancashire, and Swanskins:
Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS:
BLANKETS and Green BAIZES:
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.
☞ CASH Only—No Second Price. ☜
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

LIVERPOOL
HOUSE,
Prince William Street.

NEW FANCY GOODS,
—AT REDUCED PRICES—

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

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in California's, Astoria, Arago, Cameleons, Madonnas, Chemise, Cashmere, Alpacas, Lustre, and Coburg CLOTHS;
New Fancy PRINTS, Organdies, Balzarine and Muslin GINGHAMS;
" Glace SILKS, Satins and Orientals;
" Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Neck Ties and Fancy Trimmings;
" Parasols, Velvet Ribbon, VEILS;
Ladies' and Gents. Superior GLOVES, *very cheap;*
A large variety of SHAWLS and California Hkfs.;
Laces, Edgings, and Habit Shirts;
Black and Colored BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmerettes, Cassinetts, Tweeds and Russell Cord, *a large stock, cheap;*
White and fancy Vestings, Gents. Fancy Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Superfine and 3-ply CARPETING, Hearth Rugs, &c.
Damask Moreens, *at reduced rates.*
Grey and White COTTONS, Grey and White Sheeting, Cotton Warps, Silesias, Drills, Regattas, Muslins, Netts, Dimity and Window Muslin, Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers, *Oil Cloth Table Covers;* LINENS in Shirtings, Drills, Table Cloths and Towels, Hollands, &c.; Canvas, Padding, Braces, Umbrellas, and Tailors' Trimmings.
An assortment of new Patern Straw and Fancy Satin BONNETS, to arrive ex "Pilgrim."
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.
April 27th, 1849.

Fishing Twines and Lines,
SAIL CLOTH, &c.

Per Ship "William Carson" from Liverpool—

5 CASKS Salmon, Shad, Seine, and Herring TWINES;
12, 15, and 18 thread Cod and Pollock LINES;
6 bales heavy Navy CANVASS, assorted numbers, 1 to 6.
—IN STORE—
200 boxes and half-boxes prime bunch Muscatel RAISINS;
20 chests Fine CONGO TEA, &c. &c.
On sale low by J. V. THURGAR,
April 17. *North Mkt. Wharf.*

Poetry, &c.

JUST COME FROM SCHOOL.

From Mrs. Ellis's "Fireside Tales for the Young."

She has just come from school—and the pretty young thing
Sits and simpers when visitors call;
Or she rings for the maid to come up stairs and bring
The music she left in the hall.

She has just come from school—and she wonders to see
Mamma look so homely and old;
She asks if they pour boiling water on tea,
And thinks it would answer with cold.

She has just come from school—and she cannot tell how
People manage a lemon to squeeze:
She supposes that cucumbers come from the cow,
And cheesecakes, in some way, from cheese.

She has just come from school—and she sits down to sing
When the household are busy below;
"Mamma—dear mamma does all that sort of thing;
For she really enjoys it, you know."

She has just come from school—and her stockings to mend
"Oh, what an unspeakable bore!"
Is there no one to help her: no cousin—no friend?
"Hark! sure there's a knock at the door!"

She has just come from school—and she must go and walk
On the grand promenade for an hour;
Or call on her milliner where she must talk
About trimming her cap with a flower.

She has just come from school—and she thinks it so mean,
Of money and clothes to take care;
It may do for the poor to keep tidy and clean
But what does it matter to her!

She has just come from school—and the bills are all paid,
Forty pounds from the last quarter day;
But has it e'er entered her light little head
That *she* has her parents to pay?

She has just come from school—and their fond hopes are set
On the comfort she brings to their home!
She has just come from school—and she must not forget
What she owes them for long years to come.

A Man who Never Saw a Woman.—From "Visits to Monasteries in the Levant," a very entertaining book of travels, by Robert Cruzon, we make the annexed extract:

"He was a magnificent looking man, of thirty or thirty-five years of age, with large eyes, and long black hair and beard. As we sat together in the evening in the ancient room, by the light of one dim brazen lamp, with deep shades thrown across his face and figure, I thought he would have made an admirable study for Titian or Sebastian del Piombo. In the course of conversation, I found that he had learned Italian from another monk, having never been out of the peninsula of Mount Athos. His parents, and most of the inhabitants of the village where he was born—somewhere in Roumelia, but its name or position he did not know—had been massacred during some revolt or disturbance. So he had been told, but he remembered nothing about it; he had been educated in a school in this or one of the other monasteries, and his whole life had been passed on the Holy Mountain; and this, he said, was the case with very many other monks. He did not remember his mother, and did not seem quite sure that he ever had one; he had never seen a woman, nor had he any idea what sort of things women were, or what they looked like. He asked me whether they resembled the pictures of the Panagia, the Holy Virgin, which hang in every church. Now those who are conversant with the peculiar conventional representations of the Blessed Virgin in the pictures of the Greek church, which are all exactly alike, stiff, hard and dry, without any appearance of life or emotion, will agree with me that they do not afford a very favorable idea of the grace or beauty of the fair sex; and that there was a difference of appearance between black women, Circassians, and those of other nations, which was, however, difficult to describe to one who had never seen a lady of any race. He listened with great interest while I told him that all women were not exactly like the pictures he had seen, but I did not think it charitable to carry on the conversation farther, although the poor monk seemed to have a strong inclination to know more of that interesting race of beings from whose society he had been so entirely debarred. I often thought afterwards of the singular lot of this manly and noble looking monk; whether he is still a recluse, either in the monastery or in his mountain farm, with its little moss-grown chapel, as ancient as the days of Constantine:—or whether he has gone out into the world, and mingled in its pleasures and its cares."

The New Colonial Bishop.—The new diocese of Prince Rupert's Land will comprise the whole of the territory which was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, by a Charter from Charles the Second, in the year 1670. This territory extends from the frontier of the United States, in North latitude 40, to the limits of exploration northwards, and from the western boundary of Canada to the Pacific. Its extent is stated to be 370,000 square miles, its population about 103,000. The Rev. David Anderson, the new Bishop, is a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford; he was formerly theological tutor of St. Bees' Divinity College, Cumberland; and has lately held the perpetual curacy of All Saints', Derby. The endowment of the bishopric of Prince Rupert's Land is provided partly by a bequest of late Mr. James Leith, who passed many years of his life there, and partly by a salary allowed by the Hudson Bay Company to the Bishop as chaplain to one of the churches in the settlement.—The new diocese of Victoria will comprise the colony of Hong Kong, and all the chapels and clergy of the Church of England in the various parts of the Chinese seas. The Rev. George Smith, D.D., Bishop of Victoria, was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.—*London Globe.*

Touch Not.—Touch not the wine glass, young man. It may be pleasant to sip, but it bringeth sorrow and death. See the wrecks of humanity around you. What brought them to that condition? The social glass. Beware or you will be ruined.

Touch not the hand of the vicious. They may extend it in pretended friendship, but their object is to decoy you from your correct principles. Pass by them and go on. If you can speak a word for their benefit, do so, but oh! loiter not by the way until you become entangled in the meshes of sin.

Touch not the money that belongs to another.—Temptation to dishonesty may be severe; but resist with all your strength. A few dimes, taken from another, may prove your entire ruin.

Touch nothing that is vicious or impure. Be always on your guard, and the God of Heaven will preserve you.

Baked Plum Pudding.—Seven table spoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, three pints of milk, seven eggs, half a pound of raisins, quarter of a pound of sugar, a grated nutmeg, a table spoonful of cinnamon, and half a tea-spoonful of salt. Scald the milk, and while it is boiling stir in the meal—let it cool; stone and put in the raisins, the salt and spice. Beat the eggs well, and stir all together very hard. Put it in a buttered dish, and bake an hour and a half, good heat.

Lying In.—"Get away, get away," said an embarrassed matron to a houseless Pat, who was begging a night's lodging, "this is no place for you. Go away, for shame! this is a lying-in-hospital." "Och, indeed, thin," replied the outcast, "it's the very place for me, for I have been lying out these three nights."

"I say, Jim, are you going to see that man hung to-morrow?" "I don't know, Dick; vot's he got to be hung for?" "Vy, bless you, for 'orse stealing." "For stealing a 'orse?—vot a fool! Vy didn't he buy one on trust, and never pay for him?"

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

To arrive per brig "Widow":

200 BARRELS RYE FLOUR, 100 ditto CORN MEAL,—will be sold low from the Vessel, or at the Steamboat Landing, Indian Town.

In Store—Wheat FLOUR, MESS PORK, TEA, TOBACCO, &c.

☞ LIME as usual.

R. ROBERTSON.

Indian Town, April 24, 1849.

HARDWARE!

CORNER OF

Market Square and Dock-street.

MAY, 1849.

T. R. GORDON,

Has received ex "*Infanta*,"—

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

Ex "Harriott"—

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

Ex "Queen Pomare"—

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

Ex "Harmony"—

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

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

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

No. 2, North Wharf.

HARDWARE, POWDER, WHITE LEAD, &c.

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

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

With the usual assortment of Shelf Goods, and other Small Wares not here enumerated.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

St. John, 28th May, 1849.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Received ex *Infanta, Sophia*, and *Hamony*, from Liverpool, and *Lisbon*, from London:

200 KEGS *Brandram's* No. 1. WHITE LEAD, 50 do. colored PAINTS,
7 casks Boiled and Raw OIL; 1 do. PUTTY;
210 kegs Fo, F, FF, and Canister POWDER;
150 bags Cut and Wrought Board NAILS;
50 bags SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inch;
8 cwt. BLOCK TIN;
1 ton Sparrowbills—Iron and Brass;
Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's Gang Mill SAWS, and Circular ditto;
Hoole, Staniforth & Gray's Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, and other SAWS;
1 cask Sad Irons; 1 cask Curled Hair and Hair Cloth;
1 cask London GLUE; 1 cask BORAX;
1 ton SHOT, BB. to No. 8; 8 rolls Sheet LEAD;
8 casks ZINC and Sheet BRASS; 1 ton Block Bushes,
1 cask Block Rivets; 2 casks Cart Boxes;
50 dozen Miners' SHOVELS;
30 dozen SCYTHES and 40 dozen SICKLES;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, and Saucepans; 1 cask pump, pack, and clout NAILS;
2 casks CUTLERY, in every variety;
1 cask Mill, Cross-cut, Pit, Tenon, Smiths', and other FILES; 1 cask Lead PIPE, 1-2 inch to 1 1-4 in.;
16 rolls IRON WIRE;
8 Smith's BELLOWS, 24 to 32 inch;
3 dozen Masons' Riddles; 50 Plough Moulds;
4 ANVILS; 1 basket VICES;
3 cases Thomson's Scotch Screw AUGERS;
11 casks containing every variety of Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads; Horn, Iron, & Plated Squares, Coach Wrenches, Trowels and Hammers, Chest Handles and Locks, Buttons, Shoe Tacks, Heel Plates and Nails Iron and Brass Castors, Gouges, Chissels, Plane Irons Hand-rail Screws, Griddles; Jack, Trying, Smoothing and other Planes, Caulking Irons, Rules, Italian Irons, Gridirons, &c. &c.; with a very superior assortment of BRASS GOODS, which, with their former Stock, comprises as varied a stock as the City can afford, and which will be sold at low rates for CASH, by

May 8, 1849. W. TISDAE & SON.

Paints, Oil, &c.

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

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

May 1. *Ward Street.*

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

Patronized by the Nobility and Medical Faculty of England, and esteemed the most extraordinary Medicine of the age.

Medicines containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparillas, require many large bottles to produce the slightest change in health. The *Forest Wine* is altogether a different article. It contains no syrups to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The *Forest Wine* combines the virtues of the

Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, and Sarsaparilla!

With other valuable Plants whose properties are still more powerful.

Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness, to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The *Forest Wine* is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the

☞ *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and all Disorders arising from BAD BLOOD and impure habit o the system.*

SAVED FROM DEATH!

Testimony of *Mr. Nathan Mathews*, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Halsey:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I laid at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles, and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past cure, and my family had lost all hope of my recovery.—While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief; my body and limbs, which were greatly swollen, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy, with which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly gone. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy as perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.

I ascribe my recovery entirely to the use of your excellent medicines. Several of my neighbors have also used them with similar success in obstinate complaints, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours respectfully,

Newark, Dec. 19, 1847. N. MATHEWS.

Great cure of Liver complaint of Ten Years standing!

New-York, Jan. 9, 1848.

Dr. Halsey—Dear Sir: Having taken your Forest Wine and Pills to remove a disease of the Liver, from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years—and, having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. Previous to taking the Wine and Pills, I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies; and, I doubt not, but what there are hundreds who are dissuaded from taking your excellent medicines, in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men, in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking, they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in less than three days; and, in six weeks from the time I purchased the medicines, to the great surprise of all my friends, I was entirely cured, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills and two bottles of the Wine. Would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c.

JAMES WILSON.

☞ Seven hundred certificates from physicians, clergymen, and individuals, of known respectability, have been given, testifying to the great cures made by "*Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills.*"—Among them is the cure of Mr. John Syms, of 525 Pearl-st. New York,—cured of Affection of the Liver and bad Cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case seated Consumption. A child of Mr. William Bowers, Broadway, New-York, who had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years standing, cured in less than six weeks time.—Mary J. Brown, daughter of the Rev. James R. Brown, of Disease of the Heart and incipient Consumption. Others of Jaundice, others of Piles, others of General Debility, others of Gravel, Female Complaints, &c. &c.

☞ For Sale in St. John by H. G. KINNEAR, Hammond's Building's, 29 Dock-street; and at the Proprietor's General Depot, No. 2, Courtland-Street, New-York. Sept. 19, 1848

FLUID

Extract of Valerian,

For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

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

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. Edw. Brinley & Co.

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

State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1848.

David Parker, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

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

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

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

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

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

March 17, 1843.

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

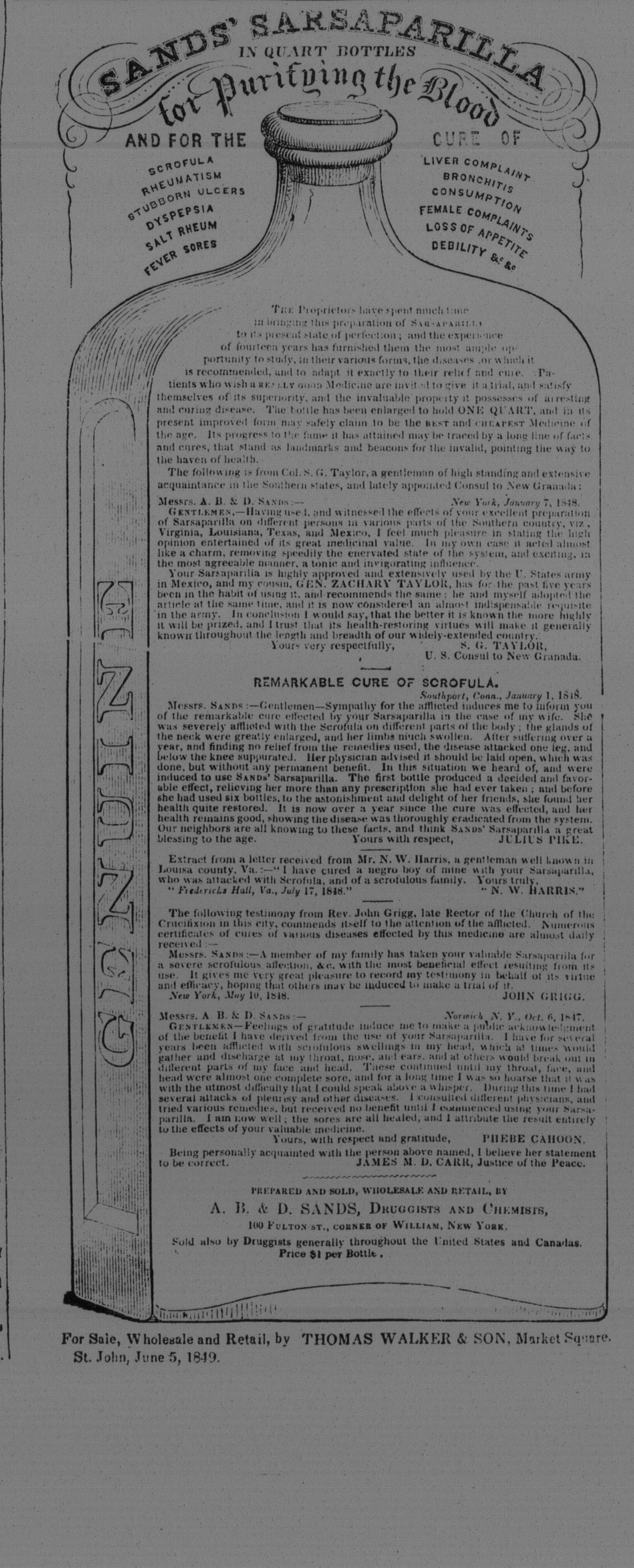
☞ S. L. TILLEY, King-Street, Sole Agent for St. John, N. B. February 13, 1849.

Calcined Plaster.

100 BARRELS Calcined PLASTER,—For Sale low.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

April 10. No. 10, King-street



The Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of Sarsaparilla to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest Medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health.

The following is from Col. S. G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance in the Southern states, and lately appointed Consul to New Granada:

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:— *New York, January 7, 1848.*

Gentlemen,—Having used, and witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz., Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. States army in Mexico, and my cousin, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely-extended country.

Yours very respectfully, S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Granada.

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA.

Southport, Conn., January 1, 1848.

Messrs. Sands:—Gentlemen—Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the Scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year, and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Sands' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken; and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think Sands' Sarsaparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect, JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. Harris, a gentleman well known in Louisa county, Va.:—"I have cured a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was attacked with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family. Yours truly,

"*Fredericks Hall, Va., July 17, 1848.*" "N. W. HARRIS."

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received:—

Messrs. Sands:—A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

New York, May 10, 1848. JOHN GRIGG.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:— *Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847.*

Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These continued until my throat, face, and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effects of your valuable medicine.

Yours, with respect and gratitude, PHEBE CAHOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct. JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists,

100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price $1 per Bottle.

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

St. John, June 5, 1849.

LOOKING GLASSES, Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1st, 1849.—[Courier.]

ART UNION.

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

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1, 1849.

Starch, Ginger, &c.

Landing ex "Harriott" from Liverpool:

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

May 8. JARDINE & CO.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY **Holloway's Ointment.**

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BARLEY, STARCH, and Agricultural Seeds.

Landing ex Peruvian, from Glasgow:—

10 BARRELS Split PEAS;
25 do. Barley; 10 do. Pearl do.;
15 do. Ayrshire OATMEAL;
5 chests Soluble STARCH;
1 do. Sago STARCH;
1 cask Carbonate of SODA;
20 boxes Tobacco PIPES;
100 reams Wrapping PAPER;
44 bags assorted CORKS.

Also, a large assortment of choice Agricultural SEEDS.—For sale by

May 1. JARDINE & CO.

New and Cheap Room Paper.

Just Received from Boston—

A LARGE assortment of New and Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls, Entries, Bed Rooms, Sitting Rooms, &c., which will be offered for sale at prices ranging from 6d. to 2s. 9d. a piece. This is by far the cheapest Paper now for sale in the city.

April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

To intending EMIGRANTS from New-Brunswick!

THE CANADA COMPANY would submit to the serious consideration of all parties who may contemplate leaving New-Brunswick, whether the Western section of Canada, (formerly the Province of Upper Canada,) does not offer every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In Upper Canada they will find a most healthy climate, the soil very fertile, and abundance of excellent Lands, to be obtained upon easy terms, from the Government and the Canada Company. The great success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country; and is also shown by the success of many natives of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, who have settled in many Townships of the Country and; the individual progress made by several thousands of people, who have taken Lands from the Company, corroborates the success which has attended settlement in Upper Canada.

The Canada Company's LANDS are offered by way of LEASE for *Ten Years*; or for SALE CASH DOWN. *The plan of 1-5th Cash, and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each Year, are about the Interest, at Six per Cent.. upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN whilst upon the others, *according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent* must be paid in *advance*, but these payments will *free* the Settler from *further* Calls, until the Second, Third, or Fourth Year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the *right* of converting his *Lease* into a *Freehold*, and of course, *stopping payment* of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase of Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus *guaranteed to him* the *entire benefit* of his *Improvements* and *increased value* of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the *option* being *completely* with the *Settler*.

A Discount, after the rate of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year.—The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settlers' Savings' Bank Account.

☞ The Canada Company have published "*A Catechism of Information for intending Emigrants of all classes to Upper Canada*": copies of which, as well as further information, may be obtained *gratuitously*, by applying at the Office of G. BLATCH, Esq., Barrister at Law, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office, Canada West,—Toronto, 20th Nov. 1848.

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

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

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

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

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

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

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

This is to nform the public that all genuine medicine has or he boxes

WRIGH 'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

(Indian Purgative.)

Of the North American College of Health

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health.

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

☞ Persons in this city and vicinity will also be on their guard against purchasing medicine purporting to be the Indian Vegetable or Purgative Pills, of Apothecaries or Druggists, as they are not allowed to sell my medicine, and any composition which they may offer as such must of necessity be counterfeit and injurious; therefore never purchase of them.

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

H. G. KINNEAR.

General Agent for the Provice.

☞ For sale at the commission Store of H. G. KINNEAR, Agent, 8, Brick Buildings North M. Wharf, St. John—at 1s. 3d. per box