The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 12

The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

Manufactured in England for the Brunswick Shoe Store, Germain-Street.

WE have received by *Harriott*, a part of our Stock of *Ladies' Fashionable Prennella Boots*, &c., manufactured expressly for Ladies and Misses of New Brunswick, and are of the same workmanship as those of last year, which gave such substantial evidence, that BOOTS and SHOES can be made, *which will not Rip.*—Only try one pair and the fact will be demonstrated.

Country Ladies will please give a call at Hennigar's corner, nearly opposite old Trinity Church

FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

May 21, 1850.

NORTON LEAD AND SILVER MINE.

THE undersigned having obtained from Government a Licence for a term of years of Mining upon a Tract in the Parish of Norton, in King's County, comprising 640 acres, situate near the Finger-board tavern, distant only 33 miles from this City, and having ascertained beyond all doubt that a rich deposit of Galena or Lead Ore, with a considerable proportion of Silver, exists upon the said tract, they are willing to admit the Public to a participation of the benefits of the Lease upon equitable terms, and with that view and for the purpose of raising Capital to carry on the work of Mining in an efficient manner,

IT IS PROPOSED

to form a JOINT STOCK COMPANY of 2,500 *Shares, of Five Pounds each*, payable by such instalments as may be required during the progress of the work. The Stockholders to choose Directors, and appoint a competent Engineer or Superintendant. The compensation to the undersigned for monies already expended by them in explorations, mining tools and buildings, and for their present interest in the Lease, to be fixed at £1000, to form a charge upon the future profits of the concern, and to be paid out of such profits, before any general dividend be made among the Shareholders.

As it is the well-known desire of the Government and Legislature of the Province to aid by all practicable means the developement of its natural resources, there can be no difficulty in obtaining a Charter, with such enlarged privileges as may be considered just and reasonable.

The site of the mining ground presents peculiar advantages. It is scarcely two miles distant from water communication with this City, by means of the river Kennebeccasis; the intended line of the Shediac Railway passes within one mile of it; a stream of ample power for machinery crosses it; as does also the present highway from Fredericton to the great Westmoreland road; it is covered with abundant wood for fuel, and with good building-stone for constructing furnaces. These facilities will obviate many of the difficulties incident to similar undertakings, and it is confidently believed that the Stock cannot be otherwise than highly remunerative.

Persons willing to take Stock will please send in their names to either of the undersigned without delay, as it is desirable to commence operations during the present favorable season.

A Stock Subscription List is also open for signature at the Office of CHARLES L. STREET, Esq., General Agent, St. John, N. B., where specimens of the Ore may be seen and full information afforded.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
JOHN STEADMAN,
OLIVER BARBERIE.

St. John, July 13, 1850.—3m.

HATS & CAPS. Spring Styles for 1850.

C. D. EVERITT & SON,

Have received per "Olive" and "Harriott" from Liverpool, and "Maid of Erin" from Boston, their Spring Supply of—

SATIN and SILK PLUSHES, and HAT and CAP Materials, and are now prepared to furnish the Public with *Fashionable* HATS & CAPS at prices which defy competition—for *Cash only.*

We have imported a quantity of the *very best* FRENCH PLUSH, from which we are manufacturing SATIN HATS of a quality superior to any imported into this market—Price 20s.

Our present Stock consists of Satin, Moleskin, Silk, Beaver, Angola, Sombrero, California, Kersey, and other HATS; Cloth, Silk Glazed and Cotton Glazed CAPS, in various fashionable styles, manufactured by ourselves, of the very best materials.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS.

C. D. EVERITT & SON.

St. John, May 28, 1850.

WINE, RAISINS, &c.

Landing from Boston per "Cuba"—

TWENTY qr. casks Sicily WINE:
25 boxes RAISINS;
10 bags Cape COFFEE;
5 barrels SALÆRATUS;
3 bales Door MATS, Grass and Manilla;
6 tons *Logwood, Redwood,* and *Fustic;*
2 barrels Spirits TURPENTINE.

July 23. FLEWWELLING & READING.

News! News!

RETRENCHMENT ought to be the ORDER of the Day.

On MONDAY, June 17th,

WILL BE OPENED THE

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

KING STREET, Saint John.

JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

J. F. & Co. beg leave to intimate to the Inhabitants of St. John and the Province generally, that they will open the above Establishment with a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

selected with great care, in the principal manufacturing towns of Great Britain.

J. F. & Co. think it quite unnecessary to follow the plan usually adopted in this Country of particularising their Stock; suffice it to say, that it will be found to comprise everything requisite to constitute the Stock of a *FIRST RATE DRAPER'S ESTABLISHMENT*; which will be found to combine the best of Qualities, with Styles the richest and rarest of the season,

and at Prices hitherto without a precedent in this place!

J. F. & Co. wish particularly to call attention to a lot of Goods they have on hand, the remains of a *Bankrupt's Stock*—purchased at a desperate price, and of which they are determined *to effect a* CLEARANCE *at a singularly Low figure.*

J. F. & Co. are well aware that PUFFING is characteristic of the AGE, but they would eschew all such means of notoriety, perfectly conscious that with the superior advantages they possess, they will be able to give tangible proofs of the truth of their pretensions.

The advantages which they possess, are simply these, *long residence in Manchester*, extensive commercial relationships with that City, intimate acquaintance with the leading manufacturing towns of Great Britain, a *thorough knowledge of the business*, and added to this, a *firm determination to make their Establishment known as*

THE CHEAP CUTTING HOUSE.

Commencing business under such favorable auspices, and with such a resolution, they hope to command a large share of PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

Manchester House, June 15, 1850.

LONDON HOUSE, Market Square.

THE GREATER PART OF THE

Spring Importations

of this Establishment have just been received from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, consisting of

PLAIN and Embroidered GLAICE, GROS DE NAPS, and Ducapes, Turc and Bonnet SATINS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in a great variety of *New Styles.*
French Barege Long SHAWLS; Cashmere, Barege, and Wool SQUARES,
Ladies' Neckties and Catelines, Demi Veils, Collars and Habits,
Plain and Fancy Nets, Illusions, Blondes, &c.
Gimp, Egyptian, Wove and Thread Laces and Edgings, Black Silk and Mohair Laces,
A very nice lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
A large stock of *Fancy Trimmings*, and a general assortment of *HABERDASHERY,*
Gent's Fancy BANDANAS and TIES,
BROAD CLOTHS, KERSEYS, DOESKINS,
SATENETTS, Quiltings, and Fancy Cashmere and SATIN VESTINGS,
Cashmeretts, Russell Cords, Lastings, Paramattas, Crapes, Plain and Fancy MUSLINS,
Figured Border Books for Long Curtains,
LINENS and LAWNS,
Plain and Fancy Hollands,
Table CLOTHS and COVERS,
Cotton and Linen DRILLS,
Fancy Worsted Checks, Linings, Bed Ticks,

May 14. T. W. DANIEL.

April 30, 1850.

SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per "Catherine," and "Ant," from Glasgow, an assortment of—

FANCY MUSLIN DRESSES,
Plain and Fancy GINGHAMS,
Superfine and three-ply CARPETINGS,
SHAWLS and HANDKF'S—*all kinds,*
Swiss, Book, and Mull *MUSLINS,*
Damask and Diaper TABLE LINENS,
TOWELLINGS and *SHEETINGS,*
Brown, Grey, Slate and Fancy *HOLLANDS,*
LINENS, LAWNS, DOWLAS,
Osnaburghs, Canvas, and GLASS CLOTH,
Linen Cambric Pocket HANDK'FS.,
White and Colored *DAMASK CLOTHS,*
Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, and Chimizetts,
Muslin Scallop and INSERTIONS,
Black and Colored DEMI VEILS,
Patent Linen THREADS, Cotton REELS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Per Lisbon, *and* Faside, *from London—and per* Olive, *from Liverpool:*
DRESS GOODS, in great variety;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Laces, Netts, Blondes, and Fancy Trimmings;
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS;
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS;
Fancy Bandannas and TIES;
Broad CLOTHS, DOESKINS, KERSEYS;
Fancy VESTINGS, Bracee, Russell Cords;
Lasting, Drills, Grey, White, & Striped Shirtings;
CARPETS, RUGS, and DRUGGETS;
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton FRINGES;
OIL CLOTHS and SQUARES;
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS;
Fancy Muslin DRESSES;
Linen and Muslin Ginghams, Cotton Warps, &c

May 21. W. G. LAWTON.

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

Germain Street, St. John, N. B.,

Two Doors South of Foster's Corner.

New and Fashionable Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of this City, vicinity and Province generally, that he has just received a portion of his SPRING and SUMMER Supply of New and Fashionable *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every description, suitable for the present and coming Season. S. K. FOSTER,

April 30. *Germain-street.*

SOCKET SHOVELS.

120 DOZEN Steel point IRISH Socket SHOVELS, on hand and for sale by [May 28] C. & W. H. ADAMS.

JAMES BURRELL

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received per *Catharine* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, at the Store recently fitted up at the corner of King and Germain Streets, a portion of his SPRING SUPPLY of *New and Fashionable GOODS*, suitable or the coming Season, consisting of—

DRESS GOODS,

In Madonnas, Camelions, Striped Orleans, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Barege, Printed Cashmeres, Roslyn Lustres,
COBURGS and PARAMATTA CLOTHS,
Black and Colored GRO DE NAPS,
MUSLIN DRESSES,
Earlston and Linen Ginghams,
SHAWLS,
In Printed and Filled Cashmere, Black & Colored SATIN, Black Indiana, Barege, White and Colored Crape.

Linens, Lawns, Lawn Hdkfs.

HOLLANDS,
DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
Toilette Covers, Towellings,
Jacconet, Mull, Book, and Foncy Check
MUSLINS.
Figured BORDER BOOK, for Long Curtains.
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS.
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, Moleskins, TWEEDS, Brown and White DRILLS,

Parasols and Umbrellas,

Sewed Muslin COLLARS and Habit SHIRTS,
Infant's Caps, Frock Bodies and Robes,
Infant's Hoods,
Jacconet and Book Muslin Insertions, Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertions, Egyptian and Wove Thread Edgings and Laces,
Dutch and Nun's Laces, Black Silk Lace,
Black and Colored Silk Fringes,
Gimps, Algerine Trimming, Worsted Braids,
French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,

STRAW BONNETS,

Ladies' Neck Ties; Artificial Flowers; Demi VEILS; Gent's Silk Pocket Hdkfs., Gingham Cravats, Fancy Silk NECK TIES,
Gent's Linen Collars and Shirt Fronts,

Braces, Combs, Brushes, Thread,

Reels, Smallwares, &c. &c.

☞ An assortment of MILLINERY constantly on hand—Mourning made to order at the shortest notice. Country orders punctually attended to.

JAMES BURRELL,

May 21. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

Spring Importation.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London, a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz:

SILKS, IN

BLACK Sattinetts, Black and colored Glace, Gros de Naples, Watered du Cape, Striped and Embossed Satins, Serges, &c.

RIBBONS.

Fancy French and English Bonnet Ribbons,
Fancy French and English Gauze and Satin do.
Plain Lutestring, Pearl Edge do., Love do.
French and German Ribbon Velvets,
Black and colored Fancy Velvet Trimmings,
Ladies' Neck Ties.

PARASOLS.

Claremont, Glace, Watered, and Fancy Parasols,
Satin do. do. do.
Printed, Corah, Bandanna, and China Silk Hdkfs.

BONNETS.

Coburgs, Alboni's, Lutons, Rice, China, Pearl, Tuscans, White Alboni, Willow, Chip, Dunstable, &c.; Fancy Batiste, Ladies' and Girls' Bonnet Shapes;
Children's Spanish, Albert, Anglesea, and Hungarian Hats; Lambs' Wool Hoods, &c.
French and *English* Caps, Bonnet Flowers, and Rosettes.

LACES AND NETTS.

Fancy Blond, Paris and Cambray Netts,
Black, Colored, and Fancy do.
Egyptian, Valenciennes, and Balmoral Laces and Edgings; Thread Insertions, Edgings, and Blonds; Edgings, & Blonds; Linen Collars, Habit Shirts, Muslin and Lace Sleeves.

GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gent's White and Dark French Kid;
Fancy self-colored do.; Embroidered Silk do.
Fancy sewn, Tasseled and frill cuff'd Lisle Thread Children's do. do.

GENT'S NECK TIES.

Shot Silk, Striped and Figured Damask Satin, Paris corded, Glace, Barathea, French figured, and Oriental do, &c.

CLOTHS.

Superfine Black, Blue, Invisible, Broad,
Light and Dark Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres,
Newest styles Fancy Trousers Stuffs.
A large variety of VESTINGS, Figured and Checked Satin do.; Hosiery, Haberdashery, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.
Gent's Silk, Beaver, and Paris HATS,
CLOTH CAPS. &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

North side Market Square, May 4, 1850.

FLEWWELLING & READING,

Prince William Street,

(Corner of Cooper's Alley.)

Have now landing from London, per *Lisbon*, a part of their Spring Supply of

Groceries and Liquors,

COMPRISING

20 HHDS. Dark and Pale BRANDY—*Martell's*—20 do. Hollands GIN,
54 chests Congou TEA,
40 kegs MUSTARD—J. & J. Coleman's,
10 cwt. STARCH, ditto,
12 casks BLACKING, ass'd.—Day & Martin's,
5 boxes Sperm CANDLES,
2 cases CASSIA, 2 boxes MACE,
1 matt CLOVES, 1 cask Cream Tartar,
5 cwt. SALTPETRE, 5 cwt. Blue VITRIOL,
4 casks Washing SODA, 15 casks Whiting,
1 ton PUTTY, 6 hhds. Linseed OIL,
1 ton White Lead, No. 1—Brandram Brothers',
5 cwt. BLACK PAINT, do. do.

St. John, May 7, 1850.

Lines and Twines.

Landing ex the Ship 'Themis' from Liverpool—

A SMALL Shipment consisting of SALMON Shad, Seine and Herring TWINES, also—Cod and Pollock LINES, 12 and 18 thread size.—For Sale by JOHN V. THURGAR

TOBACCO PIPES.

Landing for the Subscriber, ex the Brig *Cygnet* from Glasgow:

42 BOXES, each 10 Gross, } Tobacco
64 do. each 5 do. } PIPES,

of excellent quality and selected expressly for the St. John market—will be sold low by

JOHN V. THURGAR.

31st July, 1850.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Phila. North American.]

THE WITHERING LEAVES.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The Summer is gone and the Autumn is here,
And the flowers are strewing their earthly bier;
A dreary mist o'er the woodland swims,
While rattle the nuts from the windy limbs;
From bough to bough the squirrels run
At the noise of the hunter's echoing gun;
And the partridge flies weere my footstep heaves
The rustling drifts of the withering leaves.

The flocks pursue their Southern flight—
Some all the day and some all night;
And up from the wooded marshes come
The sounds of the pheasant's feathery drum.
On the highest bough the mourner crow
Sits in his funeral suit of woe—
All Nature mourns—and my spirit grieves
At the noise of my feet in the withering leaves.

Oh! I sigh for the days that have passed away,
When my life, like that year, had its season of May;
When the world was all sunshine and beauty and truth,
And the dew bathed my feet in the valley of youth;
Then my heart felt its wings, and no bird of the sky
Sang over the flowers more joyous than I.
But youth is a fable—and beauty deceives;
For my footsteps are loud in the withering leaves.

And I sigh for the time when the reapers, at morn,
Came down from the hill at the sound of the horn—
Or, when dragging the rake, I followed them out,
While they toss'd their light sheaves with their laughter about;
Through the fields, with boy-daring, barefooted I ran,
But the stubbles foreshadowed the path of the man!
Now, the uplands of life lie all barren of sheaves—
While my footsteps are loud in the withering leaves!

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

[From the Dublin University Magazine for August.]

When Dover shall have been united with Calais, by the realisation of this project, and when the various lines now in progress and contemplated on the Continent shall be completed, London will be connected by continuous lines of telegraphic communication with Brussels, Berlin, Hamburgh, Lubec, Bremen, Dantzig, Leipsic, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Trieste, Munich, Augsburgh, Stuttgard, and the towns along the right bank of the Rhine, from Cologne to Basle; also with Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and every part of Belgium; also with Boulogne, Lisle, Valenciennes, Paris, Strasburg, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, and all the intermediate towns.

On the arrival of the Indian mail at Marseilles the leading journals of London, at a cost which would appear fabulous, have obtained their despatches by means of special couriers riding express from Marseillies to Boulogne, and by express steamers from Boulogne to Folkestone. All this will be changed. The agent of the *Times* at Marseilles will receive from the Alexandriansteamer the despatches ready perforated on the ribbon of paper (a process which may be executed *before their arrival*), he will take it to the telegraph office, where it will be attached to the instrument, and will be transmitted direct to London at the rate of twenty thousand words per hour on each wire. The wires will, therefore, transmit three columns of the *Times* in eight minutes!!

If a London merchant desire to despatch an important communication to his correspondent at Hamburgh or Berlin, he will be able to do so, and to obtain an answer in five minutes, provided the letter and answer do not exceed a thousand words, and that his correspondent is ready without delay to reply.

If the Foreign Secretary desire to send an important despatch to the British minister at Vienna, he is obliged at present to expedite it by a Queen's messenger travelling express. He will then have only to get it perforated on a ribbon of paper in characters known only to himself and the ambassador, and forward it to Vienna at the rate of three hundred words per minute.

A project has been announced in the journals, which might be justly regarded as the creature of some candidate for Bedlam, if after what we have stated as being actually practised we would dare to pronounce anything of the kind impracticable. The project we allude to is to carry a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic! It is proposed to encase a number of wires in a coating which will not be affected by sea water, and to sink it in the ocean! One extremity of this electric cable is to be fixed at New York or Boston, and the other, we presume, at Galway!

On the occasion of the first meeting of the British Association held in Dublin, in 1836, Dr. Lardner, in a speech delivered in the Rotunda, startled the public by a prediction, that "the day was at hand when a railway across Ireland, from Dublin to Galway, or some other western port, connected with a line of Atlantic steamers, would render Ireland one stage on a great highway, connecting London with New York." It is a fact sufficiently curious, that this prediction has been literally verified; but what would have been said at that time, had the doctor hinted at the bare possibility of an electric wire crossing Ireland, and forming part of one continuous wire uniting these capitals, along which streams of intelligence, political, commercial and social, would be constantly flowing.

M. DE LAMARTINE'S ESTATE IN THE EAST.—A letter from Smyrna, in the Courrier des Etats Unis, gives the following account of M. de Lamartine's newly acquired possessions:—

M. de Lamartine has at last arrived at Smyrna. He has just laid at the feet of the Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid the homage of his gratitude, and in taking possession of his new domains he comes to see and to understand, (comprendre,) as he says himself all the advantages that can be drawn from the property in an agricultural point of view.

The colony is from 28 to 30 leagues in circumference, comprising the mountains which shut it in, which are as fertile and beautiful as the plains. It is truly the Limagne of Asia. There is a fortune there under forty or fifty forms. Everything that can be desired without exception. Seven villages exist there already, and a tolerably handsome Arabian house, to which may be added a fine harem always empty, which belongs to the chateau.

The plain of Bourgas-Owa, at the end of which is found the village of Matchait and the house bearing that name, extends in a South-Easterly direction to six or seven leagues from Smyrna. The road which leads to it, offers in a short space all the accidents and every variety of ground, of situations, of points of view and of wealth which characterise the interior of Asia Minor, green hillocks, rocky and rude ravines, dried torrents, solitude and poverty, all that nature has done, all that man has neglected to do is unrolled before the eye of the traveller like a summary table of the map of Anatolia.

In leaving Smyrna by the high road of the caravans of Tura and Bainder, you go toward the richly cultivated heights of the village of Swdikeui, which shines in a tuft of trees, and on the side of a hill like a bouquet of white flowers on a green ground. We leave Swdikeui on the right to arrive at Czamour, which is the first stage of the road to Matchalt. Cazamour is nothing but a Turkish coffee house and an asylum for travellers. One receives there the warm reception, the frank and cordial hospitality of which the Turks have the secret Thus one is happy to stop at this place to breakfast and take a moment's rest.

Quitting Cazamour we enter narrow pebly roads, cut by ravines which serve as beds to impetuous winter torrents, which are dried up in summer. All along this road cultivation becomes rare, and the solitude is dreadful; it is only interrupted by the passage of caravans of camels and the monotonous tinkling of the bells by which they are led. After two hours and a half march we arrive at the village of Trianda.

Here the aspect of things changes. It is rare to find in Turkey so charming a situation. The vast plain of Bourgas-Owa is suddenly laid open to the long saddened eye. The blue reflection of the mountains by which it is surrounded, the water courses which wind about in it and form little silvery lakes, tufts of trees and of verdure appear in the distance, indicating the presence of a village, a habitation, a spot of rural repose, all this breathes a perfume of poetry which will not escape our illustrious poet.

Matchalt is two leagues and a-half from Trianda at the bottom of this same valley. The road to it passes through a double hedge of green oaks and *agnus castus.* The chateau is surrounded by twenty or more cottages and clay houses inhabited by Turks reduced to poverty. What is striking in the view of this house, which we honor with the name of chateau, since the general administrator of the property is fixed there with all his family, it its extreme state of decay.

It may be said to be falling into ruins, and that it must be rebuilt in order to make a comfortable residence of it. On the top of the roof appear several families of storks, sheltered in their nests, the origin of which is lost in the night of time. The traditional respect of the Turks for this familiar bird prevents them from destroying them or troubling their repose in any way. M. de Lamartine, who will doubtless find poetry in it, will respect the mystery of this oriental superstition and will not consent to tear from his roof such venerated guests. He is about to build elsewhere, on a high promontory, where was once a temple, three leagues from Ephesus. There he will have a better air, a superb view, healthy springs of water, and a constant sea breeze.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL DINNER.—At the grand dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society at Exeter, of which we lately gave an account, the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, U. S. Minister at Paris, who was on a short visit in England was present, by invitation, and was invited to give one of the regular toasts. His remarks on the occasion are thus reported in the London Morning Post:

Mr. Rives, American Minister to the French Republic, then gave—"The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, and other Agricultural Societies." Coming there in an unofficial and unaccredited character, he had no right to expect such an honor; but if a hearty and unaffected sympathy in their pursuits—if an ardent and constant admiration of British energy, enterprise, and sagacity were any qualifications for proposing the toast entrusted to him, he might not be without some pretensions. He did not consider himself a stranger; his countrymen could not say—

"This is our own, our native land."

but they could say it was "next of kin," for it was the land of their forefathers. (Cheers.) It was the land of their mother tongue. (Loud cheers.) It was the land whose religion, whose literature, whose laws, and whose institutions, they had inherited. Nay, more, he would say that they claimed a sort of inheritance in its very soil. They had what might be called the moral and intellectual usufruct of it, for their was not a spot in the island in which family traditions, personal associations, as well as historical recollections, did not give to each of them an individual interest. England had many solid titles to the honor and the admiration of the world. As her greatest poet had said "she was an old and haughty nation, proud in army"—her navies rode triumphant on every sea—her imperial capital was the Rome of the modern world—her commerce reached the remotest extremities of the globe—her workshops "clothed the naked nations;" but he frankly owned that with all that was great and glorious in her military and commercial annals there was something in her Georgies which filled him with still stronger admiration. (Loud and long continued cheering.) It was the firm conviction that the pride and glory of England were to be found in that noble agriculture which, while it had improved the race of their useful animals, had also multiplied the fruits of the earth to an extent of which he could not form a conception till he had seen with his own eyes, that day, the prodigies which had been effected. (Loud cheers.)

The neighborhood of Matchalt is very susceptible of cultivation. It produces, besides the vegetables and fruits of warm climates, grain, cotton, sesame, opium, &c. But abandoned to the indolent hands of the Turks, who find moreover an excuse in the often arbitrary oppression of the taxes, this land so rich, so fertile, scarcely produces wherewith to feed the remnant of population which is left there, for it must be owned the inhabitants of Matchalt, like those of the neighboring villages, are reduced to the most dreadful indigence by the exaction of the imposts, and often abandon the country that they have neither the means nor the courage to cultivate, to themselves to the more profitable chances of a wandering life.

The mission of M. de Lamartine in the East may then be of great importance to the country It will be every thing for civilization and humanity. Seeing the abuses of the administration, the arbitrary violence, and the fiscal oppressions which desolate, ruin and destroy so many unhappy families, will he not find a remedy for it, will he not use his influence at Constantinople to modify laws and custom which lead to such great evils.

Seeing the immense wealth of a soil formerly so fertile, but today buried in desolation, will he not be tempted to come to the aid of the generous but barren intentions of the Sultan and his ministers, whose action is often paralized by prejudices, by habit, and by opposing influences.

Will he carry into the midst of these poor inhabitants of Bourgas-Owa the benefits of civilization. It is to be hoped he will do so, for he will need only to see and touch so many wounds, to make him understand the all-importance of his mission; he will surely reanimate, he will rejuvinate the jewels of a crown so unhappily injured by coming in contact with the revolutions of the west, of which M. de Lamartine is only the victim and the splendid ruin.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—In the "Voyage Round the World," by Captain George Shelvocke, begun Feb 1719, he says of California (Harris's Collection, vol. i. p. 233). "The soil about Puerto, Seguro, and very likely in most of the valleys, is a rich black mould, which, as you turn it fresh up to the sun, appears as if intermingled with gold dust; some of which we endeavoured to purify and wash from the dirt; but though we were a little prejudiced against the thoughts that it could be possible that this metal should be so promiscuously and universally mingled with common earth, yet we endeavoured to cleanse and wash the earth from some of it; and the more we did, the more it appeared like gold. In order to be further satisfied, I brought away some of it, which we lost in our confusion in China." How an accident prevented the discovery, more than a century back, of the golden harvest now gathering in California!—*Notes and Queries.*

KOSSUTH'S HABIT IN EXILE.—Kossuth is said to divert the hours of his captivity by educating his children, labouring in a little garden within the walls of the fortress, and by indulging in an occasional game of skittles with the companions of his political and military struggles.

FASHIONABLE MANNERS.—There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of fashionable propriety—whose every word is precise and whose every movement is unexceptionable; but who, though versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about things. We allow that their manners may be abundantly correct. There may be elegance in every gesture; and gracefulness in every position; not a smile out of place, and not a step that would not bear the severest scrutiny. This is very fine; but what I want is the heat and gaity of social intercourse—the frankness that spreads animation around it;—the eye that speaks affably to all, that chases timidity from every bosom, and tells every man in the company to be confident and happy. This is what I conceive to be the virtue of the text: "Be courteous," and not the sickening formality of those who walk by rule, and would reduce the whole of human life to a wire-bound system of misery and constraint.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

THE HOME OF THE DEAD.—Public taste, the requirements of enlightened opinion, the dictates of the holiest human affection, imperatively require, for a cultivated and socially progressive community, places of sepulture that shall not be repulsive charnel houses. The grave should be made beautiful and holy, with pleasant paths around it, and sweet flowers upon it, with ever-blooming verdure around, and the eternal marble above, to consecrate it as a sacred place apart. Such care for the rest of the dead tells of yearnings for immortality—of aspirations above the clod of the valley, that would simulate here on earth the paradisial bloom of the spirit land. It indicates that higher civilization of the soul, which is not the mere result of scientific culture and legal restrainings—it elevates our physical being above brute existence, which perishes and passes utterly away.

The market value of the iron, copper, tin, lead, zinc, &c., raised yearly in this country, touches the sum of £14,000,000 sterling; and the total value of the gold gathered up in both continents scarcely covers £13 000,000. If to the value of our mineral products we were prompted to add (as in all strictness we might) the value of the salt and coals brought to the surface, and sold annually in this island, the gross total of our mining produce would be set down at £25,000,000 sterling per annum.—*Liverpool paper.*

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS'S BED-FELLOW.—During the voyage "our fat friend" attached himself yet more strongly to his attendant and interpreter, Hamet; indeed, the devotion to his person which this assiduous and thoughtful person had manifested from his first promotion to the office had been of a kind to secure such a result from any one at all accessible to kindly affections. Hamet had commenced by sleeping side by side with his charge in the house at Cairo, and adopted the same arrangement for the night during the first week of the voyage to England. Finding, however, as the weather grew warmer, and the hippopotamus bigger and bigger, that this was attended with some inconvenience. Hamet had a hammock slung from the beams immediately over the place where he used to sleep—in fact, just over his side of the bed—by which means he was raised two or three feet above his usual position. Into this hammock got Hamet, and having assured the hippopotamus, both by his voice, and extending one arm over the side, so as to touch him, that he was there as usual by his side, and "all was right," he presently fell asleep. How long he slept Hamet does not know, but he was awoke by the sensation of a jerk and a hoist, and found himself lying on the bed in his old place, close beside our fat friend. Hamet tried the experiment once more; but the same thing again occurred. No sooner was he asleep than the hipoppotamus got up—raised his broad nose beneath the heaviest part of the hammock that swung lowest, and, by an easy and adroit toss, pitched Hamet clean out. After this, Hamet, acting on his rule of never thwarting his charge in anything reasonable, abandoned the attempt of a separate bed, and took up his nightly quarters by his side as before. —*Dickens's Household Words.*

JENNY LIND'S BROTHER.—It will be interesting to many of our readers to hear that last week John Lind, mariner, of Stockholm, son of Hans Lind, schoolmaster, and brother of Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," was married in the register-office in this town to Miss Mary Gee, of Pillgwenlly. John had not seen his sister for many years, until he accidentally met her the other day at Liverpool, on her professional visit to that place. Jenny presented him with a handful of pocket money, but John, like his other two brothers, is able and willing to work for his bread, and if his sister were to offer him an annuity to exempt him from labor, he would not accept of it. He spoke in the most affectionate terms of his sister, stating that she had supported her father and mother since she was 16 years of age.—[Bridgewater Times.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—We know nothing that is more likely to keep up a deep interest for some time than the progress of the expedition which is now on its way to Lake Tchad. This sheet of water is in the Soudan country, about fifteen degrees north of the equator, a little south of the great desert, and about midway between Cape Verde on the west, and Cape Guardafui on the east. The region about the lake is not much known, though we believe it has generally been supposed to be one of high and fertile terraces. Soudan is wholly isolated from the ocean, is made up of numerous petty kingdoms, and is governed by pompous and tyrannizing rulers of the black race. The object of the expedition, which is conceived on a grand scale, and conducted by energetic men on strictly scientific principles, is to obtain definite facts in regard to a country so little known.

Letters giving some account of the expedition have been received in Europe. They were written at Mursuk, as late as the 25th of May, and describe the route from Tripoli directly south to that place, whence the party would proceed still south, through Fezzan, across the desert to the lake. The tract is continuous table land, being at an elevation in one place of nearly 3,000 feet. Ruins of Roman columns and monuments were discovered. Fezzan, without the yellow sand which relieves its otherwise monotonous, conical surface of black rock, would be an arid wilderness. But in this yellow sand are wells and palm trees in abundance, and cultivated wheat and barley fields. Information was obtained to induce the opinion, intimated by other travellers, that the interior of Africa is a vast table land, which extends from Lake Tchad to the Cape of Good Hope, and is inhabited by nations superior to other Africans in civilization. This information must have impelled the members of the expedition forward with hope of a rich harvest of discovery. —*Watchman & Reflector.*

RICH WIDOWS.—Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only second hand goods that sold at prime cost.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850.

THE ASIA.—In consequence of the Telegraph Wires being down between Amherst and Halifax, all yesterday and this morning, no intelligence has yet been received of the arrival of the Asia at Halifax, with the English Mail of the 31st August. The Mail had not reached Amherst at half-past 12 to-day, and it is reported that the Bridges on the road beyond that place were carried away by the storm of Sunday, as also the Telegraph Line.

THE RAILWAY.—Those who have read the speeches of the Nova Scotians at the Portland Convention, and at the Railway Meetings in Halifax, together with the Editorials of the Halifax Newspapers on Railway matters, will have observed that it is rather arrogantly assumed that while Nova Scotia can easily accomplish her share of the great Railway, the great difficulty will be in New Brunswick.—As they have never condescended to explain how this was so, but confined themselves to bold assertions, we will meet them on their own ground, by simply asserting that New Brunswick is just as able to build the Railway as Nova Scotia—with the qualification, however, that it is quite beyond the ability of either to do so from their own resources.

That this is the private opinion of the Haligonians, is shewn by the fact, that after all their fears for poor New Brunswick, and boasting of the great things they were going to do, their first act is—to petition the British Government to guarantee a loan with which to build the Railway!—We guess we could ask Mother for money too; and, as far as our experience goes, with about as much chance of success. We have no more debt than Nova Scotia; our Province is, to say the least of it, quite as valuable. What, then, hinders us from being as able to borrow as our neighbor?

It is true that we have adopted a different course, and the result will show which is the better. Should the Home Government make the loan, we can have a share. If it does not, Nova Scotia, having rested her hopes on this throw, will be apt to give up in despair.

In the meantime, believing that this Railway is not only highly desirable for the welfare and prosperity of the Province, but that it will also be profitable in itself, and therefore will only require to be brought fairly before the commercial public of England and the United States, to be taken hold of and pushed through, we commence by putting our own shoulders to the wheel,—by taking up the amount of stock that might reasonably be expected from us; thus shewing our own faith in the enterprise,—satisfied that the most certain way to win success is to begin by deserving it.

The *Novascotian* has the following remarks on "*Prospect of the Railway?*"—"It is most encouraging to know that the all-engrossing topic of conversation in this community—if not throughout the whole Province—is the proposed Railway to Portland. It is not less gratifying to learn that an abiding belief is entertained, and expressed, of the speedy consummation of this most magnificent and promising enterprise. The spirits of our population have already risen to a pitch commensurate with the importance of what they know and feel will prove the salvation of the Provinces. It is quite natural they should be impatient of every delay, as well as anxious to know what will be the course adopted by the Local Government. We can assure them that the members of government are alive to its paramount importance, and have taken the necessary steps to elicit the opinion of the British Government on this great question. We presume the *Niagara*, which left for England last evening, takes some *the* despatch, asking whether, in the event of the Province pledging itself for the necessary sum to construct the Railway, the Imperial Government will endorse the credit of Nova Scotia. There never was a document transmitted across the Atlantic which more deeply concerns the people of these Provinces than the one in question. Heaven grant the noble courier a safe and prosperous voyage! We trust that on her return she will bring a favorable reply to the ardent request of the people of Nova Scotia.

The working of the Black Lead Mine at the Falls, in the vicinity of this City, still continues, seven persons being actively employed in extracting the Lead from the vein, at the rate of about forty barrels per day. During the 4 weeks they have been engaged, over nine hundred barrels have been obtained—four hundred barrels of first quality, and five hundred of second quality. We wish the parties engaged in the enterprise much success.

A severe Easterly gale commenced here on Saturday night and continued till Sunday night, accompanied nearly the whole time with heavy rain. The weather since has been clear and pleasant.

The potato blight is stated to be very extensive on the peninsula of Halifax, and in various other parts of Nova Scotia. We learn also that the disease prevails in many parts of this Province.

The Saint John *Regatta* is appointed to take place on Wednesday the 9th October, commencing at 11, A. M.

A first class Ship, of 898 tons, called the *Rascoe*, was launched on last Thursday from the building yard of Mr. James Briggs, in Portland. She was built for Mr. E. Ketchum, of this City.

CASTLE GARDEN, New-York, has been selected as the place where JENNY LIND will give her first Concerts in America, as the new Hall in Broadway will not be ready for her until 1st Oct. Castle Garden, the interior of which is to be fitted up anew, will accommodate an immense audience. The first Concert is appointed for Wednesday evening, 11th Sept. The tickets are fixed at $3, but the choice of seats will be put up at auction. There will of course be a tremendous rush of the "Goshamites" to witness the debut of the "Queen of Song,"—and Castle Garden, with its accomodation for 8000 spectators, will probably be found too circumscribed for the vast numbers who will seek admission.

The Pictou Chronicle says—"At length we are enabled to state with some degree of certainty that crops of all descriptions will be excellent and abundant this season. Along the whole Gulf coast, so far as we can learn, east and west, they present an appearance of prosperity rarely seen and certainly not experienced for the last six years. The threatened Weevil has proved innocuous, the Potato blight has scarcely made its appearance, while the genial rain and favourable sunshine have made every green thing to bud and grow with unparallelled luxuriance."

PIC NIC.—Friday last being the day fixed by the Saint Andrew's Societies of Saint John and Fredericton for their pic-nic to take place, a large number of the Scottish part of the community proceeded from Indian Town in the steamer Anna Augusta, up the River to French Fort, starting a little after nine o'clock. The Fredericton party, accompanied by the splendid Band of the 99th Regiment, left that city in the Forest Queen, and came down the river to the place of meeting, where they arrived before one o'clock. After partaking refreshments, the whole company, numbering about eight hundred, proceeded to enjoy themselves in various ways. Some excellent Scotch games were played, and we understand that all present appeared to enjoy themselves as much as they could wish. On account of the Anna Augusta having got aground at the place of landing, the party was delayed some time longer than was intended. They arrived at Indian Town, however, about 11 o'clock, all highly delighted with their day's excursion.—[Courier.

FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that a child of Mr. Peacock, residing in Exmouth-street, was killed this week by the wheel of a large waggon passing over it. The frequent casualties of this kind which occur, should admonish both parents and drivers to use every precaution to guard against them.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Pictou *Chronicle*, that Angus McDonald, Esq., of Merigomishe, was accidentally killed on the Albion Railway on the 5th inst., by being thrown from a waggon used for carrying barrels and lumber. The deceased, occupying rather an insecure seat, was thrown down in front of the train, and before he could be rescued, three or four loaded waggons had passed over him, completely severing him in two.—*N. Br.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FREDERICTON.—On Tuesday evening at a quarter past eight o'clock a fire broke out in one of the outhouses belonging to the premises occupied by Mr. P. McAloon, on Regent Street, which in a very few minutes communicated with other buildings in the immediate vicinity, and finally destroyed the dwelling house on King Street, owned by Mr. W. Morgan, and occupied by Captain James, two small dwelling houses owned by Mr. H. S. Beck, a barn attached to the premises occupied by Mr. McIntosh, and several other buildings of minor importance. A horse and some pigs were destroyed in the flames. The exertions of Colonel Lockyer, the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates of the 97th Regiment to stay the progress of the fire, were beyond all praise, and fully sustain the high opinion which the inhabitants had already formed of their character, discipline, and good feeling.—The Royal Artillery were as usual at their post, and, as usual, did their duty. The fire companies from the first, and the civilians generally, worked with their accustomed spirit, when danger to the city generally appeared. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was on the ground, and at work with those saving property.—*Head Quarters*

CARLETON IRON WORKS.—We are happy to learn that the works of the Carleton Mining Company are now all but completed, and that the Company will commence smelting Iron ore as soon as the furnace can be heated to the proper temperature. It will be recollected that these works were totally destroyed by fire some months ago, and have since been built of stone and brick instead of wood, as formerly, and we trust they will now be secure against the recurrence of a similar accident. The company deserve great credit for the spirited exertions which they have made to re-build their establishment, and recommence their useful operations —*Ib.*

☞ The article on the "Westminster Review" will be given in our next number.

The Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal, lady and family, came passengers in the R. M. Steamship Hibernia, on their way to Canada, via Halifax and Boston.

ORDINATION.—An ordination will be holden in St. Paul's Church, on Sunday next, (8th inst.) at 11 o'clock, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, officiating for the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.—*Halifax Church Times.*

We are given to understand that His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, will proceed to England in the R. M. Steamship *Asia*, which will arrive here, on her homeward bound voyage, in about three weeks.—*Ib.*

MARBLE.—During a recent visit of a friend of ours to Parrsboro', some very beautiful specimens of marbles were shown him by Mr. D. D. Roop, who has discovered quarries of them at Five Islands. Fragments have been forwarded to the United States for the inspection of some of the leading Geologists, and they have pronounced the white marble equal to that procured from Italy.—*Halifax Guardian.*

Eight persons belonging to one family met their death last week near Petite. They were crossing the Basin of Minas in a boat, and when at no great distance from the shore, the boat, which was leaky, filled and sunk with her ill-fated passengers.—*Ib.*

GOOD NEWS!—The Harbor is literally alive with mackerel, and several hauls were made yesterday in the vicinity of North West Arm. Success to the Fisheries, say we.—[Halifax Citizen.

Fifty-three sail of Spanish vessels have arrived here up to this date, fifty of which still remain in port.—*St. John's, Newfoundland, Ledger.*

A black whale has recently been caught below Quebec. It was sixty feet long, and had jaw bones measuring seventeen feet in length.

The English Post office Department has closed all the post offices in the interior of Prince Edward's Island, in consequence of the Legislature of that having neglected passing a Bill to assume the control of the Department, as has been done by the other colonies.

A great fire has occurred in London, C. W., which consumed seventeen brick buildings.

Harvesting in the districts of Montreal, says the Montreal *Gazette* is now general. The crops are everywhere above an average. In the Southern and Eastern Townships they are superb. Hay is very heavy, and it is most valuable in a dairy country. Wheat in the Seigniories is a fair crop. Potatoes, except very partially, have shown no signs of the rot.

We have, we find, at present in Montreal, a visitor from the Holy Land, in the person of the Rev. Father Flavianus, a Maronite Monk of Mount Lebanon, whose Convent was, some years ago, destroyed by the Druses, and who now visits the new world on a mission to collect the means of rebuilding it.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Island of Cuba, with one million inhabitants, has a larger revenue from commerce than the whole kingdom of Spain, with fourteen millions.

GALE IN THE WEST INDIES.—Capt. Jones, of the brig Fidelia, at Georgetown, S. C., states that a hurricane, commenced on the night of the 19th of August, and blew very heavy until the night of the 20th. It is supposed to have been very violent among the windward islands.

A Busy Place.—Fifty-two trains, inward and outward, now run daily, Sundays excepted, from and to the depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

THE STATE FAIR AT ALBANY.—Despatches from Albany state that a crowd of 100,000 people are in attendance upon the State Fair now being held in that City. Among the prominent individuals present are, the son of G. W. Lafayette, and grandson of Gen. Lafayette, of France, and a large number of distinguished individuals from Europe, and all parts of America. The exhibition in all its departments is superior to that of any former year.

GREAT SAILING.—The fine clipper ship Sea Witch, has made the passage from New York to San Francisco, in the unprecedented short passage of *ninety five days*. The following is an abstract of her log, taken from a San Francisco paper:—

"She left New York at 8 P. M., on the 13th of April, and was telegraphed at Valparaiso at 3 P. M. on the 11th June, anchoring at 7 P. M. of that day—thus making the passage from New York to Valparaiso in 57 days and 23 hours. Leaving Valparaiso at noon, on the 16th June, she was off this harbour at 6 P. M. on the 23d July, and anchored at 9 A. M. on the 24th—making the passage from New York to this place in 94 days and 20 hours, or including stoppages at Valparaiso, 100 days and 13 hours. For seven consecutive days she made a run of *three hundred* miles daily, and for the last 30 hours previous to reaching this City, she run 325 miles."

The Betty Bliss.—This beautiful yacht, under the command of Capt. Rollins, arrived at San Francisco on the 17th July, in one hundred and fourteen days from New York.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—A GOOD MAN FALLEN.—We regret to learn, by letters received in this city this morning by the English Mail, of the death of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, Missionary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions to Burmah. The previous accounts from this faithful and devoted missionary, reported him to be in a very feeble condition, with but little hope of his recovery. He sailed from Maulmain for the Isle of Bourbon the 3d of April, with the hope that the change of climate would have a favorable effect upon his health. But these hopes were destined not to be realized. After leaving the river, he at first revived and seemed better, but he soon after began to fail, and died when nine days out, on the 12th of April. He was buried at sea.

Dr. Judson was 62 years of age, and for more than 38 years had been a faithful, self-denying missionary of the Cross. His labours among the Burmese are too well known to need recapitulation.—For several years he has been devoting his time and talents to the preparation of a dictionary of the Burmah language. It was doubtless the desire of his heart to live until that great work could have been completed; but a wise and overruling Providence has otherwise ordered. His life has been spent in the noblest of all service, and he has now gone home to his reward.

Mrs. Judson, (formerly known as Fanny Forrester,) was at Maulmain with her two young children. There are, we believe, several older children of Dr. Judson in this country.

Since the above was written, the following notice has been handed us from the Baptist Missionary Rooms in this City.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Judson.—By the overland Mail from India, the painful intelligence has this day reached the Missionary Rooms, of the decease of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., senior missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He died on the 12th April last, on board the French barque Aristide Marie, of Bordeaux, bound for the Isle of Bourbon, at the age of 62.

Dr. Judson left Maulmain on the 3d April, accompanied by Mr. T. S. Ranney, in compliance with the directions of his physician. Mrs. J. would have gone with her husband; but it was at the hazard of her life, and he would not consent. For a day or two hope and fear alternated, but before the pilot left the vessel, he felt so much revived as to dictate a message to Mrs. Judson, expressing a confident belief that he would recover.

Scarcely, however, had the pilot got off, when he relapsed, and suffered great pain, which continued until he was released by death. He was buried in the sea on the same evening, in lat. 13 degrees North, longitude 93 degrees East, within the range of islands that run down to the straits of Malacca, within nine days after the embarkation.

Dr. Judson embarked for the East in the Spring of 1812, (in the same vessel with Harriet Newell,) and has thus been more than thirty-eight years in the Missionary service.

Storm and Disaster—Great Freshet in Pennsylvania.—READING, PA., Sept. 2. The freshest in the Schuylkill River, since the great storm of Saturday and Sunday, is the greatest ever experienced at this place. It has risen to a fearful height. A number of houses have been submerged, and some have been entirely swept away; among them several lock houses on the canal. A number of lives are reported lost. The damage to property is immense. The loss to the Schuylkill Navigation and Reading Railroad Companies is very heavy. Many bridges on the public road have been swept away, among them the Lancaster and Harrisburg, crossing the Schuylkill from this place; also, the Hamburg, Birdsboro,' Douglassville and Pottstown county bridges, and several on the Reading railroad—Felix's dam, and the big dam below here, have been swept away, and probably will not be in order this season. Several persons have been seen floating down the river on logs, beds, &c.

POTTSVILLE, Pa. Sept. 3.—Several of the coal mines are inundated, and the damage throughout the region is immense.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Schuylkill River, from Fairmount Naval Asylum, presents a complete scene of deluge. Some of the wharves are ten feet under water. Many mills, with counting-houses, &c. are inundated. The water has also stopped operations at the gas works. A gentleman and two ladies, in a carriage, were drowned near Byberry. In fact we are teeming with these disastrous accounts.

The river was black with vast quantities of drift-wood, wrecks of boats, fragments of bridges, portions of houses, &c., and upon the surging billows were borne numbers of hogs and other animals.—A great many barrels of flour also floated down.

We conversed with a number of the oldest residents on the banks of the Schuylkill—some of them over seventy years of age—and they all agree that the present flood is the heaviest freshet in the Schuylkill ever known.

No estimate can be made of the destruction of property from Fairmount to Gray's Ferry. It has been unprecedented.

PHILADELPHIA was in darkness on Tuesday night, in consequence of the Gas Works being overflowed.

POTTSVILLE, Pa. Sept. 4.—The water is slowly receding, but the damage already done is frightful to contemplate. Four or five dead bodies were found this morning near one of the iron mills, and it is supposed there are more.

EASTON, Sept. 3.—The Lehigh and Delaware rivers commenced rising yesterday afternoon, and for several hours the Lehigh rose at the rate of two and a half feet an hour. It continued rising until this morning, when there was a sixteen feet freshet.

The Freshet in the Schuylkill.—The flood in the Schuylkill has entirely subsided, the waters disappearing almost as suddenly as they rose.

The scene this morning from Fairmount to Gray's Ferry was lamentable to behold. The lumber, wood, coal, and lime wharves have been swept bare. On the flats, canal boats and masted vessels were lying high and dry. A gentleman from Manyunk informs us that all the mills there are stopped, and that the plight which this active and flourishing borough now presents is really frightful and pitiable'—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—*Gale on the Lakes.*—On Friday night last, a terrific gale sprang up on Lake Michigan, which continued during Saturday, causing great damage to shipping, &c. The gale was accompanied by heavy rain, nearly flooding the whole country of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. The brig Flora is ashore, one mile south of Chicago, and full of water, with a cargo of 10,600 bushels wheat; total loss. The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday contains a long list of disasters to the shipping. At Milwaukie, the gale was equally severe. It is feared that much damage has been done to the crops.

The damage done by the storm and freshet in the states of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, &c. is immense.

VISITERS FROM CANADA.—Yesterday and the day before, some six hundred citizens of Montreal and vicinity arrived in Boston for the purpose of seeing all that is to be seen in the "City of Notions," including Burr's Seven Mile Mirror. Among the number are several of the city officers, including Aldermen Ryman, and La Rocque, with ladies; Alderman Wilson; Councillor Homier; City officers Beardon, and McGill; Hon. Judge Badgley; Cols. Gugy, and Ermatuyer; Sheriff Boston; Town Major McDonald; B. Holmes, M. P. P.; Hon. Mr. Bounett, Ex-Mayor; Messrs. Rose, Stuart, Dumas, Judah, Sicotte, Shiller, Loohapilie, and Bertheot, members of the Bar; and Dr. David.

Many of the visiters, including those above named, found quarters at the Revere House, where the Mayor met, received, and duly welcomed them, at noon, yestreday. The remarks of the Mayor were necessarily brief, but they were appropriately responded to by Col. Gugy and Hon. Mr. Hicks. Several of the distinguished strangers visited the City Institutions at South Boston yesterday afternoon, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the neatness, good order, and general management under which they are conducted.

We understand that the above visiters will visit, with members of the City Government, Burr's Seven Mile Mirror this afternoon.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 6.*

A train of 46 long cars, carrying between 2700 and 2800 passengers, and drawn by three locomotives, arrived at Boston a few days ago, from Worcester; the entire party came to Boston to visit the exhibition of Burr's Seven Mile Mirror of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrencce, Saguenay, &c. This was the longest passenger train that ever entered Boston by railroad.

A party of 1000 persons also came from Walpole, by railroad, to see the great picture.

WESTERN RAILROAD CREDIT.—The Detroit Tribune, remarking upon the facility with which securities for Western Railway improvements are negotiated at the East, states that within the past year the Indiana roads have obtained $1,000,000 in loans—within the past month, the Central has raised an additional loan of £1,000,000—the Milwaukee and Mississippi road $250,000, and the Chicago and Galena road $400,000. To this is to be added $2,000,000 of stock taken for enterprises of the West.

CHOLERA.—*Pittsburg, Sept. 5.*—During the past week our citizens confidently hoped that the cholera had finally disappeared. Saturday, however, it appeared again in the sixth ward, where were some fatal cases, and amongst them Orlando Metcalf, a distinguished lawyer, his son, servant girl and coachman.

The number of emigrants which arrived at New York during the month of August last, is 18,091—a decrease of 16,335, as compared with the previous month. The total emigration thus far, up to September, 1850, is 144,336. During the same period in 1849, it was 172,136, and in 1848, 127,121.

A novelty in the way of panoramas is soon to be ready for public exhibition in New York—a panorama representing the various events related in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Messrs. May and Kyle, two artists, have been for a long time engaged in putting on the canvass the imagery of Bunyan's magnificent vision, and the work is now almost complete. The exhibition, it is said, will open early in October.

A field of hops, containing over a thousand hills, belonging to Wm. Wallace, Esq., of Milford, N. H., was entered a few nights since by some person or persons, who severed every vine from the roots, thus entirely destroying the crop.

The Calais (Me.) Advertiser states, that six of the persons who went to California in the Agate, that sailed from Machias last fall, are no more. One of the six died on the passage out, and the other five in the land of gold. The survivors, one and all, are heartily sick of the undertaking, and wish themselves back.

PEACHES.—Nine steamboats from New Jersey arrived at New York on Wednesday, with between 75,000 and 80,000 baskets of peaches. The Journal of Commerce says:

"The landing of the boats bringing them, about 8 o'clock A. M., afforded a sight well worth seeing. Their decks were in some instances piled up to the height of ten feet with baskets. The wharves and streets adjacent were impossable from the crowd of vehicles, and the noise and confusion attendant might well astonish a Londoner. The average price of peaches yesterday was 25 cents a basket. Some baskets sold as high as 50 cents and upwards, but more for 10 cents."

New York, Sep. 4.—The Steamship Washington, from Southampton and Bremen, arrived this forenoon. She has 176 passengers, and one of the largest and most valuable cargoes ever brought to this country.

The steamer Helena, Sloman, from Hamburgh, also arrived with 200 passengers.

STEAMER ARCTIC.—This vessel, the third of the Collins Line, is nearly completed, and we hear it stated that she will probably take her place in the line to leave New York on the 25th inst. for Liverpool. The Asia leaves New York on the 25th inst. for Liverpool, so that the Arctic will have the opportunity of trying her speed with the fastest of the Cunard Line.—*Boston Mail.*

FROM WASHINGTON,—It would appear from the vote of the House of Representatives, on the Texas bill, that they had come to the determination to do nothing, and that the people of Texas are to be left to settle the boundary of their state by force of arms, and New Mexico suffered to remain without a boundary, and without a civil government. The bill failed by a vote of 99 to 107. The country may well share in the feeling of the House, as described by the writer of the despatch, who says it adjourned "with much anxiety."

CIVILIZED AND SAVAGE.—When the Elizabeth was wrecked on Fire Island, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, the residents on the coast ran off with every thing they could find. An English vessel, the Graham, was recently wrecked in the Bay of Okkak, the crew and passengers were invited by the Esquimaux to their dwellings, food was provided, and every attention which the simple savages could bestow were given to the unfortunate strangers. The secret of this conduct was, that a Christian mission had been established long before on that dreary coast. A mission to Fire Island ought to be established at once. The inhabitants are less Christians than the Esquimaux.

EMIGRATION.—A gentleman who has spent a few weeks in Bangor, remarks that emigration from Maine to Minesota is going on almost to an enfeebling and injurious depletion. Materials and facilities for extensive and profitable lumbering operations are abundant in the last named country, and the prospect is that up *West* will be supplied from *down East*, with the right sort of population for a successful developement of the rich resources of the new settlement.—*Northampton Gazette.*

FOREIGN LETTERS AT THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—The whole number of foreign letters received at and sent from the Post Office in this city reached the enormous amount of three hundred and twenty thousand for the month of August, making an average of more than 11,000 letters daily, in addition to the regular business of the office. Of this amount 108,000 were sent to Europe, and 118,000 received 45,000 were sent to California, and 40,000 received. The business of the foreign letter department is rapidly increasing, there being no less than twelve regular mail steamers to depart during the coming month.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The emigration to California has drawn off a great number of persons from all the New England States, and especially from Massachusetts, embracing in a large proportion enterprising, intelligent, and industrious men, whose worth as citizens, had they remained at home, would have been of infinitely more value in a public point of view, than all the gold dust they are likely to bring or send into the State; and in most instances a much more valuable treasure to their families and immediate friends. What portion of the persons who have thus expatriated themselves will return, it is impossible to predict, but the present prospect is, that the proportion will be very small.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

ARRIVAL OF THE SWEDISH SONGSTRESS AT NEW YORK.—At length the voice of the "nightingale is heard in our land," not as yet in the thrilling notes of warbled melody, but in the gushing warmth and naturalness of genial converse and cordial joy. At about 1 o'clock on the 1st instant, the piers, boats, houses, and almost every place that men, women and children could stand upon, were occupied by an expectant crowd, before whose eager eyes the noble steamship Atlantic came looming up the bay, bearing Miss Lind on her first and welcome visit to this continent. We could have wished that it had been any other day than the Sabbath, whose quiet, to some extent, the enthusiastic outburst of welcome disturbed. The Sunday attire of the crowd, however, made a very favorable impression upon the lady as to the physical condition of the American people.

As the Atlantic came up, she ran past the pier a short distance, then sweeping round glided into her dock. Across the pier, fortunately, temporary gates had been erected to keep off the crowd, and but few persons were admitted within this enclosure. Triumphal arches had been built across the pier, welcoming by silent words, the popular songstress, amid and around which the stars and stripes floated proudly. When Miss Lind appeared at the gangway, leaning upon the arm of Capt. West, the rush of the crowd became fearful, the temporary gates gave way, and there was an amount of confusion which the police had the utmost difficulty in quelling. Many persons were trampled upon, but none, we believe, were seriously hurt.

Miss Lind entered Mr. Barnum's private carriage, but it was with extreme difficulty that the carriage could be started. It at length proceeded slowly up Canal street, to Broadway, its destination being the Irving House. Boquets in profusion were thrown into and upon the carriage, and its principal occupant, and various other modes of manifesting the popular enthusiasm was resorted to. The accomplished songstress several times leaned forward and bowed to the vast crowd, her intelligent features being lit up with very evident gratification. At a quarter before 3 o'clock the vehicle reached the Irving House.

Here at least five thousand persons were assembled, and it was probably twenty minutes before the carriage could get near enough the private entrance of the hotel to enable Mdle. Lind to alight. The police however exerted themselves effectively, though kindly, and the entrance way was at last cleared, Miss Lind springing upon the steps and passing rapidly through the hall, was escorted to her suit of apartments by Mr. Howard.

The crowd, however, could not be induced to separate without seeing her, and after repeated calls, she appeared in the balcony, when a cheer, scarcely ever equalled in enthusiasm, greeted the "Queen of Song." This she repeatedly acknowledged by a graceful bow and a wave of her handkerchief, exhibiting a most admirable blending of self-possession and genial sympathy with the exciting scene. The excitement among the five hundred guests of the Irving was of course as great as that of the waiting crowd. Miss Lind occupies a splendid suit of rooms on the second floor, specially fitted for her accommodation. A portion of the crowd continued around the Irving House until a late hour in the afternoon.

At about midnight the fair songstress was serenaded by one or more musical societies, an immense crowd having again gathered around the hotel. Soon after the commencement of the music Mademoiselle Lind, with two or three attendants, appeared in a balcony of the second story, directly above the performers, and was greeted with immense cheering, to which she responded by waving her handkerchief. The grand finale was given a little after one o'clock, when Miss Lind retired, more than once, however, returning to reciprocate the salutations of the crowd.

Having thus described the arrival of this welcome visitor, we may now glance at the antecedents of her arrival. The crowd who assembled on her departure from Liverpool was apparently as great and enthusiastic as that which awaited her here. The inconvenience that would have attended her embarkation, however, was avoided by Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., placing a private steamer at her command, which conveyed her to the steamship Atlantic.

Miss Lind had on Monday sung at her third and final engagement in Liverpool; on the Tuesday visited the Toxteth hospital, to receive privately a handsome testimonial prepared by the committee of that institution, in acknowledgement of a gratuitous concert given by her for its benefit, which produced £1,300.

At half past ten o'clock on the following morning the wheels of the Atlantic were in motion. Jenny Lind having in the manner above mentioned, been on board some time before the other passengers. The crowd felt keenly their disappointment. Nearly every steam tug in Liverpool was engaged, and plying the river with crowded decks, the people striving to get a sight of the universal favorite before she left. These finally reached the Atlantic, and Miss Lind ascended the paddle-box, with her friends, so that all could see her. The cheering was hearty.

At the same time the Royal Mail steamship Asia got under way, fired a salute, and sailed round the Atlantic as a compliment to Capt. West and his precious freight. The shipping in the harbour also hoisted their flags, and all was animation. A passenger on board the Atlantic thinks that from first to last, there must have been at least 60,000 spectators of Jenny Lind's departure from Liverpool.

She was very popular with all on board, and made herself extremely agreeable. She sang almost every evening, and enjoyed herself very much.—She gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors of the Atlantic, which realized the handsome sum of seventy pounds sterling.

To-day, at noon, Miss Lind received, in the Ladies' drawing room of the hotel, about 400 ladies, and we understand they were highly gratified by the ease and affable disposition with which she received them. She afterwards proceeded, in company with her private secretary and Mr. Julius Benedict, to visit the American Art Union, to which she had been invited by A. M. Cozzens, Esq., the President.

At 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, she was visited by Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, and his honor Mayor Woodhull, to whom she was introduced by Mr. Barnum.

Mademoiselle Lind received an invitation yesterday from the Blind Asylum to visit its inmates.—She not only consented to do so, but intimated her intention to sing for the pleasure of those afflicted with deprivation of sight.

Miss Lind will go to spend a few days at the residence, at Fishkill, of G. G. Howland, to whom she had letters from the American Minister. After that she will visit Mr. Barnum's, at Bridgeport.

Mr. Barnum has received an offer of $5,000 to give a concert in Toronto. And he has received letters also from St. Louis, Cincinnatti, and from other cities of the South and West, urging upon him to favor them with Jenny Lind concerts.

The songstress has taken a house up town to avoid the annoyances to which she is subjected in a public hotel. At the same time, she expresses herself as highly delighted with the comfortable arrangements that have been made by the proprietors of the Irving House.

It is to be hoped that the excesses of public curiosity to see and hear her may not be such as to deprive her of all opportunities for repose, and all enjoyment during her residence in the country.

The Tripler Hall, where Jenny Lind is to sing, will not be finished until the 1st of October. It is very spacious and will easily accommodate four thousand persons. By an ingenious arrangement of machinery, all the chairs and benches can be hoisted in a few moments to the ceiling, and the hall cleared for dancing. The proprietor, Mr. Tripler, intends to expend five thousand dollars in decorating the interior.

PRIZE SONG FOR JENNY LIND.—*New York, Sept. 6th.*—The Jenny Lind Committee have awarded the prize to Bayard Taylor. There were 700 songs offered.

LETTER FROM PROF. WEBSTER TO REV. DR. FRANCIS PARKMAN.—From the Transcript, to which journal it was communicated by a person to whom it had been entrusted by the writer, with authority to make such disposition of it after Dr. Webster's decease as he should see fit.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1850.

REV. DR. PARKMAN—Dear Sir—I cannot leave this world in the peace of mind for which I pray, without addressing you as the head of that family which I have so deeply injured and afflicted, to make known to you and them the bitter anguish of soul, the sincere contrition and penitence I have felt in having been the cause of the affliction under which you and they have been called to mourn. I can offer no excuse for my wicked and fatal ebullition of passion but what you already know, nor would I attempt to palliate it.

I had never, until the two or three last interviews with your brother, felt towards him anything but gratitude for his many acts of kindness and friendship. That I should have allowed the feelings excited on those occasions to have overpowered me so as to involve the life of your brother, and my own temporal and eternal welfare, I can, even now, hardly realize.

I may not receive from you forgiveness in this world, yet I cannot but hope and believe you will think of me with compassion, and remember me in your prayers to Him who will not turn away from the humble and repentant. Had I many lives, with what joy could I lay them all down, could I, in the least atone for the injury I have done, or alleviate the affliction I have caused; but I can only now pray for forgiveness for myself and for every consolation and blessing upon every member of your family.

In justice to those dearest to me, I beg to assure you, and I entreat you to believe me, no one of my family had the slightest doubt of my entire innocence up to the moment when the contrary was communicated to them by Dr. Putnam. That they have your sincere pity and sympathy I feel assured.

There is no family towards every member of which I have always felt a greater degree of respect and regard than that of which you are now the head. From more than one I have received repeated acts of friendship and kindness, for which I have ever been and am most truly grateful.

Towards yourself in particular have not only my own feelings been those of the most sincere regard and gratitude, but every individual of my family has felt towards you that you were their pastor and friend. Often has my wife recalled the interest you took in her from her first becoming your parishioner, and often has she spoken, with feelings of deep gratitude, of the influence of your public ministrations and of your private instructions and conversations, and of your direction of her inquiries and reading in what related to her religious views.—These she has often recalled and referred to as having firmly established the religious faith and trust which are now such sources of consolation and support to her and our children, as well as to myself.

Nothing that has occurred has weakened these feelings, and although those I leave behind me may not meet you without the keenest anguish, I trust you will exonerate them from any participation in a knowledge of the father's sin, up to the moment I have mentioned, and may you remember them in your prayers to the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God.

I beg you, my dear sir, to consider this strictly a private letter—and by no means to give it publicity; at the same time I will request you to make known to the immediate members of your family the state of my feelings and my contrition.

That every consolation and blessing may be vouchsafed to yourself and to every member of your family, is the heartfelt prayer of

Yours, most respectfully,
J. W. WEBSTER.

Rev. Dr. Putnam was the first to communicate to Dr. Webster's afflicted family, on Friday forenoon, the fact of the execution having taken place.—Dr. Webster's last audible words were, as the cap was drawn over his face, "Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit!"

The Entombment of Professor Webster.—The burial services were performed over the body of John White Webster, on Friday evening, by Rev. Dr. Walker, at the residence of Mrs. Webster, in Cambridge, and immediately after, without being accompanied by a funeral train, the remains of Professor Webster were conveyed by Mr. Jno. Peake, undertaker, to Mount Auburn, and deposited in the family tomb.—*Boston Atlas, Sept. 3.*

FROM CALIFORNIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c.—By the steamers Empire City, Cherokee, and Georgia, at New York, from Chagres, we have dates from San Francisco to August 1st.—The Empire City brings from Chagres nearly a million and a half dollars of specie, and it is said that the Cherokee has about a million.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The Panama sails this evening with 350 passengers. There were also a large number of applications for berths, which could not be supplied. The amount of gold dust sent by this steamer is large—nearly two million dollars on freight and in hands of passengers. Adams & Co. forwarded $311,000.

The news from the mines is somewhat discouraging. The rivers are yet two high to work advantageously, and the ravines are not dried up.

The most gratifying activity prevails in this city at present. New buildings, mostly of brick, are going up in every quarter, and the most extensive arrangements are being made for the fall trade. It is expected that a very large amount of business will be transacted during the coming season, and the preparations for it are on a scale proportionate to its anticipated extent.

The prospects of a large business this fall is encouraging. Workmen are engaged in grading and planking the streets, in view of the rainy season.

Artesian wells and reservoirs have been made, and fire companies formed to aid in preventing the spread of conflagrations; and in fact everything looks cheering.

The ship Carthage has arrived at San Francisco from Liverpool, with the new Custom House on board. It is made of iron.

A lucky hombre, on the head waters of the Mercedes, has extracted a lump weighing 83 pounds, nearly all pure gold.

Four Pound Lump of Gold.—A pure lump of gold, weighing upwards of four pounds, was dug up in the vicinity of Sonora one day last week. Last week at Shaw's Diggins, a man took out fifteen ounces of gold from one hole in five hours.

Claims on the Yuba, 30 feet square, have been sold as high as $2000.

The accounts of the murders committed are really frightful, and the end is not yet. The Mexicans and Chilians will be driven from the diggins, and armed forces have been organized to carry such a proceeding into effect.

At the Mormon Gulch, the foreigners have received formal notice to leave in one week. The fact is settled that the Americans and foreigners cannot work together in harmony, and if either party must succumb, the side to which American sympathy will be given, cannot be doubtful.

There are those who trace all these disturbances to the foreign mining tax, so called, imposed by the last Legislature. The foreigners resisted the payment of the tax—$20 per month—and in consequence, wherever they had a good claim, they were driven away by individuals who urged the non-payment of the tax as an excuse for such proceedings.

Anarchy in the Mines.—We are in a state of transition from bad to worse. The miners are up in arms, irritated beyond endurance, and there is a universal sentiment of hatred against foreigners.

A physician and his companion were attacked in their tent near Sonora, by two Mexicans, who attempted to cut the throats of the Americans. Both of the latter were wounded, but neither fatally. An alarm was given, by one of them, and the two assassins were pursued and captured. Their trial, condemnation and execution will be summary. No doubt the whole business of their existance has, ere this been brought to a conclusion.

The San Francisco Herald of August 1, says—"The numerous murders that have taken place in the Southern mines, have exasperated the citizens of Tuolumne county to such a degree, that, assembled in mass meeting, they have issued peremptory orders to all foreigners to leave the county forthwith. Fifteen days is the limit allowed by this mandate for their preparations to depart. A Committee of citizens have been appointed to determine what foreigners shall be permitted to remain, and all the Americans in the county have been called upon to lend their aid to carry the order into effect. Bands of foreigners are already leaving, and it is highly probable the expulsion will take place without any disturbance.

The law for the collection of taxes from foreign miners, although carried partially into execution in some of the counties, has generally been inoperative. The amount of revenue derived from it is very small.

THE OVERLAND IMMIGRATION.—A meeting was held at San Francisco on the 24th of July,

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entirely pure, weighing upwards of *four* pounds. Such specimens will go far to blind the eyes of adventurers to all that is evil and dangerous in a region where these precious masses may be found.—*Boston Traveller.*

San Francisco Markets, July 31.—Lumber—The arrivals have been considerable, and sales are made at all manner of prices; one assorted cargo was sold at $42 per M., clear 1½ to 2-inch plank has been sold at $125 and $140 in moderate lots, while 1¼-inch has been sold at $100; Plank for wharfing also went off at fair rates. Shingles per M. $3 to $4. Laths are extremely dull. Bricks—The arrivals keeping pace with the demand, no changes of importance to notice. Furniture has declined, the immediate wants being somewhat supplied.

From the Sandwich Islands.—Advices from Honolulu have been received to the 24th June. Affairs throughout the Kingdom were prosperous.

Arrivals at Honolulu were more frequent. There were over forty vessels in port. Government has devised many important improvements and appropriated $180,000 for the same.

A new Parliament House, Court House, and other public structures, to be built of coral stone, will be commenced immediately. The building of four wharves is also contemplated.

Agricultural meetings have been held for the improvement of the soil.

From Havana.—Everything was quiet when the steamship Georgia left Havana. Troops were coming from Spain, and in a short time the force on the island would amount to over 30 000 regulars.

The Cholera has broken out afresh at Sagua La Grande, and was carrying off a great number of negroes.

Havana was visited by a hurricane on the 22d of August; it blew with great violence and did a great deal of damage to the shipping. All the vessels of war dragged their anchors about the harbor, and the Banana and Plantain trees were almost all destroyed.

The Captain General has refused permission to the American steamers to go to the dock which the Company had hired from the English Mail Company. No cause assigned.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Queen and Prince Albert embarked at Osborn, at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, on board the Victoria and Albert steam-yacht, for Ostend, on a visit to the King of the Belgians. Three other Government steamers attended the royal yacht.

The London Times announces the death of Henry Ley, for 49 years deputy clerk and clerk of the House of Commons.

The Right Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Vice Chancellor of England, expired at an early hour on the 10th August, at his residence, the Barnes Elms, Putney.

War Office, Aug 16.—97th Regt.—Lieut. T. Briggs to be Adjutant, vice Burton, promoted.

The Cunard steamer Caledonia has been sold to the Spanish Government for a new line to be established between Spain and Cuba. The same parties are in negotiation for the Hibernia.

Emigration is extremely active at Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Waterford, and indeed all the Irish ports.

A fire occurred at Gravesend on Sunday, by which twenty-four houses were destroyed, and property worth £60,000 consumed.

A vessel arrived in London from New York, has brought 112 cases of shoes, of American manufacture, as a portion of her cargo.

The Duke of Buccleugh is erecting at Granton a patent slip, for the repair of vessels, on the largest scale yet attempted, intended to be available for vessels of 1,200 tons.

There are 242 missionaries at work in London. Last year they visited 89,908 sick and dying, held 18,931 meetings for prayer and expositions of the Scriptures, prevailed on 2,803 adults to attend public worship regularly, admitted 554 to the Lord's Supper, and sent 5,188 children to school.

Ireland.—It is stated that good farms may be had in this country on moderate and safe terms, and that many English and Scotch farmers are taking them.

At the late sale of the King of Holland's pictures, two portraits by Vandyke were purchsed by the Marquis of Hertford for five thousand three hundred pounds.

The inhabitants of Totington have decided upon erecting a column on the summit of Totington Hill, to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel. The column, which will be accessible by means of a staircase, will command a panoramic scene of 200 miles in circumference.

On Thursday, an iron roof 400 feet long and 100 wide, fell at one of the London Railway stations. Fortunately only one person was killed.

Russian Harvest.—The Journal of Odessa gives a melancholy account of the state of the harvest in the south of the Russian empire. The crops around Sympheropol have suffered severely from droughts, locusts, and other insects. In the district of Cherson, too, the crops have suffered from the heat, and the price of corn is rising at an alarming rate.

On Sunday Wombwell's rhinoceros died at Paisley, after a week's illness. It cost £1000; the carcase will be purchased for the Edinburgh Museum.

The "Sea Serpent" in Dublin Bay.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. Walsh, of Sackville-street, Mr. Hogan of Sutton, and several other gentlemen while enjoying a sail in the yatch of Mr. Hogan, had the additional pleasure of witnessing the evolutions of an enormous sea serpent. Mr. Hogan's yacht was at the time sailing between Dalkey and Howth. One of the gentlemen on board was at a distance of about half a mile, rushing towards Howth Point. His impetuosity in a direction towards Howth attracted the attention of his companions to the strange visitor, and the whole party continued for several minutes to watch his movements and to surmise his shape and dimensions. Several persons seemed to be on board, view over the water and head was shaped like the coils of a serpent. The body seemed to be several feet unlike that of an eel, and was which he moved through the water. The speed at at twenty miles an hour, and the water was estimated as might be expected from a vessel left a wake such dred tons. The gentleman who saw several hundred computed its length at one hundred feet. The monster

Departure of the Nepaulese Ambassador.—His Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador and suite, accompanied by Captains Cavanagh and James, left this country on Tuesday afternoon by the half past four o'clock train from London Bridge, via Folkestone, Boulogne, and Paris, on their return to their own country.

On dit, Lord Overstone's only daughter is about to wed the scion of the house of Buckingham, her dower (£5,000,000) restoring Lord Chandos to the affluence forfeited to save his father's reputation.

The Gorham dispute still rages. The power of the Crown to interfere in things spiritual is now boldly disputed.

Crops in Ireland are very abundant, and there is but little potatoe rot.

The Catholic Clergy of Ireland have commenced holding a national Synod, which is the first since the reformation.

The Prince de Joinville is said to be growing in popularity. The announcement that he would be a candidate for the Presidency at the election in 1852, has caused considerable sensation in France.

On the 6th of August Jenny Lind sung at Baden-Baden. Among her audience were the Grand Duke of the Duchy—a reputed connoisseur in music—his family and suite, and many of the noblesse of Germany, France, England, and Russia. The magnificent hall was lighted by a dozen massive chandeliers, and more than half the seats were occupied by ladies *en costume*. The charming vocalist was twice encored, and obeyed the call of the house with the utmost courtesy, receiving each time the compliment of a general rising of the whole audience.

British Census.—A new census of Great Britain is to be taken under an act of Parliament which was passed at the late session. It is to be taken on the 31st of March, 1851, and is to be an enumeration of all persons in houses on the previous night. It is to be taken for Great Britain only, and not for Ireland. An enumeration is also to be taken of the homeless poor on the night of the 30th of March, and also of persons travelling and on shipboard.

The census in England is to be taken by "enumerators," to be appointed, through the Secretary of State, by the registrars of births and deaths. The expenses are to be paid by parishes, but are to be reimbursed by Parliament. In Scotland the enumeration is to be made by school masters, to be appointed by the sheriffs. The last British census was taken in 1841.

Locomotive Power.—The working stock of the London and Northwestern Railway embraces 455 locomotives and 547 tenders, 1 state carriage, 403 first class mail and composite carriages, 427 second class carriages, 325 third class carriages, 25 travelling post offices, 262 horse boxes, 241 carriage trucks, and 190 guard and parcel vans. It embraces an aggregate of 7,165 wagons for merchandise, 132 sheep vans, besides vehicles for other purposes. The total cost of this moveable stock amounts to over two millions sterling.

Russia and Turkey.—The Cholera continues bad in Turkey. There is nothing new from the insurrectionary Province. The Emperor of Russia has lately added to his splendid collection of works of art, the celebrated Barbagigo gallery of Venice.

India.—News by an overland mail from India and China had arrived by express from Marseilles. The Governor General and Sir Charles Napier were at Simla. The latter had resigned, and is to take his final leave of India in October. The Punjab and the whole of British India were tranquil.—In many parts of India they were much occupied with railway projects.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

No Quackery.—No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to *eulogize* it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, D C., says. "I wish heartily success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary disease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity; and so hopeless are these generally, that physicians are always justified in using any remedy which has signally benefitted others. One thing is certain, the public always have a guaranty that patent medicines will generally be sustained only just as long as they are *well prepared and continue to relieve or cure.*"

In a more recent letter he says—"As Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the *only* patent medicine to which I have ever given my public recommendation, I shall not be suspected by the candid of giving rash or precipitate testimony as to what *I have seen and heard of its effects.*

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 morning, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Wesley Thompson, of this city, to Miss Ann, third daughter of Mr. Gideon Ayre, of Sackville.

At Simonds, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. David Kirkpatrick, of Blissville, to Miss Ruth Ann Gibson, of the Parish of Simonds.

At Quaco, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Barron, Mr. James Hamilberry, of St. John, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Kennedy, of Quaco.

At the Jewish Synagogue, Washington street, Boston, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Strouss, Jonah Samuel, Esq., late of Dalhousie, New Brunswick, to Julia Esther, only daughter of Joseph Samuel, Esquire, Merchant, Chatham, New Brunswick.

DIED.

On Friday night, after a short illness, of Apoplexy, aged 64 years, Jane, consort of Mr. Andrew Reed, of this City.

On the 29th ult., of consumption, after a tedious illness, Martha, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Adams, late of Coleraine, Ireland, aged 39 years, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their bereavement.

On Saturday last, Mr. James Gibbens, aged 33 years, leaving a wife and three children.

At Harvey, in the County of Albert, on Saturday the 23d ult., Mrs. Amy, wife of Mr. Winthrop Robinson, in the thirty-second year of her age; universally regreted by her numerous friends and relatives. Her death was very sudden and unexpected.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, on the 23d ult., in the 55th year of his age, John J. Mayes, Esquire, Captain in the First Battalion Queen's County Militia, leaving a wife and seven children to lament the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent.—[Mr. Mayes' death, it is stated, was occasioned by blows given with a club by a coloured man named Hope; the occurrence arose in consequence of a dispute about Mr. Mayes' cattle getting into his brother's land, which caused a scuffle between the two families. A verdict of *Wilful Murder* was returned by the Coroner's Jury against Hope, who has been committed to Jail for trial.]

At Boston, on Saturday morning, 31st ult., after a short illness, of Dysentery, Mr. Henry F Richey, Printer, of St John, aged about 24 years.—Mr. R. was a young man of good abilities and engaging disposition, and although a stranger in Boston, it may be some consolation to his bereaved relatives to know that his agreeable manners procured him many friends, who deeply lament their loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Paladin, Bugdahl, New York, 9—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Sisters, Marshall, New York, 5—to order, ballast.
Brigt. Jane Allison, Wood, New York, 7—Master, flour.
(At Musquash)—Brig William Henry Angas, Ellison, N. York, 9—H. Garbutt, ballast.
Thursday—Brig John Wilson, Coupland, Dumfries, 41—Wm. Thomson, ballast.
Brigt. Gem, McCready, Philadelphia, 11—Estabrooks & Ring, flour and wheat.
Steamer Fairy Queen, Leavitt, Portland—James Whitney, passengers, &c.
Friday—Schr. Western Bissett, Providence, 6—Master, ballast.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Monday—Barque Sir Henry Pottinger, Gregg, Cadiz, 40—John Robertson, salt.
Schr. Harmonia, Maloney, St. George, (Me.) ballast.
North Carolina, Sawyer, Portsmouth, do.
This Day—Ship Liverpool, McKay, Grangemouth, 43—R. Rankin & Co., coals.
Eudocia, Bannerman, New York, 7—J. & R. Reed, flour.
Schr. Richmond, Pangburn, Boston—goods.

CLEARED.

Sept. 4th—Brig Caros, Taylor, Jamaica, boards, fish, potatoes, &c.—Joseph Fairweather.
6th—Barque Joanna, Riddock, Leith, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Clarissa, Griffin, Providence, boards, laths, &c.—Geo. Eaton.
Sept. 7th—Schr. Albert, Elder, New York, lumber; Cuba, Cavanagh, Boston, fish and lumber; Charles, Whipple, Halifax, assorted cargo.
9th—Brig Iola, Smith, Jamaica, boards, shingles, &c; Anemone, Bull, Grimsby, deals.
10th—Brig D'Arcey, James, Dundalk, deals, &c.—Wm. Carvill; Herbert, Herbert, Grimsby, deals—John Robertson.

The Bremen ship Helene, which sailed on Wednesday last, put back on Friday, leaking badly, having got on shore at Dark Harbour, Grand Manan, in a dense fog.—She had a pilot on board. She will have to discharge to undergo repairs.

A letter from Eastport, dated 3d inst., says:—"The brig Alice, (so reported) from St. John, for London, timber laden, has been on shore near Little River, and is water logged. The Steamer Nequasset went down on Sunday to tow her up; but, in the fog, the Nequasset struck on the rocks, knocked a hole in her bottom, and got water-logged herself After the water had put the fires out, they succeeded in running her on a mud flat, and thus saved her vessel."

The British brigs Lady Mary, and Integrity, The hulls and mast at the entrance of Bortouche harbour. Tuesday the 10th inst. have been advertised to be sold on

Brigt. Elizabeth Hastings, Liverpool, put into Halifax last his port, from Mexico, for

Spoken, Aug. 14th, lat. 42, lon. 63 [illegible], St. John, for Cork; Aug. 25th, lat. 35 24, lon. 37, brigt. Corlew, steering N. N. W.—bound to Quebec, on the West Ladies.

Arrived at City Point, (Vir.) Aug. 29th, barque Palestine, Lennerton, Newport, (Wales)—At Boston, Sept. 3d, ship Commodore, Pritchard, Hyeres, (France)—At New York, 4th, ship John Fielden, Strang, Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, Aug. 31st, Swedish barque Soderhamn, and Prussian barque Julia, for St. John.

Sailed from New York, 3d, ship Eudocia, Bannerman, St. John.

Advertised at New York, Sept. 4th, barque Amelia, Holder, for St. John.

Schr. Revenue, wood loaded, from Nova Scotia, arrived below Boston, 3d inst., with loss of foremast and bowsprit.

Arrived at Halifax, Sept. 2d, schr. Josephite, Langlois, St. John. 6th, Mary Ann, Glawson, do. At New York, 4th, ship John Fielden, Strang, Liverpool; brig Sarah, Cann, Limerick. At San Francisco, July 23d, brig Parket, Cooper, P. E. Island 28th, brig Eclipse, Prattle, Windsor. 29th, brig Zone, Bond, Yarmouth. At Boston, Sept. 5th, brig Portland, Scott, Pictou; schr. Francis, Logan, St. John. 6th, schr. Three Sisters, Wheipley, do.

Cleared at Halifax, 3d, schr. Relief, Crowell, St. John. At London, Aug. 21st, ship Devon, Stockney, Belize.

At Owl's Head, Sept. 3d, schr. North American, from Portsmouth (N. H) for St. John.

Sailed from Sullivan, (Me) Aug. 29th, brig Grace, Teron, St. John.

Advertised at Halifax, brigt. Fashion, for St. John. At New York, bark Amelia, for do.

Arrivals from St. John.—Aug. 15th, Nord Havet, at Hull; 16th, Medora, off Falmouth; Ulverstone, off Portland; 17th, Merchief, at Belfast; 18th, Cyprian, at Newport; Edmund, at Falmouth; Marmora, at Newry; Warrior, and Mary Taylor, in the Clyde; 19th, Mary Emma, at do.; Coronation, at Liverpool; [illegible], and John and Edward, at do.; Eagle, in the Clyde; British Queen, for Grimsby, at Deal; Triumph, at Limerick; 21st, Marnham, at Gravesend; William Carson, at Chester; Brothers, at Dublin; Hope, at Shields; Mount Stewart Elphinstone, at Gravesend.

Sailed for St. John.—Aug. 16th, Albion, from Aberdeen; 17th, Admiral, from the Clyde; 21st, Fanside, from Gravesend; Sophia, from Waterford; Oriental, from Liverpool; 22d, Thetis, do.

Sailed from the Clyde, Aug. 22d, barque Lydia, Trask, Boston.—From Alexandria, (Egypt), July 27th, ship Jane, Cornell, for Liverpool.

Cleared at Liverpool, Aug. 23d, barque Harmon, Dyer, for St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, Aug. 20th, ships Mary Caroline, Orlina, Grace, and John S. DeWolfe, for St. John.—At London, Lisbon, for do.—In the Clyde, Aurora, and Edward, do.

Disaster at Sea.—The ship Thomas, Betts, at the Clyde from Quebec, reports that on the 16th Aug., 12 miles S. E. of Tuskar, running with studding sails set, got in contact with the Austrian barque Speranza, Dabetta, of and for Trieste, out three days from Liverpool, when she sunk in 10 minutes after. The master and his wife and child, and three seamen drowned; and the mate and seven seamen saved, and now on board the Thomas.

Further Particulars of the loss of the Emigrant Ship Bridgetown.—*Miraculous escape of three hundred Emigrants.*—This vessel, the property of Messrs I. & B. Carroll, of Cork, sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July last, for Quebec, with 300 emigrants. Having made the passage across the Atlantic in thirty days, she unfortunately struck on the rocks near Cape Race, on the south-east point of Newfoundland. At the time, the 4th of August, a dense fog obscured the land from the men placed on the look-out, until the ship had approached so close to the rocks, that it was impossible to prevent the disastrous consequences which speedily followed. The preservation of the passengers became the first object of the Master and his officers. After some delay a rope was got to the shore by an intrepid young seaman, thus enabling the crew, tho' with much difficulty, to place the passengers safely on the land, which was accomplished in four hours, when the vessel went down, taking with her every thing valuable on board. A gang of desperate wretches subsequently reached the scene of the disaster, who plundered and carried away by force every thing that could be got at above water. In a few days the passengers were conveyed in small vessels procured by the Captain at the nearest fishing station, Renews, to St. John's, whence they were shipped to Quebec, the port of their destination, in suitable vessels hired for the purpose. The poor people proceeded on their voyage with hearts overflowing with gratitude for their preservation, and for the great kindness they experienced from the people of Renews, and from the Government and inhabitants of St. John's.—*Com.*

The sum of £130 1s. 6d. has been collected in this town for the benefit of the passengers of the barque *Bridgetown*, recently wrecked near Cape Race.—*St. John's paper.*

ARMY CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS—the rates to be expressed in Sterling—will be received by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Lane, at the Commissariat Office, in St. John, until Tuesday the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the undermentioned supplies of FLOUR:

450 Barrels United States or Canada No. 1 Superfine Wheat FLOUR, from Wheat grown this year in Canada or the United States—to be delivered at the Queen's Magazine, Lower Cove, St. John, at the following periods, viz:

200 Barrels on or before the 24th day of October next.

250 Barrels on or before the 25th day of November, ensuing.

Each barrel to weigh 196 pounds net, to be free from grit or any bad taste, and warranted to keep good for nine months from the day of delivery. All further particulars, &c., concerning the terms and conditions of the Contract, and the penalties annexed thereto, will be furnished on application at this Office, as also printed forms of Tender.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange upon Her Majesty's Treasury, at par.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick, St. John, 10th Sept., 1850.

Corporation Contract.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of W. O. Smith, until Friday next the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for KERBING, PAVING and Finishing a part of *Orange Street*, agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen on application to

WM. O. SMITH,
GEO. V. NOWLIN,
Sept. 9, 1850. *Committee.*

Corporation Contract.

SEALED TENDERS will be received until Friday next, the 13th instant at 12 o'clock, noon, for PAINTING the FENCE recently erected around the *Old Burying Ground*, agreeably to a specification to be seen at the Office of W. O. Smith.

W. O. SMITH,
G. VANHORNE,
J. FAIRWEATHER,
Sept. 9, 1850. Committee.

HAMS! HAMS!

JUST RECEIVED.

2,500 lbs. Superior HAMS,

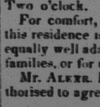
For sale by
JAMES MACFARLANE,
Sept. 10, 1850. *Market Square.*

Wallsend and Liverpool Coals.

500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard,—warranted as good and as round as any that comes to the port.—For Sale at 27s. 6d. per chaldron.

Also—100 Chaldrons of Joggins COALS, at 22s. 6d.
JOHN KINNEAR.
10th September, 1850.

Queen's Square Cottage.



The undersigned will Let his Cottage in St. John, fronting on the North side of Queen's Square, with all the Grounds and Out-Buildings attached, to a good tenant, for One Year, or for a longer period, from the 1st October next, when possession will be given. The Premises are in excellent order, and can be inspected any day at call, (Sunday excepted) between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock.

For comfort, convenience and view, combined, this residence is not surpassed in the City. It is equally well adapted for either on, or two private families, or for a genteel Boarding House.

Mr. Alexr. Robertson, (News Room.) is authorised to agree upon terms.

J. R. PARTELOW.
Fredericton, Sep. 6, 1850.

French Flutina!

Taught in an Easy course of Lessons.

MR. CHAMBERS, from England and Canada, has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that he has arrived in this City, and purposes remaining a short time, for the purpose of giving instruction on that delightful and popular instrument. Early applications are requested, as Mr. C. will not remain unless sufficient encouragement be given. Mr. Chambers will be happy to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen (desirous of learning) at their own residences, for the purpose of letting them hear the power and capabilities of the instrument. References from the first Canadian Families, French and English. Terms made known on application. Ladies and Gentlemen possessing Flutinas or Accordeons, have now an opportunity of getting them thoroughly renovated and tuned. Residence—Mr. J. E. McDonald's Hotel.
September 3.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened a splendid lot of GAS CHANDELIERS, Pendants, Brackets, Burners, *Shades* and *Chimnies*, Carriage Lamps, Table Lamps, &c. &c. *Also*—A fresh supply of Fancy Goods, Britannia Metal CASTORS, Tea Trays, Fire Irons, Block Tin and Japan'd Goods, TIME PIECES, Walking CANES, &c &c., with their Stock on hand of *WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY*, and Fancy Articles, comprise an excellent assortment, which are offered at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ *Watches and Jewellery carefully Repaired.*
August 27, 1850.—3m.

Horse and other Nails.

40 CASKS 7d. 8d. 9d. and 10d. HORSE NAILS—100 lb. in each;
10 casks OX NAILS, do;
30 casks 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12d. Rose-head Wrought NAILS;
10 casks 6, 8, 10, and 12d. Clasp head Wrought NAILS—For sale by
July 16. JOHN KINNEAR.

Sales by Auction.

FLOATING DOCK FOR SALE.
BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th September inst., at 12 o'clock, will be Sold at the SALES' ROOM, by the Subscriber,

The Saint John Floating Dock,

situated at Peel's Wharf, Lower Cove, together with the Chains, Ropes, Fastenings, &c., belonging and attached to said Dock.

The Dock is, in all respects, well and substantially built—is capable of taking in a Ship of 1000 Tons with perfect safety.

The terms and conditions made known at the time of Sale. JOHN V. THURGAR.
Saint John, 10th Sept. 1850.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery of this Province, at his Office, in the Commercial Bank Building, Saint John, by virtue of a decretal Order made in the said Court, in a cause wherein Archibald Menzies is complainant, and Levi H. Waterhouse, Robert D. Wilmot, and Hugh Davidson, are defendants,—

ALL and singular the following described Premises, situate in the Parish of Lancaster, and County of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Musquash River, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a stake standing on the South Eastern side of Menzies' Mill Creek, by the edge of the Highland and Marsh, running thence South seventy degrees East, over a large rock, seven rods to the Mill road, hence along the North West side of the said Road to the Bridge over Menzies' Mill Stream, thence across said stream, thence along the North West edge of said Mill Stream down Stream to the Mill Pond, thence along the edge of said Pond to the Dam, thence along the edge of the Stream and Creek about twelve rods, thence across said Creek to the place of beginning; Together with the MILL, and all and singular the rights, privileges, improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining. Also, the privilege of the Mill Creek and the banks thereof, as far as neap tides flow; also, the Mill Stream from the above mentioned Bridge up stream to the Dam, together with the banks thereof; also, the Pond above the Dam up stream to the Upper Dam; also, the said Upper Dam and the Upper Pond up to the South Western side line of a Lot granted to Patrick White, together with the banks of said Pond as far as the water may rise back of the present Dam up to the aforesaid side line; also, the privilege of browing Logs on one rood of land on the North West side of the lower Pond. The whole to be sold in one Lot.—Dated the 15th July, 1850. ROBERT F. HAZEN,
Master in Chancery.

Terms and further particulars may be had on application to the Master, or to Mr. John M. Robinson, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 22d day of October next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery of this Province, at his Office, Prince William Street, Saint John, by virtue of a decretal Order made in the said Court, in a cause wherein James Kirk is complainant, and Daniel Jordan and James Vernon are defendants—

THE following Premises situate in the City of Saint John, comprising part of Lot No. 128, and the whole of Lot No. 129—and which have been divided into Lots to suit purchasers—

No. 1, having a front of 35 feet on Germain Street, and extending back Eastwardly 70 feet, with the use of an Alley from Harding Street.

No. 2, at the corner of Germain Street and Harding Street, fronting 35 feet on Germain Street, and extending back Eastwardly 70 feet, with the use of the said Alley.

No. 3, having a front of 40 feet on Harding Street, and extending back Southwardly 70 feet, and

Nos. 4 and 5, having a front of 40 feet each on Harding Street, and extending Southwardly 60 feet.

Terms of Sale, and further particulars, can be had at the Master's Office, where a Plan will be exhibited, or on application to Mr. John M. Robinson, Solicitor.—Dated 15th July, 1850.

W. JACK,
Master in Chancery.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex "Juverna," from New York—

100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR,
15 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
10 tierces RICE.

A large assortment of CHURNS, CHEESE PRESSES, PLOUGHS, Grindstone Rollers, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—For Sale by [Sept. 3.] JARDINE & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, &c.

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS:—

30 BAGS Java COFFEE,
50 dozen American PAILS,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
50 do. Bright SUGAR.
Sep. 3. FLEWWELLING & READING

SALT!

PER Ship "*Samuel*," from Liverpool, on Consignment—4000 BUSHELS & 150 BAGS Liverpool SALT.

GEO. THOMAS,
Sept. 3. South Wharf.

Teas, Sugar, Wines, &c.

Landing for the Subscriber, this day:—

20 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
Also—5 quarter casks } 50 cheaks London Congou TEAS;
20 octaves } SHERRY WINE;
10 qr. casks Port do.
For Sale low by
Aug. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Oil, Nails, and Tin.

By the Ship "Avon," from Liverpool—

11 PIPES Raw Linseed OIL,
25 boxes DC Charcoal Tin Plates,
25 do IX do. do.
25 do IXX do. do.
60 casks rose-head Wrought NAILS—4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 14d;
10 casks 6d. and 8d. clasp head Nails;
40 casks 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS;
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 27th, 1850.

Mess Pork and Hams.

Landing ex schr. "Venture—

100 BRLS. Boston Inspection MESS PORK;
2 Hhds. Sugar Cured HAMS, on Consignment, for Sale at low rates.

GEORGE THOMAS,
August 27. South M. Wharf.

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to John M. Robinson, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON,
St. John, May 7, 1850.

MESS PORK.

TO ARRIVE—100 Barrels Heavy MESS PORK, per schr. *Venture* from Boston; for Sale by GEORGE THOMAS.
August 30.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, under the Firm of

Smellie & Abercromby;

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have received per the *Horriott*, from Liverpool, part of their SPRING SUPPLY, comprising a great variety of

DRESS MATERIALS,

in Muslin, Barege, De Laines, Orleans, Cachmere, SILK, SATIN and LINEN.—
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, PARASOLS,
SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs,
Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Cloths and Napkins,
Grey, white, and Printed COTTONS,
CARPETS, Druggets, Moreens, and Damasks,
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Handkfs.; Ariel, Nautical, and Albert TIES.

☞ Remainder of Stock expected per Steamer, and *Alice Bentley.*

JAMES SMELLIE,
ROBERT W. ABERCROMBY.
St. John, 21st May, 1850.

Wholesale & Retail Warehouse
Prince William Street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per 'Candace,' the remainder of their SUMMER STOCK, consisting in part of—

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Fancy TROWSERINGS; Rich Silk, Satin, Velvet and Marseilles VESTINGS; Grey, White, and Printed Cottons; Striped Shirting; Bed Ticks; Grey and White Cotton Sheetings; a large assortment of MOREENS and DAMASKS, with Fringes, Gimps, and other Trimmings to match; a splendid assortment IRISH POPLINS and TABBINETTS; Rich Brocaded SILKS and SATINS; Plain and Figured Glace SILKS, in the newest and most Fashionable colours; Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Covenanter Cloths, and a great variety of other NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in the latest designs; 4-4, 6-4, and 7-4 best PARAMATTAS, BALZARINES, BAREGES, &c; Cotton Warps, Knitting and Sewing COTTON; SMALL WARES, Tailors' TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. which, together with an extensive assortment of other GOODS, are offered at the lowest prices which can be afforded in this market.

Terms—CASH.
St. John, N. B., 23d July, 1850.

Notice of Removal

D. PATERSON

HAS Removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment into the premises lately occupied by Fellows & Co., Druggists, South side of King Street, one door below "Foster's Corner," where he will be happy to receive orders from all who are in want of a "*good understanding.*"

On hand—an assortment of Gent's BOOTS, BOOTEES, and SHOES, made in his best style.

Just received per the *Lisbon* from London, and *Olive* from Liverpool, a supply of Ladies', Misses', and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at low rates.

☞ SIX Journeymen Wanted.
21st may.—3m.

Rail Road Horse Powers, &c

THE Subscribers are Agents for Emery's improved Railroad Horse-power, with Thrashing Machine and Saw Mill complete, one of which can be seen at their Store. They are also Agents for the most improved descriptions of all kinds of Agricultural Implements, any of which can be supplied to Agricultural Societies or Farmers on the shortest notice.

JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Aug. 13, 1850.

STREET'S
Colonial and Foreign Express.

THE Public are respectfully informed that *EXPRESSES* are now made up at the Office in St. John, as follows:—

For City delivery, *Twice Daily*;
" Fredericton and Woodstock, *Daily*, Sundays Excepted. }
" Bend of Petitcodiac, Miramichi, &c., Saturday, at 3, P. M.
" Digby and Annapolis, Saturday, at 8, A. M.
" Windsor and Halifax, and other parts of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton. } Monday and Thursday Evenings.
" Eastport, Calais, and Boston, and thence to any part of the United States and Canada. } Thursday and Friday, at 7, A. M.
" Newfoundland and Bermuda, *every other Monday.*
" Jamaica, Havanna, Chagres and CALIFORNIA, to meet Steamers sailing from New York, on the 13th, 28th, and 30th of each Month.
" Liverpool and London, G. B., by Mail Steamers, to and from Halifax, N. S.

On the above routes—will be forwarded by Steamers or Sailing Vessels—Small and Large Parcels, or Packages, Specie, and any kind of Heavy Freight. Bills, Notes, &c., collected. Goods Purchased, &c.

N. B.—Parcels of the value of Two Pounds or upwards, must be *booked as such*, or the Proprietor will not be held responsible. The Propr

Poetry, &c.

GO ON! A LYRIC OF PROGRESS.

BY E. L. BLANCHARD.

Go on! there's a star shining brightly before us,
That lights up the future and points out the track;
And while such a light sheds its brilliancy o'er us,
Who seeks for the shadow must turn and *look back*.
To the hopes of mankind a new impulse is given,
A prize worth the seeking has yet to be won;
But with faith in ourselves and reliance on Heaven,
We cherish the watchword of Progress—"Go on!"

Go on!—the true heart in its faith never falters;
From chains that once fetter'd our minds we are freed;
As Europe has sworn a fresh vow on its altars,
And England shall welcome and foster the creed.
Inspired by its truth, man to man shall be brother,
The white wings of Peace o'er the world shall be thrown;
And he who respects most the rights of another,
Will show he best knows how to value his own!

Go on with the work of true greatness and glory,
Go on in the mission that Heaven has willed,
That those yet unborn may, recording the story,
Say nobly has England that mission fulfilled!
To the brow of the victor we yield up the laurels,
Who vanquishes Wrong with the tongue or the pen!
May the struggle for Good be the worst of our quarrels!
And angels shall echo the blessing—"AMEN!"

A SCENE FROM THE OLD FRENCH REVOLUTION.—We met in an old collection which has just fallen into our hands, an anecdote which breathes so revolutionary a perfume that we cannot resist the temptation of giving it. Between Senlis and Pont-Maxence is a public-house, well known for the probity of the owners. St. Just baited there one day with his suite, and ordered dinner to be served "We have nothing but eggs and bread," said the landlord. "And that turkey that I see, for whom is it intended?" "For a person who occupies the first floor, and who has already paid for it," was the reply. "No matter, I must have it." "Permit me, citizen, to ask his consent, as it no longer belongs to me." "Well, then, tell him that a representative of the people wants it." The landlord proceeded to ask the permission of his guest, but the answer was a refusal. St. Just left instantly, proceeded to the next post, ordered the gendarmerie to ride to the public-house, and arrest the whole of the occupants of the first floor. His orders were immediately obeyed. In two hours after they were guillotined!—*Impartial de Rouen.*

Visit of the Nepaulese Ambassador to the South Tamar Mine.—The Nepaulese Ambassador, with a numerous suite, and accompanied by Captain Sir T. Maitland, visited this mine on Wednesday. After inspecting the machinery and all the surface operations, his highness proceeded underground. They descended by Glynn's shaft, and passing through the 90 fathom level, went down the engine shaft to the lower levels (100 fathoms), and came to the surface by the main engine shaft. His highness appeared much pleased with his subterranean inspection, and when viewing the ode, in the back of the 100 fathom level, frequently exclaimed, "Beautiful, beautiful," but seemed to be more surprised at the means employed for raising the water, and observed that he had mines in his country, but not the machinery necessary for draining and working them.

A Spouse for the Hippopotamus.—We understand it is a cabinet secret, that the Pasha has ordered a fresh party of hunting soldiers to proceed up the river, as far as the white Nile, to search for another young hippopotamus, a female! We may, therefore, look forward to the unrivalled fame of possessing a royal pair, "sure such a pair" as were never yet seen in any collection of natural history, to say nothing of the chance of a progeny. These are national questions,—why should they be cabinet secrets?—*Dickens's Household Words.*

CORN BREAD.—Readers never tire of recipes for something to eat. Here are two for corn bread worth trying:—

MIX three pints of Indian meal in a quart of sour milk; add three eggs, a tea-spoonful salaratus, and some salt; beat all to a smooth batter, and pour in pans half an inch deep, and bake quick. This is a sufficient breakfast for half a dozen.

Here is one for family bread:—Six quarts of water, one pint of lard, one pint of yeast, and a tea cupful of salt, mixed with meal enough to make a batter. Let it rise, and then put in pans to bake.

To Measure Hay in the Stack.—More than twenty years since, says a practical farmer, I copied the following method of measuring hay from some publication, and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers where the means of weighing are not at hand. "Multiply the length, breadth and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve yards per ton.

CURE FOR WEAK EYES.—An elderly gentleman accustomed to "indulge," entered the room of a certain inn, where sat a grave friend by the fire. Lifting a pair of green spectacles upon his forehead, rubbing his inflamed eyes, and calling for hot brandy-and-water, he complained to his friend that "his eyes were getting weaker and weaker, and that even spectacles didn't seem to do them any good." "I'll tell thee, friend (replied the Quaker), what I think. If thee was to wear thy spectacles *over thy mouth* for a few months, thy *eyes* would get round again."

REAL CAUSE OF HAYNAU'S DISMISSAL.—It is rumoured that the abrupt dismissal of Haynau, and the relentless oppression of the Hungarian Protestants, are connected with important discoveries that the Austrian Government made from the papers of General D'Aspie, who lately died at Padua. The successors of Metternich, they say, especially their banker, Herr Bach, have found out that the good proconsuls of Austria, viz., Haynau, Radetzky, Welden, Archduke Sigismond, and D'Aspie, have actually stolen, and equally or unequally divided among themselves, the insignificant sum of forty millions of *zwantzigs.*—*Christian Times.*

Among the sufferers in the dreadful calamity at Benares, from the explosion of 3000 barrels of powder on May 1st, were the Baptist missionaries in that city. Mr. Small, a highly esteemed and long-tried missionary, was severely wounded, and Mrs. Small was killed by his side. In the evening there had been a social gathering of the missionaries and friends, and they had spent some time in the delightful employment of singing hymns together. About an hour before midnight came terror, desolation and death. Four hundred prisoners were employed for three days to dig out the dead from the wide-spread ruins. The full extent of the loss of life will never be ascertained, but a general computation makes it 1200, and 400 or 500 wounded.

The bereaved and afflicted missionary writes in a strain of holy acquiescence; "God has filled his soul with abundant comfort."

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.—This Institution, with six professorships, for the instruction of women in medicine, surgery and chemistry, has been established by an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and will hold its first session in October next, in the city of Philadelphia. A good nurse has been accounted equal to a good physician, "and women are good nurses of course."—The conclusion follows spontaneously, that a female doctor is a match for two males, of any school whatever.

FEMALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The new circular of this Society has been sent to us. Among its patrons may be found the names of some of our most wealthy and respected citizens. At the last session of the State Legislature a charter was granted the institution, and we presume, under its present apparently favorable auspices, it will proceed at once in discharging the duties pointed out in its act of incorporation. The *locale* of the school, for the present, is the residence formerly occupied by Dr. Winslow Lewis.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

RELIGIOUS BENEVOLENCE.—We see it stated that from 1810 to 1848 inclusive, twenty-five millions, six hundred and sixty-eight thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven dollars have been contributed in the United States for Bible, Missionary, and other Evangelical objects of benevolence; and of this sum $5,547,099 have been contributed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

SCHOOL.

MR. MALCOLMSON respectfully announces that he will resume the duties of his SCHOOL, in the Hall of the *Portland Market House*, on MONDAY the 22d instant. Pupils may be instructed in *Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration*, and the Elements of *French*, together with all the usual branches of an *English* Education.

The Quarter days are the 12th of January, April, July and October respectively, and Mr. M. wishes it to be expressly understood that application will be required from Parents or Guardians previous to Children being admitted as Pupils.—Careful attention shall be paid to the moral and religious training of the Children.

Terms—from 12s. 6d. to 25s. per Quarter, for Tuition, payable quarterly.

The School Room is well known to be a spacious and airy place, well fitted to conduce to the comfort of the Pupils.

References.—Rev W. Donald and Dr. James Paterson. Portland, July 16, 1850.—1mp.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

Prince William Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

MAY, 1850.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,

British and French Importers,

Have received per ships 'Lisbon,' 'Faside,' 'Ant,' Olive,' *and* 'Harriott,' *a very Extensive and Elegant Assortment of*

SUMMER GOODS,

carefully selected by one of the Firm in the first houses in PARIS, LONDON, and the Manufacturing Districts in England and Scotland, on the most advantageous terms, and which will be found on inspection to be the most superb and varied Stock hitherto imported here; Purchasers therefore will find it their interest to call at the **VICTORIA HOUSE,** *as the Stock will now be sold at unprecedentedly low prices, every article in the Establishment being sold exclusively for CASH, and One Price only. The* STOCK *comprises:*—

RICHEST French and British SATINS and SILKS, in Brocade Figures, Stripes, Glacie, Shaded 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 Poplins, Chamelions, Madonnas, Brilliants, Cashmeres, French Delaines, Bareges, Balzarines, Llamas, Alpacas, Lustres, Coburgs, and

ORLEANS CLOTHS,

French BAREGES, in black and every new colour;

Paris and London PALETOTS, VISITES MANTILLAS, CAPES, &c. &c.

An immense variety of the newest and most elegant designs in LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS;
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 newe and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Neapolitan BONNETS, plain and trimmed;
Youths' 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:

Limerick White LACE VEILS and CAPES;
Black Chantilly Lace FALLS and VEILS;
Fancy coloured 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 coloured 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', Gentlemen'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 colors;
PANTALOON CLOTHS, in Single and Double Milled Cassimeres and Doeskins, in all the most fashionable and fancy colorings and patterns;
Russel Cords, Lastings, Gambroons, Cantoons, Nankeens, etc, and Moleskins.
VESTINGS, newest and prettiest styles, in plain and fancy Marseilles, Cashmeres, plain and fancy French Satin, British and Genoa Silk Velvets, plain and figured;
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

Tobacco, Pork, &c.

Landing ex *Ori*, from New York:—

20 BARRELS Mess PORK,
10 boxes TOBACCO,
20 bags COFFEE.

Ex *Goodwill* from Halifax—

20 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR;
8 casks Pale Seal OIL;
1 cask Bermuda ARROW ROOT.
5 tierces RICE.—For Sale by

June 11. JARDINE & CO.

TOBACCO, OIL, &c.

Landing ex *Albert*, from New York—

4 TONS REDWOOD,
8 Casks Bleached Winter Strained SPERM OIL,
10 Chests OULONG TEA,
26 boxes TOBACCO,
3 brls. refined LARD OIL,
10 casks SALÆRATUS. For sale by

July 9, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

NOW OPENED,

Per *Ant, Catharine, Lisbon, Olive*, &c. &c.

MORRISON & CO.

Respectfully solicit an inspection of their

NEW STOCK,

Which will be found replete with every *Novelty*, the whole having been Personally selected,

Previous to the late Great Advances.

They feel confident they can offer undeniable advantages to Purchasers,

Wholesale and Retail.

The DRESS Department

Embraces every Novelty in WOOL and SILK Fabrics; IRISH TABINETTES, POPLINS, POMELLAS, CHAMELIONS, SOIE LUSTRES, MADONNAS, ALPACAS, LUCRETIAS, BALZARINES, DELAINES, COVENANTERS, COBURGS, ORLEANS, &c.

Linen & Cotton GINGHAMS, Printed MUSLINS, &c.

Rich Brocade SATINS for SACKS, VISETTES, &c.
TURC SATINS, GRO NE NAPS, &c.

Fine PAISLEY SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.

Norwich, Filled, Cashmere, Barege, Gerardine, Gala, Maude, Canton Crape, Satin and Silk

SHAWLS.

Fancy Silk and Satin Neck Ties.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

RIBBONS,

in Satin, Lutestring, and Gauzes.

A Splendid Assortment of NECK and SASH RIBBONS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Black and White Silk, Thread and Cotton

LACES,

Illusions, and Mecklin and Fancy NETTS, Elegantly Wrought Lace VEILS and DEMIS, Habit Shirts, Collars and Chemizettes.

Fancy Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Braids, Tassels, &c. &c.

PARASOLS,

In Mourning, Black, Fancy Silk, Glacies, Plain and Damask Satin.

Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS, &c.

Damasks, Moreens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Ticks, Table Linen, Sheetings, Towelling, &c.

Grey, White, and Striped COTTONS; Red and White FLANNELS, PLAIDING, &c. Printed CALICOES, Heavy GINGHAMS, &c.

FANCY JEANS.

Black, Blue, Brown, and Invisible

BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c.

Cashmeretts, Cassinetts, Russel Cord, Merino, *and other FANCY SUMMER COATINGS.*

A Beautiful Lot of Gent's SILK and SATIN

OPERAS, DEMI and ÆRIEL TIES,

FRENCH GINGHAM HDK F

French and Irish Cambric Pocket Hkfs.

Shirt Fronts, Collars, Braces.

With an endless variety of other GOODS, unenumerated.

May 18, 1850. MORRISON & CO.

Spring and Summer Fashions, for 1850.

If you would make a good Bargain in purchasing your

Spring and Summer Clothing,

you have only to call at

GILMOUR'S

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,

BRAGG'S Building, King Street,

And purchase such garments as may be wanted, and you will be astonished at the

GOOD BARGAINS

you can obtain at his Store.

HE has on hand a good variety of the different styles of CLOTHING, cut and made in the best manner, and will guarantee his price to be as Low as any establishment in the City.

You will also find a good assortment of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, Plain and Fancy VESTINGS, adapted for the *Spring Trade*, which will be made into garments to order, in a faithful manner, and a good fit warranted in all cases. Also a good variety of

FURNISHING GOODS.

In fact every article usually kept in a genteel Clothing Establishment may be found here; which with the low prices, polite and gentlemanly treatment, makes his Store among the most popular in the City. He would respectfully invite you to give him a call and satisfy yourself that this is no humbug. ☞ Terms—*CASH* and Low Prices.

ANDREW GILMOUR,

Bragg's Building, South Side of King street

April 23, 1850.

First Spring Importation,

Wholesale & Retail Warehous,

Prince William street.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have Received per "Catherine," from Glasgow:

48 BALES and CASES, containing a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, (in the newest styles); GINGHAMS, DELAINES, MUSLINS, SHAWLS, Scarfs and HANDKF'S, Habit Shirts COLLARS and LACES in great variety; LINENS LAWNS and Hollands, SHEETINGS, Osnaburghs Canvas, Linen THREAD, Cotton REELS, &c. &c.

A large assortment of CARPETINGS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, &c. &c. &c.

Which will be Sold at the lowest possible prices for *CASH ONLY.*

Per Olive, from Liverpool:

A Choice Assortment of Fancy

DRESS GOODS.

—Viz:—

FIGURED GLOSSARETS, Norwich Lustres, Printed DE LAINES, Shot and Brocaded ORLEANS, Shaded and Plain COBURGS, &c.; Black do. do.,
Fancy Algerine BRAIDS, FRINGES, GIMP and Trimmings,
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS; New Style Regattas, Muslin GINGHAMS; Grey and White COTTONS SHEETINGS,
Plain and Checked MUSLINS, Rolled Jaconets, Cantoons, DRILLS, Cotton Velvets,
Lancashire, Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS,
LINENS, Lawns, Printed and Colored Hollands,
Printed DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, and Squares,
SMALL WARES, &c. &c. &c.

Which, with other Importations, comprise a very general Assortment, and will be offered LOW—*Wholesale and Retail.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY,

North side Market Square, } (New Brunswick.)
May 14, 1850. }

28th MAY, 1850.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per late arrivals from England and the United States,—

PLAIN GAS FIT; Block TINGS Tin DISH COVERS, &c.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Gang, Circular and other SAWS; Rim and Mortice LOCKS, of every size; Butt HINGES, 1½ to 4 inch; KNOBS of all descriptions, viz.: Pearl and Ivory, White Porcelain; Lock Knobs, with Plated and other Furniture,
Mineral, China, Glass, and Rose Wood ditto,
Ditto and White Bell-Pull Knobs,
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Molasses Gates and Buttons, Wood Screws,
Steel and Iron Shovels and Spades,
Wrought Rose and Clasp NAILS,
Hay and Manure Forks, Cut and Wrought Tacks and Brads—which with their Stock on hand, consisting of GLASS, Putty, PAINT, OIL, CHAINS, Sheet Iron, Shot, Hollow Ware, Powder, &c., and Domestic CUT NAILS, will be sold as low as can be procured in the City.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex ships *Harriott, Olive*, and *J. S. DeWolfe*,—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2½ to 5 lbs.
2½ tons Patent SHOT, assorted Nos.
2 casks LEAD PIPE, 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch,
8 ingots BLOCK TIN,
111 bundles SHEET IRON,
30 ditto PLOUGH PLATING,
PROVED CHAIN, 3-16 to 5-8 inch,
52 bags SPIKES, assorted, 3 1-2 to 9 inch,
30 bags Wrought NAILS; 3 casks Ox Shoe Nails,
12 casks (3 and 9 lb.) HORSE NAILS,
2 tons IRON WIRE, all sizes,
100 lbs. BRASS WIRE; 200 lbs. COPPER WIRE,
1 cask CURLED HAIR, HAIR SEATING, and CHAIR WEB,
1 cask Scythes, Sickles, and Reaping Hooks,
1 case "Hoole & Co's." MILL SAWS,
1 case Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS,
2 casks containing Table, Dessert, and full sets common and Ivory haft KNIVES and FORKS; Pocket, Shoe, Butcher and other KNIVES; Scissors and Tailors' SHEARS; CHISSELS, GOUGES, PLANE IRONS, RAZORS, and other CUTLERY; Mill, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Smiths, and other FILES and RASPS; 3 casks, containing Locks, Hinges, Latches, Steelyards, Scales, Weights, Sad Irons, Traces, &c.—All of which are offered at low rates for Cash. St. John, 28th May, 1850.

By the Olive, from Liverpool:

4 HHDS. LINSEED OIL,
1 case CASTOR OIL,
2 hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
10 crates Ginger Beer BOTTLES,
120 bags assorted SHOT; 6 bags COFFEE,
100 reams Wrapping PAPER,
5 bags Black PEPPER; 12 dozen PIPES,
1 barrel Tartaric ACID.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
May 14. Prince Wm. Street.

Paper Hangings.

TWO THOUSAND Pieces, (new Patterns) low priced just opening and for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

"OF INTEREST TO ALL."

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO Medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to use *internally* as drops to be taken and yet perform such wonders when applied *externally* as a wash, or bath, by friction.

A YORK SHILLING (12 cents) is all you have to do is to try it; and as that sum can be no object to the proprietor, it is hoped that such a price can be no obstacle to any family, and will never prevent its trial.

THE PRICE, *from twelve to fifty cents*, per bottle, according to the size, will enable *all* to use it. If you doubt, begin with a 12 cent bottle and that will remove your doubts, and make you buy and use and recommend it to your friends more than a hundred certificates would. Who will fail to try it then, and save life and suffering for a *York Shilling.*

CERTIFICATES to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of "Mrs. Brown's Pain Killer," but they are too common, and used for articles of no merit; and the *one* shilling bottle will do more than a thousand *unknown* names to convince the user.

LONGLEY'S GREAT WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA.

1. For Colds and feverish feelings and preventing fevers.
2. For Asthma, Liver Complaint, and Bilious affections.
3. For Diarrhœa, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite.
4. For Costiveness in females and males, and nervous complains.
5. For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. The great points are, it is not bad to take, never gives pain, and never leaves one costive.

☞ *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint cured, and all Western and Southern Fevers prevented*, in every case, by the use of Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea, warranted to cure the most severe cases of the above complaints. Loss of appetite, bilious affections and indigestion, are permanently cured by its use. The great points are, it is not bad to take; it does not leave the bowels costive, and never gives pain in its operations. This Panacea will remove all the bad bile from the stomach and give tone to the system, and keeps off all attacks of malignant fever. If the stomach is in a healthy state, and the pores of the skin are open, so as to admit of free exhalations from the body, there can be no attack of fever. This office the Panacea will positively perform, and we recommend all to try this article if they wish to ensure health during the year. As a family medicine, it is unparalelled for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the blood, and kidney and scrofula complaints.

CONNELL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR—THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

PRONOUNCED SO BY ALL WHO HAVE EVER USED IT.

White Swellings, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore Feet, and all Scrofulous Sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; Affections of the Lungs, Ague in the Face, Breast, Tic Doloureaux, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflammatory Diseases, such as Sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Biles, &c.—will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by fire, positively allaying the suffering almost immediately upon its application. If any disbelieve the statements, we would earnestly invite them to call and examine the numerous unsolicited certificates of remarkable cures wrought by this salve. It has for months past been sold upon the following liberal terms, to wit: if the user was not perfectly satisfied, and even delighted with its effects, and, furthermore, if it did not fully answer our recommendations, their money was returned immediately at their request. On these terms this absolute heal-all is now sold; and we simply ask if the public can demand anything more reasonable? Kind parent, keep it constantly on hand; in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it; but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed.

Caution.—No Pain-Extractor can be genuine unless you find the signature of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper of each box. Beware of the counterfeit.

COMSTOCK & CO'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Chronic Rhumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Tetter, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Liver Affections, Mercurial and Syphilis Diseases, Biles from an Impure Habit of the Body, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swelling of the Bones, and all diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, Exposure and Imprudence in Life, Excessive use of Mercury, &c.

This Sarsaparilla is warranted positively as good as any other, (that can be made at one dollar,) at just half the price of those so much advertised, and as strong, viz.: 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50. Remember to ask for Comstock's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge, for Worms in Children, is the most extraordinary remedy ever used.

Comstock's HEWES' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elexir, for Rheumatism, &c.

All the above for sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, Saint John, N. B.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, &c.

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, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the larynglis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT,

Consulate of France in the United States

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,

L. BOURG, Vice Consul.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1848.

REMARKABLE CURE IN CANADA

The following truly remarkable cure is corroborated by the most respectable authority, and cannot but have the effect of satisfying the most incredulous of the curative properties of this medicine.

South Bolton, (Canada East,) April 18, 1846.

Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: Exposed as we are to the attacks of disease, and so frequently disappointed in proposed remedies, we cannot look upon the efforts of successful practitioners with interest and gratitude. This is true respecting your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I have been severely afflicted for 23 years with a disease about which "doctors disagreed," and their prescriptions were still more diverse. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I commenced using your excellent medicine, at which time I was wholly confined to my bed.—After using it a few months, I now am able to walk about, ride out, and enjoy a comfortable degree of health, which I attribute entirely to the use of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Please accept my assurance of gratitude and regard. JOHN M. NORRIS.

Being personally acquainted with the above statements, I hereby certify that the above are true.

REV. T. M. MERRIMAN.

SARSAPARILLA.—Concerning the value of Sarsaparilla as one of the most efficient remedies for purifying the blood, and eradicating obstinate diseases of the skin, as well as of the liver, we presume there is no difference of opinion either among professional men, or the public generally.—The only difficulty has been, that poor material has been used in the manufacture of the various extracts, and inferior apparatus, by which a great part of the virtue of the root is lost; or the public have been imposed upon by base compounds called Sarsaparilla, and thereby have lost confidence in all. These objections, as appears by the Certificates of gentlemen of high reputation, the Messrs. Sands have removed in their extract. Their apparatus, from its power and adaptation to the purpose, is calculated to extract all the medicinal properties of the root, without that evaporation which causes so much loss of strength, and the mode of putting it up is fitted to keep it in good order.—The letters and certificates of those who have used it would leave no doubt as to its efficacy in our own minds, were we not convinced of it from cases among our own friends, where its use has been attended with the most satisfactory results in obstinate cases of disease of long standing.—[Boston American.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

Let the facts speak for themselves.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of as inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 5, 1847.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS—*Gentlemen*—In the soon 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, eating the extended its ravages over the side of my face, discharging flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck suffering, depriving very freely, causing intense pain day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me physicians in the state, who prewas attended by, did all that skill and talent could effect, scribed for me. All the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cure performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use.—It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would re-appear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who knew me, and many of the citizens of Stamford can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints.—After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue, this medicine can alone bestow."—Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:—

BERKSHIRE, VT., Oct 22, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years; and Mr. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours truly,

WM. GALUSHA.

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; six Bottles for $5.—Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John, N. B. July 30, 1850.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,

POND STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment having erected a new *Moulding Shop* on the premises occupied by the late Firm of THOMAS BARLOW & Co., are now prepared to Manufacture STEAM and FIRE ENGINES, Steam Boilers, Force Pumps, MILL MACHINERY, Turning Lathes, Screw Presses, Bark Mills, Patent Purchases and other Ship Castings, Hoisting Wheel Gear, &c.,&c

On Hand—CABOOSES; Cooking, Close and Franklin STOVES; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Side-Hill, Double Mould-Board, Sod D, Improved D, E, and other pattern PLOUGHS Fanning Mill Wheels; Truck and Barrow Wheel; Waggon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

FLEMING & HUMBERT.

☞ *Brass and Iron Castings made to order. Brass and Iron Turning. All kinds of Machinery repaired.* St. John, October 16th, 1849.

GOODS

By the *Gratitude, Mary Caroline*, and *Harriott.*

800 YARDS CARPET;
500 yards best Floor Cloth,
200 kegs Colored and White PAINTS,
200 bags assorted sizes SHOT,
20 casks Linsed Oil, 4 casks Blue Vitriol,
4 do. Christal of SODA,
5 do. Carbonate of Soda,
Half a Ton of ALUM,
1 ton of GREEN COPPERAS,
43 casks Whiting, 6 casks Epsome Salts,
18 do. best PUTTY,
280 bundles SHEET IRON, Nos. 22, 24, 26,

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
June 1. Prince Wm-street.

Brandram's No. 1 White Lead, OIL, GLASS, &c.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have received per ship *Lisbon*, from London—

2½ TONS "Brandram's" No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
8 casks Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL,
2 1-2 Tons best PUTTY,
2 Tons superior WHITING.

Per ship *Olive*, from Liverpool—

20,000 Feet GLASS, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 11x15, and 11x16

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLO