The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1852

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1852.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 25.

The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—LOCAL REFEREES—

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

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

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

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—

50 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE;
1 cask Prime HAMS;
10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts,
5 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY,
20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff,
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD,
1 ton Logwood; 1 half-ton Fustic,
3 barrels QUINCES; 10 brls. APPLES.

Per "*Gazelle*," from Halifax—
200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Book; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 30. North Market Wharf

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:—

2000 PAIRS Men's Over SHOES;
1600 pairs Women's Over Shoes;
600 pairs Women's BUSKINS;
100 do. Women's GAITERS;
200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS;
750 do. Misses' Over SHOES;
400 do. Children's Over SHOES;
50 do. Men's India Rubber BOOTS.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

Here is Your Remedy!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scars, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrasted them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13 Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated Dec. 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breast, for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, May 15, 1850

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the hay harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Broxhouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks, the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Sore heads
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Tumours
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Ulcers
		Wounds
Fistulas	Gout	Glandular Swellings
Lumbago	Piles	
Rheumatism	Scalds	Sore Nipples
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King-street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alex. Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Potts and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

Sheffield House,

Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade, and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws: Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S., Steel and Brass; Ear-ring hoops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Brooches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Calipers; Watch Pivers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers, Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, English and French Screw Drivers; drill bow, and spring Gut, &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited.

Apr 17.—4i.

Sheet Lead and Shot.

Ex "Pilgrim," from Liverpool:—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, from 3 to 5 lbs.;
2 tons Patent SHOT; for sale by

Sept. 14. W. TISDALE & SON.

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE,

Corner Dock Street and Market Square.

18th September, 1852.

ROWLAND'S MILL SAWS, 6, 6½ and 7 feet long; Hoole, Staniforth & Co's. Gang and Circular SAWS. And, always on hand—India Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose. W. H. ADAMS.

AUGUST 11, 1852.

Per Steamer "Niagara."

JUST ARRIVED—

A LOT of black and coloured RIBBONS, PERSIANS, SARSNETS and SATINS, Black Ribbon VELVETS, Sewing Silks and Twist, superior black LACES, Crimson and Scarlet Worsted FRINGES.

—ON HAND—

An assortment of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising the following widths, *(in chaste new patterns:)*

2 feet,	5 feet 4 inches,
2 feet 3 inches,	5 feet 6 inches,
2 feet 5 inches,	5 feet 9 inches,
2 feet 9 inches,	6 feet,
3 feet,	7 feet 5 inches,
3 feet 6 inches,	7 feet 10 inches,
4 feet 6 inches,	8 feet 3 inches.
5 feet 3 inches.	

The whole of which are offered at the very low est market rates. W. G. LAWTON.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

JUST opened, per last two Mail steamers, an excellent assortment of Electro and Albata Plate Tea and Table Spoons, Fish Slices, Carvers, Sauce and Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Toast Racks, Hair Bracelets, Jet Bracelets, (rich Jewellery in great variety,) and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

☞ An Invoice of the real Joseph Rodgers & Son's Pocket Cutlery, Razor and Pruning Knives, direct from the manufactory.

Per "Themis."

Papier Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Card Racks, Portemonnies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cornice Poles, Bracelets and Rings complete; Cash Boxes, Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Per "Devon,"

An Invoice of Guns, Pistols and Rifles, well assorted, and made expressly to suit the wishes of the sportsmen of these Lower Provinces, all warranted.

Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it to the advantage to look over our extensive stock of goods, comprising such an assortment as is not to be found elsewhere in this City, and at prices remarkably low.

A further supply daily expected, per *Commodore, Olive* and other vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Oct. 25.—4i. Proprietors.

Grapes, Grapes.

Per *Hiram*, from Boston:—

52 KEGS MALAGA GRAPES.
JAS. MACFARLANE.

Nov. 23.

Hibernian Hotel Notice.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public; that there always may be had at this Establishment, *OYSTERS* the best quality. Also, *Chicken PIES, Mutton Pies*, and *Roast Fowls* always on hand, with which private families can be supplied at any time. Also, CORDIALS suitable for Temperance advocates or teetotalers, besides, comfortable Rooms for public or private parties always ready at a call, to which the attention of the travelling community is respectfully solicited.

JAMES NETHERY,
St. John, Sept. 28, 1852. *Church Street.*

GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH.

THE subscribers have been appointed Wholesale Agents in New-Brunswick, for the above celebrated STARCH, to which the *Prize Medal* was awarded at the late Great Exhibition in London, and noticed for its "*general superiority*," by the Royal Commissioners and Jury, from amongst thirty or forty Samples Exhibited.

The manufacturers have also received testimonials from Her Majesty's Laundress, the Countess of Eglinton, and many others of the Nobility of the United Kingdom; and, from its superior and peculiar qualities, it has met with an almost universal acknowledgment.

In the manufacture of "Glenfield Patent Double Refined Powder Starch," it goes through a process so simple and efficient, that it acquires no properties hurtful to either texture or appearance of the goods, but on the contrary, produces a fine, clear, flexible finish; it requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the Iron.

A consignment has just been received of the above celebrated STARCH, to which the attention of the public is solicited.

☞ *Retailers supplied on favorable terms.*

Sept. 7. JARDINE & CO.

Corner Dock-Street and Market Square 25th SEPTEMBER, 1852.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themis," and "Village Belle,"

15 TONS Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Boilers, Frying Pans, Bake Ovens, and extra Covers;
6 casks Teakettles and Frying Pans;
3 each casks and cases (Thompson's) Augers, assorted;
45 bags Rose and Clasp Headed Nails;
4 kegs Copper and Composition Sheathing and Boat ditto;
1 cask Wrought Pump Tacks;
3 casks and cases Hair Cloth and Curled Hair;
2 casks Cutlery;
3 cases Sanderson's best Bar Cast Steel;
4 casks sheet Zinc;
4 do. Borax and Glue;
An assortment of Vices and Anvils;
3 casks shoe Thread;
2 cases Lines and Twines.

☞ Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

Window Glass and Champagne.

Landing this day by schr. 'Charles' from Halifax:

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11;
20 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

Daily expected from Glasgow:—

200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases COTTON REELS.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

FALL SUPPLIES.

Landing ex 'Village Belle,' from Glasgow, and 'Themis,' from Liverpool—

5 BARRELS Split PEAS,
15 do. Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL,
5 boxes patent Sago, and Glenfield Powder STARCH
4 cases patent Chinese STARCH
1 case Spanish Chocolate; 1 bale Shop TWINE,
1 bale Hemp Bed Cords; 1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES,
1 barrel Flour of SULPHUR.—For Sale by

Sept 28. JARDINE & CO

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

HAS received per *Actæon*, from London, *Themis, Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral, Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gro de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES;
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Grey, White, and *PRINTED COTTONS*;
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and Sattinetts;
Red and White FLANNELS,
Shirting Stripes, Ticks, BLANKETS,
LINENS, LAWNS, Duck, Diaper, Toweling,
Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Artificial Flowers, in great variety;
HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment;
WOOL POLKAS, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes,
Habit Shirts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS*;
Cotton Batting, Warps;
Paramattas, Crapes, Barege;
White and Coloured Table Cloths;
Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts;
Neck Ties, Lawn Hdkfs., Nun's Lace;
White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn,
Pound Cottons, Worsted FRINGES;
Gents.' SHIRTS, FRONTS, and Collars;
Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Braces, Combs, SMALLWARES, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 2. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

REDDING & COMPANY,
Proprietors of the well known

China TEA Stores,

PRINCIPAL STORE,

198 Washington Street, Boston.

REDDING & CO. keep a large stock of Black and Green Teas; also, Coffees of every description. They Roast and Grind their own Coffee in a Coffee Roasting and Grinding Establishment of superior construction.

GEORGE W. REDDING,
ALEX. WILLIAMS,
GEO. M. HALIBURTON.

Boston, Aug. 25.—3m.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA

Great Fire at Sacramento—2500 Buildings Destroyed, &c.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with 540 passengers, and $2,100,000 in gold on freight, and $100,000 in the hands of the passengers. Dates from San Francisco are to the 16th Nov.

The American steamer Valparaiso was destroyed by fire at Valparaiso on 24th Nov.

The fire at Sacramento broke out on the 9th Nov. in J street, and destroyed 2500 buildings, among them almost every one of value in the city, and over $20,000,000 worth of property. Great distress prevailed among the women and children. Contributions were opened to relieve the sufferers in the principal towns. At San Francisco $30,000 had been raised.—After the fire in Sacramento City, provisions rose to an enormous height. Thousands were wandering about knowing no shelter at night, and the amount of suffering will be inconceivable. Eight or ten lives were lost by the fire. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity.

Three hundred and fifty buildings, many of them brick, were erected in nine days, and others were rapidly following.

The fire at San Francisco was on the evening of the 14th, loss estimated at from 150 to $200,000.—Fires had occurred at Stockton and Sonora under suspicious circumstances.

The rainy season had set in, and copious showers had fallen throughout the state. The rivers were rising, and the miners were successfully employed in washing out the ore.

The price of gold at the mines had advanced to $17,25.

The San Francisico Herald thinks that a large body of the people are in favor of tolerating slavery in the state, and that the question will come before the next legislature.

The loss by the fire in Marysville is estimated at $150,000.

In Sacramento money has been in demand to rebuild, and ground rents have advanced to such an extent, that in many cases the lots now command as much or more rent than buildings and lots did before the fire.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The following paragraph from a late London paper, will show that gold from a distant hemisphere is flowing into that country:

Seven Tons of Australian Gold.—On Tuesday, three vessels arrived in the river Thames, from Australia, with the extraordinar quantity of upwards of seven tons of gold on board. One of the ships, the Eagle, was freighted with the largest amount of the precious metal ever known to arrive in one vessel, viz., 150,000 ounces (upwards of six tons), and of the value of more than £600,000. The Eagle also made the most rapid passage on record, having done the voyage from Melbourne to the Downs in seventy-six days. The other ships are the Sapphire, from Sydney, with 14,668 ounces, on board and the Pelham, from Sydney, with 27,662 ounces. The Maitland also arrived a day ar two since, from Sydney, with 14,326 ounces. Great, however, as has been the wealth brought over by the Eagle, the ship Dido is expected in a few days, which will far surpass it, having on board 280,000 ounces, or about ten tons and a half of the precious metal. The Neptune, with 17,000 ounces, the Andromache, 42,051 ounces, and other ships with as valuable freights, are nearly due.

Poetry.

LINES.

BY D. HARDY, JR.

Where are those we loved so fondly,
In the days of olden time?
Some have passed the spirit's portal,
To a fair and sunny clime;
Those who joined our trusty circle,
Those who shared our scenes of mirth,
In the blissful days of childhood,
Ne'er again may meet on earth.

But when earthly dreams are over,
When our race on earth is run,
May we hear the welcome plaudit,
"Faithful servant, well thou'st done;"
Then may we in spirit-union,
Dwell where strife and turmoil cease,
Where sweet streams of love are flowing,
From the crystal fount of peace.

—*Boston Waverley Magazine.*

A Terrible and Dramatic History.

From Lamartine's History of the Restoration.

The gallant Labedoyere, the first defector to Napoleon on his return from Elba, was condemned to suffer the pain of death. He had twenty-four hours to apply to a court of appeal. This time was granted to the entreaties of his family to enable them to solicit the King's pardon, rather than from any supposed benefit to be derived from this proceeding, for he had confessed everything. A young orator of the Paris bar, then already celebrated as a political advocate, and still more celebrated since in the Tribune, M. Manguin, defended this desperate case before the court of appeal. He moved public opinion; he touched the judges, but he could not move them. A second sentence of death confirmed the first. Labedoyere, still uncertain if the influence of his noble family might not obtain from the court perpetual imprisonment in place of a tomb, fortified his soul in his cell with the resolution of the soldier, the resignation of the Christian, and the prayers of the dying—ready for life or for death, according as the heart, forgiving or implacable, of the King should decide at this moment on his fate. His mother and his wife besieged the portals of the palace; but, trembling lest reasons of State should prevail in the councils of the King, against the natural disposition and magnanimity of the princes of the royal house, they collected 100,000 francs in gold, to bribe the jailer of the prison, for the escape of the condemned. This offer, which was suspected by the government, was received by the keeper of the Abbaye. Nothing more than a desperate supplication remained for the mother and wife of the prisoner. The most rigid orders interdicted the guards of the palace from granting an entrance to these suppliants, to spare the court from an implacable severity. These guards, however, were less pitiless than the courtiers; they relaxed their stern vigilance before these two weeping ladies. At the moment when Louis XVIII, leaning upon the arms of his attendants, was descending the grand staircase and crossing the vestibule, where he was to get into his carriage for his daily drive, the young wife of the condemned, only nineteen years of age, her infant in her arms, in deep mourning, with hair dishevelled and eyes streaming with tears of anguish, threw herself between the Prince and the steps of the carriage, and exclaimed in a voice stifled with sobs, "Pardon, pardon!" The King drew back, at once moved and disconcerted; but the fear of refusing a satisfaction to his party, and of incurring those reproaches of weakness with which he was besieged even in his own palace, prevailed over the spectacle of his suppliant who asked him for so many lives in one. He fortified himself with his impassibility of countenance, and bowing with an apparent good nature, which contrasted with his rigor to the young wife, "Madame," said he, "I know your sentiments and those of your family for my house; it is painful to me to refuse a pardon to such faithful servants. If your husband had only offended me, his pardon would be granted beforehand; but I owe satisfaction to France, upon which he has drawn all the evils of sedition and war. My duty as a King ties up my hands. I can do nothing more than pray for the soul of him whom justice has condemned, and to offer my protection to you and to his child." After these words the King was borne into his carriage, and the windows were closed. The hapless wife fainted upon the track of the wheels.

It was six o'clock in the evening; at the same moment a carriage, escorted by gendarmes, was bearing Labedoyere to the place of execution, under a garden wall—on that same plain of Grenelle, which a few days before he had contested with the enemy. He was accompanied by a priest, who recited to him, in a low voice, the prayers in the pangs of death. On alighting from the coach he perceived, amid a little group of curious persons attracted to the spot by the rumor of the execution, a faithful friend, Cæsar de Narvaux, whose visits had often consoled him in the solitude of the prison. The presence of this witness, a friend, at an hour when all else upon earth are enemies, and the consolation of dying in the presence of one, at least, who would shed an honest tear to his memory, threw a gleam of saddening joy over the countenance of Labedoyere. He advanced towards M. de Narvaux, and the two companions-in-arms embraced each other affectionately. They exchanged some rapid and uninterrupted words in a low voice. Historians assert that M. de Narvaux promised his dying friend to avenge him; but vengeance—a sentiment altogether human—existed no longer in the soul of Labedoyere, which was full of religious hope and dying forgiveness. M. de Narvaux only promised his friend to avenge him on oblivion, by the fidelity and tenderness of his recollection. Labedoyere, approaching the soldiers ordered for his execution, and walking from the wall towards them, appeared slowly to measure the number of steps which ought to separate him from his executioners. He stopped a moment on the spot which he seemed to have chosen for his death. Then, as if a sudden thought had struck him, which called him back to life to repair a lapse of memory, he returned hastily towards the priest, whispered something in his ear, and embraced him; after which he resumed his chosen place in front of the firing party, awaiting the final blow.

The officer who commanded the veterans approached him in order to bandage his eyes, to spare him, with the customary consideration at executions the sensation of looking on the arms directed against him. But with a gesture he declined this last act of kindness—needless to those who, like him, have been so familiar with death on so many fields of battle. He threw his hat upon the ground, and untying his cravat, begged one of the soldiers to accept it as a present from a dying man, and keep it in memory of him. The soldier, though moved, declined the gift as at variance with the laws of military decipline; Labedoyere, however, insisted, and the soldier at length replied, "Well, then, I will take the handkerchief, but it shall be respectfully to cover your face after death." Satisfied with this pious resolution of the soldier, Labedoyere handed him the handkerchief, and advanced a few paces closer to the firing party, until the mussels of their muskets almost touched his breast. The emotion, not of fear, but of bidding farewell, had deprived his features of their natural color, but not of their firm expression or intrepid look. He instinctively turned his head towards the side where M. de Narvaux was praying for him, as if to bestow his last look on friendly eyes. Then, baring his breast, he said with a firm voice to the veterans, "Fire, my friends!" The volley replied to his voice—he staggered and fell, pierced with a number of balls.

The smoke of the discharge covered for a moment the soldiers and the body. When this was dispelled by the breeze, the priest who had attended the execution approached the body extended on the border of a ditch, knelt down, and, steeping a handkerchief in the warm blood flowing from the breast of the deceased, which he had promised to take as a relic to Madame Labedoyere, he retired.

THE MORMONS.

Domestic affairs have not solely occupied the attention of this strange people. They have sent their missionaries to every quarter of the globe, and such is the pliability of human nature, and its characteristic love of novelties in religious affairs, that they have their converts by thousands among European nations, and are already beginning to boast of their proselytes in Asia, Australia, and the islands of the South seas. All these are taught to regard the City of the Salt Lake as the Mecca of their faith, and if the spread of the doctrines shall go on as it has begun, a few years will find that remote place a capital, around which shall centre the hopes, the wishes, the faith and the fortunes of the most strangely conglomerate population to be found on the face of the globe. The future effect of such a member as the confederacy as Utah, on the internal peace of our country, will excite speculation and anxious forebodings; but the period has not arrived nor has the permanency of the Mormon community become sufficiently secured, to call for immediate discussion of the subject.

The phenomenon of the origin and growth of the Mormon fanaticism has no parallel except that of Mahomedanism; and indeed the former is the most remarkable of the two, since it has occurred in an age and among a people of enlightenment, in strong contrast with the same circumstances in the Mahomedan history. But in other respects the two histories are nearly resembling. The prophet of Nauvoo and the prophet of Mecca were alike men of moderate intelligence, slight cultivation and gross sensuality. But they were alike men of active energy and alike animated by at least the *appearance* of a sincere and enthusiastic belief in their divine inspiration. Each of them made the religion of Christ the basis of the new creed: added features being such as, by appealing to baser passions, reconciled the coarser minds of human nature to the severer doctrines of Christian morality. The Koran and the Book of Mormon were alike of fictitious origin, but around each was thrown a veil of mystery such as is best calculated to impress a vulgar multitude with awe. The spread of the two doctrines has been of equal rapidity, but the successors of Smith have not made use of the sword to aid in the propagation of his creed, and this seems to us to be one of the strongest points in redeeming Mormonism from the low level of Mahomedanism.

We do not anticipate, however, for Mormonism, an extension or a *duration even equal to those of* Mahomedanism. The latter spread only among ignorant nations, where Christianity never had a healthy existence. Its progress has long since abated, and it is now less widely adhered to than formerly. The nations that embraced it have never risen above a state of semi-barbarism, while the Christian nations adjoining them have gone on increasing constantly in wealth, power and refinement. That a creed like the Mormon, of no nobler origin and of no purer character, sustained too by men who are certainly the inferiors in intellect of the leaders of pure Christian doctrines, should even exceed or even equal in duration the creed of the Mussulman, and in a country noted for its intelligence and morality, is not to be believed. But even the partial spread of such a creed is a matter for the serious and anxious consideration of a Christian people, and this would be given to it but for the remoteness of its capital seat, and the infrequent opportunities of hearing or of noting the growth of its dangerous doctrines.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THE GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.—The *Lockport Journal* says that laborers are busily employed in pushing the Niagara suspension bridge to completion. It says:—

"Imagine a span 800 feet in length, forming a straight hollow beam, 20 feet wide and about 18 feet deep, with top, bottom and sides. There will be an upper floor to support the railroad and cars, 20 feet wide between the railings, and suspended by two wire-cables, assisted by stays.

The lower floor, 19 feet wide and 15 feet high in the clear, is connected to the upper floor by vertical trusses. The cohesion of good iron wire, when properly united into cables or ropes, is found to be from 90,000 to 130,000 lbs. per square inch, according to quality. The limestone used in constructing the towers will bear a pressure of 500 tons upon every square foot. The towers are 60 feet high, 15 feet square at the base, and 8 at the top. When this bridge is covered with a train of cars the whole length, it will sustain a pressure of not less than 405 tons. The speed is supposed to add 10 per cent. to the pressure, equal to 61 tons. The weight of superstructure added, estimated at 782 tons, makes the total aggregate weight sustained 1,273 tons.

Assuming 2000 tons as the greatest tension to which the cables can be subjected, it is considered safe to allow five times the regular strength, and providing for a weight of 10,000 tons. For this thirteen thousand miles of wire are required. The number of wires in one cable is three thousand. The diameter of cable about 9¼ inches. The bridge, we believe, is the longest between the points of support of any in the world."

Don't know his own Son.—There is a good story told of Jarvis, the painter. Starting out one day, with two or three companions, for a spree, the ever-observing eye of the painter was attracted by some boys, actively engaged at play, and particularly by one of those geniuses "born to rule," who was leading in their evolutions. "Come here, my man," cried Jarvis, "what is your name." "My name is John Wesley, and I am not your man," quickly answered the boy. "John Wesley! why that is my name," said Jarvis, "what is your other name, too.—Any more names? the more the merrier." "Jarvis," said the boy. "John Wesley Jarvis?" Why, who was your father?" was the earnest enquiry. "*He's Jarvis, the painter, and mother says he's a very bad man, too.*"

Friends are queer things. It is an old saying that they are always absent when you need them; but as soon as you can do without them, they swarm about you like bees about a hogshead of sugar. Lucky are you if misfortune does not convert them into enemies.

Seventy-three bushels of acorns have been shipped to Belgium and Holland, from Bradford, Pa., with a view to introducing the oak into those countries.

Splendor in all things is the order of the day in Paris. The gentlemen are about to assume a style of dress which is much more brilliant than that which they at present wear.

Saint John, Dec. 21, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—If you can find a corner for the following lines on the funeral of the late "Iron Duke," you will oblige yours, a constant reader and an ENGLISHMAN.

—

Behold along the people-crowded Strand
The dauntless warrior borne in silence on—
Saving the muffled music of each band,
That thrills the air with melancholy tone.
In homage due, the great of every land
Give more respect than if from regal throne
Some pompous king in all the world's array,
Were from his gorgeous palace borne away!

And in the great procession to the grave,
Are those whom death has spared—a mournful few—
A loving remnant of those warriors brave,
Who on the glorious field of Waterloo
Rush'd to his standard ready at his wave,
Or 'mid the hottest of the carnage flew,
Where death on every side, at every blow,
Was laying some endeared companion low!

All veterans—all—and many at his side
Who left a portion of their life-blood there!
Who e'en since then have quell'd the haughty pride
Of nations, with a power the dauntless dare.
But pause we o'er the scene. Away they glide,
And as they pass, behold each head is bare,
Wishing *eternal* rest to the great dead
Who for his country fought and wept, and bled!

And famed St Paul, where gallant Nelson lies,
Presents a sight of marvellous display!
Unseen before by Britain's myriad eyes,
In the remembrance of the oldest's day.
The organ sounds as if it uttered sighs,
Ere he is lowered in endless rest to lay;
While brilliant beaming eyes, like stars of night,
Look down in mournful beauty at the sight.

Then rest thee, noble warrior! loved of all,
No bugle-sound shall ever reach thine ear,
Till the last trump of time shall on thee call
To burst the prison-vault we give thee here!
O! even the praise we offer thee is small,
To what our hearts impulsive feel sincere.
The fame of him must ever more increase,
Who led destroying Empires into Peace!

MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The Boston Courier gives the following sketch of the manufacture of flour, as it is pursued in the immense mills in Western New York:

Very few of those who have never been west of the Hudson river, in the State of New York, have any definite idea of the extent of flour manufactured in such localities as Oswego, Rochester, or Black Rock, near Buffalo. The enormous brick structures for manufacturing purposes at Lawrence, Lowell, and Manchester, are very well understood, but a Cyclopian pile of stone, nine stories high, erected for the sole purpose of storing and grinding wheat, is seldom thought of. Take the city of Rochester alone, where some thirty mills are just now commencing their fall operations on the rich wheat crop of the Genessee Valley, consuming each from three to four hundred thousand bushels of wheat per day, and pouring the results in the shape of wheat flour into the commercial laps of the eastern cities, from whence it is disseminated in life sustaining currents not only through the manufacturing districts of New England, but through a large proportion of the whole commercial world.

A large flouring mill requires an immense propelling power, but employs very few hands in proportion to the amount of business done compared with either a cotton or woollen mill. The grain [illegible] goes through the mill and comes out flour, [illegible] intervention of a human hand. A few [illegible] intending and controlling the powerful machinery, and guiding the operations, are all that is required. They flit about apparently carelessly and unconcerned among huge wheels in swift revolution which by one mis-step would crush a worm.

A load boat of wheat is moored in the basin beside one of these mills. A system of elevators is let down, consisting of a series of sheet iron buckets riveted upon a common broad leathern belt, passing between two pulleys, one in the weighing room of the mill and the other resting near the wheat in bulk in the hold of the boat.—Four men with scoops immediately commence shovelling the grain into the ascending buckets, which as they reach the upper pulley and reverse their direction in the descending line, spill their contents into the neighboring scale pan. When this is filled and weighed it is passed down by a trap in the bottom of the pan into the bin below, whence it is again elevated to the attic and deposited in a horizontal trough, running the whole length of the mill. Within this trough revolves a screw shaft, which carries along the grain and drops it at any required point, by means of sliding gates in the bottom of the trough, through which the wheat drops if any one of the series is left open. From this lofty elevation it passes into the smut beaters and blowers, thence through chess and cockle screens down again to the ground floor into the hopper of the grinding stones, where the grain is cracked into a commingled mass of flour, middlings, shorts, and bran.

But this bruised mass of what was once beautiful wheat, has not reached its lowest point of descent yet; for,

"In this lowest depth a lower deep,
Still gaping to receive it opens wide,"

and it falls from the stones into the cellar of the mill, whence it is again re-elevated to one of the upper stories and deposited on the floor of a huge room, called the cooling room, where it is stirred by the long arms fixed at right angles in an upright shaft. The ground wheat as it comes from the stones is very hot from the severe friction and crushing it has undergone, and it is deposited in the cooling room, near the wall, in a large and continual stream from half a dozen sets of mill stones. By the operation of the machinery in this room the ground wheat is made gradually to approach the centre under a continual stirring process and there drops through a trap into the bolting chest, in which revolve half a dozen long cylinders covered with cloth of the most beautiful texture imaginable. These bolting cylinders are slightly inclined one way or the other, and the contents gradually work along from the finer to the coarser bolts, that which remains growing less and less in quantity, until the refuse bran is finally poured out of the end of the last bolt. The various qualities of flour, &c. drop from these bolts into the packing bins on the floor ready to be barrelled for the market.

All this is done as we have said, by machinery, almost without the intervention of a human hand, and is, besides, a very quick process. Wheat which lays in bulk in the hold of a boat to-day, may be flour on its way to New-York or Boston to-morrow. We have in this city two mills in which this operation is performed, but we must go west of the Hudson if we would see the manufacture of flour on a large scale. We never expect to see the time when a flock of sheep is passed through the mill, and come out mutton dressed ready for the market, and cloth ready for the tailor. We never expect to see the cotton plant turn out wove fabrics without the intervention of pickers, cotton gins and looms, with the thousand hands necessary for their attendance; but in the manufacture of flour we do see now manual labor comparatively superseded by machinery which is the result of human ingenuity and skill.

MODERN MACHINERY.—A writer on the benefits machinery has conferred upon man, anticipates the day when it will perform nearly all the domestic drudgery now done by hand.—It will carry hot and cold water to all parts of the house, bring coal up stairs, and carry dust down, answer the door, make the beds, clean shoes, attend to the cooking, and perform a thousand other similar offices. In some instances, the writer suggests how these things may be accomplished. In numerous businesses requiring polishing processes, circular brushes are made fast on a shaft revolving at speed like a lathe. Shoes held against these brushes would be polished without labor. Coffee, tea, and similar things, might be prepared by the gas jets alone, with little trouble, and without the aid of servants. Ascending the stairs, to answer bells, might be dispensed with by internal telegraphs. But increased facilities for people to have all things near them, would much diminish this labor, and moreover, using lifts, such as are used for workmen on the mills, would remove the toil altogether. Waiting on the table could be performed by a machine. In fact, all kinds of domestic drudgery which requires a large number of servants in a house, will, in time, the writer thinks, be performed by contrivances requiring no manual labor, and the office of a domestic servant cease to be, and humanity become really emancipated from a slavery created by these wants, as oppressive as negro servitude. The following are some of the changes produced by the steam engine. The poor have worked for the rich in all times, and no otherwise could it be. It was the law of nature to win a firm platform for the thinkers to stand on, and plan the escape of humanity from the hell of oppression. The steam came and took upon itself man's drudgery; process after process was turned over to it; the emancipated slaves—time amalgamated by their drudgery—humbly striving with it, as a blind man with his friend, whom he mistakes as a foe. But still went on the strife; drudgers disappearing, & loosing themselves in humanity—a struggle that will go on till drudgery be no more. The remains are fast going. What then? There are less weavers, but not fewer *men*. "Chippers and filers" have disappeared behind self-acting machine tools, but other men in greater numbers do more delicate kinds of work. Cotton mills start up with many floors, and working men are lifted up to them by machines, to save the labor of ascending the stairs. Ever is the engine on the watch, as though to say, "What can I do for you next."

THE LABOUR MARKET IN AUSTRALIA.—The Australian papers contain a very interesting document, a price current of labor, published by a Mr. Fitchett, of the Victoria Registry office. Of course the prices are *bona fide* ones, because Mr. Fitchett is prepared to engage servants at the amount he mentions. Married couples, as house servants for country hotels, &c., can have engagements at £65 to £70 per annum, with rations; shepherds, £38; hutkeepers, £30; bullock drivers, £50, or by the week, £1 10s, and on the roads from £3 to £4; farm servants, £50 per annum, and £1 10s by the week; bush carpenters, £2 per week; cooks for inns, £1 10s to £2 per week; general servants, £40 per annum, all including rations. Maid servants can have engagements at £24 to £30, housemaids £23, nursemaids £18, cooks and laundresses £24, including rations. This was the state of the labour market *after* the arrival of several emigrant vessels, and though it may experience a temporary decline in the course of the next twelvemonths, prices are expected to "hold," and a rise is even expected at no distant period.

TREATY WITH THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A parliamentary paper has been printed containing the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between her Majesty and the King of the Sandwich Islands. The treaty was signed on the 10th of July, 1851, and the ratifications exchanged at Honolulu on the 6th of May last. There is to be, between all the dominions of her Majesty and the Hawaiian Islands a reciprocal freedom of commerce. British whale ships are to have access to the several ports for refitment and refreshment, and merchant vessels to two ports only—Honolulu and Labaina. At the several ports the parties may trade with their goods, "excepting spirituous liquors." It is further provided that "the subjects of her Britannic Majesty residing in the Hawaiian Islands, and Hawaiian subjects residing in the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions."

DEATH OF A MAD ELEPHANT.—A splendid elephant belonging to the court, was killed at the Royal Villa of Stupinigi, near Turin, on the 7th, in consequence of its having shown symptoms of madness. It appears that, in consequence of ill treatment, he had some time ago seized his keeper by the waist, and hurled him to a height of nearly 100 feet, by which he was killed. After this it was deemed advisable not to let him out of his stable again. This made him melancholy, and no one could venture to approach him but the widow of his keeper. To prevent further misfortune, his death was decided on, and effected by the fumes of charcoal. Many eminent members of the faculty witnessed the effects of the gas through the panes of the windows looking into his stable. His agony was violent, but short.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 21, 1852.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamers *Arctic* and *Africa*, with the mails from England, arrived at New York last week, dates are to the 4th December.

The official returns of the exports of British and Irish products and manufactures from the United Kingdom during the month to the 10th ult., showed an increase over the corresponding date of 1851, of more than a million sterling.

The Budget was laid before Parliament on Friday night. The duty on Tea is proposed to be reduced—that on malt to be reduced one half—on Sugar no change. The Income Tax is to be extended to Ireland. The Army and Navy estimates are increased £600,000. The House Tax is to be extended.

The Cotton Market is unchanged.—Wheat has advanced four pence per quarter.—Flour and other breadstuffs firm, but quotations unchanged.

A contract has been signed for cutting a Canal through the Isthmus of Darien.

The transactions in Cotton this week have been on a smaller scale than for a long time past; 20,800 bales sold, half of which is speculation and export. The import is 1,833 bales. In the low cottons the decline is very serious, fully three farthings a pound. We have never seen a period when public opinion has so suddenly turned round from hope to despondency. Messrs. Williams and Smallpage estimate the stock in the hands of the trade at 250,000; if so, they may well feel easy. I fancy, however, that facts are exceedingly difficult to arrive at on this head; but this will very soon be seen from the purchases. There is no doubt the consumption has been over-estimated, as is always the case in an excited state of the market. Still there is no question that it is large, and likely to continue so for some time; and I see no cause for despondency.—*Manchester Guardian.*

In the Commons on Monday, a select Committee was appointed to investigate the charge of bribery at the Derby election, in which the Secretary of War, Gen. Beresford, is implicated.

On Tuesday the Earl of Derby stated that he was quite ready to agree to a resolution ratifying the present system of commercial legislation, expressing at the same time the determination of the present Government to adhere to the principle of free trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D'Israeli is seriously indisposed, and his physician says entire cessation from his late arduous duties is absolutely necessary.

On Friday evening, 26th, a meeting of the ladies of England was convened by the Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford house, for the purpose of addressing the ladies of the United States, calling on them to use their influence for the abolition of negro slavery.

In view of the extraordinary activity that prevails in the French navy yards, the government has resolved to call upon Parliament to vote the necessary supplies for an addition of 5000 men to the British navy.

Disastrous floods have again occurred in various parts of England, especially along the course of the Thames, Medway, Trent, and their tributaries.

There has been much loss among shippers on the east coast of Scotland, from a continuance of violent gales.

It is mentioned in the Shipping Gazette that J. D. Anderson, C. E. of the Jamaica dock, has been recently surveying and inspecting the naval depots at Jamaica, Antigua, &c., with a view to their being put in a state of defence.

The quantity of wheat and other grain imported into Great Britain in the month ending Nov. 5, was 762,440 quarters, and of flour and meal 285,074 cwt., nearly the whole being entered for consumption, paying a duty of one shilling per quarter on grain, and 4 1-2d. per cwt. on flour and meal.

In return, in part, for the imports of gold bullion from Australia, considerable shipments of coin are made for the supply of the currency. On the first week in August, £200,000 were received at Victoria in vessels from London.

During the week ending 27th, the imports of specie and bullion into England amounts to £305,000, chiefly from Australia. Exports £283,000, chiefly to Australia.

FRANCE.—Accounts from Paris say that negotiations between France and England are so far advanced that a modification of the tariffs of the two countries will be made public within a few weeks.

The official vote for the Empire has not reached us. To-day, Dec. 1st, the whole of the corps legislative will proceed to St. Cloud to make known the result to the Emperor elect, and to-morrow the Empire will be formally proclaimed. In the evening Paris will be illuminated, and the next day the Senate will be convoked to settle the civil list of the Emperor, and the salaries of the members of the Imperial family.

Some few legitimists have resigned in the departments, in compliance with the Henry V., manifasto.

The Emancipation publishes a confirmation of the report that Henry insists on issuing a new manifesto, addressed to all the princess of Europe, against the usurpation of the Bonapartes.

The Municipal Council of Strasburg has voted unanimously to present in gift to the Emperor, the Castle of that city, as an Imperial residence. The Castle was in like manner bestowed on Napoleon 1st.

The Customs receipts in France in the ten months ending 1st Nov. 1852, exceed by 17,171,812 francs, the receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Portuguese Government has taken offence at the Brazilian Minister, and resolved to suspend all official relations with him.

Extract from a letter dated Liverpool, Nov. 27th:—The question of the Empire being settled, marriage will be the next subject to engross the Emperor's attention; and it is now beyond a doubt decided that the Princess Wasa is the person selected for this destiny. At a private circle at St. Cloud, a portrait of the Princess was shown. It is also said the Pope has consented to be present at the coronation of the Emperor, upon the condition of some few changes being made in the laws regulating the church.

Ab-del-Kader and his suite have added their mite to the suffrage that has transformed the French nation into an Empire—by soliciting the rights of citizens, in casting their votes in favor of the Empire, which request was duly granted.

The latest telegraphic accounts from France are, that a message from the President, read by the minister of State, to the corps Legislatif says—that the Government will only change in form—that, devoted to the great interests which are brought forth by intellect and carried out by peace, it will, as in the past, maintain itself within the limits of moderation.

The latest accounts of the voting confirm the belief that the majority for the Empire will exceed 8,000,000.

A letter from Rome of the 10th. states that the agents of a French company have offered the Papal government 150,000,000f. for the completion of the railway lines projected in the Pontifical States, and that Cardinal Antonelli has taken certain surveys of a French engineer into serious consideration.

ITALY.—The Pope has resolved to send an apostolic delegate to the Haytien Government.

The Pope has received a letter from the King of Siam, promising that during his reign there shall be no persecution of the christians within his dominians.

INDIA.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Editto, arrived at Trieste, Nov. 26th, with an overland mail, announcing that the City of Prome was captured on Oct. 9th, by the British forces under the command of Commodore Lambert and General Godwin. The campaign was considered virtually at an end, and orders were daily expected from the seat of government for the formal annexation of Pegu to British India.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—*The semi-annual Visitation and Examination took place yesterday, according to law. There was a pretty full attendance of the Board of Directors, viz.:*—the Rev. Dr. Gray, Judge Parker, His Honor the Recorder, Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., and Rev. Alexander Stewart, A. M. We were pleased to see also the Rev. Mr. Elder, who has lately arrived from the old country. A note was received from the Hon. J. H. Gray, expressing his regret that he was prevented by indisposition from attending. From a printed statement laid before the Examiners, we perceive that during the last Term the youth in attendance at the School have been studying *Greek, Latin, French, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Plane and Solid,* and *Trigonometry,* under the Principal; and *Geography, Use of the Globes, History of England, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling,* and *Writing,* under the English Master. On examining the *Writing,* the marks of improvement were very visible even in the worst hands. Specimens of *English Composition,* and *Latin and French Exercises,* were also examined, and gave much satisfaction both in the writing and grammatical execution. The more advanced students in *Geometry* elicited applause. And the various *Latin, Greek, and French* classes gave evidence of the pains that were taken with them, and of great advancement since the previous examination. Their Construing, their Parsing, and their Scanning were alike creditable. The President of the Board announced in his usual terms of commendation, his general satisfaction with the progress they had made, and taking hold of some of the Exercises in English Composition, which were on the subject of *Obedience,* he added, that he found in them many excellent sentiments which he should like to see *practically exemplified,* as the result would be a highly striking degree of progress in all their studies.—It was then announced that the holidays would now commence, and the School open again on Wednesday the 5th of January next.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—George Blatch, Esq., Barrister at Law, delivered a lecture last evening, on "*Progress,*" to a very respectable house. The lecture was characterised by Mr. Blatch's well known copious but correct style. A vein of solid thinking ran through it. The sentiments advanced were of that high patriotic kind which always tend to elevate the community which fosters them. Evils, too, were exposed with becoming force and energy, which we would rejoice to see entirely eradicated from among us. Calumny is one of these, and we must acknowledge that it is a crying sin in the community. Real substantial "*progress*" requires not only the *physical,* but also the *moral* condition of mankind to be improved; man ought not to be estimated according to the heaviness of his purse, or his family connections, but according to the mental and moral endowments he possesses. That this excellent lecture may speak for itself, it is our intention to give it a place in the columns of our next or two next impressions. In doing this, we shall have the concurrence of several gentlemen who have expressed their high opinion of the lecture, and their wish that it should be published for public benefit.

We understand that there will be no lecture at the Institute next Monday, nor the following, on account of the holidays; and that on the evening of Monday the 10th January, the Rev. Mr. Allison, of this city, will lecture on "*Noah's Deluge, viewed in the light of Scripture, Science, and Tradition.*"

The Dedication of the new Wesleyan Church at Fredericton, was to take place on Sunday last. Sermons were to be preached by the Rev. Mr. Knight, Chairman of the New-Brunswick District, and the Rev. Mr. Churchill, Pastor of the Church.

At New York, a few days ago, four men, named James Doyle, Nicholas Howlett, William Saul, and William Johnson, who having been tried and convicted of murder, were sentenced by Judge Edwards to be hung. The execution of all four is ordered to take place on Friday the 28th of January next. Neither of the convicts it is stated exhibited any very deep emotion on receiving the sentence.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday the 20th of January next.

The Boston Courier says that arrangements have been made to place the steamer Admiral upon the new dock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, for repairs.

WOODSTOCK, 21st Dec., 1852.

Ice stopped at Woodstock last night. Fine weather, and clear all above.—Wind North West.—Fredericton the same.—*Tel. to News Room.*

It is with much pleasure that we copy from a Dublin newspaper, (THE ADVOCATE, *or Irish Industrial Journal,*) of Nov. 24th, the following well-timed letter from the pen of the Hon. J. H. Gray, of this city; and the brief editorial remarks prefixed to it. The "*Advocate*" is a large and influential journal, published weekly in Dublin, and "devoted to the improvement of the country, without distinction of sect or party;" and from its extensive circulation therefore well calculated to spread useful information through all classes of society. Mr. Gray's letter will thus be widely diffused in Ireland: and as it conveys information of a nature most interesting and important to intending Emigrants, it will probably prove eminently beneficial to such persons, as well as to this Province at large. The gross ignorance respecting New Brunswick, its capabilities, resources and advantages, which prevails throughout the British Isles, requires only to be removed by the diffusion of authentic information, to direct the stream of a wholesome emigration from the old country towards our shores; and every effort towards affording such information deserves encouragement and commendation. At the present time, when works of internal improvement of such great magnitude are on the eve of commencement, it is especially important that great numbers of industrious operatives and valuable settlers should be attracted to our Province; and in endeavoring to promote so desirable an object, by the communication of correct information, we conceive that Mr. Gray has done his country good service, and has well entitled himself to the thanks of the public.

From the Dublin Advocate, Nov. 24.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Gray, representative of New Brunswick, accompanied by some valuable satistical documents, too late to enter upon the important considerations they suggest. But we hasten to lay his interesting letter before our readers, and will return to the topics therein alluded to next week:—

"*Saint John, New Brunswick,*
"*November 8th,* 1852.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In reference to the deep interest you took some two years since in the establishment of a great, line of railway in this Province, which was to shorten the time of transit between Great Britain and the United States, I am sure you will be glad to learn that arrangements have at length been completed, by which that object will be speedily attained. I send you a copy of an agreement made with Messrs. Jackson, Brassy, Peto, and Betts, of London, printed for the use of the Legislature, with the Bills passed confirming the same, by which you will see operations are to be commenced on part of the line immediately. The total distance 370 miles, connecting the great fishing waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, opening up a magnificent tract of country for settlement, and building that portion of the European and North American Railway, which is within the Province of New Brunswick—the track, grades, rolling stock, and equipments, to be equal to those of an English road, and capable of being travelled over at 60 miles an hour. The expenditure of two and a half millions of pounds within a few years in so thinly peopled a country as this, will necessarily create a great demand for labor. I hold, therefore, that for many reasons this Province will, for some years to come, afford greater inducements to healthy and industrious emigrants than the United States. The close proximity of lands for settlement, almost within hailing distance of their line of labor, obtainable at a nominal price, will enable them to settle their families, and vest their proceeds in freehold homes, daily increasing in value by the success of those very works which they are contributing to raise, and from which they derive their funds. 'Tis a mistaken term to call the lands in this country wilderness lands, they are simply what in England would be called woodlands, covered with fine timber, and only requiring to be cleared to produce agricultural crops of the highest description. To afford encouragement to a proper emigration, our Legislature has reduced the tax, or headmoney, to 2s. 1d. sterling. This fund is appropriated exclusively to the support of the emigrant establishment in this Province. On arriving at St. John, they are landed on an island at the mouth of the harbour, about two and a half miles from the city, where they are most comfortably accommodated, provided with lodging, soap, water, and washing utensils, so that they may clean themselves and their kits before coming up; and should there be any sick they are put apart in hospitals, and attended, without charge, by an excellent physician. The law, however, is very strict with regard to paupers, imbeciles, or permanently infirm persons—the captain and vessel being liable to give security, on the report of the inspecting health-officer, in the sum of £70 for every such person, that he or she shall not become a charge upon the Province. In some of the finest sections, between the Miramichi and Shediac, the local government has laid out townships for settlement, so that families, districts, or congregations, which have been together at home, can if they so desire still preserve their associations and connections here; the upset price for such land is 2s. 6d. sterling per acre. I send you one of Professor Johnston's reports of the agricultural capabilities of the Province, from which you will see that the green crops, and in the weight of oats and grain, few places surpass New Brunswick. I send also the last census returns, and Mr. Perley's report on the fisheries, from both of which works most valuable statistical information may be gathered. Domestic servants are in great demand, and boys and girls from 16 to 20 years of age would readily obtain employment as such, and particularly during the coming year, when the able-bodied will find more remunerative occupation on the public works. In fact, any sober, industrious, well-behaved person can get on. I hope your interest in our railways will still continue. The influence and extended circulation of your paper would materially aid in turning attention to this hitherto unknown Province, lying directly on the shortest route between Great Britain and the United States, with a fine healthy bracing climate, quite as large as Ireland, and capable of being made as fertile. The more public the knowledge of this contract can be made the better. The larger the stream of sound emigration you can send the more grateful we shall be. We have over fifteen millions of acres of public lands yet to spare. I shall by the next mail send you a synopsis of some more of the resources of the country, if I am alive and well, and such further information as may suggest itself bearing upon the object in view. In the meantime I beg to subscribe myself,

"Very truly yours,
"JOHN HAMILTON GRAY."

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that when the Eastern Stage (from Halifax), was on its way to St. John, and near Groom's Bridge; on Wednesday, the stage was overturned and the driver thrown under the wheels, receiving serious injuries—it is said his back was broken in two places, and it is impossible for him to recover. His name is Crabb, and said to be a very worthy and faithful man. There were 14 students from Sackville Academy, in the coach, three of them outside, viz.: Mr. Tuck, of Indian Town, was dangerously hurt, his head being much fractured, and Mr. Travis had his shoulder dislocated. Those inside escaped unhurt.—*Mor. News.*

NEW VESSEL.—A substantial built Brig, called the *Surinam,* measuring 163 tons, N. M., was recently towed down here from the Bend of Petitcodiac, where she was built by Mr. G. Wood, for Edward Allison, Esq., of this city.—*Courier.*

From the Halifax Br. North American.

GREAT FAILURE AT HALIFAX.—One of those terrible commercial crashes which occasionally electrify the public with astonishment, has broken upon us during the current week. The firm of John McDougall & Co., which was looked upon by every one as one of the most substantial in the city, has "bursted up," and the chief of the firm betaken himself to parts unknown.

It appears that Mr. McDougall left town on Friday evening, and travelled about 18 miles on the eastern road, whence he pursued his course on Saturday in the coach.

On Monday morning, the Hon. Alex. Keith, with the sheriff, entered the premises of Mr. McDougall, and took possession, by virtue of a confession of judgment, said to be dated 2 years ago—took an inventory, and gave orders to sell only for cash.

The store was not closed till Tuesday or Wednesday.

Meanwhile all the other creditors got wind of the matter, and began to investigate the liabilities of the firm to them.

From all that we can learn by Report there are in the Bank of Nova Scotia liabilities against the firm, with Mr. Keith's endorsement, to the amount of £15,000; besides from £8,000 to £10,000 worth of Paper floating about, with the same endorsement, *the authenticity of which Mr. Keith denies.* This is the worst part of the business.

Wm. Murdoch in for about £2,000; S. A. White & Co., 1,700; Albro & Co., 1,400; Geo. McKenzie, 1,300; W. Prior & Sons, 350; McLeod & Co., 200; G. & J. Mitchell, 110; Wier & Co., 100; J. Esson & Co., 400; Donald Murray, 500; Duffus & Tupper, 700; Rodger Cunningham, 280; Fairbanks & Allisons; 400; and a host of others.

The liabilities altogether will range, it is believed between £40,000 and £60,000; and it is a melancholy commentary on the present credit system in Halifax. The idea of any firm in Halifax carrying on business and paying interest into the Banks to the amount of £3,000 a year out of the profits!

It is feared the calamity will seriously affect other houses.

Mr. Keith's sxtensive property was levied on last Wednesday on behalf of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and investigations into the mysteries of this failure are still going on.

The other creditors, also, are going to contest the validity of Mr. Keith's judgement, and his seizure of the property of the insolvent firm.—They have a meeting on Thursday for consultation.

The whole affair has cast a gloom over the city, and is one of the most extaordinary commercial convulsions that has ever taken place among us.

Mr. Hartley the Junior Partner, arived in Town on Thursday morning.

We are in a position to state most positively that Messrs. Syyes & Co. have entered into no contract with the Government for the construction of our Railroads; and also that Mr. Jackson, in his offer to the Government, named no price for the work—that would depend upon the survey, to be made early next spring.—*Halifax Colonist.*

We understand that a large number of the members of the Bar waited upon His Honor the Chief Justice yesterday, to congratulate him on having on that day attained his 78th year, and express their hope that he would be long spared an ornament to the profession and an honor to the Bench. The Chief received the members most cordially, and feelingly alluded to the kind feeling, which he stated, had ever existed between himself and the gentlemen of the Bar.

A collation was spread, of which the members were invited to partake.—*Ib.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL HINCKS.—Since the passage of the Grand Trunk Railway Bill, our contemporaries of the city press have been most industrious in circulating reports, intimating that the Inspector General intends retiring from the Cabinet. First, he was to be manager of a mammoth Bank, to be established in this Province, by Messrs. Jackson & Co., and that having died a natural death, they have lately made him director of the Grand Trunk Railway, at a salary of £2000 per annum. In order to quiet the anxiety of our friends, we beg leave, on the best authority, to contradict the rumour altogether. Mr. Hincks has no intention of retiring from the government.—*Quebec Gazette, 13th.*

The beautiful buildings which have been erected in Toronto for the normal school of Upper Canada, were opened for public inspection recently. The building is 190 feet front, by 85 deep, and is said to be as nearly perfect as possible. The site occupies eight acres in the very heart of the city of Toronto. The buildings cost $60,000.

Trade with St. John.—Only imagine five packets finding good employment in the packet trade between St. John and our Country! Until this last year the trade only supported one packet.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

The Colonists who are interested in the Fisheries must indeed bestir themselves, since the fourth paragraph in Queen Victoria's speech plainly points to some such barter, as we briefly deprecated last week. And since it has come to this, if we might offer advice, we should counsel a direct appeal to the House of Commons, couched in plain, bold terms. These are not the days for humble addresses to the Throne. Practically they never reach it, for Downing Street lies on the way thither; and what a Slough of Despond that is, Colonists the world over can tell. No, gentlemen, if you desire to be heard with attention and respect, up! and state your rights frankly. Never mind the red tapists—they may be somewhat scared: up, and remind the Imperial Government (through the people's representatives, whose servants they are), that to take from you and give to another nation the natural wealth with which Providence has endowed you, is just as great an outrage on your inherent rights, as it would be to tax your incomes in aid of the Imperial Treasury. Speak at once, and don't mince your words. It may be that justice, like charity, is apt to begin and end at home: still, there is in Englishmen a love of fair play and an intuitive sense of right and wrong, that will respond to an appeal such as the facts in this case would suggest and justify.—*New York Albion.*

The Whig who obligated himself to saw ½ a cord of wood in Philadelphia, if Pierce and King were elected, fulfilled his task yesterday afternoon in Arch street, having a large crowd of spectators.—*Philadelphia paper.*

NOBLE PHILANTHROPY.—The New York *Tribune* states that Peter Cooper, Esq., has made a donation of $300,000 for establishing an institution to be known as the "Union," the object of which is to be the "moral, mental, and physical improvement of the youth of that city, of the State, the country, and the world." The site selected for the building is bounded by Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue, and Seventh street. The edifice will be worthy the Bible House and Astor Library, which are nearly contiguous, and will reflect honor, in all time to come, upon the intelligence, philanthrophy, and public spirit of the noble-hearted merchant.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening, in consequence of the displacement of a witch on the Harlem Railroad, a heavily loaded freight train ran on a side branch, dashing into a gang of workmen, sixteen of whom were horribly mangled, and two mortally injured.—*N. Y. paper.*

RECIPROCITY WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows, on the subject of meeting the President's suggestions in reference to a reciprocity treaty, by act of Congress:—

"Mr. Seymour, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House, will bring the subject of Reciprocal commerce with the British Provinces before the Committee at their meeting on Monday. If he should report a Bill, it will be somewhat different from that which he contemplated at the last session, and more acceptable perhaps, on this side of the line.

The mode of reaching the object of this project is changed by the President in his late message. At the last session, the mode proposed was to begin with a legislative Act, and then carry it out by treaty. The mode proposed now is to begin with a treaty and then carry out its provisions, so far as they may affect the revenue, by legislation. Precedent legislation, if attempted now, will only serve to embarrass the pending or proposed negotiation. Besides, though the principle of reciprocity will be recognized by Congress, the details of a bill will not be easily shaped to suit a majority of both houses. Besides, the project will invoke some slight change of the Tariff, and the majority of Congress are determined to avoid any change, —and will even refuse, perhaps, to entertain a proposition for a change."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy will, it is said, recommend the building of six additional war steamers, and the purchase of two others already built.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Private letters from Havana state that the arrest of the Captain of the Lady Suffolk had caused much excitement among the British residents. Seven or eight slave ships were expected on the coast, and all the British vessels on the coast station were cruising about the Island awaiting them. This is the object of so many war vessels being collected at Havana.

The steamer City of Pittsburg, burn at Valparaiso, was insured for $85,000 in England, and $215,000 in New York and Philadelphia.

MAINE LUMBER.—The quantity of lumber surveyed at Bangor, Me., averages annually about 200,000,000 feet, the value of which cannot fall far short of $3,000,000. The quantity got to market this year is less than last year, owing to the great drought in the early part of the season. The demand has been great, and the prices of all qualities have run a dollar higher per thousand feet than last year, so that the quantity will fall short by some 15,000,000 feet, the sales will amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars more than last year.

Gen. Pierce's California Ring.—The massive gold ring sent to Gen. Pierce by a number of citizens of San Francisco, was delivered to him on Wednesday, at the Tremont House, by A. A. Selover, Esq., in behalf of the donors. It weighs 16 1-2 ounces, and contains specimens of the various gold products from nine sections of the placers and mines of California. The engraving upon the ring presents the seal of the State, together with other illustrative emblems of its rise and and progress.—*Boston Transcript.*

Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad.—This road is destined to do a heavy business. We understand that the moment the navigation closes at Rouse's Point, the Ogdensburg freight cars will push on to Plattsburgh with wheat and flour, of which immense quantities are now coming from the West, and constantly filling the warehouses of the Northern Railroad. The quantity of wheat to be thus transported to Plattsburgh, and thence by ferry to the Burlington and Rutland Railroad, is estimated at 70,000 bushels, and that of flour at 80,000 barrels.

BARBADOES.—Intelligence from Barbadoes has been received to the 23d ult. The fever there had greatly abated, but a British war frigate lay in Carlisle bay, at quarantine, with 33 cases on board. Governor Sir William Colebrook had returned from Europe and re-assumed the governorship of the Island. American provisions and breadstuffs were quoted as abundant, and prices, even at retail, were are most ruinous to shippers.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.—An extract of a letter, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 16th, 1852, is published in the Salem Register, from which it appears that the Emperor is jealous of the movements of the United States in the direction of Japan, and that he has started an expedition for that Island, consisting of the frigate "Pallas," a tender, and a screw steamer bought in England, to be under the command of Vice Admiral Polatine—a very efficient officer and worthy man. The frigate left Cronstadt a few weeks since, and will stop at some port in the English Channel, where the expedition will finally start from. It is said to be for scientific purposes, but it is pretty certain it is sent to watch the American expedition.

"In 1847," remarks the *Belfast Mercury,* "only about 3,600 miles of railway had been opened for traffic in the United Kingdom. At present there are close on 7,000 miles in operation—the aggregate cost of which exceeds 240 millions. This shows that independently of all the additional capital sunk in factories, in the extention of machinery, and the enlargement of harbours, there has been at the rate of 20 millions per annum expended in creating railway property during the last five years."

A convention, providing that none but a Prince professing the Greek religion shall reign over Greece, was signed in London by the representatives of England, France, Russia, Bavaria, and Greece.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received Cape Town papers to Oct. 26th, brought by the U. S. Sloop of war St. Marys, at Philadelphia. They contain a variety of details of the frontier war, where no regular hostilities were attempted by the Kaffirs and rebel Hottentots, except for the purpose of plunder. Considerable numbers in their predatory expeditions had been encountered and routed or shot. They were however occasionally successful. About the 16th of October, a herd of 90 cattle and 2 to 300 sheep belonging to two colonists, which ten hired Hottentots were driving, were captured on the Fish River by a party of a hundred rebel Hottentots, and their drivers were made prisoners. Three of the friendly Hottentots made their escape. Another party of rebel Hottentots who had entered the colony were attacked by a party of 50 police, and a number of mounted riflemen, and were routed with five killed, and a number wounded. Other affairs of a similar character are described.

The Australia mail screw steamer Cleopatra, of 1500 tons, with 157 passengers to Port Philip and Sydney, arrived at Table Bay Oct. 25th, having left Plymouth, Sept. 7th, St. Vincent the 21st, and Ascension Oct. 4th. Her progress had been considerably impeded by want of fuel.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Dec. 11th.*

THE LATE GREAT FIRE AT SACRAMENTO.—A correspondent of the San Francisco Whig, at Sacramento, under date of Nov. 6, gives the following description of the ruins of the late city:—

"In glancing across the burnt district, we find that no less than *forty seven squares* have been destroyed, occupying a space of *one hundred and seventeen acres!* counting two and a half acres to each square. The original computation of twenty five hundred buildings having been destroyed, is not exaggerated.

"The appearance of the scene of disaster after the flames had in a measure subsided, exceeded anything within the memory of the spectators. It differed from that presented after the great May fire in San Francisco, because in one case a large portion of the city was destroyed—while in this, almost the whole town has been sweep from existence. A vast plain, charred and blackened, stretched towards the river in an indistinguishable mass of smoking ruins; here and there appeared the shattered walls of once substantial brick buildings, crumbling to pieces, and still seething in the fierce heat. A livid glow, red and sickening, shot up from among the ruins, casting a baleful light upon the toppling masses of walls. Along the expanse, at interv

upon the toppling masses of walls towering above. Along the expanse, at intervals, arose the still smoking timbers and posts of houses, like tombstones, to mark the former site of neat and valuable dwellings. Amidst the ruins, wandered the panic stricken inhabitants, houseless and ruined—some vainly searching for the remnants of their property, others, lost and bewildered, seeking in vain for the very *site* of their dwellings; and a more disconsolate and afflicted few, were engaged in the melancholy duty of recognizing the mangled remains of friends and relations. After the first excitement had passed, gloom and despair pervaded all hearts. Men who, a few hours before, had walked in the consciousness of wealth and happiness, with the brightest hopes for the future, and the fairest anticipations of prosperity, gazed with desponding hearts on the sudden calamity which, in a few hours, had deprived them of all, and in some instances reduced the affluent almost to beggary. The roads between Sacramento and Nevada, Placer and El Dorado, are crowded with teams, loaded with lumber, en route for the scene of the conflagration. More than 200 buildings had been already erected on the 13th.

"The Chinese seem to be the least distressed of any of the inhabitants. They have coolly established themselves in little colonies among the trees and bushes in the back part of the town, and employ themselves with the business of cooking rice and drying fish."

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA IN MAY LAST.—In a late number of the Peking Gazette, there appears an account of a terrible earthquake, that occurred a few months ago in the province of Kan-suh, in the northwest of China. The governor of the province Shookingah states in a memorial to the Emperor, that the shocks commenced in the city of Chung-wei and its neighborhood on the 26th of May last, and were repeated many times during a space of fifteen days from that date. The devastation and loss of life caused was frightful. Upwards of 300 persons were killed; more than 400 seriously hurt, and several thousand houses destroyed. The public offices, granaries, prisons, and also the ramparts of the city were thrown down. These calamities having reduced the people to a state of the utmost want and distress, the Emperor has ordered immediate assistance to be rendered to the sufferers, and their payment of the land tax for the present year to be remitted.

SAINT JOHN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Agreeably to appointment na umber of the friends of SEAMEN convened at the Grammar School House, on the evening of the 5th—His Honor Judge PARKER in the Chair.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Scovil, seconded by James Paterson, LL.D.:

That Hon. CHARLES SIMONDS be President of this Society.

On motion of Edward Allison, Esq., seconded by Rev. W. Scovil:

That Judge PARKER be Vice-President.

The following Gentlemen were then elected to the responsible office of Directors:

Rev. William Scovil, Hon. John Robertson, Messrs. F. A. Wiggins, Edward Allison, George Carvill, William Olive, N. S. Demill, John Wishart, George A. Lockhart, Robert Reed, Charles Brown, John Owens, William Parks, Francis Ferguson, and William Wright.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Scovil, seconded by Dr. J. Paterson:

Rev. E. N. Harris was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Rev. I. E. Bill, seconded by Edward Allison, Esq.:

That Messrs. Stephen Wiggins & Son be Treasurers.

The Society are happy to add that the Report of the Committee furnished the pleasing fact of a very eligible House which can be secured for the HOME, and that several applications, well worthy of notice, have already been received, for Superintending it. E. N. HARRIS,

Sec'y. of St. John S. F. S.

LITERATURE.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS:—*Library Edition*—From the last revised Edition, containing the Author's final corrections, notes, &c.—Vol. XVII.—Containing, "Redgauntlet."—Vol. XVIII.—Containing, "Tales of the Crusaders."—[BOSTON:—S. H. Parker, *and* B. B. Mussey & Co.—1852.]

We have received the above two Volumes, containing this beautiful series of the Waverley Novels; and take this opportunity of again recommending this Edition to general notice; as no more delightful presents, as Christmas and New Year's Gifts, than Scott's charming works, can be found in the whole range of Literature. The Volumes are on sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. B.

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. the Rector, Thomas Gilliat Gray, Esq., M. D., to Bessie Geralding, second daughter of Lt. Col. Ormond, late 30th Regt.

On Wednesday evening, 15th inst., at St. James' Church, by the Rev. W. Armstrong, Mr. Charles E. Bunting, to Miss Martha, second daughter of Mr. Francis Mann, lately of this city.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, at the residence of James White, Esq., in this City, Alice Burton, eldest child of Thomas B. Wilson, Esq., of Saint Andrews, in the 7th year of her age.

At Fredericton, on the 9th inst., in the 26th year of her age, C. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Isaac Naish, and daughter of the late James Willox; and at the same time, died, her infant son. Her death was peaceful as her life was innocent.

At Fredericton, on Thursday morning last, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Smith, *Architect*, formerly of St. John, but long and favorably known in Fredericton, not only in his profession, but as a man and a Christian.

At the same place, on Friday morning last, after a protracted illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mr. John B. Payne, in the 83d year of his age. Mr. Payne came to this country in the year 1783, and has borne a most exemplary character both in public and private life.

At St. Andrews, on Friday morning, 10th inst., after a few days sickness, Mary Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. William Ballentine, at the early age of eighteen. The deceased was a very amiable young lady, and much esteemed, and had followed to the grave, in the space of only five weeks, an elder sister, two years her senior.

At the residence of Alex. Wright, Esq., Salisbury, Mr. John McCormick, aged 49 years, a native of Nairn, Morayshire, Scotland, and for many years a resident of the Bend, and was engaged in business there.

At Maugerville, on the 9th inst., Mr. Edward Miles, aged 55 years. He died in the triumphs of faith.

At Sheffield, on the 2d of December, Mr. William C. Pendleton, aged 53 years. His afflictions were severe, but his end was peace.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Fame, Crocker, Boston, 2—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—George Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Friday—Brig Clare, Allen, Castine, 2—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Saturday—Brigt. Eliza Goddard, Petch, Boston—Geo. Eaton, general cargo.

Monday—Barque Peruvian, Joslin, Boston, 2—J. Mcsweeney. do.

Eliza, Durkée, Boston, 2—C, McLauchlan, do.

Berlin, Litt, Westport, 63—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Thetis, Kenealy, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, do.

Brigt. Clyde, Whipple, New York, 9—G. A. Lockhart, gen. cargo.

Grenada, Partelow, Salt Key, 19—J. & T. Robinson, molasses and salt.

Schr. Myrtle, Jones, P. E. Island, 20—master, oats.

Tuesday—Brig Juverna, Henneberry, Boston, 2—T. McCarthy, general cargo.

Schr. Mary, Mahoney, Portland, 3—Master, ballast.

CLEARED.

Dec. 14th—Ship Sultan, Morton, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c; barque Andromeda, Foote, Dundee, timber, deals, &c.; sch. Pearl, McLean, Boston, clapboards and shingles.

17th—Schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, boards, shingles, &c.

18th—Brig Ann Mills, Kay, Sunderland, timber, deals, &c.; schr. Echo, Holder, New Haven, boards.

20th—Ship Sarah, Pickance, Liverpool, timber and deals; brig Competitor, Trefry, Westport, deals.

The barque *Berlin*, 63 days from Westport, with passengers for Boston, put into this port last evening.

Brigt. Francis, Corning, which sailed hence on the 9th inst., for Santa Cruz, has been cast away at Chebouge—crew saved.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 16th, schr. Lucinda Jane, Hall, this port.

Sailed from Liverpool 3rd, ship Admiral, Crisp, for New Orleans.

Schr. Adonis, from P. E. Island for this port, with a cargo of oats, has been wrecked near Pictou.

Put into Beston, Dec. 8th, barque Avondale, of Windsor, N. S., Pearson, (late Armstrong, who died Nov. 14th,) New Orleans, Oct. 26th, S. W. Pass, 29th ult., for Liverpool. Spoke, 29th ult., lat. 41 50, long. 61 59, ship Charles Humbertson, from Liverpool, for Boston, and received from her Mr. Pearson to navigate the Avondale.

Ship Imperial, Bannerman, of this port, arrived at Mobile previous to 14th inst., from Liverpool—having previously called at the Belize: had engaged 1600 bales cotton for Liverpool, at 5-16d. per lb.

Arrived at New-York, Dec. 9th, brig Waltron, Dormer, Glasgow; 12th, brig Neander, Davidson, Shediac; schr. Louisa, Whelpley, hence; 16th, brigt. Lalcah, Fraser, Tignish.—At Boston, 13th, barque Mary Scott, Glasgow; brig Indus, Richan, Sydney, C. B.; 14th, brig Messenger, Cain, Ardrossan.

Cleared at Norfolk, Dec. 8th, sch. Josephine, Fritz, Alexandria.—At New York, 8th, brig Clyde, Whipple, St. John; 11th, schr. David Campbell, Appleby, do.—At Charlotte Town, P. E. I., Dec. 10th, sch. Gazelle, Beaton, St. John; 11th, William, Furlong, do.

Sailed from Greenock, Nov. 22d, ship Pilgrim, Richardson, New Orleans.—From Dundalk, 23d, brig Adeline Cann, Cann, this port.—From Holmes Hole, Dec. 8th, brig Thetis, Keneally, this port; 13th, brig Caros, Ketchum, from Barbados, for do.—From New London, 5th, barque Mersey, Armstrong, this port.

Loading at Liverpool, Nov. 27th, ship Admiral, Crisp, for New Orleans; Lady Westmorland, Betts, and Jenny Lind, Mosher, for Mobile.

BUCTOUCHE, Dec. 7th.—Cleared barque Prince Arthur, Jolly, Bristol; 13th, brig Australia, Walsh, Liverpool.

Corporation Contract.

TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY the 28th instant, for the erection of a TOLL HOUSE at the Ferry Landing, on the Eastern side of the Harbour, agreeably to a plan and specification to be seen at the Mayor's Office.

W. O. SMITH,
J. W. CUDLIP,
J. JOHNSTON,
G. VANHORNE,
J. C. LITTLEHALE,
J. BEATTEAY,
J. S. BALLENTINE,
G. V. NOWLIN,
T. MCAVITY,
} Committee.

St. John, Dec. 21st, 1852.

South Bay Boom Company,

18TH DECEMBER, 1852.

A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY, for the half year ending the first day of December, has been declared payable at their Office at Indian Town, on or after the twenty-third instant.

THOMAS MCMACKIN, *Treasurer.*

Hemlock Logs.

WANTED by the South Bay Boom Company, a quantity of HEMLOCK LOGS.

Parties desirous of Contracting will please make immediate application to A. McL. SEELY.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 18, 1852. *President.*

BUTTER! BUTTER!

40 SMALL Tubs Extra Family BUTTER, for sale by GEORGE THOMAS,

Dec. 18. South Market Wharf.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP

MAY be had at the HIBERNIAN HOTEL, on Monday, 20th, and every day through the week; which, together with choice LIQUORS, a good selection of PASTRY, and plenty of POULTRY on hand at a call, is well worthy of the attention of the Public. JAMES NETHERY.

Dec. 21.

Steamer "ADMIRAL,"

TO PORTLAND ONLY!

LAST TRIP!

THE Steamer "ADMIRAL" will make her LAST TRIP for the Season, leaving Saint John on THURSDAY morning, 23d instant, at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT and PORTLAND only. GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT,

Dec. 21. South Market Wharf.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Notice to Butchers.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary at the Office of the undersigned, until TUESDAY, the 28th December, instant, at noon, from Persons desirous of furnishing the BEEF required for the use of the Prison, from the 1st of January to the 1st November, 1853.

The Beef must be of good merchantable quality, subject to the approval of the Keeper and Visiting Commissioners, and delivered by the Contractor at the Prison, in alternate hind and fore quarters, at such times and in such quantities as the Keeper may direct.

Two sureties must be named in each tender for the faithful performance of the contract.

Payments will be made monthly.

By order of the Chairman,

SAMUEL D. BERTON,

Dec. 21. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

HOURLY EXPECTED.—100 MATS of CASSIA—for sale cheap in lots, on arriival. *On hand, for Sale,*

60 cases Men's, Women's, and Children's best quality INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Dec. 21. *Prince Wm.-street.*

Children's Chairs.

ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table, cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole.

—ALSO—

ROSIN OIL, in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.

St. John, Dec. 18. JOHN KINNEAR.

CHEAP GOODS.

No. 18,

KING-STREET HOUSE!

JAMES HARDY

HAS received by English steamers further supplies which, will complete his Stock for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S TRADE, WHICH CONSISTS OF

Printed, White, Striped and Grey COTTONS; Printed REGATTA, Osnaburgh and Towellings, Warps, LINENS, Ginghams, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Laces, Edgings, Netts, Handkerchiefs, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, CASHMERES, DE-LAINES, Orleans, Coburgs and EMBROIDERED DRESSES SILKS, SATINS, Persians, RIBBONS, BROAD CLOTHS, Doeskins, Tweeds, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, BLANKETS, DRUGGETS, CARPETINGS, &c., which he will clear off at a *very low figure.* Dec 21.

FISHERY DRAFT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Eastern side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the Names of Freemen and others entitled to a Draft, on MONDAY the third day of January next, at the City Court Room in the Court House. The Books will be kept open daily between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M., until Saturday the 8th day of January, on which day they will be kept open until six o'clock, P. M., after which time no names will be received.

The Draft will take place on Monday the 17th of January. ROBERT MCKELVEY,
B. COXETTER,
JAMES STOCKFORD,

St. John, Dec. 18, 1852. *Directors.*

FISHERY DRAFT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers, Directors of the Fishery on the Western side of the Harbour, will commence taking in the names of Freemen and others entitled to a Draft, on MONDAY the 3d day of January next, at the Store of John C. Littlehale, Esq., in Carleton. The Books will be kept open daily between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four P. M., until SATURDAY the 8th day of January, on which day they will be kept open until six o'clock, P. M., after which time no names will be received.

The Draft will take place on Monday the 17th of January. JOSEPH STACKHOUSE,
EDWARD TOOLE,

Carleton, 18th December, 1852. *Directors.*

Pews for Sale.

PEWS Nos. 68 and 72, on the Ground Floor of Saint Andrew's Church.

☞ If the above Pews are not sold before Wednesday the 22d instant, they will be sold at 12 o'clock on that day, at said Church.

Dec. 14. W. GIRVAN, *Secretary.*

GAS FITTINGS.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per brig "I. G. Hall," from Liverpool:—

1 CASE containing two and three light GAS PENDANTS.

ALSO—One Light Pendants and Brackets;
1 cask Glass SHADES. *Dec.* 14.

EXTRAORDINARY NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS (including Printers) having Bills against the Steamer "ADMIRAL," will please make "immediate" presentation for payment at the Office of GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT,

Dec. 14. *South Market Wharf.*

Dick's Celebrated Threads.

THIS unrivalled and superior Sewing Thread can be supplied by the Subscriber, "the sole Agent of the Manufacturers in New-Brunswick," in any assortment and quantity to suit purchasers. The Threads can with all confidence be recommended to importers and parties in the trade.

Just received per Ship *Cathcart*—Four cases of Dick's three and six-cord Threads, in 100 and 300 yard reels, of white, black and various colours, which are ready for inspection, and will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR,

Dec. 14. North Market Wharf.

MORE WINDOW GLASS.—600 boxes containing 30,000 feet 7x9 to 10x12, and 12x18 to 18x24, a clear, straight and thick article, and in most excellent order, now landing; for sale at JOHN KINNEAR'S,

Dec. 14. *Prince Wm.-street.*

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received by the Ships "Olive," "J. G. Hall," "Zetland," and "Cathcart," the following:—

CHAIN TRACES, OX CHAINS, Horse and Ox NAILS, SLEIGH SHOE and GERMAN STEEL, Japanned COAL SCOOPS, Square Point Barn and Snow SHOVELS, Socket ditto, Black and White Coffin Furniture, Chest, Till and Pad Locks; British Plate, Albata, Britannia and Lined SPOONS; Brass Cocks, Cork Screws, Jews Harps,

Common and Patent Percussion GUNS, Percussion Caps, SHOT, Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts, Gun Nipples, Ramrod Screws, Ballet Moulds; Brass Curtain Bands and Cornice Pole Ends and Rings.

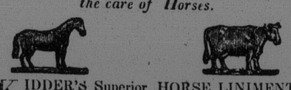
—ALSO—

Canada STOVES, 20, 24, 27, and 30 inch.

December 14, 1852.

Important Notice,

To owners and all others that use and have the care of Horses.



KIDDER'S Superior HORSE LINIMENT, warranted to be one of the most Valuable Articles ever offered to the Public, for Sprains, Wind-Galls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains, and Callouses of long standing, also Swelling, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been in successful use for the last *fifteen years*, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The proprietor cheerful y recommends the above remedy to the public under a full conviction of its efficacy in the above named diseases, and all to which that valuable and useful animal (the Horse) *by accident or neglect is liable*, where an external application is required. This Liniment will also equally apply well to *Native Horn Cattle*. It reduces inflammation and swelling or when the flesh has become callous, or the cords stiff, it so tens and reduces, and affords a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected. Purchasers may depend upon this being an entirely different article from any other ever offered to the Public, both in its healing qualities and superior strength, as but a small quantity is required at a time to produce the desired effect. As a proof of the benefit resulting from the use of this Liniment I have been induced to offer for consideration the names of a few highly respectable Gentlemen, from among many thousands, who have used the same for years, and are competent to judge of its merits.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, have used Mr. James Kidder, Jr.'s Horse Liniment for a number of years past, and have always found it decidedly the most efficacious of any article in use, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as a cheap and valuable Liniment to all those who use and have the care of Horses.

SAMUEL BLACHARD, Medford; KIDDER & CO., Boston; SAMUEL DAGGETT, Charlestown; JAMES SIMMONS, Cambridge; AMOS BUTLER, Malden; ARTHAS JACKSON, Watertown; ELIJAH GIBBS, Newton; ROBERT A. BAXTER, Woburn; E. H. BALCH, Providence, R. I.; CHARLES HOLDEN, 2d., do.

S. L. TILLEY, General Agent for New Brunswick.

Bran, Horsefeed, &c.

THE subscribers are now receiving from the CARLETON MILLS all kinds of FEED, a supply of which they will always have on hand throughout the winter.

Dec. 1s. JARDINE & CO.

MORRISON & CO.,

Prince William-street,

Are Receiving per Mail Steamers "Canada" and "America," Ships "Olive," "Zetland," "J. G. Hall," &c., &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Paisley, Printed Cachmere, Wool, &c. &c.;
French MERINOS, in every shade;
EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
Printed CACHMERES;
Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS,
Black and coloured Vecuna CLOTH,
Black and coloured MANTLES, newest styles;
Black and coloured Genoa VELVETS and Plushes;
Black, coloured and Shot Glace SILKS,
Black Barached SILK; Black French SATIN;
Black Pure SATIN;
Plaid Bonnet RIBBONS;
Velvet and Ribbon Bracelets,
Cloak Tassels; Pitch FURS;
Linens, Linen Sheeting and Table DAMASK,
FLANNELS, Twilled and Plain, &c. &c., which with their present stock, will be sold decidedly cheap *for Cash.*

MORRISON & CO.

Dec. 7.

Great Clearance Sale.

Tremendous Bargains!!

AT THE

VICTORIA HOUSE,

PRINC WILLIAM STREET,

AND

BRITISH HOUSE,

King Street.

THE subscribers intending to make EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the VICTORIA HOUSE, and to make room for very large Spring Importations!—will commence on

Monday, 13th December,

to CLEAR OFF, at and under FIRST COST, the entire Stock of

The Victoria House, and British House.

Comprising the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST VARIED STOCK ever offered for Sale in Saint John!!—And, as the Goods are QUITE FRESH, *having been received by last Fall ships, as well as by* EVERY *British steamer once a fortnight, from their Buyer, resident in England*—the Public can with confidence rely on getting NEW GOODS, at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!! at the

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street,
and BRITISH HOUSE, King-street.

J. DOHERTY & CO.

St. John, Dec. 14, 1852.

Fishing Lines, Twines, and Cod Hooks.

The Subscriber has received per Ships "Olive" and "Cathcart," from Liverpool, his usual supply of Twines, Lines, &c.—

10 BALES Salmon, Shad, Seine and Herring TWINES;
12, 15 and 18 lb. St. Peter's LINES;
9 and 12 thd. Pollock Lines;
1 Package best Steel Cod HOOKS.

The above, of usual prime quality and description, will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR,

December 14, 1852. North Market Wharf.

Muscovado Molasses.

—JUST RECEIVED—

50 PUNS. choice Porto Rico and 50 do. Trinidad MOLASSES; for sale by JARDINE & CO.

Dec. 14.

NEW-BRUNSWICK

Auxiliary Bible Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society will take place, God willing, on TUESDAY the 11th of January next, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The Secretaries of Branch Societies are respectfully requested to send in their Reports in time to have them noticed or engrossed in the Report of the Auxiliary Society.

JAMES PATERSON,
S. L. TILLEY, } *Secretaries.*

St. John, Nov. 27th, 1852.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, at a very cheap rate, that he has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five pence, Six pence and Seven pence a Piece. Call and see.

Dec. 7. S. K. FOSTER.

Stoves! Stoves!

THE Subscriber is in receipt of upwards of 30 different New Patterns of STOVES, comprising the most approved sorts, which with his former HEAVY STOCK is now being sold at LOWER RATES than ever. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine them.

Stove Pipe, Tinware, PLOUGH IRONS, Furnace and Oven DOORS, *Sand Boilers*, and his usual extensive variety always ready.

☞ Repairs executed at short notice.

THOMAS C. EVERITT.

St. John, Nov. 2, 1852.—2m.

NEW GOODS.

Received ex steamers *America* and *Niagara*, AN excellent variety of Embroidered Dresses, in Cobourg, Australian Cloth and French Merino;
Paisley Long and square SHAWLS;
Woollen ditto ditto;
Embroidered Muslin Dresses;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes;
Collars, Maindaim Sleeves;
Insertions, Trimmings and Flowerings.

ALSO—per *Themis*, from Liverpool—Plain and Printed Cobourgs, Cachmeres, Flannels; Grey, White and Printed Cottons, &c.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBIE.

Nov. 16.

London House,

Market Square, Sept., 1852.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Per "*Themis*," "*Village Belle*," and "*Glasgow*."

A considerable portion of the WINTER STOCK of this Establishment has arrived by the above vessels, which, (with those previously received per Steamers,) comprises a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS; some of which are Ladies' MANTLES, and SHAWLETTES, Long and Square SHAWLS, *DRESS GOODS*, in various styles; SILKS, SATINS, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloakings.

Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, Doeskins, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Sheetings, LINENS; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS—and such other general Goods as are generally found in a Stock of this kind.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sept. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, December, 1852.

WE are just opening, ex *Olive*, *Cathcart* and other vessels, a splendid assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Presents.

We invite the attention of purchasers to the following list of articles, which are offered at such prices and quality as will ensure a continuance of that patronage we have so liberally enjoyed.

Gold and Silver WATCHES, with all the modern improvements; rich gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches, Rings, Cuff Pins, Lockets, Earrings, Gold Chains, Vest do., Necklets, Seals, Keys, Slides, Studs, split Rings, Hooks, Gold and Hair Bracelets, gold and silver Thimbles, gold and silver Pencil Cases, Penholders, Toothpicks,

Silver and Plated JEWELLERY, in great variety—Black Brooches, shawl Pins; gold, silver and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks, Albata and Electro do., silver, electro and albata Spoons, Forks, &c. silver Combs and Bonnet Holders, silver Mugs, and Knife, Fork and spoons in cases, silver Bell Corals, Paper Knives in cases, Cake Knives and Fish Carvers in cases, silver Fruit Knives, Vinaigrets, silver Scissors, Bodkins, Emerys, Waxes, Yard Measures, Card Cases in silver, pearl, papie machie, tortoise shell and leather, Portemonnies do. do., silver top Smelling Bottles, &c. &c.

☞ *One Large and Powerful Achromatic MICROSCOPE.*

Electro Plate TEA SETS, Cake Baskets, Salvers, Castors, Butter Coolers; Table, Piano and chamber Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays to match; Communion Sets; Coasters, Toast Racks, plated Desserts in case, &c. Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, do. Urns, Kettles, do. on stands, Castors, Candlesticks, snuffer Trays, Winnowers, Flasks, &c. block tin saucepans, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Egg Cochers, Graters, patty pans, soup tureens, dish covers, bedroom candlesticks, foot warmers, fish trowels and slicers, gravy strainers, pepper and flour boxes, dust pans, japan'd Cash Boxes, &c.—Six sets new patterns fancy Toilet Ware; japan'd and copper Coal Pans, small Brass Kettles, Tea Trays and Waiters, Fenders and Fire Irons, Crimping Machines, Hearth Brooms, Gilt Cornices and Cornice Poles, Rings for do.

Papie Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Portfolios, Card receivers, Hand screens, Tea Caddies, Inkstands; a large lot of Rosewood, Work Boxes, all prices; Ladies' and Gents. Rosewood and Leather Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Papateries, Draft and Backgammon Boards; Ladies' Companions, in great variety; a beautiful assortment of Toilet and Mantle Ornaments, in lava, terra cotta, china and glass ware; Fancy Handkerchief Boxes, Scents, paper Weights, Snow Storms, Accordeons, Ivory and Bone Fancy Articles, Fancy Fans, Games, Alphabets, Puzzles, Magic Toys and Lanterns, Transparent Slates, porcelain Slates, boxes Tools, Colour Boxes, &c.

Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks; GLASS-WARE—Pitchers, Creams, Sugars, Decanters, Tidelets, Plates, Dishes, Salts, Tumblers, Wines, Jars, Butter Coolers, custom Glasses, Bowls on feet, Glass Lamps (Fluid and Oil), Lamp shades, &c.

Accordeons, Dolls—in Wax, Composition and Wood; Cutlery of every description, Combs and Brushes, Bronzed Ornaments, &c. &c. with a great variety of other Goods not enumerated.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Expected daily per Steamer—A good supply of Ivory Handle Table Knives, self tip and other Patterns; Carvers to match—in sets 51 pieces and dozens.

☞ The above, with the large stock of fancy articles on hand, not enumerated, are worthy of inspection. We can with confidence say, that there is not such a selection of novel and seasonable Goods to be found elsewhere in this city. Thanking our friends for all past favours, we solicit a continuance for the future.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

Dec. 7, 1852. Proprietors.

[Courier. Morn.News. Ch.Witness 6w each]

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Actæon' from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; casks PUTTY; 5 casks Brandram Bros. best WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black PAINTS;
100 kegs Hall's Fowling and Cannister POWDER;
12 tons of POTS, BAKEPANS, SPIDERS, GRIDDLES, FRY PANS, BOILERS, &c.
Casks Cart Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.
Cases Thomson's long and short screw Scotch AUGERS,
Casks SHOT, and Bolts SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, and BLOCK TIN;
Casks TEA KETTLES; Saucepans, tin'd, Enamelled;
Casks SAD IRONS, Shoe Bills, in iron, brass, and zinc,
casks CLINCH RINGS, from ¼ inch to 1½ inch.
20 bags Wrought NAILS, from 4dy to 50dy;
100 do. SPIKES, from 2½ to 6 inch,
50 do. Patent Pressed NAILS, from 1½ to 6 inch.
12 pair Smith BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS, 24 Vices, 1 keg Hammers and Sledges;
1 ton Block Bushes; Half ton Block RIVETTS.
2 cwt. BORAX; 1 keg Red Chalk;
1 case HAIR SEATING, 1 cask Curled Hair.
155 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS;
50 do. Eye Handle Shovels and SPADES.
Casks CUTLERY, viz., Table and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, sets Ivory ditto; Carving, Butcher, Shoe, Putty, Farriers, and Oyster KNIVES, Pocket and Pen Knives; SCISSORS in very great variety; Sheep SHEARS; Cooper's ADZES and AXES, Braces and Bits, Gimblets, HAMMERS, Drawing Knives, Spokeshaves, Plated Squares, FILES, &c. &c.
3 tons Naylor's CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round, and octagon.
Cases Hoole & Co's Gand and Circular MILL SAWS, X Cut, Hand, Tenon, Pits, Buck, and other Saws;
Casks containing HINGES, and Locks in every variety including a few Chubb's Patent, SCREWS of all kinds Steel Yards, Bolts, Chest and other Handles, GUN LOCKS, Flints, Curry Combs and Com's, CASTORS, Pump Tacks, Iron squares, Iron Weights, Counter SCALES and BEAMS, welded head BED SCREWS, Coach Screws and Nuts, *GUNS* and *PISTOLS* Measuring Tapes, *CANDLESTICKS*, Shot Belts, POUCHES and *POWDER FLASKS*, &c. &c.—Which with the Stock on hand, comprising a very general assortment, are offered on their usual LOW TERMS.

☞ The Remainder of *FALL GOODS*, expected in the "Devon" "Commodore," and "Olive."

Oct 26, 1852.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Received per *Themis*, from Liverpool, *Glasgow*, and *Village Belle*, from the Clyde, *Actæon*, from London, and *Admiral*, and *Creole*, from Boston

197 Packages, comprising

LONG and Square SHAWLS;
MANTLES, CLOAKINGS FURS;
DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, SATINS,
VELVETS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, NETS, LACES,
FLANNELS, CLOTHS, VESTINGS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, TICKS,
Grey, White, and Striped SHIRTINGS;
MUSLINS, POLKAS HOODS,
RUGS and CARPETING;
which, together with One Thousand Pairs of BLANKETS

are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices.

—ALSO—

Per Ship *Devon*, from Liverpool;

Furnitures, Regattas and Printed Cottons, Orleans, Coburgs and Fancy DRESS Materials, Orleans Aprons, Damasks and Moreens, Linens, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers, Twill and Plain Linings, Grey and White Cottons, Red and white FLANNELS, &c. &c.

W. G. LAWTON.

St. John, N. B., 26th October, 1852.

MARKET SQUARE.

OCTOBER 1, 1852.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & H. FOTHERBY have received per *Themis* from Liverpool, *Actæon* from London, *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, and Steamer *Admiral* from Boston, a varied and general assortment of Goods adapted for the present and approaching Season, consisting of all the novelties out, in Long and Square SHAWLS, Ladies' varieys; Gala Plaids, Tweeds, Mantle Cloths and Mohairs Pilot, Beaver, Bath and Witney CLOTHS, Tweeds, Kerseys, Doeskins and Satinetts.

BLANKETS & FLANNELS;

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and LACES;

Grey, White and Printed COTTONS;
Two and Three Cord FISHING THREAD;
COTTON WARPS, and a general assortment of Small Wares and Tailors' Trimmings.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. October 12.

No. 18,

King Street House.

JAMES HARDY has received, per *Niagara*, a further supply of those elegant DRESS MATERIALS. Per *Commodore*, CARPETING and RUGS to match; BLANKETS, &c. &c.

Nov. 9.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Boots and Shoes.—*Ex "Olive."*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR

HAVE just received by the above ship—Ladies', Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Soles made thin, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girls Kid SLIPPERS, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS—☞ Please call and see. Will be sold cheap. *Rocky Hill, Germain Street.*

December 4th 1852.—6i.

New Fruit, Tea, &c.

Now landing ex Brigt. Arrow, *from Halifax*—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 bags PIMENTO,
108 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Muscatel and Layer RAISINS:
20 kegs Grapes; 50 drums fresh FIGS;
10 tcells and boxes Jordan Almonds,
5 sacks Fresh Filberts;
2 kegs best Bermuda ARROWROOT;
5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts;
150 bags superfine Buckwheat Flour,
5 brls. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts,
5 dozen Lemon Syrup; 7 casks New Rice.

To Arrive—2500 bushels BLACK OATS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c.

C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received per *Admiral*—a lot of *BUFFALO SKINS*, Dressed *OTTER SKINS*, Fur CAPS, Oiled Silks and Trimmings.

ALSO—From Great Britain—Fur, Plush, Sealette, Glengary and Cloth Caps.

On hand—our own manufacture and constantly making up;—Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Rustic and Glazed HATS; Broad Cloth, Whitney Cloth, Hungarian, Plush, Silk and Glazed Cotton Caps, &c.

All the above will be sold at a small advance.—*Cash on Delivery.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, North side King-St., and
East side Market Square.

Men's Heavy Overall Wool Stockings.

THE subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Cathcart*, three cases of the very best quality of Men's Dark Grey Woollen Overall Stockings that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail. S. K. FOSTER.

Dec. 7.

SELECT SCHOOL

For Young Ladies,

CONDUCTED by MISS THOMSON, assisted by her Father, ELDER THOMSON, M. A., in the large Brick House, lately occupied by the Mayor, facing the Sea, and within three minutes walk of Queen's Square, St. Joan, N. B. The House is in St James' street and is well adapted for a School, containing some of the largest rooms in the City, and being replete with convenience of every character.

"To make amusement and instruction friends,
Some lessons in the guise of play she sends."

Miss Thomson informs her friends and the Public that she will be ready to receive her Boarders immediately after the Christmas recess, and as she will be assisted by her Father *in the higher branches of Study*, and by her Mother in the *domestic arrangements*, she hopes to render her School in every respect one of the first order.

The objects aimed at are—1st. To ensure a thoroughly scriptural (not sectarian) and lady-like education; 2nd. By means of

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

Sung at the Anniversary Dinner of the St. Andrew's Society, New York, Nov. 30th, 1852

AIR—"A man's a man for a' that."

Though man "creation's lord" we call,
King—President—and a' that.
By woman's rights his power shall fall
His pride of place, and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
For woman's rights and a' that,
The sex, though weak, can sharply speak,
A tongue's is a tongue for a' that.

Men long have wanton'd at their will,
In Congress—camp, and a' that,
But when their posts brave women fill,
A curse will come for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
King Solomon foresaw that,
And in his book, whoe'er will look,
Will find a note of a' that.

Men have too long usurped the sway,
Ta'en lion's share, and a' that,
There's not a goose in Syracuse,
But tells the ganders a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
"Strong mental light," and a' that,
Shall pilot woman on her way,
To wondrous spheres, and a' that.

O, what a world will open when
Fair ladies vote, and a' that,
And female Generals lead their men
Through showers of shot, and a' that;
Their minds so high while bullets fly,
No thoughts of home, or a' that,
Where husband wild, rocks screaming child,
Sweeps up the hearth, and a' that.

Or when in hospitals they clip,
Nerves, sinews, veins, and a' that,
Invade the pulpit—guide the ship,
Preach doctrine—law—and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
"High destiny," and a' that,
In which poor man, since time began,
Has toil'd and moil'd, and a' that.

O, could they change, for one short year,
And take a spell at a' that,
No more of "lofty types" we'd hear,
Of "world's applause," and a' that,
For a' that, and a that,
Fond sighs for home, and a' that,
Where ne'er again should rise the strain,
Of woman's rights, and a' that.

The bloomer guise, in exile laid,
The pants—the kilts, and a' that,
To be in after years survey'd,
As moonstruck mad, and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
The monster hat, and a' that,
Might still deserve, a use to serve,
In masque or farce, and a' that.

But women's rights, and rapping sprites,
Fox—Davis—Fish—and a' that,
E'en washing darkies into whites,
Has had its day, and a' that,
The cry is still for something new,
More wild and strange, than a' that,
And soon—be sure—'twill meet the view,
New York's the place for a' that.

EXPRESSION OF THE EYE.

One of the most mysterious living things, is the expression of the eye. It is this which gives the character to the whole face; you look in the eye and recognize the conscious being. Not until the eye is opened does the face seem to have any expression of meaning. This is the case even with any considerable animal; whilst its eyes are shut, it seems not to be completely with us; but open one of its eyes, and what a striking feeling is instantaneously produced. The being is now made present as it looks through the exposed organ. The late John Foster seems to have been much struck by this remarkable expression of the eye, and made several entries respecting it in his journal. In one place he thus writes:—"I observed a long time, through a small opening in a completely built and closed shed, a cow and calf. The cow advanced her head to the opening to observe me, too; we looked in each other's face, at a very short distance, a long time, and I indulged a kind of wondering about the nature of our mutual consciousness and thought of each other. I observed the great difference between the degree of intelligence expressed in the eyes and looks of the cow, and in those of the calf Yet vastly less difference than betwen the looks of a human infant and mature person." This expression of the eye depends on something more than organization. You may observe the eyes of two persons, which, in their structure and color, are apparently quite the same, and yet the occular expression of each individual is entirely different. The eye seems more than any other feature to express the intellectual character, as the mouth and lips express feelings and appetites. Imaginative geniuses have always expressive eyes; they seem to be bright, "with something like an angel light." How the eyes flash in anger and melt in love.

THE DEW.

The theory of the dew is interesting to all the admirers of nature, and illustrates in a striking manner the beautiful economy of the operations of her system. Professor Johnson, in his agricultural chemistry, remarks, that:—The dew is celebrated at all times, and in every tongue, for its sweet influence, presents the most beautiful and striking illustration of the agency in the economy of nature, and exhibits one of the wise and bountiful adaptations, by which the whole system of things, animate and inanimate, is fitted and bound together. All bodies on the surface of the earth radiate or throw out rays of heat, in straight lines—every warmer body to every colder—and the entire surface inself is continually sending rays upward through the clear air into free space. Thus on the earth's surface all bodies strive, as it were, after equal temperature, (an equilibrium of heat,) while the surface as a whole tends generally towards a cooler state. But while the sun shines this cooling will not take place, for the earth then receives in general more heat than it gives off: and if the clear sky be shut out by a canopy of clouds, these will arrest and again prevent it from being speedily dissipated. At night, then, when the sun is absent, the earth will cool the most: on clear nights also, more than when cloudy, and when clouds only partially obscure the sky, those parts will become the coolest which look towards the clearest portions of the heavens.

Now when the surface cools, the air in contact must cool also, and like the warm currents on the mountain side, must forsake a portion of the watery vapor it has hitherto retained. This water like that floating mist on the hills, descends in particles almost infinitely minute. These particles collect upon every leaflet, and suspend themselves from every blade of grass, in drops of "pearly dew." And mark here a beautiful adaptation. Differerent substances are endowed with the property of radiating their own heat, and thus becoming cool with different degrees of rapidity; and these substances, which, in the air, become cool at first, also attract first, and most abudantly, the particles of falling dew.

STUCCO WHITE-WASH.

Having had numerous reqests to republish the recipe for the celebrated *Stucco White-Wash*, which elicited such admiration at the President's House at Washington, we herewith present it again to our good housewives—

Take half a bushel of nice, unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water: three pounds of ground rice, ground to a thin paste, and stirred and boiled hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle, within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace.

Where the colors are desired, Spanish brown stirred in will make a red or pink, more or less deep according to quantity. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed up with Spanish-brown, before it is stirred into the mixture, makes it a lilac color. Lamb black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash, but chrome goes father, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier.

STATISTICS OF MUSCULAR POWER.

MAN has the power of imitating every motion but that of flight. To effect these he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, and sixty-seven in his trunk. He has also four hundred and thirty-four muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a mihute: and therefore three thousand, eight hundred and forty in an hour, ninety-two thousand, one hundred and sixty in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can even reach two hundred and fifty leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. A violent wind travels sixty miles in an hour; sound, eleven hundred and forty-two English feet in a second.—*Backe.*

A MAN OF BUSINESS.

AT the Green County, New-York, Agricultural Fair, an address was made by Col. Zadock Pratt, from which we take the following passage:—

"And I now will show you the advantage those dreary hemlocks have been to the framers of our mountain towns. Since I first engaged in farming it has been my lot to employ over fifteen thousand years of other men's labor: an army of thirty thousand men have I employed, and I have paid those men, for their labor alone, over two million five hundred thousand dollars. I have cleared over ten thousand acres of land, used over two hundred thousand cords of hemlock bark, and paid over half a million of dollars for it. Used and worn out five hundred horses, and one thousyoke of oxen. Used two hundred thousand tons of hay; thirty thousand barrels of beef and pork, and nearly one hundred thousand barrels of flour, and potatoes without number or measure. I have tanned one million two hundred and fifty sides of leather; my usual disbursement is over fifty thousand dollars per day, and I have used in my business here over ten millions. Every laborer received his money, yea, every man his penny, in peace; and to the credit of this community be it said, that I never had a hide of leather stolen, and never was chosen defendant in law on account of my business transactions, during my residence among you. The great object of my living is to be useful. Live with your neighbour, not on him. Allow me, gentlemen and ladies, to conclude by congratulating you upon the rich blessings of health, power and prosperity, which surround you, aud may succeeding generations do as much as you have done toward national wealth and industry, which are the safeguards to our independence.

MRS. MARINDA HINES, who has been a subscriber for twenty years to a Greenfied paper without giving the proprieter any trouble about pay, shows herself, in the following extract, a most notable dairy woman:—

"I have five cows, and have sold the past season 1300 lbs. of butter, besides milk, cream and butter for family use. Our family will average eight. I raised seven calves last spring, and some late; two of them I got of my neighbors. I have fattened 768 lbs. of pork, mostly on sour milk. Now let us leave one of the cows for family use, and set the credit to the other four: say 1390 divided by 4, makes 325 lbs. to each cow; the butter sold averaging 16½ cents, 325 lbs. at 16½ cents. makes $53.62 to each cow. The seven calves were worth $30, say $25 to four cows; and five huudred of the pork at $6 will be $30; and the $25 for the calves makes $55, divided by four, leaves $13.75 to each cow; this added to $53.62 will make $67.37 to each cow.

"My cows are about middling size, and of the native breed. They have a good pasture in summer and good hay in winter, and that is all, except in winter I sometimes give old Brindle a few small apples and potatoes, pearings and the like, to make her hole out her milk until some of the others come in. When I see anything in the butter line in your paper that beats the above, I will try again.

GOOD BREAD.—Mr. Weed writes to the *Albany Evening Journal*.—"We could learn one lesson from Austria with great advantage to our people. This the art of making good bread, which, being as it is here, universal, is really a great national blessing. We were struck first at Trieste with the fine quality of bread at our hotel. At all the eating-houses between Trieste and Vienna we remarked the excellence of the bread. Here we enjoy the same luxury. Nor is it a luxury for the rich alone. The same light, sweet bread is in all the bake-shops at prices which enable all classes to purchase. England has contrived humanely to give 'cheap bread' to her people: but Austria affords it still cheaper and of an excellent quality. I do not know as this secret for making good bread can be communicated. Perhaps it is owing to some peculiarity in the flour. or in the water; but I do know that the art of making for the American people such bread as is eaten throughout Austria, would be of incalculable value, A Vienna baker who should go to the city of New York and vend such bread as we get here, would be able to ride in his coach and reside on the Fifth Avenue in two years. That is providing Yankee bakers do not find out his secret."

WASHINGTON CAKE, No. 1.—One pound of butter, one pound of flour, one pound of sugar, six eggs, one wine-glass of brandy, one grated nutmeg, one table spoonful of cinnamon, two pounds of dried currants, one table spoonful of *dissolved* salæratus, half a pint of rich milk. Stir the butter and sugar to a cream. Beat the eggs very light and stir into it, then add the liquor, spice, and milk, then stir in the flour, lastly the salæratus. Butter a pan and bake it.

WASHINGTON CAKE, No. 2.—One pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, four eggs, one pound of flour, one tea cupful of milk, two tea spoonsful of *dissolved* salæratus, three table spoonsful of brandy, half a tea spoonful of cinnamon, half a nutmeg, one pound of dried currants washed, picked, and wiped dry. Beat the butter and sugar until it is smooth and light. Whisk the eggs till they are thick and add them to the butter and sugar. Stir in the flour brandy and spice. Flour the fruit and stir it in. Beat the whole very hard for fifteen minutes. Then stir in the salæratus. Line the sides and bottom of your pan with paper, butter it well, pour in the mixture and bake in a moderate oven. For those who object to the use of brandy, two table spoonsful of rose water may be substituted in its place.—*National Cook Book.*

SHREWSBURY CAKE.—One pound of flour, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, five eggs, half a nutmeg. Beat the butter and sugar together. Whisk the eggs add to it, with the nutmeg. Stir in the flour, roll out the dough and cut it in cakes. Bake in a quick oven.

DOVER BISCUITS.—Half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of flour, two eggs, one table spoonful of rose-water, half a tea spoonful of nutmeg. Stir the butter and sugar together. Beat the eggs light and stir it, with the rose-water; add the spice and flour.—Roll out thin and cut into small cakes.

POMMADE DE SEVILLE.—This is a simple but efficacious preparation much in request among Spanish ladies, for removing from the effects of the sun. The following is the recipe:—Take equal parts of lemon juice and white of eggs. Beat the whole together in a varnished earthen pipkin, and set on a slow fire. Stir the fluid with a wooden spoon till it has acquired the consistence of soft pomatum. Perfume it with sweet essence, and before you apply it, carefully wash the face with rice water.

EVE'S PUDDING.—Six eggs, six apples, six ounces of bread crumbs, six ounces of currants, six ounces of sugar, nutmeg to taste, half-a-salt spoonful of salt. Beat the eggs very light, add to them the apples, which must be finely chopped, the currants, sugar, and bread crumbs, nutmeg and salt. If the mixture should be too thick, add a little milk. Pour the batter into a pan leaving a space at the top, tie a cloth tightly over the pan so as to exclude all the water, and let it boil three hours. Serve it with sweet sauce.

MORRISON & CO.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Are receiving per "Devon," another

EXTENSIVE ADDITION

TO THEIR

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

To which they respectfully solicit the attention of both Wholesale and Retail buyers.

MORRISON & CO.

St. John, 26th Oct., 1852.

Coffee, Buckwheat Meal, &c.

Landing ex *Hiram*, from Boston,

50 BAGS Java COFFEE;
150 bags Buckwheat Meal;
100 bags Butter Salt,
5 barrels Porter's Burning Fluid;
5 casks RICE,
5 boxes Lemon SYRUP,
Boxes Shellbarks, Castanas, Farina, &c.

Nov. 23. JARDINE & CO.

Patent Windlasses on Consignment.

Landing ex Ship "Commodore," from Liverpool:

5 PATENT WINDLASSES, 14 inch, 16 inch, 17 inch, 19 inch, and 22 inch, with Patent Boxes, Cross Hands, and Pedestal Handles.

GEORGE THOMAS,

Nov. 9. *South Market Wharf*

Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Landing ex Actæon, from London, and Village Belle, from Glasgow:

30 HHDS HOLLANDS GENEVA;
10 casks Old Port and Sherry Wine;
40 kegs Coleman's MUSTARD, F. S. F. & D. S. F.;
10 casks Coleman's No 1 STARCH,
2 casks Mixed PICKLES,
5 casks Washing SODA; 5 casks Epsom Salts,
1 cask Refined SALT PETER,
30 brls. F. and FF GUNPOWDER,—*Hall & Son's;*
150 boxes TOBACCO PIPES, assorted;

Daily expected, direct from Charente,
32 hhds. Hennessey's best Dark and Pale BRANDY.

Per Martha Greenow—
15 puncheons strong RUM:

IN STORE—
A well selected Stock of TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, COFFEE, &c. &c., either in Bond for Ships' Stores and exportation, or duty paid.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Prince Wm. Street, St. John,
Oct. and Queen Street, Fredericton.

270 Canada Stoves.

For sale at low rates, Wholesale or Retail:—

270 CANADA STOVES, assorted sizes; Also—150 Cooking Stoves of St. John and American manufacture, which can be recommended with confidence to those in want of a good and durable article.

Oct 12. E. STEPHEN.

RUBURCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in manufacture—healthful in use—healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in whiteness, clearness, and brilliancy of color—and permanent. Two hundred weight of this Paint, with *nine gallons of Oil*, will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of White Paint made from Lead, and *twelve gallons of Oil.*

Further particulars will be given at another time.

☞ A quantity of this Paint, in kegs of all sizes, is expected from London about the end of this month. JOHN KINNEAR,

April 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.

In course of landing, ex the Barque *Oromocto*, from Glasgow:

200 BOXES Tobacco PIPES, 5 to 10 gross each, of first quality and description, put up expressly to suit the *St. John market*—for sale low while landing, by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

May 4, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

HARDWARE.

Corner Dock Street and Market Square.

W. H. ADAMS

HAS received by late arrivals from England and the United States, extensive additions to his former Stock of HARDWARE, comprising all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "*Loyal*," from Halifax—

15 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA.
Ex Admiral, from Boston—
15 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;
23,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.

April 20.

Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.

On Consignment ex "N. Noyes," *from Boston:*

200 BARRELS Superfine Canada FLOUR—*Fancy Brands;*
10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA, Shanghai importation;
30 boxes TOBACCO, of the following Brands—Palo Alto, Randolph, Lamartine, John Cary, E. A. Price, and Thompson's.—For sale at low rates. GEORGE THOMAS,

April 27. *South Wharf.*

Scythes, Shot, &c.

Landing ex ship *Devon*, from Liverpool—

100 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHES;
10 boxes English Scythe Hones;
60 bags *SHOT*;
1 hhd. *BATH BRICKS;*
2 hhds. GOLDEN SYRUP:
10 boxes "Halls's" Patent STARCH;

Ex schooner "Franklin," *from Boston—*
10 casks RICE; 25 bags Gov't. Java COFFEE;
Bitter and Shelled ALMONDS; SNUFF;
TOBACCO; LEMONS, &c.

Ex *Victoria*, from New York—
15 barrels *CLOVER SEED;*
20 barrels New-York City MESS PORK.—For sale by [May 18.] JARDINE & CO.

Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION—

A SPLENDID assortment of *TWEEDS* and *DOESKINS*, in the newest styles and patterns. Purchasers in want of such articles, have now an opportunity of selecting from an entirely new stock, which can be MADE UP TO ORDER on the Premises, if required.

June 1. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Fresh SEEDS!

Just received by the "Fusiee," from London:—

A FRESH and well selected Stock of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS; for sale by

THOMAS M. REED,

May 4. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are now receiving One Hundred Barrels of Ground BONES, and a large variety of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

May 18. JARDINE & CO.

London House, Market square,

JUNE 1st, 1852.

JUST received, another lot of Ladies' VISITES, in all the newest shapes, same as last.

June 1. T. W. DANIEL.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

Foster's Corner, Germain-street, St John.
Queen-street, next Coy & Son, Fredericton.

NEW BOOTS & SHOES.

Just received per ship *Mary Caroline*, and the last Liverpool steamer to Boston,

LADIES' Fashionable side Spring BOOTS;
do. Cashmere and Prunella Boots, assorted;
Ladies' White and Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Black, Bronze and White Kid Slippers;
Patent, Enamelled, Morocco and Kid Slippers; with every variety of the very best make of Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

These goods are all warranted good.

Sept. 28. S. K. FOSTER.

Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Just landed from ship "Sir Harry Smith:"—

15 CASES assorted PICKLES;
6 do. Preserved FRUITS;
6 do. SAUCES, and SALAD OIL;
20 do. MUSTARD, *a superior article:*
10 cases containing JAMS, JELLIES, ORANGE MARMALADE, Italian MACCARONI, and VERMICELLI; for sale low by

THOMAS M. REED,

May 11. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

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

T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand.

October 28.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, St. John, N. B,

Per *Commodore*, and *Sarah Louisa.*—Just received—a beautiful assortment of GAS FITTINGS, cansisting of

1, 2, and 3 light CHANDELIERS, complete; Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lamps, Gasaliers, in Bronze and Bronzed and relieved, direct from one of the first Manufacturers in England—GLASS GLOBES to suit; GIG LAMPS, &c. &c.

☞ The above are made expressly for Private Dwellings, and will be found superior to any in the market, the styles being quite new—they are offered at the lowest cash prices.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

June 22.—6i. Proprietor.

LUBIN's PERFUMERY.

THE subscriber has just received an extensive assortment of the above celebrated Perfumery, consisting of Rose, Geranium, Jocky Club, Sweet Briar, Heliotrope, Verbena. Also—A fresh supply of *FARINAS, COLOGNE*, and *LAVENDER WATER.*

THOMAS M. REED,

June 1. Head of North Wharf.

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer.

LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light;*
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Cossacks*" for Walking;
Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety.

And always on hand—Every description of BOOTS & SHOES that may be required for City or Country wear.

Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship *Mary Caroline* and Steamer.

Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call.

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress BOOTS;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Boottees.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.

☞ Orders from the Country attended to.

Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

HARDWARE, &c.

Received ex 'Alcrope,' 'Cambria,' 'Samuel,' and Devon,' from Liverpool, 'Sir Harry Smith' from London, and 'Oromocto,' from the Clyde:—

12 SMITHS' BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS;
24 VICES, 1 cask Smiths' HAMMERS and SLEDGES; 2 casks TRACES;
1 cask OX CHAINS; 1 do. Halter Chains and Back Bands.
Casks Close Link CHAIN ¼ 5-16 and ⅜ inch.
2 tons Horse and OX NAILS, 60 bags Wrought Nails, from 5dy to 40 dy.
50 bags *Patent Pressed Nails*, from ¼ inch to 6inch.
10 bags Clout Nails; 10 bags Block Rivetts, 1 cask Tinman's and Coopers Rivetts;
⅛ ton Clinch RINGS, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
2 tons SPIKES, from 4 to 9 inch;
8 do. Pots, Bakepans, Spare Covers, Fry Pans and Griddles;
1 ton Shoe Bills, ⅜ and ½ inch; 2 do. Brass Sparrowbills, 3 do. Zinc do.;
1½ ton Sad Irons, 1 ton Cart Boxes assorted;
12 pigs Block Tin, 1 cask Strip TIN;
1 cask Zinc; 1 ton SHOT; 5 sheets *LEAD;*
1 ton Lead Pipe; 100 Plough MOULDS;
1 ton Plough Plating; 1 ton Blister *STEELS;*
½ ton spring STEEL; 1 ton square, Octgon; Round and Flat CAST STEEL;
6 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Digesters, and Enamel'd Preserve Kettles;
95 Rings WIRE, Brass, Copper and Iron, all sizes.
75 dozen Griffin SCYTHES; 50 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles.
60 dozen Hand-ed SPADES and SHOVELS.
150 dozen Steel'd Miners or round point Shovels, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and Trowels.
1 ton Block Bushes; 16 dozen long handled Fry Pans; 10 do. short handled Fry Pans.
500 Patent Block Bushings.
100 Hoole, Stamforth & Co's Gang Saws, 5½ feet.
50 Rowland's Vickers. and Hoole & Co's MILL SAWS, 6 6½ and 7 feet.
Circular SAWS, from 12 to 30 inches.
Cross Cut, Hand, Tenon, and other Saws in variety.
3 cases Thompson's Scotch Screw AUGERS, from ⅜ inch to 2 inch, long and short screw.
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS, Shot BELTS, Pouches, and Percussion Caps.
3 casks Vickers's Mill, X Cut, Hand, Tenon and other FILES and RASPS.
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 cask Wire Cloth and Grating.
1 cask Cart Hames; 2 do. Barn Hinges.
2 casks Butt H H T Strap and Chest Hinges.
1 case Patent White Metal, Brass, and Brass Joint HINGES; 18 casks, containing every variety of LOCKS, Brass Foundry and general Shelf HARDWARE and CUTLERY; 164 kegs POWDER, all qualities; 3 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD; Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS; 1 do. London PUTTY; 1 case of BRUSHES; with the stock on hand, comprising one of the best assorted stocks in the City, which will be sold very low for approved payments, by W. TISDALE & SON.

June 1, 1852.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Per "*Commodore*" and "*Sarah Louisa*"—

WILL be opened in a few days—10 casks and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers; Hecla's Toddy Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cutters, Jelly Moulds, Baking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Slop Pails, Coal Vases, Candlesticks, Pattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Knife Dippers, Wash Basins, Mashs Kettles, Snuffer Trays, Tartlets, Tart Pans, &c. &c., with a large variety of other furnishing articles, too numerous to particularise in the limits of an advertisement—AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

June 22.—6i. Proprietors

Four Hundred Boxes

7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 German Sheet Window Glass,

Of an approved quality, and for sale at a low price.

—ALSO—

5 Boxes Coloured GLASS—Ruby, Green, Purple Yellow and Blue, sizes to suit buyers.

June 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

New and Handsome PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received per steamer *Eastern City—*

A NEW supply of PAPER HANGINGS, comprising the *cheapest* and most beautiful variety we have had this season. Those who want a good and handsome Paper at a very cheap price, will please call and examine the assortment.

July 27. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Received from Paris—

1 CASE ROOM PAPER—latest designs—which will be sold exceedingly low wholesale or retail, if applied for immediately.

June 12. W. H. ADAMS.

Sperm & Elephant Oil.

Landing ex Schr. "*George*," from Boston:—

5 BARRELS pure Lard OIL;
5 do. Elephant Oil;
4 brls. Bleached Winter Strained Sperm OIL;
8 boxes fine Aromatic TOBACCO.—For sale by

Sept. 28. JARDINE & CO.

TEA, OATMEAL,

Per "Agnes Ross," from Halifax:—

100 PACKAGES Chebucto's TEAS, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.

Per "Dart," from Halifax:—
20 hhds. Fresh OATMEAL.

Per Admiral—Mess PORK, Lard, Lard Oil, Onions, &c.

Oct. 5. JAMES MACFARLANE.

400 Canada STOVES.

JUST landed and for sale low, either wholesale or retail, 400 CANADA STOVES.

The subscriber would also wish to draw the attention of the public to his present stock of Cooking, Hall, and other STOVES, which he believes to be better and cheaper than is to be found in this city. E. STEPHEN.

Sept. 7th, 1852.—3m.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

3 IRON SALAMANDERS, with RICH'S Improvement on Wilder's Fire Proof Patent, just received per brig *Zero*, from New York. Those requiring a Safe are requested to examine them and the certificates of their qualities.

Nov. 16. W. H. ADAMS, *Agent.*

The Road to Health.

Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Present Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—YOUR Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart-Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing a New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible hort space of time they effected perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS FEVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Hayden, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales dated Feb. 25th, 1851.

SIR—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) WILLIAM JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King Street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock: Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; Jol a Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning, and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

Havana Cigars and Tobacco.

FIVE THOUSAND *HAVANA CIGARS*, and Five boxes superior Chewing Tobacco—"*Diadem of Old Virginia*,"—just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,

Aug. 24. Head of North Wharf

BURNING FLUID, &c.

3 CASKS Porter's BURNING FLUID;
10 brls. Crushed SUGAR; 14 bales Lute and Alicante MATS.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Tobacco Pipes.

Landing for the subscriber ex ship *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow:—

160 BOXES TOBACCO PIPDS, (5 and 10 gross boxes,) put up expressly for this market—will be sold low, by

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Oct. 5. North Market Wharf

PURE COD LIVER OIL.—Just received from Newfoundland—A fresh supply of the above, warranted a *pure article.*

THOMAS M. REED,

Sept. 28. Head of North Wharf

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

LANDING ex *Agnes Ross*, from Halifax:—25 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR.

For sale by JARDINE & CO.

Oct. 5.

Wood's Cod Liver Oil Candy.

FOR the immediate RELIEF of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.—Just received and for sale at 9d. per package, by

THOMAS M. REED,

Nov. 2. Head of North Wharf.

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM;*
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA.*

GEORGE THOMAS,

May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

THE CHURCHMAN'S PENNY MAGAZINE and Guide to Christian truth.—Back numbers for September, October, November, and December, 1851; also, for January, March, April, May, June, August, September, and October 1852, can be had at three half-pence each, on application to

JOHN KINNEAR,

Nov. 13. Prince William Street.