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WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

Devoted to Science, Agriculture, Education, and General Intelligence.

VOL. I.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 7 1860.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
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Agricultural,

BUTTER-MAKING.

The following article on butter-making is contributed to the "Rural New Yorker" by A. D. Hurl, who has taken many premiums in New York State Fairs.

"First, I consider that it is absolutely necessary to have good, sweet pasturage, with an abundance of the best grasses, and an unstinted supply of pure fresh water, not such detestable stuff as can be found in stagnant pools, but such as you behold when you 'see the rill from the mountain joyously gleam,' where the cows can slake their thirst and feel invigorated. The pasture should have shade trees sufficient to accommodate all, without the necessity of disturbing each other in the excessive heat of midsummer. Then have cows suitable for a butter-dairy; not those that give the largest supply of milk, but the richest, yielding a large supply of the rich, orange-colored cream. The cows should be salted regularly, at least twice each week, as it will keep them in health and in a thriving condition, which is needful for profit. Always be sure to drive them carefully to and from the pasture; never allow them to be worried by boys or dogs, as it will tend to heat the milk and often cause great delay in the churning, which some will impute to witchcraft, and that correctly, but the witchery, I believe, is in over-heating the inoffensive cow and often causing injurious effects upon the poor dumb beast.

Always be regular in your time for milking, and let one person, (as much as possible) milk the same cow or cows, and be sure to milk them as quickly and thoroughly as possible, for you thereby save the richest part, and often save knots from forming in the teats, or causing a milk fever, or inflammation in the udder. A clean, cool, airy and light room (the lighter the better) is the most suitable place for the pans, and racks instead of shelves, is considered the best, as the air can circulate freely around the pans, cooling the milk more evenly. A common house cellar will very seldom be found a suitable place for setting milk, and the cream or

milk in a cellar should never be placed on the floor or bottom, for if there is any impure gas in the cellar it will settle to the ground, causing the cream to be bitter, and a poor quality of butter will be the result.

After setting the milk away it should never be disturbed again until it is ready to be skimmed, which should be done as soon as possible after the cream has risen and before the milk has curdled; all the gain there is in quantity after about twenty-four hours' setting you must lose in quality. Keep the cream in stone pots or jars in a cool place in summer (moderately warm in winter) Sprinkle a little salt in the bottom, every time you add a fresh skinning of milk. Never churn until at least twelve hours after the last cream has been put into the jar.

After the cream has been churned and the butter properly gathered, it should then be washed in cold water and changed two or three times, or until there is no coloring of milk about the water; the whole of the milk must then be worked from the butter, and it should be saked with about twelve ounces of the best Ashton dairy salt, well pulverized, to sixteen pounds, or three-fourths of an ounce in each pound of butter. The salt should be evenly worked through the entire mass. I differ much with many of our butter makers in the quantity of salt, but have taken the first premium at our country fair (in the Fall) on June-made butter that was salted with half an ounce at each pound, and packed immediately, without a second working, and that butter, when thirteen months old, was just as sweet as when first churned.

Always pack immediately, as it tends to make it streaked if it is worked a second time. It should be packed in jars, if for home use; if for market, in the best oak firkins or tubs, which should be well soaked with cold water, then scalded and steamed by pouring boiling water in, and covering to keep the steam in for a short time, say twenty or thirty minutes. Then pour off the water and scrub the firkin with soda, then wipe out the surplus give it a slight rinse and, when cooled, it is ready for use. When the firkin or jar is full, cover the butter with good sweet brine, to exclude the air."

PICKLING SEED WHEAT.

A correspondent in the Prairie Farmer writes:—

In Scotland, where I learned my rudimental practice, washing and drying with lime was, from earliest recollections, practiced in one way and another, universally. Sowing without such preparation was the exception, not the rule.

Notwithstanding, we had smut, balls or black and to a degree that, especially in flail-threshed grain—in mill-threshed less—so darkened its color as to reduce its price for milling purpose. This I am inclined to attribute to partial washing that the seed of such crops may have received rather than to the ineffectiveness of proper thorough washing as a preventive.

Our method practiced, is laying the seed thin on the floor, sprinkling the brine, (or cattle urine, as is sometimes used) of a density, with salt, swim an egg, over the mass. Thus, layer wheat and sprinkling of the pickle to the quantity wanted for one time, or day's sowing, and making it dry for sowing by mixing with it a sufficient quantity of lime. Another way is, to empty the grain into a tub of brine, stir and allow to settle; then all that floats is skimmed off, the brine is drained off, the wheat emptied upon the floor, and it is dried with lime.

It will be observed that the latter method is a thorough washing or steeping, whilst the former is but half a measure, neither washing nor steeping, but only a partial sprinkling, which cannot be expected to have even damped the whole of

the grain undergoing the operation. In the method of immersing the seed it will be remarked that nothing but what sinks in the pickle is good for seed—smutty, light grain and various seeds of weeds being skimmed off and thrown aside, while that that undergoing the sprinkling process is all taken as it may be, sound or insound, smutty or pure. If there still remains, from some imperfection in the operation, or incompleteness of the antidote, something that induces or produces some smut in the produce of the immersed, what may be expected of that from the simply sprinkled seed.

In my young years—not now remembering of any well defined reason for the practice—I must have been going it blind, empirically; and if ever I have read any intelligent explanation I must have entirely forgotten it. But I apprehend the philosophy of it to be this: If the new slaked hot lime kills everything but what is capable of producing sound clear wheat, skimming is of no use, the application of the hot lime to the wet or damped grain, can be equally well done (provided the wheat is damp) whether the grain be skimmed or not. But I am inclined to believe that the only or chief use of the lime is to dry the mass for its more perfect distribution in sowing, and that the specific virtue of the operation lies not in the lime, or the chemical change in the liquid, but simply by the comparative specific gravity of the pickle used, to the grain being washed, in order to separate the light and unsound from the heavy and good.

Unless, therefore, it can be known that lime serves other purposes than mere drying it for the advantages of handiness in sowing, I have reason to think that its use for this purpose, does harm oftener than we suppose, of its application, in conjunction with the wetting or dumping, does kill all that is sickly, it may and does under some circumstances injure the vitality of the best of seed.

It is a well known fact that kiln-dried grain does not grow well, and the practice of farmers in scrupulously steeping and liming no more seed than they expect to need within ten or twelve hours, and washing off the lime of any portion more than they can use in one day, that they may not lose it the next, is good evidence that lime, in a new slaked hot state, adhering to damp grains has a similar effect to kiln-drying—burns and destroys its vegetation power. I remember of once having heard it remarked by a shrewd farmer that he suspected "that liming of the wheat to be no better than it was called." But there being no means of learning the actual vitality of the seed they hold in their hand, farmers are guided by the results or produce of the quantity they sowed "last year," and other circumstances, such as appearance, how harvested, ripe or unripe, well cleaned by a strong blast fanning mill, etc., and fill their fist in sowing accordingly. Nothing more is detected against the suspected lime and liberal application of lime to "dry it well," and give it a good handful of seed, are the renewed injunctions from year to year. Lest I forget, let me ask here, cannot some of your experimental farmers, such as Dr. Hinkley, test this matter?

I had always a desire to satisfy myself of the doubts I entertained of the efficiency of the liming process. In Canada I resolved on giving myself the benefits of my doubts, and sowed half of a field of wheat with seed immersed and dried with lime, and the other half wheat just as it came from the thrashing mill. My object being, not to test the smut question, but whether wheat thus limed was in any degree injured in vitality by it. The result demonstrated my doubts to be correct: the steeped limed seed branched, or came up, much thinner—I think about a third thinner—then the portion from

the seed which was not washed and limed, but sown as it came from the mill. Another circumstance in the case threw additional light upon the question. I filled my hand as full to cover the same ground as I had elsewhere and put equally as much seed on the steepest and limed as in the other portion, but who surprised me most was to see it come up so much thinner than I had ever seen the same quantity of seed produce elsewhere, and with this consideration in its favor, viz: that of fine growing weather (it being spring) and no drawbacks that attend the growth of winter wheat. This case satisfied me that lime does thus destroy, in some degree, the vitality of wheat. It was a plain experiment—sowing with and without liming—the limed portion was too thin a crop, and the unlimed was a thick standing, good crop.

I believe in the preventive in question for smut, and I also believe liming of wet or damp wheat to be injurious to its vegetative or producing qualities.

In practice, henceforth, I would draw the line thus: If I could get a suitable substance to so dry steeped wheat as to fit it for sowing, I would never use lime at all at any time, but in sowing spring wheat, when the heat of the earth

already given to the seed by the lime, and tend to destroy it, as in the case above detailed, which was spring wheat. With fall wheat it is different: so far from the sun, weather and earth in increasing the damage by the lime, each of these influences have an opposite effect, and neutralize too burning lime, and save much that would have been scorched to death. Possessed of good and clean seed I should not certainly wash and lime for either spring or fall sowing. With seed of doubtful purity and soundness, if I had to dry with lime, I should allow extra seed for the lime-killing process. Is there nothing equal to lime for drying? Who will experiment further on this?

DISINFECTING PASTE FOR DRESSING WOUNDS.

Prof. Graca Calvert has published a note concerning a disinfecting paste lately brought into use in Paris for the dressing of wounds, pointing out that as coal-tar is one of the ingredients of the paste, which probably will be used in the hospitals of our countries, it is important to be well informed as to the kind of tar; he shows that there is an extreme variation in the composition of coal tar, for, while the tar of Newcastle is almost exclusively naphthaline that of Boghead coal is paraffine, and that of Wigan canal coal is bazine and carbolic acid. In short, there appears to be a difference in each kind of coal experimented on. Of the substances above named, carbonic acid has remarkable antiseptic properties; dead bodies injected with a weak solution of it may be kept for dissection several weeks, and a piece of horse-flesh dipped in the acid, and hung up exposed to the weather, kept for more than three years without decomposition. The paste referred to, is composed of one hundred parts plaster of Paris, and three parts of coal-tar. When applied to wounds it immediately neutralizes the sickening odor of even the most offensive. Tar has long been known and used as an antiseptic; and in the last century, Bishop Berkley wrote a treatise to demonstrate the medical virtues of tar-water.

A GOOD BLACKBERRY WINE.—To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries, press the juice from them, let it stand 36 hours to ferment (lightly covered) and skim off whatever rises to the top; then, to every gallon of the juice, add 1 quart of water and 3 lbs. of

sugar (brown will do); let it stand in an open vessel for 24 hours; skim and strain it, then barrel it. Let it stand for 8 or 9 months, when it should be racked off and bottled and corked close; age improves it.

WHALE LEATHER.—Squeezing oil out of stone coal was a thing to be thought of as a miracle that might some day convert the heathen; but to get shoe leather from the skin of a whale is so reasonable a probability, that one is amazed it should not have been long ago attempted. A Frenchman has obtained a patent for whale leather, and remarkably plain stuff it is. The skin is so thick that, after removing the inner portion, which is spongy, the remainder is split to make it of the usual shoe thickness. It is remarkably tough, but as soft as buckskin, and it repels water well. The Yankee boot is most miserable; the leather is spoiled by bad tanning and worse working up. This makes unfair relation between supply and consumption, which it will need all the whales of ocean to equalize. The discovery comes at time when land leather is growing alarmingly scarce; and we behold in it a beautiful provision of Providence, only excelled by the discovery of coal oil at a juncture still more critical in the history of human progress.

CURING GREEN CORN.—The following is the Indian method by which they treat green corn for making succotash, etc. during winter.—When the green corn is fit for use, a pit dug from two to three feet in diameter at top, and gradually enlarging it at bottom, to five feet down, from six to eight feet in diameter. A large fire is then built near by, on which stones are heated, and when red-hot the stones and live coals are shoveled into the bottom of the pit, and sprinkled over with fine loose dirt. The corn is then thrown in with the husks or, just as it is pulled from the stalk, until the pit is nearly full. Then comes a thin layer of loose dirt, then hot stones (enough to char the pit,) and the whole covered with earth to retain the heat. When the whole cools off (which takes several days,) the pit is opened and the corn is found to be delightfully cooked. When cool, the are stripped off and the corn dried in the sun; when thoroughly dried the corn is shelled off easily, and is then packed away in bags for use.

CONSUMPTION AND ITS CAUSES.

At a recent meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, held in this city, a valuable paper was read on the mortality of consumption by Henry B. Millard, M. D. He estimated that nearly one-sixth of the deaths among the human race occur from consumption. From statistics extending over a considerable period, he found that one death in every 5.7 occurred from consumption. In New York, from 1804 to 1820, one death in every 1.3 was caused by consumption; from 1820 to 1835, one in 5.4; from 1836 to 1850 one in 6.5; 1848 to 1859, one in 8.11. Of deaths in the army, he found that the greatest number of cases of consumption was from 6.9 to 9.2 annually for every thousand men, between latitudes 36° and 25°, characterized by high temperature, copious rains and excessive moisture. The smallest number of deaths was 1.3 per thousand men, in New Mexico, characterized by a high land and dry atmosphere. While consumption is rare in countries of high latitudes, it is various in tropical countries the proportion of deaths is often too small to be calculated. In all Judea, in 43 years, only 29 died of consumption. The theory that the sea air may prevent, as well as cure, consumption, is supported by statistics. In the British army, out of 14,500 men, 51 died of consumption; while out of 12,942 men in the navy, only 19 died of that disease. Consumption is not necessarily more prevalent in large than in small cities. Among the trades and professions the following order of mortality by consumption was mentioned; the greatest was among the tailors, shoemakers; next came blacksmiths, gardeners, bakers, butchers and lawyers; the mortality among tailors being four times that of the lawyers. The greatest mortality by consumption among males is said to be in the city. There is greater liability to consumption between the 20th and 30th years of age than at any other period of life. The general conclusion was, that humidity of the atmosphere is favorable and dryness unfavorable to the generation of the disease, but moist earth water is not calculated for its developments. Want of exercise and air tends to produce it. It is more prevalent among females than among males. There are no reasons for the conclusion that the disease is either on the increase or decrease.

At conclusion of the reading of Dr. Millard's paper, the thanks of the meeting were presented to him and a copy requested for the archives of the society.—[New York Paper.

METEORIC MYSTERY.

A correspondent to the Scientific American writes from Ohio, on April 21st, "our town and vicinity was visited with the most extraordinary meteoric phenomenon every known in this country. About half past 12 o'clock a loud report, resembling the report of a cannon, was heard,

apparently at the northwest corner of the town. This produced much astonishment, as we have no cannon in our town; and just as everybody was ready to ask what caused the report, another burst upon the ear, directly over the town, as it appeared to us. This report was followed by eight or ten more, in quick succession, resembling the loud beating of a bass drum. After these reports a singular rumbling, whizzing noise followed for about two minutes. The greatest consternation was created. People ran into the streets, horses took fright, and cattle and sheep in the fields ran to and fro with wild excitement. The earth seemed to tremble, and the concussions were felt sensibly in many houses. Soon after the explosions, I was told by several persons that many large and peculiar stones had been found scattered all over the town. Men working in the fields, dark balls flying in different directions striking upon the earth, shaking it considerably, several hundred feet around. On proceeding to the several spots, they found large, rounded, bedded two or three feet in the earth. Several of these stones have been found and brought to town, weighing (seven of them respectively) 30, 36, 40, 42, 51, 53, 53½. These are different from any in this country. The outside is black—being burnt to that color, but when broken the body appears a species of sandstone, of a bluish cast, and is supposed to contain a large quantity of iron.

They are very heavy for their size, and all have the same appearance. The nearest one was found one-half a mile, and the farthest off about four miles from town. It is supposed that many more will be found, and searching parties of citizens and strangers (who have come here for the purpose) are out during the day "looking up" the wonderful stones. At the time of this singular occurrence, the sky was clear; the only large cloud visible was whirled about unceremoniously by the rushing mass of rock proceeding from the northwest to the southeast. The shock was felt and the reports within the radius of about 20 miles from this place, in different directions; but the stones seem to have fallen but short distances southeast of our town. No small pieces of stone have yet been found—the smallest weighing about 30 pounds. The phenomenon created much excitement, and at the time of its occurrence, many persons (especially the superstitious) supposed that the "end of all things earthly" was at hand. It was, to say the least of it, a wonderful event. I leave speculation (as to its cause) for the consideration of your scientific reader.

SIMPLE EXPERIMENT IN NATURAL MAGIC.

When a person looks into a mirror that is placed perpendicular to another, his face will appear entirely deformed. If the mirror be a little inclined, so as to make an angle of 80°, he will then see all the parts of his face except the nose and forehead. If it be inclined to 60°, he will appear with three noses and six eyes; in short, the apparent deformity will vary at each degree of inclination; and when the glass comes to 45°, the face will vanish. If, instead of placing the two mirrors in this situation, they are so disposed that the line of junction is vertical, their different inclinations will produce other effects.

ILLUSTRIOUS DUNCES.

An interesting chapter might be written on the subject of the illustrious dunces—dull boys and brilliant men. We have room, however, for only a few instances. Pietro di Cortona, the painter, was thought so stupid that he was nicknamed "Ass Head" when a boy; and Tommaso Guidi was generally known as "Heavy Tom," (Massocia Tomasaccio,) though by diligence, he afterward raised to highest eminence. Newton, when at school, stood at the bottom of the lowest form but one. The boy above Newton having kicked him, the dunce showed his pluck by challenging him to fight, and beat him. Then he set to work with a will, and determined also to vanquish his antagonist as a scholar, which he did, rising to the top of his class. Many of our greatest divines have been anything but precocious. Isaac Barrow when at the Charter school-house, was victorious chiefly for his strong temper pugnacious habits, and proverbial idleness as a scholar, and he caused such grief to his parents, that his father used to say that if it pleased God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac the least promising of them all. Adam Clarke, when a boy, was proclaimed by his father to be "a grievous dunce," though he could roll large stones about. Dean Swift, one of the greatest writers of the pure English, was "plucked" at Dublin University, and only obtained his recommendation to Oxford "speciala gratia." The well-known Drs. Chalmers and Cook were boys together at the parish school of St. Andrew's, and they were found so stupid and mischievous, that the master, irritated beyond measure, dismissed them both as incorrigible dunces.

The brilliant Sheridan showed so little capacity as a boy, that he was presented to a tutor by his mother, with the complimentary accomplishment that he was an incorrigible dunce. Walter Scott was all but a dunce when a boy always much readier for a "bicker" than apt at his lessons. At the Edinburgh University, Professor Dalzel pronounced upon him the sentence that "Dunce he was, dunce he would remain." Chatterton was returned on his moth-

er's hand as "a fool, of whom nothing could be made." Burns was a dull boy, good only at athletic exercises.

Goldsmith spoke of himself as a plant that flowered late. Alster left college as wise as when he entered it, and did not begin the studies by which he distinguished himself until he had run over half of Europe. Robert Clive was a dunce, it is not a reproach, when a youth: but always full of energy, even in badness. His family, glad to get rid of him, shipped him off to Madras; and he lived to lay the foundation of the British power in India. Napoleon and Wellington were both dull boys, not distinguishing themselves in any way at school. Of the former the Duchess d'Anguilles says, "he had good health, but was in other respects, like other boys." John Howard, the philanthropist, was another illustrious dunce, learning next to nothing during the seven years he was at school. Stephenson, as a youth, was distinguished chiefly for his skill at putting and wrestling, and attention to his work. The brilliant Mr. Humphry Davy was no cleverer than other boys; his teacher, Mr. Davies Gilbert, says of him, "While he was with me, I could not discern the quantities by which he was most distinguished." Indeed, he himself, in after life, thought it fortunate that he had been left to "enjoy so much idleness at school." Watt was a dull scholar, notwithstanding the pretty stories told about his precocity; but he was what was better patient and persevering, and it was by that means, and by his carefully cultivated inventiveness, that he was enabled to perfect his steam-engine.

HISTORICAL.—Wednesday, the 20th of June completed the 23rd year of the reign of Victoria, the 1, who ascended the British throne in 1837, a month after she had completed her 18th year. Though she had only reached to middle life, her reign has already been a long one, longer we believe, than the average of reigns, and she may have the longest reign of any English sovereign, and still not die at a very advanced age. Of the monarchs who have worn the English crown since the Conquest, 20 did not wear it so long as it has been worn by this lady, who may have it for 30 years longer, and then not be much older than was Elizabeth when she died. William I., William II., William III., Richard I., John, Edward II., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Edward IV., Mary I., James I., James II., Mary II., Anne, George I., George II., and William IV. all reigned less than twenty-three years, but some of them ascended the throne at advanced ages, particularly the immediate predecessors of the present Sovereign, George IV., and William IV., who were her uncles. The Hanoverian sovereigns of England have mostly begun their reigns when they were old. George I., became King at 51. George II., at 44. George IV., at 58, and William at 64. George III. was in his 23rd year when he began to reign, and had he lived nine months longer he would have had a reign of sixty years. The next longest English reign was that of Henry III., which lasted fifty-six years or thereabout. Edward III. had about half-a-century of rule; Elizabeth had not quite forty years; Henry VIII. nearly thirty-eight years, and Henry VI. twenty-nine years. The shortest reign in England—for that of Lady Jane Grey counts for nothing in figures, though the poor girl found it a serious thing in fact, seeing that it made her and hers so well acquainted with dull blocks and sharp axes—was that of Edward V. which lasted eighty-eight days. Edward VI. reigned six years and a half; and his sister and successor, Mary I., five years and four months. Three of the female sovereigns of England—the two Marys and Anne—reigned, altogether, not much longer than Victoria has already reigned. No such thing has ever occurred in England as once happened in France, namely; that there were but two monarchs in 131 years. Louis XIV.'s reign began in 1643, and that of his successor, Louis XV., terminated in 1774.

SCHOOL HOURS AND EXERCISE.—Mr. Edwin Chadwick, whose name is identified with so many important social reforms, has of late been prosecuting an educational inquiry of great interest. He was, as our readers may remember, appointed by the British government a commissioner to enquire into the excessive labor of young persons in cotton factories. The results he obtained led him to propose measures, which were in part executed, for reducing the working time of children under thirteen years of age to six hours a day, and for ensuring their attendance at school the residue of the time, say three hours. The children under this provision are called "half-timers;" and it turns out, according to Mr. Chadwick's investigations, that in well-conducted schools their attainments are quite equal to those of the "full-timers," who attend school six hours daily, while in aptitude for the application of their knowledge they are said to be superior. As they gain in bodily condition by the reduction of their physical labor, so they do in mental condition by the reduction of the time devoted to menial labor.

Mr. Chadwick made also a close examination of the best of the long time schools for young children, and found, upon the testimony of the most intelligent teachers, that they could not keep up voluntary attention to study beyond two hours in the morning and one hour in the afternoon. By force, even, they cannot get more than a half-hour, and that proves in the end a mental mischief as well as a bodily injury.—From those facts it would seem to follow, as he contends

that our school systems are a violation, in this respect, of the laws of physiology.

Boys are enabled to repair the injury of undue mental work, to a certain extent, by their athletic games. Not so with girls. In boarding schools they are fastened to their sedentary occupations often eight hours a day, but with slight intervening relaxation or exercise. Mr. Chadwick finds that the daughters of mothers who have worked, but whose fathers have got on in the world and have sent these daughters to day or boarding schools, and kept them from work, are shorter and generally of inferior strength to the working mother's; that the proportion of mothers of the well-to-do classes who can suckle their own children is diminishing; that among women who have one servant there are ailments which are unknown among women who no servants; and that these ailments are worse with women who have two servants, and get very bad indeed, and with new complications of hypochondria, among women who have three servants.

The remedies recommended by his gentleman are the reduction of the ordinary school hours by one half, and the devotion of them either to manual labor or gymnastics. But no form of exercise he thinks, is equal to the naval and military drill.—[New York Evening Post.

A JOURNEY UNDER PARIS.—A correspondent of a Swedish Journal furnishes an interesting account of a subterranean voyage made through one of the admirably constructed sewers of Paris. The boat which conveyed the party was reached by descending a flight of steps to the depth of about forty-five feet. The boat a flat-bottomed affair, was lighted by four lamps. The sewer is an archway, fifteen feet high and of equal breadth with a ditch or canal about ten feet wide, wherein all the dirt and filth of Paris is carried away. On the side-walks, which together are about four feet wide. The whole is built of beautiful white sand-stone, and is kept remarkably neat and clean. No stench or bad smell was perceptible. The denser portion of the filth is carried away through large drains beneath the side-walks.

The side-walks are excellent, and exhibited no signs of dampness, while the walls of the archway are kept white-washed and are at all times white as the driven snow. The structure possesses the properties of an immense speaking tube, the workmen being able to converse at the distance of two miles from each other. The echo is very strong and lasting. The fabric is said to be built after a model of the Catacombs of Rome, aided by the latest improvements. On both sides, at about two hundred yards distant from one another, are openings, through which the workmen can ascend, by means of permanent iron ladders, in case a sudden rain storm should cause the water to rise over the side walks, which is, however, of rare occurrence.

The contents of the sewer, of course flow into the river Seine, and the current is sufficient to carry along the boat used with considerable velocity. Large reservoirs are constructed at intervals, into which the water can be turned for a short time in case it should be necessary to have the canal dry for a little while.

The whole work was completed in two years. Beside the main canal, there are many minor ones constructed under the principal streets, all of which can be made to communicate with one another. These admirable underground works are accessible from the Louvre, the Tuileries, and from all the barracks, and should the Parisians take a notion to barricade the streets in any portion of the city the imperial government might at short notice, and without any person being aware of it, transport troops, and, if there is time to make use of the reservoirs, so can cavalry also be transported the same way.

There is an end to shooting on the soldiers from the windows, and a revolution in Paris will soon only be remembered among things that have been, never to occur again. Through these underground passages a prisoner can easily be taken from the Louvre to the Seine without attracting attention, and thence sent off by railway, which is near at hand. This splendid system of sewerage was one of the pet schemes of the first Napoleon.

AN INVENTOR'S EXPERIENCE IN PROCURING AN ENGLISH PATENT.

Dickens, in his own peculiar way, thus relates the "circumlocution" experiences of an inventor in attempting to procure an English patent:—"When the Christmas holidays were over, I went up to London by the Parliamentary train, and hired a lodging for one week from Thomas Joy. He informed me that the first step to be taken in patenting the invention was to prepare a petition unto Queen Victoria. A declaration before Master in chancery was to be added to it. These we likewise drew up. After a deal of trouble I found out a Master in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, near Temple Bar, where I made the declaration, and paid eighteen-pence. I was told to take the declaration and petition to the Home Office, in Whitehall, where I left it to be signed by the Home Secretary (after I had found the office out), and where I paid two pound two, and sixpence. In six days he signed it, and I was told to take it to the Attorney-General's chambers, and leave it there for a report. I did so, and paid four pound, four. Note:—Nobody (all through) over-thankful for their money, but all uncivil. "My lodging at Thomas Joy's was now hired for another week, whereof five days were gone. The Attorney-General made what they called a

'Report-of-course' (my invention being unopposed) and I was sent back with it to the Home Office. They made a copy of it, which was called 'a Warrant.' For this warrant, I paid seven pound, thirteen, and six. It was sent to the Queen, to sign. The Queen sent it back, signed. The Home Secretary signed it again. The gentleman threw it at me when I called, and said, 'Now take it to that Patent Office in Lincoln's Inn.' I was then in my third week at Thomas Joy's, living very sparingly, on account of fees. I found myself losing hearts.

"At the Patent Office in Lincoln's Inn, they made a draft of the Queen's bill, of my invention, a 'docket of the bill.' I paid five pound, ten and six, for this. They engrossed two copies of the bill, one for the Signet Office and one for the Privy Seal Office. I paid one pound seven and six, for this. Stamp duty, over and above, three pound. The Engrossing Clerk of the same office engrossed the Queen's bill for signature. I paid him one pound, one. Stamp duty, one pound, ten. I was next to take the Queen's bill to the Attorney-General, and get it signed again. I took it and paid five pound more. I fetched it away, and took it to the Home Secretary again. He sent it to the Queen again. She signed it again. I paid seven pound, thirteen, six, and more, for this. I had been over a month at Thomas Joy's. I was quite wore out—patience and pocket.

"But I hadn't nigh done yet. The Queen's bill was sent to the Signet office in Somerset House Strand—where the stamp shop is. The Clerk of the Signet, made a Signet bill for the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. I paid him four pound, seven. The Clerk of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal made a Privy Seal bill for the Lord Chancellor. I paid him four pound two. The Privy Seal Bill was handed over to the Clerk of the Patents, who engrossed the aforesaid. I paid him five pound, seventeen and eight; at the same time I paid stamp duty for the patent, in one lump, thirty pound. I next paid for 'boxes for the Patent,' nine and sixpence. Note:—Thomas Joy would have made the same, at a profit, for eightpence. I next paid 'fees to the Deputy, the Lord Chancellor's Pursebearer,' two pound, two. I next paid 'fees to the Clerk of the Hanaper,' seven pound, thirteen. I next paid 'fees to the Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper,' ten shillings. I next paid to the Lord Chancellor again, one pound, eleven, and six. Last of all, I paid fees to the Deputy Sealer, and Deputy Chiff-wax, ten shillings and sixpence. I had lodged at Thomas Joy's for over six weeks and the unopposed Patent for invention, for England, had cost me ninty-six pound, seven and eight pence. In addition to this expense, I say nothing about being tired of my life while I was patenting my invention."

The Weekly Tribune.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 7, 1860.

To Agents.—Our Agents will please not enclose silver or copper in their letters, if they have not the amount in paper money send the balance in postage stamps, or at some future time. No inconvenience can arise from our not wishing silver forwarded by letter as five shillings pay for eight months,—which can be forwarded if a dollar and half bill cannot be obtained.

Letters sent by private conveyance may be left at either this office or at Union Hotel, No. 112 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Our friends can send us their subscriptions by mail with perfect safety, only be careful to direct them correctly. See first page.

Persons in the City wishing to subscribe for the Tribune can leave their names at Mr. Day's Office, or with either of the proprietors, and the paper will be left at their residence.

One of the requirements of the present time in this Province is urbanity of manners. Go where you will, enter what neighbourhood you please, and you will find but few persons who possess a winning and an agreeable address.

That much of the success of life depends on the cultivation of an agreeable address may be denied, but that a good degree of the happiness of this world depends on its cultivation, we believe cannot be denied. If people in general knew the impression favourable or unfavourable made on the minds of strangers, as they meet them with either an open frankness and affableness of manners, or with an austere coldness, they would endeavour under all circumstances to treat strangers with an agreeableness not usually found in most parts of this Province. We do not make these remarks because we believe that New Brunswickers are less kind than those of other places, but because they lack in general the affableness of manners, that ingredient of happiness so often found among the people of the neighbouring provinces and States. We believe that a kinder hearted people cannot well be found than the inhabitants of this Province; but we doubt if a stranger would not in too many instances conclude that the reverse is the case. And why? because they have never cultivated that affableness and frankness of address that is always so pleasing to the stranger. The young people of this Province, as a general rule, find

they have much to learn in this respect, so soon as they leave the shores of their own native land. Let those who have resided but a short time in any of the adjoining Provinces or the neighbouring States return, and a marked contrast will be felt and observed even by themselves. It is allowed that no nation possesses this trait so highly as the French, and probably no nation on earth can furnish so much social happiness. It may be argued that this was a tendency to lead to lightness and frivolity of mind, and that the people just spoken of are remarkable for their lightness of mind. We do not believe that this result must necessarily follow, but that the characters of a nation are found to arise rather from the constitution of the people than from their manners. We would suggest an improvement in this respect among ourselves, we doubt not we all feel the necessity of an improvement, and we hope that our teachers will set us an example by cultivating an agreeableness of behaviour and manner in their Schools among their pupils. Let the experiment be tried, and we will guarantee a satisfactory result will be the issue.

Correspondence.

solved, having failed to satisfy the wishes of the populace, and a new ministry was appointed.

A TRAGICAL VIEW OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENTS LECTURE AT ST. STEPHEN.

Messrs. Editors.—I hope you will give publicity to the following communication.

With regard to the former part of the Superintendent's lecture, I believe only one opinion prevails; and that is, that upon the whole it was a very good thing. It was concise, and yet comprehensive, inasmuch as it touched upon the whole course of training to which youth should be subjected intellectually speaking, and likewise briefly, yet lucidly, pointed out the duties of both parents and teachers. The lecturer pointedly expressed the views of almost all the intelligent men and women in New Brunswick with regard to direct taxation; and also ably and conclusively overthrew the objections which some strenuously urge against the adoption of the measure. His remarks upon Third Class Female Teachers were harsh enough; but though many are quite prepared to contend, that not a few of our female teachers are equally as successful as some male teachers, yet all of us must allow that the most of our Third Class Teachers, especially females, would be more profitably occupied were they attending school, rather as scholars than teachers.

The latter part of Mr. Bennet's address was no doubt good enough in its way, but rather detracted from the uniformity and harmony of the whole. If he was determined to say something about teachers' manners and coats, he would have displayed far greater skill as a lecturer, if he had done so in the former part of his lecture, in which he professed to point out the duties of teachers. Not wishing to impeach him as an unskilful lecturer, the only way of getting rid of the difficulty is to suppose that he picked up, what I may call the appendix to his lecture somewhere between St. George, and St. Stephen, as his "dicta" at the former place, were by no means disfigured by a very one sided dissertation on good manners and black coats. Probably he gleaned his famous appendix from some one or two of our lumber gents (not gentlemen) whose coats are better than their manners, and whose manners too frequently consist in acts of unmitigated meanness to enrich themselves, and sneers intended to annihilate every one who has independence enough to return sneer for sneer, and look with contempt equal to their own, on the pompous possessors of a few thousand dollars, which alone give them a place in society, and seemingly raise them above the honest truckman whose warm heart, and true politeness, make him every way their superior. No doubt teachers should cultivate true politeness; but the people should also do the same. Nor need the most fastidious parents be under any apprehensions lest their children should acquire rude manners from their teachers; but they may well become alarmed lest they come in contact with "your gay young lady," whose gum-chewing propensities are unbounded, whose flippancy has no limits, and whose indolent habits are only equalled by her dulness; and in the same proportion may they dread "your fast young gent," who, trained to despise all au-

thority, loves to insult his teacher, and see him, insulted by others, who imitates papa in all things who, as the father admires the smart rogue, always a rogue, seven times bankrupt, and richer each overturn, exults in the slump fellow of ten or twelve who cheats his playmate out of a Jack-knife or a stick of candy. Such are to be dreaded. Such the teacher has continually to contend against, and hence I maintain, that a lecturer in addressing a mixed audience of men, women, boys, and girls, would do well to lecture, not only teachers, but to lecture the whole, upon the propriety of good manners.

The last part of Mr. Bennet's lecture was certainly unique, as it treated entirely of black coats. Mr. Bennet, with a yearly salary of twelve hundred dollars can afford to wear out black coats 'ad libitum,' but the teacher, not having more than one third of that amount of annual income can scarcely figure at all times in a black coat, while teaching in an old ruinous building, at one time cutting a stick of wood for the fire, at another setting copies, and leaning his nice glossy sleeve on a rough desk, and performing numberless other little offices that tell very hard on broadcloth. Economy is the first law of nature; and no one requires to imitate that law more than teachers: notwithstanding let us who are teachers, sally about at all times in black coats. Our employment at present is rather melancholy. In black let us lament that we are not better paid. Let us mourn because the office of inspector, and that of teacher of what we call superior schools, are not open to competition in the proper sense, are not open to scholarship but open only to those who have political friends to push them ahead. Let the Chief Superintendent give a standing order to so many tailors, in each parish, to furnish each Dominic at his, Mr. Bennet's expense, with a new black coat, as soon as the old one gets a little scuffy, and then I have no doubt we shall cast aside our hodge-gray and appear as neobas new pins. Without joking, some teachers are slovenly; and have no excuse for their slovenliness; for one by paying attention to cleanliness, and the proper fitting of his dress may appear as well in a gray coat as in a black.

Let any unhappy teacher, should be blamed for sins not his own, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES DOW.

For the "Weekly Tribune"

Messrs Editors.—According to appointment John Bennet, the Chief Superintendent arrived to deliver a lecture on Education in this place.

At an early hour the house was crowded and quite a number I believe was out doors wishing to catch a few remarks from the head of our department. By a unanimous vote the Hon. Captain J. J. Robinson took the Chair, and after a few very appreciate remarks introduced the Chief, who remarked that it gave him great pleasure to meet with so many as had assembled to hear what he had to say on the all important subject of Education.

He entered on the subject with alacrity, and proceeded in a noble and energetic manner to point out to the parents that the education of their children did not depend so much upon the teaching as the training them up in the way they should go; to love each other; and to be subject to their parents and all those who have a right to command, also the necessity of securing competent teachers, that the day was not now as it had formerly been, when a parent, would engage the services of a man to instruct his children whom he would not consider competent to take charge of his horses.

He exhorted the teachers (of whom there were, I believe, five present) to persevere in their studies and School duties, to cultivate a mild and loving discipline in School; to dress neat and decent, but not foppish and above all to be very patient in teaching the young ideas how to shoot, thereby setting their scholars an example worth taking pattern from, for the time is fast approaching when, although they may not be rich, yet they will be considered as a very respectable class of men.

He commended the people of St. Stephen very highly for the splendid buildings they had erected for school purposes, and said that although this was a palace to some in the province, it might still be better.

Among the very many other things, which it would be trespassing too much upon the columns of your valuable paper to relate, sufficient to say that he concluded by showing the people the necessity of a school Library; and exhorting them

to secure one as soon as possible, and that he was glad to say that it was the best meeting (except one) that he had had in Charlotte County.

I am happy to add (using the word of an Honorable gentleman in this place although one of the opposite party in regard to politics,) that we have the "right man in the right place." For sirs where should we for a Bishop but among the Clergymen and where should we go for Judge but to the Bar.

Hoping to be excused for trespassing so much upon your valuable columns, I ever wish to remain.

Very truly,
H. C.

Wichpool, Campbell's, July 28th 1860.

SOLUTION OF QUESTIONS.

15th Question. Given three sides of a triangle 230, 365 and 426; required the angles.

Solution.—Let 426 be the base. Then the base is to the sum of the other two sides as the difference of those sides is to the difference of the segments of the base, made by a perpendicular let fall from the vertice angle. To half the base add half the difference, and we get the greater segment; and from half the base take half the difference, and we get the less. We have then two right angled triangles, each having one of the less sides of the given triangle as hypotenuse, and a segment of the given base as its base. Then by simply solving the right angled triangles, we get in the angles at the base two of the required angles, and in the sum of their vertical angles we get the remaining angle required.

A FROG STORY.—"In a late number of the Dallas (Texas) Herald we find the following:—'A gentleman of undoubted voracity informs us that recently a bull-frog was killed near this place, measuring eighteen inches across the shoulders, and over two feet and a half long. His voice was terrific, his enormous eyes stuck out three inches, and he could leap beyond the conception of the most extravagant. He was shot by a boy, and the jewel-headed monster was captured with much difficulty, in consequence of his long-continued vitality causing him to leap out of reach whenever he was touched.'

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The New York Post gives a list of eighty-three American vessels which have been taken while engaged in the slave trade during the last eighteen months. Add to these some half dozen that have gone through the Sound, whose names could not be ascertained; some twenty more detained under suspicion; then calculate how many more must have escaped and be prosecuting the traffic successfully, in order to render the business sufficiently profitable to survive such losses, and then the reader will have some conception of the nature and origin of the trade which has so noiselessly developed itself, and made New York the great centre of the traffic in African slaves.

The root and grain crops in the Province are very fine, but the hay crop seems short everywhere. According to all the accounts which we have had, it will be at least below the usual average. One of our contemporaries we think wisely recommends the sowing of oats on grounds from which early green crops have been removed, which would be a substitute of hay.—To foresee scarcity, is generally to prevent famine. Let all farmers produce as much late oats as possible; and let all consumers exercise economy in the use of fodder. Much that is wasted about the farm-yard on ordinary and abundant years, might with propriety be saved on the present one. The straw cutters should be brought into operation, and even chaff can be made to aid in the subsistence of cattle.

FROM CANADA.—Favorable weather for the ingathering of the Fall Wheat is anxiously desired. In this part of the country frequent showers render the harvest precarious. From first to last we are dependent upon God for prosperity. Not even when the productions of the earth are safely garnered, can we say, "Thou hast much food laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry;" since the response may come, "Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee; then whose shall these things be which thou hast provided?"

The village of St. Clair, Riviere du Loup, was visited by a fire from the woods, which consumed forty buildings, and caused the loss of five lives. The township of Emily has been the scene of a serious conflict between a party of Protestants and Roman Catholics. The former seem to have been the aggressors. Severe wounds were inflicted; in one case the probability is that death will ensue. Strong drink circulated freely on both sides. The affray took place on Sabbath morning, after a night of carousal.

The philosopher Frazor says that, "though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer."

MAKE YOURSELF WORTH MORE.

H. L. B.

There is an instructive story told by T. S. Arthur of two clerks, employed in the same store, and at the same salary. One was constantly grumbling at the compensation received, and was very negligent of his duties, alleging that his pay was not enough to encourage him to do well. Let him only receive a larger compensation, and he would be active and diligent. His wisecracking companion reasoned that the best way to get a higher salary would be to earn so well the one actually received, and do so well the work required, that his employer should feel that he could not spare so valuable a helper. The result proved the wisdom of his reasoning. The diligent worker was promoted—the idle one lost his situation.

There are many teachers who are teaching simply for the money, with no higher aim than to earn a living thereby. There is another class who have a strong desire to do good in their vocation, and who love their work, but still so much need their salaries for their support, that increased pay is always a highly interesting subject to them. But many teachers who teach for money only, get less pay than they would expect to receive in their occupations, and many who are conscious of faithful and conscientious endeavors, find that success does not follow their efforts to obtain increased pay. Districts in which they have labored long, feel unwilling to increase their wages, and seem rather inclined to keep them at starting point.

Now the same advice will serve for both classes of teachers. If you want more pay, make yourselves worth more. In proportion to your actual market value will be the wages you receive. Not that your pay will rise as soon as you obtain and apply a valuable idea—not that you may not be sometimes disappointed of getting a desirable situation, but there is a demand for good teachers, and the supply is not above the demand. As Webster once said of the legal profession, "There is room enough above, but they are terribly crowded down below." If you wish to rise to the height of your profession, you must work constantly for self-improvement. You must read educational journals to find out what is going on in education elsewhere. You must know what improvements are made in teaching, and be ready to adopt them. You must attend teachers' meetings, and communicate freely with your fellow teachers, and interest yourself largely in their work. Above all, you must know what you are pretending to teach. You must have more than one lesson in advance of your pupils. You must not try to teach Geography with your finger on the map, and be unable to correct a mistake without going to the book. You must be able to teach Arithmetic without a key, or a parcel of note-books obtained from some predecessor in a portable drawer. You must be able to spell without going to a dictionary for ordinary words, and use good English while pretending to teach that language. And if you are correctly informed in all these things, you have additional duties. Your mind must be cultivated with a view to its own improvement. Nothing more enervates mental vigor than habitual dealing with inferior minds, or rather with undeveloped minds. Teachers become weary of their business, because they take little interest in their own mental improvement. Their own elasticity of mind is gone, not because drudgery has impaired its powers, but from mental indolence, indifference or neglect. Constantly study, some science, or read some books which are books, especially such books as pertain to your legitimate business. Study to be accurate in everything, and to have your ideas in compact form. Study also to express your ideas in language which a child can comprehend. You may often fail to instruct, because your language is above the powers of comprehension possessed by your audience. Your manners, your personal appearance, your choice of company out of school, everything, in short, which tends to form your character, tends to make your services worth more or less to those who employ you.

Teachers' wages are low enough, but if we examine our common schools we shall find that most teachers get all they earn. They are worth little, because they never tried to be worth much. They can not take a Teacher's Journal, because they could not afford it. They can not write for one—they are not used to composing. They can not go to teachers' meetings, or institutes; that takes time and money. They can not own the books which will give them solid learning; their wages require them to economize. There is a plausibility in this reasoning, but it is short-sighted. A man must serve his apprenticeship to any trade, and during his first few months or years, must give his time in order to secure his trade. Those who stint themselves in means of self-improvement, save a few dollars at the outset, but lose the chance of going up higher. It is a false economy, sure to end in mediocrity or inferiority.

The movement recently made in Massachusetts leads us to hope that teaching may become a regular profession, and we may have licensed teachers as well as licensed preachers. Let this occur, and the salaries of teachers will be sure to rise, for a more thorough education of teachers would lead them to value their services higher. It would keep out the ignorant and the undeserving, who get schools by underbidding, and degrade the profession by their incapacity. There must be a vast improvement in public sentiment before such a movement could be properly appreciated, but teachers ought to be in the van of public sentiment on such matters, and it is their duty to lead the way.—New Hamp. Jour. of Ed.

WRITING "COMPOSITIONS."

BY FANNY FERRY.

I have lately received a letter which it would be well every teacher and parent in the land should read. As I shall not betray the name or residence of the distressed young writer, of whom I have no knowledge except what is communicated by her letter, and as it may call attention to the last drop of the bucket misery, inflicted upon children already sufficiently overtasked, who are required to furnish ideas upon a given subject, which it is utterly impossible their young minds should grasp, I shall make no apology for transcribing it verbatim: calling particular attention to its ethical passages:

"Dear Aunt Fanny—You have said you are Auntie to all poor girls in distress. I am in distress, if ever anybody was; and I know that you have been kind to me. Let me tell you about it. I have expected to graduate in about two weeks; but I have no essay to read, and if I don't have one I can't graduate. I would not care so much for that myself, but my father would be so disappointed and he has made so many sacrifices to keep me at school, that I can't disappoint him. Oh! I have worked so hard to keep up with my class, for I am obliged to be absent so much, and now if I don't go through, I shall die, I know. I am not afraid of passing examination, for I know I can do that successfully, but I never could write any kind of a decent composition; and now it seems as though it was worse than ever, for I have tried for four months to write one, but I am further off from it than ever. I know that you will think me very, very dull, and I suppose I am; but oh! Aunt Fanny, do do, pity me. Please, do, and I will do anything in this wide world for you. You can do anything almost; I will bless you forever. Oh, I shall die if I don't have one! Do write me a line, anyway, and direct to—"

Excuse me for writing too, but I am nearly desperate. Oh, for the love of God, do write me one in two weeks, or at most three! I dare not even read over what I have written to you. Oh! Aunt Fanny, don't refuse me."

A better comment than this touching letter, upon the present forcing, hot-house system of education, even I should not desire. Think of this young girl, goaded to the very verge of insanity by those who should know that they are defeating the very object they are trying to attain by forcing the young mind to string together in order, and by the page, words without ideas. In my opinion this "composition" business is the greatest possible nonsense. I believe it to be the baneful root of the style of writing so prevalent. I believe that there are exercises in English, which would serve the purpose, millions of times better without driving pupils mad, and without offering them a premium for doing in a few days, the thoughts of others. Not long since I received a letter from the principals of a school, enclosing "a composition" to which "a prize" had just been awarded, and which some person present at the reading had detected as stolen from one of my books; with a request that I would look it over and pronounce upon the same. I found it word for word as I had written it in my book! Perhaps the moral effect of this system may be worth inquiring into, even by those who seem to be utterly insensible to the wretched spectacle of a young head tossing feverishly, night after night, on the pillow, under the brooding nightmare of an unwritten "composition." Let careless parents, who are quite as much to blame as teachers, give this subject a thought.

LOCKE'S SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Equally illustrative of the important business of Education are the writings of John Locke, one of the wisest and sincerest of Englishmen. He was born at Wrington, near Bristol, in 1632. He was the eldest of two sons, and was educated with great care by his father, of whom he always spoke with the highest respect and affection. In the early part of his life, his father exacted the utmost deference from his son, but gradually treated him with less and less reserve, and when grown up, lived with him on terms of the most entire friendship; so much so, that Locke mentioned the fact of his father having expressed his regret for giving way to his anger, and striking him once in his childhood when he did not deserve it. In a letter to a friend, written in the latter part of his life, Locke thus expresses himself on the conduct of a father towards his son:

"That which I have often blamed as an indirect and dangerous practice in many fathers, viz. to be very indulgent to their children whilst they are little; and as they come to ripe years to lay great restraint upon them, and live with great severity towards them, which usually produces an ill understanding between father and son, which cannot but be of bad consequences; and I think fathers would generally do better, as their sons grow up, to take them into a nearer familiarity, and live with them with as much freedom and friendship as their age and temper will allow."

Locke was next placed at Westminster School, from which he was elected, in 1651, to Christ Church, Oxford. Here he applied himself diligently to the study of classical literature; and by the private reading of the works of Bacon and Descartes, he sought to nourish that philosophical spirit which he did not find in the philosophy of Aristotle, as taught in the school at Oxford. Though the writings of Descartes may have contributed by their precision and scientific method, to the formation of Locke's philosophical style, it was the principle of the Baconian method of

observation which gave to the mind of Locke that taste for experimental studies which forms the basis of his own system, and probably determined his choice of a profession. He adopted that of medicine; which, however, the weakness of his constitution prevented him from practicing.

Of the writings of Locke, it must suffice for us to mention his great work, "An Essay concerning Human Understanding, in which, setting aside the whole doctrine of innate notions and principles, the author traces all ideas to two sources, sensation and reflection; treats at large of the nature of ideas, simple and complex; of the operations of the human understanding in forming, distinguishing, compounding, and associating them; of the manner in which words are applied as the representatives of the difficulties and objections in the search after truth, which arises from the imperfection of those signs; and of the nature, reality, kinds, degrees, casual hindrances, and necessary limits of human knowledge. The influence of his work, written in a plain, clear, expressive style, upon the aims and habits of philosophical inquirers, as upon the minds of educated men in general, has been extremely beneficial. Locke also wrote "Thoughts upon Education," to which Rousseau is largely indebted for his Emile. The following passage on the importance of Moral Education is very striking:

"Under whose care ever a child is put to be taught during the tender and fragile years of his life, this is certain, it should be one who thinks Latin and languages the least part of education; one who, knowing how much virtue and a well-tempered soul is to be preferred to any sort of learning or language, makes it his chief business to form the mind of his scholars, and give that a right disposition; which if once got, though all the rest should be neglected, would in due time produce all the rest; and which, if it be not got, and settled so as to keep out all and vicious habits—languages and sciences, and all the other accomplishments of education, will be to no purpose but to make the worse and more dangerous man."

SCIENTIFIC VS. PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

A recent number of *Silliman's Journal* contains the following testimony of Liebig, as to his famous school at Giessen: "It is worthy consideration in these days of practical science:—The technical part of an industrial pursuit can be learned; principles, alone, can be taught. It is only after having gone through a complete course of theoretical instruction in the lecture-hall that the student can, with advantage, enter upon the practical part of chemistry. He must bring with him into the laboratory a thorough knowledge of the principles of the science, or he cannot possibly understand the practical operations. If he is ignorant of these principles, he has no business in the laboratory. In all industrial pursuits connected with the natural sciences—in fact, in all pursuits not simply dependent on manual dexterity—the development of the intellectual faculties by what may be termed school learning constitutes the basis and chief condition of every improvement. A young man, with a mind well-stored with solid scientific acquirements will, without difficulty or effort, master the technical part of an industrial pursuit; whereas, in general, an individual who is thoroughly master of the technical part may be altogether incapable of seizing upon any new fact that has not previously presented itself to him, or of comprehending a scientific principle and its application."

CLEANLINESS.—Compare the dirtiness of the water in which you have washed when it is cold without soap, cold with soap, hot with soap. You will find the first has hardly removed any dirt at all, the second a little more, and the third a great deal more. But hold your hand over a cup of hot water for a minute or two, and then, by merely rubbing with the finger, you will bring off flakes of dirt or dirty skin. After a vapor-bath you may peel your whole self clean in this way. What I mean is that by simply washing or sponging with water you do not really clean your skin. Take a rough towel, dip one corner in very hot water—if a little suds be added to it; it will be more effectual—and then rub as if you were rubbing the towel into your skin with your fingers. The black flakes which will come off will convince you that you were not clean before; however much soap and water you may have used. These flakes are what require removing. And you can really keep yourself cleaner with a tumbler-full of hot water and a rough towel and rubbing, than with a whole apparatus of bath and soap and sponges, without rubbing. It is quite unnecessary to say that anybody need be dirty.—Patients have been kept as clean by these means on a long voyage, when a basinful of water could not be afforded, and when they could not be moved out of their berths, as if all the appurtenances of home had been at hand. Washing, however, with a large quantity of water has quite other effects than those of mere cleanliness. The skin absorbs the water, and becomes softer and more permeable. To wash with soap and soft water is, therefore, desirable from some points of view than that cleanliness.—(Notes on Nursing, by Florence Nightingale.)

SEEING AND HEARING.

It has been a fault in our schools that pupils have not been taught to see and hear. Hence, we have hundreds of men who "having eyes, see

not, and having ears hear not." They live and move in the midst of the most beautiful scenery and surrounded by the wonders of nature, and yet if they see at all, it is as "through a glass darkly." They discern no beauties in the works of creation, and the most enchanting landscape is to them "simply a collection of pasture, woodland, field and meadow, attractive only as a source of profit. They see no God in nature—nothing to awaken devotional feelings, nothing to excite admiration. The lofty mountains and the flowing river, are often regarded as mere obstacles to man's progress,—or as the means of contributing to his material resources. Every object is viewed only with a dollarish eye, and every flower is snuffed for its copperish worth."

How different is it with the man who has been trained to see and who in beholding the works of nature, is led to adore as he looks "through nature up to nature's God." To such an one, every mountain, hill and valley, every forest and river is radiant with the smiles of infinite goodness and wisdom. The babbling brook no less than the majestic river, and the mighty cataract proclaim the power of the hand that made them. The springing grass, the waving grain, the stately forest and the opening flower, alike speak of the goodness and omnipotence of God. If he looks upward and beholds the "glittering stars that gem the sky, he is ready to exclaim:

"Forever singing as they shine,
The hand that made them is divine."

The man of untrained ear hears no sounds except those of a discordant or utilitarian nature,—while for him who has been taught to hear aright, the world is full of music and sweet sounds. All animated nature is ever changing in soul-stirring notes the wonderful goodness of Him at whose command they sprang into existence.

We may find in every community, men who have ears and eyes, and those who are virtually deaf and blind. The former revel in beautiful scenery, listening to nature's sweet and varied music, while the latter grope their way as in darkness—hearing no harmonious sounds; the former are happy, ever breathing and diffusing a spirit of cheerfulness, the latter are and censorious—ever complaining of the present, and casting a gloomy horoscope of the future. We have all seen men of the latter class, and know what a chilling and depressing influence their mere presence impart.

A man with trained eye and ears, a man of refined tastes and cultivated judgement is a prize to any community. Happy influences emanate from him and his spirit of cheerfulness ever makes him a welcome companion, a cherished neighbor. We know of a man whose correct taste and well-trained eye have done much towards beautifying the village in which he resides—all unconsciously and in part, and to a great extent, on the part of others. It is the result of his silent but correct example, by which many have been led to decorate their grounds and to cultivate flowers and shrubbery. Many such men there are in the land, and their worth is inestimable.

We hope their number is increasing from year to year. That such may be the case, we would urge upon teachers the importance of training their pupils to observe and to hear. This may be done in many ways and on various occasions. Let them frequently be called upon to give an account of objects of interest that may have attracted their attention on the way to or from the school-room. If they take a holiday walk, let that be made the subject of familiar conversation, with a view to learn what was seen and heard. If a journey has been made, by a pupil, take special pains to interrogate him as to what of interest he saw, and thus by your own spirit of inquiry you will awaken in him a desire to afford you gratification, and make him ever watchful to note objects of interest and to catch the sounds of sweet music. In fine, it should be the constant aim and wish of the teacher to train up his pupils to move about with open eyes and listening ears, and also so to cultivate the senses of vision and hearing; that only beautiful scenes shall be treasured up—only sweet and harmonious sounds remembered. Then may we hope to meet with more men who possess a genial nature and in whom the true spirit of observation and investigation is properly developed. Teach a child to see properly and to hear properly, and you have prepared him to receive instruction on any part.—Conn. School Journal.

THE TRULY GREAT MAN.—The truly great man is he who has added something to the sweetness and worth of human life. Ten thousand mines would by this time have been blackened corpses, had not Sir Humphrey Davy invented patent safety lamps. Ten thousand lips are speaking of the great use of the mariner's compass, which was simply an adaptation of natural laws or properties of matter, to a benevolent human use, and is one of the happy inspirations of genius.

NEW REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA.—The "Journal de Chemie Medicale" contains an account of the discovery of a new and powerful active in neuralgia, just discovered by Dr. Field. The substance used is nitrate of oxyl and glyuile, and is obtained by treating glycerine at a low temperature with sulphuric or nitric acid. One drop mixed with 20 drops of spirits of wine, constitutes the first dilution. A case of neuralgia in an old lady, which had resisted every known remedy, was completely cured by this new agent.

News Department.

CITY OF WASHINGTON OFF CAPE RACE.

City of Washington, from Liverpool 18th, and Queenstown 19th, arrived off Cape Race, on the morning of the 27th.

Government said to have received intelligence of fearful massacres of Christians at Damascus; 500 killed, amongst which Dutch Consul and American Consul wounded.

The two vessels which passed over to Gibraltar are merchantmen. Steamer Veloxo had passed over to Gibraltar.

News, 14th.—Patriots constantly travelling streets. Moderate party full of apprehension. Former police inspector stopped on 12th in St. de Dublin. Proclamation of Garibaldi against Bourbon dynasty has been distributed. Essays "I am a Republican, but prefer Victor Emanuel, who will lead us to Austria."

News, 15th.—Conflict between troops and people in consequence of popular demonstrations in favor of refugees who disembarked at Naples—several killed. Ministry dismissed; new cabinet formed.

LIVERPOOL, 15th.—Cotton in demand; export and yesterday 10,000 bales, including 4000 for speculation and export; sales for two days, 22,130. Prices unchanged from last week. Trade generally healthy; speculation dormant and favorable for traffic, exercising a beneficial influence on a stock exchange.

Nothing important from House of Commons. Daily Post of 18th says positively Government want to disallow a toto proposed transfer Galway to Montreal.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.—Consols closed 92 1/2-2 3/8. Good demand for money at bank rates.

Paris, 17th.—Bourse flat, little business, rates closed 65.93 or 20 centimes less than yesterday.

Said that private orders have been given French Press to say as little as possible about Garibaldi.

Appearance growing crops favorable; every kind of provisions well including fruit.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

St. John's N. E. July 31st, 1863. "Prince Albert" from Galway, arrived at 6 o'clock, Tuesday morning.

Palmerston announced Government adopted Palmerston's report to fortify Dockyards, cost nine millions sterling. To be raised by annuities, terminable in thirty years. Only two millions required this year.

Affairs in Syria unchanged.

Emperor of Austria and Prince of Prussia a near to hold a Conference.

Anglo-Saxon arrived at Londonderry on Monday. General news wholly unimportant.

Breadstuffs generally closed with advancing tendency. Provisions dull.

London, Tuesday noon.—Consols 93 1/4-4 3/8.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Transfer of Galway steamers to Canadian's cancelled. Steamers Lencforth leave Liverpool on Thursday, calling at Londonderry on Friday, commencing next steamer.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. Government withdrew Bank Supply Bill—lack of time to pass it.

Reported that Galway electors are about to call on Lever to resign his seat in Parliament.

Lord Brougham at statistical Congress explained his remarks to Dallas, relative to presence of negro delegates—disclaimed any intention to insult or disrespect.

Affairs in Syria unchanged—matters continued very grave.

France actively preparing for powerful intervention—had notified other Governments in order to concert measures.

Sultan wrote to France and Eng and expressing grief at events, promising every effort to re-establish order.

Reported that Prussian Government expressed desire to act in harmony with France and England.

Paris Bourse dull.

Neapolitan ministry withdrew negotiations, the King having taken decided measures to secure adherence of Troops to constitution.

Neapolitan Government ordered removal of Royal Guard, abolition of punishment of bastinado, and suppression of secret dungeons.

Emperor of Austria and Prince Regent of Prussia were to hold a conference at Toplitz in four days. Other German Sovereigns expected to participate.

Bombay mail, June 22, reached England. Red Sea Cable resumed working.

HONG KONG, June 7th.—Exchange four and tenpence. Shanghai six and one half. Hostilities about to commence. Reported that 12,000 Russian soldiers were marching to Peking—lacks confirmation.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIA.

FATHER POINT, July 30.—Steamship Bohemia, from Liverpool 18th, and Londonderry 19th, passed the point yesterday.

Sales of Cotton at Liverpool for 5 days 46,000 bales, market closing steady.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions quiet. Production of wheat generally unchanged. The weather has been favorable for crops.

LONDON, July 18.—Consols closed at 93 1/4 for money and account. Ship Scantum, of Boston, has been wrecked near Bombay.

SECOND DESPATCH.

QUEBEC, July 30.—The Bohemian arrived here this morning.

The Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The Illinois and Saxonia left Southampton on the 18th, for New York.

In the House of Lords on the 16th, a debate took place on the Savoy question, and the policy of England in taking a part in the proposed conference, in the course of which the annexation of Savoy to France was generally denounced.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck attacked the government for prosecuting an unjust war with China and encouraging the opium trade.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the war was not unjust; that the treaty of Tien Tsin was as binding as any one could be made, and its ratification most important.

Mr. Gladstone made a financial statement, proposing to levy an immediate duty of 1s. and 11d. per gallon on ardent spirits, which was agreed to.

The Paris Monitor announces that the project of a law for the purchase of consols had been adopted.

Sanguinary combats are reported to have taken place near Messina between the Neapolitans and the advanced guard of the Sicilian army.

The British Admiral had left Palermo for Naples, and scarcely any but Sicilian vessels were in the roads.

Garibaldi had expelled Farini and two others from Sicily, for conspiring against order.

Farini is said to have had full power from Sardinia to assume the title of Royal Commissioner as soon as annexation was declared.

The number of Christians massacred in Syria is said to reach from 7,500 to 8,000.

One hundred and fifty-one villages have been destroyed, and sickening details of the barbarities inflicted on all ages and sexes are given.

Ship Gen. Berry, from Adroes for Boston, got back on the 14th, having been ashore on Retina Island.

SAD OCCURRENCE.

Yesterday the Hon. Amos E. Botsford met with a serious accident. We learn that he was on horseback on the Barrack Square, when from the cause of fraying of girth his horse became restive, and ran so rapidly over the grounds that the rider was not able to control him. Mr. Botsford was thrown to the ground and considerably injured, and the horse came in contact with something and fell, breaking his neck.—Ed.

The steamship Great Eastern, sailed Monday for Baltimore, and will return to New York on the 11th instant, when she will proceed to England via Halifax, Nova Scotia. It is stated that she will probably return from England immediately and go to Norfolk Virginia, where 30,000 bales of cotton have been provided as a return cargo.—Globe.

Crowded STATE OF NEW YORK.—No great are the attractions of the Great Eastern, that city is literally overflowing with visitors. The hotels are so full, that in many cases the proprietors are compelled to refuse applications for rooms or sleeping places. As an instance, one gentleman went to six hotels last night before he could obtain a place to sleep, and finally, was compelled to accept a cot in the parlor. Night before last, 725 persons lodged under the roof of the Fifth avenue hotel, and there were 500 new arrivals at the St. Nicholas. This far exceeds the rush to visit the Crystal Palace in 1853 which was considered greater than at any time previous.—N. Y. World.

A MONSTER MONOPLY BANKRUPT.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company, with eighteen millions of dollars given to aid them by the Canadian Government, are, it appears, bankrupt—unable to pay any dividend, and have stopped payments of interest on all their ordinary bonds. Interest accumulating, they are getting worse off every day, while Canada is taxed more than a million of dollars yearly to be paid to strangers in Europe for interest on their default.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

We learn from our exchanges that the receipt of this mammoth ship have greatly increased by the reduction ticket. On Wednesday last her visitors numbered 19,000. The number actually on board at one time in the afternoon was 7,000.

Last Monday she was to start from New York on a three days' excursion to Cape May and back with as many passengers as those to pay \$1 each for this trip. She will soon start on her return voyage to England. Report says she will positively call at Portland Me., and perhaps Halifax, N. S.

WHO IS THE PRINCE OF WALES?

He is the eldest son of Victoria, Queen of England, and heir apparent to the Throne of Great Britain. If he outlives his mother, he will be King of England. His mother is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was son of George the Third, who was grand-son of George the Second, who was the son of Princess Sophia, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister of William and Mary. Mary was the daughter, and William the son-in-law, of James the Second, who was

the son of Charles the First, who was the son of James the First, who was the son of Mary, who was the grand-daughter of Margaret, who was the sister of Henry the Eighth, who was the son of Henry the Seventh, who was the son of Catharine, the widow of Henry the Fifth, who was the son of Henry the Fourth, who was the grand-son of Richard the Second, who was the grand-son of Edward the Third, who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son of John, who was the son of Henry the Second, who was the son of Matilda, who was the daughter of Henry the First, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror.

THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION AT HALIFAX.

At 12 o'clock the Royal Salute and the manning of the yard-arms of the ships gave notice of the distinguished visitor leaving the ship. On his touching the land he was received from the Admiral by His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave. After being introduced to His worship the Mayor and several gentlemen connected with the Provincial and City Governments, the Addresses from the Executive Committee and the City Council were presented. To these His Royal Highness read in a clear distinct manner a very appropriate and highly complimentary answer.

THE PROCESSION.

The ceremonials on landing being over, His Royal Highness and suite proceeded by the City officials on horseback, the Mayor and Corporation walking, the Militia officers and Aides-de-camp of the General and Lieutenant-Governor on horseback, the Heads of Departments, Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly moved on from the Dock-yard along Water Street, amidst the acclamations of the assembled thousands. From the Dock-yard, the whole length of Water Street for nearly a mile, was lined on either side by the Fire Companies and the various benevolent Societies, Sons of Temperance, and Volunteer corps of the city and Dartmouth. As the Procession moved forward these fell into the line and followed on along Granville Street. At the Province Building the grand cavalcade turned up George Street.

THE GRAND PARADE.

and here one of the most beautiful spectacles imaginable presented itself—on the Parade theillery with seats rising from the front to about fifty feet at the back, contained probably about 2500 children, belonging to the several schools in the City. The National School and its teacher being dressed in red flannel shirts, as firemen, had a fine effect. On the Prince making his appearance, the whole, under the direction of Mr. Ackburn, joined in singing the National Anthem. When His Royal Highness arrived in front, the Procession halted until the Anthem was concluded. Three cheers were given for Queen Victoria and three for the Prince of Wales and the Procession again moved on. As each new feature of the grand and brilliant pageant came in view of the children, fresh cheers arose from the thousands of juveniles. The cheering was taken up by the ten thousand adults who had gathered around this great centre of attraction. This lasted and became one prolonged and general cheer till the whole had passed. The decorations of the Fire-Engines were got up with exquisite taste and carried out in fine style.

The gathering of "Sons" was a highly gratifying part of the line. The Catholic Temperance Society also looked well.

The Prince himself was of course the observed of all observers, and from the general tone of remark it would appear fully met the expectations of all. His pleasing, benevolent expression of countenance and very unassuming manners, together with his evident self-possession and every heart. The ladies in particular were loud in praise of his dignified and yet gentle bearing. The prevailing feeling on his behalf was that he might be long preserved to follow in the steps of his great and good mother—our Gracious Queen.

Soon after landing and procession had been accomplished the indications of rain which had continued through the morning, and had been just enough to keep alive the apprehensions of many that it would be a regular wet day, even rendered umbrellas necessary, at several different times, became more decided, and hesitation seemed to prevail respecting the grand illumination.

The evening rain descended, and the public buildings having no appearance of illumination it was evident that part of the reception was deferred, still a very considerable number of houses and some of the arches made a brilliant appearance by the lights in them. Those who came out to witness them, and there were many traversing the streets for this purpose, must have been thoroughly drenched and disappointed.

Our account of the Review of troops, which took place yesterday, the Leave and the other proceedings, the splendid arrangements of the Province Building, &c., &c., must be left for our next as our space and time are both exhausted.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the landing of the Prince of Wales at St. John's, from the Hero, 300 gun ship, and his personal appearance. "At last the reverberations of cannon, thundering from the ships-of-war and echoing along the

shore, gave tidings of the approach of the scion of royalty. The Queen's wharf was crammed with beautiful and fashionably attired ladies, who waved their spotless handkerchiefs and indulged in the warmest expressions of joy and gladness. For these fair visitors an immense number of seats was provided on and around every available point of the Queen's wharf. The regulations were notwithstanding, very strict, for no lady (even the best dressed) could be admitted without a formal ticket, signed and countersigned in an official fashion. The coup d'oeil was very brilliant. The steps and passages to the streets were draped with crimson baize, and rows without number hung pendant from the trees.

The main entrance to the street led through a wreath of arch of evergreens, artistically worked with the arms of England and the cypher of the Prince. The word "Welcome" sparkled brightly in the centre, each letter flaming forth like an many golden stars. Triumphant arches in unlimited profusion were scattered through the leading streets. Long lines of soldiers, in the glittering uniform peculiar to the British army, were on guard in every public avenue. The Newfoundland companies and the volunteer rifle corps were prominent among the military. Posters with the speeches of the Prince on particulars of the official programme were located on every wall.

The Prince leaves the populace immensely by his handsome countenance, and mild, gentlemanly bearing.

The Prince stands about five feet six inches in height, is slender in form, having a narrow head intelligent face, large handsome eyes, small mouth, large nose, retreating chin, complexion rather dark, boyish appearance, and generally resembling his mother at about the time of her coronation. He has rather large hands and feet, is very graceful in his movements, unostentatious and affable. He talks a good deal, and in rather a loud and somewhat harsh tone of voice. His ordinary costume is that of a colonel of the British army. As I said before, the citizens are charmed and delighted with his Royal Highness. At the termination of the levee the Prince, dressed in plain clothing, rode through the city on horseback, and sat quite unattended. He is certainly a very good rider."

SYRIAN MASSACRE.—Dr. G. M. Wortabet has written a letter to the London Times upon this subject, from which we make an extract:—

"My eyes swim in tears as I think of these atrocities, and I rejoice that the Christian Powers have issued stringent instructions to put a stop to these horrible deeds of rapine, dishonour, and blood. I hope that these instructions will not be found too late, and that the cities of Syria may not be visited with massacres as relentless as that of Capusopa. Already a panic has struck the hearts of the Christians from Aleppo, in the north, to Gaza in the south. Neither life, honour, nor property are safe, and as the Christians retire to their couches at night, they bid each other an eternal farewell, not knowing but before the morning they would be the victims of Islam hatred, and gone to render their account to Him to whom they look alone in the silent watches of these fearful nights for protection and deliverance. According to the last accounts 16,000 families have been rendered homeless, thousands upon thousands have been massacred. An eye-witness says that defenceless women and helpless infants were bayoneted by regular troops at the gate of Hama; and what is worse, a famine starves the rest in the face. Thousands of Christians are in the cities of Syria surrounded by Mohammedans. What security have they, I ask you, for their lives, honour, and property? I know not the strength of the garrisons in each of these cities; what I want to say is this—we have no time to weep over the past; time must be taken by the forelock, and I appeal to England to insist on Turkey strongly garrisoning those cities and maintaining order; otherwise we would soon have to lament worse disasters than have yet been recorded. I speak from experience. I know what my Mohammedan neighbours are; the tragedy of Aleppo, when the Moslems rose upon the night of the 17th of October, 1850, and committed the same deeds of horror as we now record, is still fresh in the memory of Christendom."

GARIBALDI.—Lord Brougham, in the House of Peers, declared that 999 out of every 1000 Englishmen were in favour of Garibaldi. The enthusiasm on his behalf in Britain is unabated. Garibaldi was exerting himself for the organization of the volunteer forces, organizing the civil government, and combating the numerous difficulties which had to be surmounted in order to prevent the whole island from falling into a state of anarchy. At Palermo, the Church bells were being melted down to make cannon. Garibaldi's forces in three columns, were on the march from Palermo for Messina, while the General himself remained behind, organizing new divisions and recovering at Palermo. The ministry formed immediately after the taking of Palermo had been dissolved, having failed to satisfy the wishes of the populace, and a new ministry was appointed.

London, the rope-walker, is at his post this year, attracting crowds to see his wonderful performances. His success has produced several imitators, who are seeking notoriety by challenging him to trials of skill which he declines noticing. Blondin's latest feats were walking over the Niagara river with his feet encased in large baskets, and his arms chained; also walking backwards from one side to the other.

THE PRINCE.

The absorbing topic during the week has been the Prince's visit. City and Country has been moved by the event. The fact that a son of our much loved Sovereign was visiting our country, and that that son is King, in anticipation, personally and in acknowledged dignity presenting himself in a country where such royalty has never trod, together with the idea of extending hospitality to one who will probably stand at the head of the glorious constitution under which we live, and will be chief of the nation of which we form an honorable part, have stirred the people as only an uncommon, important event could; and very justly stirred them.

As soon as the time of the Prince's arrival was known people began to prepare for his reception; but, as is usually the case with the city authorities, little was done with any public preparations till quite a late hour, while much ought to have been done, and when some things which were not finished at all should have been completed. However, as the time drew nearer more activity was evinced, and being favored by beautiful weather, dry days and clear moonlight nights, the works went rapidly on. At the landing, on each side of the wharf, was a gallery of seats, extending the whole length of the wharf, forming an angle at the upper end at the egress to the street. At short distances along the back of the seats on each side were placed poles of equal height, arranged for flags, and united by what might be called festooning of evergreens. At the egress to the street was erected a tripple gateway, arched and decorated with evergreens, ornamented on the top with the Prince's plume and mottoed "Welcome! Prince of Wales, Welcome." This whole work showed signs of being hurriedly done and was hardly finished, as it should have been, when the party arrived.

On Prince William street, opposite the Police Office, a splendid arch 44 feet span, and about 60 feet high was erected, decked with evergreens and appropriately mottoed; on the inner side was hung neat tapestry, while on the crown was placed a number of ensigns, and other adornments, making a splendid appearance. On one abutment was placed a bear on the outer side, and a deer on the inner side, both facing the way from which the party was to come; on the other abutment was placed an Indian on the outer side and a deer on the inner side, facing the same way as the others. In the market square was a fount constructed surrounded with bushes in a tasteful manner; the work on this was finished on Thursday night. At the entrance to Mrs. Chipman's grounds was an arched gateway placed, mottoed and ornamented by a statue of Britannia and the lion and unicorn. At the Bell Tower wings were constructed extending the breadth of King street. On these wings were placed female figures, four on each wing, supporting flagstaves joined by festooning of evergreens. Three of the engine companies busied themselves in erecting arches which proved to be very creditable when finished. Besides these, various other preparations were made in different streets. A beautiful arched entrance to the railroad station grounds was erected; a number of pillars along Prince William street, four at the head of King street, gas fittings in very many places, flagstaves, prepared, &c. &c.

On Monday people began to arrive in town from different parts; and as Friday drew nearer the numbers increased. Every train groaned beneath the weight of passengers; and schooners and boats came from every port crowded with people from abroad. Every available space in the hotels and private houses whose inmates would extend hospitality, was filled with visitors; and on Thursday night scores, if not hundreds walked the street all the night unable to obtain lodgings of any kind.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday evening the guns on the island told the arrival of the *Styx*, but from the hurry and hum of the city comparatively few noticed the signal, and until the morning guns thundered the city to wakefulness, the majority of the people was not aware that the royal party had arrived. Without stopping at the island the *Styx* steamed up the harbour to her moorings off the wharf. At a more than usually early hour the city became all astir, the proceedings of the day was initiated by the performances of the Calithumpians as the Irish Brigade, who made their appearance as soon as it was day. Militiamen and Firemen and all others who were to take part in the day's proceedings began to prepare, and by eight o'clock the streets presented a lively appearance. The

Street, down Prince William street towards the landing until the open space at Reed's Point was literally jammed full of people of all ages and classes; every open space along the street from the landing to the entrance to Chipman's grounds quickly filling up.

About nine o'clock the Procession began to form. The volunteer companies that had in the mean time been forming on the Parade ground, moved toward the landing, preceded by the band of the 63rd. The crowd parted as they approached, and a long avenue was made through the living mass, and walled by different companies. An artillery company passed down on the wharf south of the assembly, and prepared for the landing salute. Detachments of the different companies, preceded by the band of the 63rd, marched into the open area between the galleries and took their stations on the left. Meantime the galleries were being filled by the fashionable; the tops of the buildings near by, the masts of schooners and the decks of the steamers lying at the wharfs, and every place which afforded room for a body and a view of the landing were all occupied. The line along Prince William street, extending from the landing as far as the eye could reach, presented a grand appearance. It was formed in the order of the programme; the different companies and trades walled the avenue along the street, and at their backs pressed the crowd. Mrs. Chipman's grounds presented the most pleasing sight. The children from the different Sabbath Schools came flocking in accompanied by their teachers; the girls dressed principally in white, with blue sashes and rosettes of red, white and blue, were arranged on the left, and the boys, neatly, though not uniformly dressed, were arranged on the right. Over 5,000 gathered there, and though gladness shown in every countenance on that morning, it is certain that no hearts beat with more joy at the thought of seeing the Prince than did those children's.

About half-past ten o'clock, the barge with the Prince and suite, swung from the ship and in a moment was at the wharf. The ship fired a royal salute and the artillery stationed on the wharf returned it. A row of gentlemen stood on the right as the Prince passed up the wharf to whom he bowed as he passed. The carriages were waiting at the street, and the procession having formed, proceeded up the street to the entrance at the grounds where the Sabbath School children were collected; the company then stepped from the carriage, and the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle on the left and the Earl St. Germain on the right, walked up to the mansion, acknowledging as he passed, the showers of wreaths and bouquets which were strewn before him. After a few minutes he returned from the mansion, passed down and up the walk and re-entered the dwelling while the children cheered him. They also sang the National Anthem as he passed them.

The proceedings of the day were nearly according to the programme. At the Levee held in Court House the following Addresses and Replies were read:—

ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION.

To His Royal Highness, ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Royal Highness:

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, hasten to approach Your Royal Highness for the purpose of welcoming to New Brunswick the Heir Apparent to the Throne, and the future Sovereign of that Great Empire of which it is our pride to form a portion, and over which the beneficent sway of our beloved Queen, day by day, strengthens: those ties which happily unite us to the Mother Country.

Among us it is still to be found a remnant of those, who, in the last century witnessed and partook of the joy and enthusiasm with which Your Royal Highness' Grandfather—the Duke of Kent, was received on his visit to this then infant City, upon the founders of which, in token of the Royal approbation, great benefits had been recently conferred by the Royal Charter of his Majesty George the Third.

And with great pride we declare to Your Royal Highness that the feelings of Loyalty and attachment to the Crown which led to these shores those founders of this City, still eminently characterize the entire population of this Colony.

It is our prayer that Your Royal Highness will after a prosperous termination of the extended progress through Her Majesty's North American Dominions, in which you are now engaged, vouchsafe to assure Our Most Gracious Queen that peace and contentment are found among us under Her rule, and that love and attachment to her person and Crown is the common sentiment of her devoted subjects in this the commercial capital of Her Province of New Brunswick.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you with all sincerity for the address which you have just presented to me, and for the welcome which it conveys; to the Colony of New Brunswick, and the important city of which you are the municipal representatives.

When my grandfather, the Duke of Kent, paid to this place the visit to which you make so gratifying a reference, he found it little more than a village. It is my good fortune, to receive in the same spot—from a city which affords a striking example of what may be effected under the influence of free institutions by the spirit and energy of the British race—those demonstrations of love and loyalty to the Queen, which at this moment are reflected upon me.

Your commercial enterprise has made this port the emporium of the trade of New Brunswick. And as the noble river which flows into it brings down for export the products of your soil, so I trust the vessels which crowd its pier will reward your successful industry with the wealth of other lands. I am not unmindful of the origin of this city, and it will be a subject of pride and pleasure to me to report to the Queen that the descendants of its founders have not departed from the firm attachment to the Crown of England which brought them to these shores.

ADDRESS OF THE JUSTICES.

To His Royal Highness, ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and Earl of Chester, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Royal Highness:

We, the Justices of the Peace, for the City and County of Saint John, approach Your Royal Highness on Your first landing in the Province of New Brunswick, with the deepest feeling of attachment to Our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen, and to Your Royal Highness as Her Apparent to the Throne.

We desire with gratitude to acknowledge this first mark of Her Majesty's regard for the welfare of Her British North American Possessions, enabling the people of this part of the wide-spread British Empire, to participate with those who dwell nearer the Sovereign, in personally expressing through Your Royal Highness, our deep-seated Loyalty to Our Beloved Queen.

Happily situated as we are in this Province, under the wise rule of our illustrious Sovereign, taking our humble part in the administration of British justice, and thankful for the blessings conferred upon us by a beneficent Providence, we hail the appearance of Your Royal Highness among us with gladness, and heartily welcome You to our shores.

We trust the visit of Your Royal Highness may be the source of as much gratification to yourself, as it undoubtedly will be to the people of these Provinces, and after the objects of Your tour shall be accomplished that you may have a safe and pleasant return to England.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I receive with much pleasure, not only your expressions of loyal devotion to the Queen, but also your just appreciation of the motives which induced Her Majesty to entrust to me the duty of representing Her in this visit to the British Colonies of North America.

A pure and impartial administration of justice has long been looked upon as the birth-right of every Society of British race, and I doubt not that at your hands the inhabitants of this important City and County of St. John enjoy this invaluable blessing.

I shall ever consider it a high privilege to have enjoyed this opportunity of personally witnessing the innumerable instances of moral and material progress which present themselves on every side in these flourishing possessions of the British Crown.

In the evening the illuminations were very general and well arranged; the fireworks were very good. On Saturday morning the party left Fredericton by Railroad to the nine mile station, and thence by the "Forest Queen." To-day they are expected to return by Indian-own, pass the Suspension Bridge to Carleton, and thence embark.

BY TELEGRAPH TO NEWS ROOM.

PRINCE OF WALES AT FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 4. The steamer Forest Queen arrived at 6 o'clock, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, wife, &c., and landed at quarter past 6 amid an immense concourse, cheering, cannon firing, kurch bells ringing, &c.

A large torch light procession to-night. Every person well pleased.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Prince and Suite accompanied by members of the Legislature, arrived in the Forest Queen at 6 o'clock, and landed amid booming cannon, ringing of church bells, and the most intense manifestations of enthusiasm and delight on the part of the thousands assembled.

The Guard of Honour was formed from the Militia companies. The York Light Dragoons under Judge Wilmet formed the escort, and looked splendid.

The Mayor, Judges, Heads of Departments, members of the Legislature, Militia, &c., formed procession, and accompanied the Prince to Government House through Queen Street, which

was properly decorated with triumphal arches, flags, emblems, &c., and the stores and dwellings handsomely decorated. It is estimated that there were 20,000 persons in the city.

The Prince and his attendants gave proof of being highly delighted with the reception.

The Members of the Government and some others dined with the Prince to night. There will be a grand Torch-light Procession.

FREDERICTON, AUG. 6.

The Prince attended service at the Cathedral yesterday morning. The building was crowded.

The Levee was held this day. There was a large number of presentations.

The park was inaugurated at 4 o'clock P. M. No speeches.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Robert J. Gorham, to Miss Mary E. eldest daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Hurdage.

Same day, by the same, Mr. Henry Hazzard, to Miss Phoebe Ann Casley.

On the 5th day of July, at St. Stephens Hotel, Upper Woodstock, by the Rev. Wm. Downey, Mr. Robert McDonald, to Miss Mary Ann McDonald both of the Parish of Simonds, C. of C.

At Springfield K. C., on Monday 23rd inst., by Rev. A. B. McDonald, Mr. Wm. Hay Senr., of Norton, to Sarah, Widow of the late Deacon Robert Nobles of the former place.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. G. A. Hartley, Mr. Henry Buley of Petersville, Q. C., to Miss Lydia Eliza McAuly of Carlton St. John.

DIED.

At Wakefield, of consumption the 5th July Peter Jones eldest son of Asa Jones, aged 19 years and 6 months.

In Carleton, on the 30th July, Mr. Benjamin McLeod, aged 52 years.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED.

MONDAY, July 30th—Schr. Retriever, Ross, Philadelphia, John Walker, coals. Bark J. C. Nichols, Searport, bal. Schr. Arctic, Tucker, Philadelphia, W. McLean, coals.

TUESDAY, 31st—Ship Levanter, Fowler, Liverpool, 41. Am. Ship Bethiah Thayer, Munro, Baltimore, J. Mackay, bal.

CLEARED.

July 30th—Schr. Osprey, Theal, Providence, R. I., Z. Adams, boards; brig. Margaret Tibbath, McDougal, Boston, J. Robertson, do; schr. Concor, Peck, Charleston, G. W. Roberts, do.

31st—Schr. Harry Smith, Dick, Dorchester, Mass., G. W. Roberts, do.; Clifton, Betle, Bel-yon, Providence, Eaton & Boyce, do.

MEMORANDA.

Ard at Cork, 3rd July, brig. Brill, Crowell, hence; at Dublin, 3d, Charlotte, McMan, do; at Liverpool, 3d, Laapedo, Cronk, do; at Deal, 5th, Parkfield, Goodall, do; at Dundalk, 3d, H. B. Minturin, Cook, do; at Aberdeen, 3d, Renown, Walker, do; at Liverpool, 4th, Sea Flower, Thornhill, do; do at Tralee, June 29th, Sophia McKenzie, do; at Cork, July 4th Swan Barry, do; at Dublin, 3d, T. O's. Killam, Dennis, do; at Kingstown, 4th, W. H. Jenkins, Churchill, do.

Sailed from Ayr, 5th, Minerva McFarlane, for this port.

Ard at New York, 20th J. S. DeWolf, from Liverpool.

Ard at Rio de Janeiro, May 30th, Louise Jewett, Smith from Cardiff.

Sld from Rio de Janeiro, June 20th, Ship Conquest, Johnston, for Quebec.

Cld at New York, 19th Antelope, Gunn, for this port.

Cld at Buctouche, 19th, Annebo, Asgasen, Portsmouth, J. A. Morrison & Co. deals, &c.

Ard at Halifax 23rd, schr. Ann Leonard hence. Cld at New York, 18th, brig Standard, and schr. Alma, for this port.

Ard at Providence, 19th, schr. Arno, Parker, hence. At Boston, 19th, brig Mary, Smith, do. Ard at Boston, 23d, schr. Mary Jane, Bell, and schr. Pocahontas, Cameron, hence.

Ard at Baltimore, 20th, Sea Breeze Coombs, hence. Cld at New York, 23d, schr. Ocean Wave, Flewelling, for this port. Ard at New York, 23d bark George Bradford, from Shields.

Spoke July 13th, lat 41 33, long 66 29, Bremen bark Wieland, from this port for Callao.

Ard at Melbourne, (Aus), May 9th. Storm Bird, Jones, hence.

Ard at Auckland, New Zealand, April, 27th, Geo. Henderson, James, from Pughash, N. S.

Ard at Halifax, 20th, schr. Julia, Simpson, hence.

Ard at Philadelphia, 23d, Burma, hence. Ard at Liverpool, 14th, ship Kelvin hence; and American, from Quebec.

Ard at Melbourne, May, 2d, John D. Mahony, from London.

Sailed from Galway, 7th, Joseph Healy, York for this port. From Clyde, 7th, Flaidos, Bogart, do. Ard at Alexandria, 23d, Sir Colin, Craoap, hence.

The ship D'Israeli, Black, ard at Greenock July 1st, having sailed from Pictou, N. S., 9th June.

Cld at New York, 26th, brig Independent and schr. H. Livingston, for this port.

EDUCATION OFFICE, FREDERICTON, June 1, 1860.

The School Trustees and Teachers throughout the Province, are hereby notified that the Schools in the undermentioned Districts will be visited by the several Inspectors, during the present term in the following order:—

- EASTERN DISTRICT.—Inspector DUVAL. KING'S.—In June and July. ALBERT.—In August. WESTMORELAND.—In September. NORTHREN DISTRICT.—Inspector WOOD. This Inspector will visit Restigouche about the 1st June, in the following order:—Addington, Dalhousie, Colborne, and Durham. Gloucester.—About the 11th June, as follows:—Beresford, Bathurst, New Bandon, Caraquet, Shippego, Inkerman, and Saumarac. KENT.—About the 11th July, as follows:—Dundas, Wellington, Weldford, Richburn, and Palmerston, and Carleton. Of the order in which Northumberland will be visited, due notice will be given. SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—Inspector MORRISON. CHARLOTTE.—In June and July. SAINT JOHN.—In August. QUEEN'S.—In September.

JOHN BENNET, Chief Superintendent.

COLORING.—The subscriber wishes to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has removed from her late residence, Portland Bridge, to No. 16 Lincoln Street, where she is prepared as heretofore, to attend to the coloring and cleaning business, also removing acid stains without coloring.—Orders left at the Union Hotel will receive prompt attention July 8

ELISABETH COUILLARD.

NORTH AMERICAN HOUSE—No. 7 King Square, St. John, N. B.—E. W. FLAG- LOR, Proprietor. Good stabling is attached, and a trusty and experienced hostler always in attendance March 12

NEW MATTRESSES.—A quantity of Single and Double Bel Grass Mattresses of first quality has just arrived and for sale at the Auction Room of Mr. Lordly King Street. June 12

BEL GRASS MATTRESSES.—A Superior quantity of Bel Grass Mattresses constantly on hand at the Store of Mr. Stewart, Germain Street, opposite S. K. Foster's. March 19.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Munroe's historical Map of New Brunswick, with Maps of the World, British America United States, Europe, West Indies, &c., suitable for Schools. W. K. CRAWFORD, 33, King Street.

St. John, Feb. 20th, 1860.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—DR. SKINNER attends especially to the Medical and Surgical treatment of the above diseases, with general practice. St. John, N. B., Feb. 20th, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.—A lot of good land situated on the Road leading from Petticoat to Butternut Ridge, and within four or five miles of the Railroad Station in that vicinity, containing 200 acres covered mostly with good hardwood except about 25 acres in front which were cleared some nine or ten years ago, and are fit for the plough. It is beautifully situated and will make a very admirable spot for cutting wood for Railroad purposes. For further particulars enquire at office. (3mo) Feb 27

REMOVAL.—DR. SKINNER, has removed his Office a few doors North, to Keator's Brick Building, Germain-street, St. John N. B. May 1

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his new three story house situated on the Strait at Shore, Parish of Portland, consisting of a splendid new shop, and two well finished flats in excellent repair. There is a new School House on the rear of the lot which would make it a desirable purchase for a Teacher, as a School is now in operation, and should a teacher purchase he would be likely to retain it. It is in the immediate vicinity of several Saw Mills and ship yards which are in active operation during a great part of the year, and consequently would be an eligible stand for a Grocery or Provision Store.—It has an unexpired lease of 18 years yet to run payable for improvements. The whole of the above property will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the Tribune or to the subscriber on the premises. If disposed of possession will be given immediately. April 30 (6m) JAMES MULHOLLAND.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—We offer the following New Years presents to our Agents, which will be given (or sent if required) to the successful competitors on the first day of January, 1861. The conditions are, the person sending us the greatest number of Annual Subscribers, (three for four months counting one, and three for eight months counting two,) by the 10th day of December next, will receive as a New Year's Present,

Dick's complete works (in 2 vols.) worth 20s. The next highest—a choice of Books to the amount of 15s.

The third highest—Ingram's Mathematical Course worth 10s.

The fourth highest—Worcester's Academic Dictionary worth 7s. 6d.

All persons intending to compete for these should state it in their first letter as we will not keep separate accounts with any other.

BEL GRASS MATTRESSES.—Persons wishing to purchase Bel Grass Mattresses of superior quality will find a simple always on hand at the store of Mr. Joseph Lordly, King Street. Sailors Mattresses, made of the same material, also for sale at reasonable prices. St. John, February 20th, 1860.

NOTICE.

Persons wishing to correspond with the subscriber, on private business, should until further notice, direct "Commercial Hotel, Fredericton." E. C. FRETZE.

UNION HOTEL, UNION STREET, between Charlotte and Sidney Streets, South Side.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment thankful for favors received during the period he occupied the New Brunswick Hotel, and convinced of the necessity of more and better accommodation for the public, has erected a large and substantial building in Union Street, capable of accommodating from seventy to eighty Travellers. The house is well ventilated—the sleeping rooms are large, and every flat is well supplied with water, and also lighted with gas. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the house always open and ready to receive them; while the conveniences and moderate charges will render it emphatically the home of the stranger. The tables of this house will be supplied with the best markets afford, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Hotel and Dining principles. Two large Stables have been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating from sixty to seventy horses. Good Hostlers always in attendance. St. John, April 2. E. C. S. FLAGLOR.

TEACHERS WANTED.

We are authorized to say that a First Class Male Teacher is required for the school at Bocahee Ridge, parish of St. Patrick, Charlotte Co.; also a Second Class Male Teacher for the School near George McKenzie's residence in the Parish of St. George, Charlotte.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

King's County Teachers' Institute will meet at the School House above the Railway station, Sussex on Friday August 10th, (instead of Aug 3rd, as was originally appointed at 10 1-2 A. M.) By Order, JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary.

NORTON, K. C., July 14th, 1860.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The next meeting of the St. John County Teachers' Institute will be held in the usual place, on Saturday, 11th of August next, at half-past two o'clock, P. M.

QUEEN'S COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Meeting of this Institute will be held in Mr. McDonald's School Room, in the Parish of Canabridge, on the first Saturday in October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2.

PROVINCIAL TRAINING SCHOOL.—The next Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday August 1st.

Persons desirous of attending will please take notice that an early application is necessary, and that none can be admitted after the first week of the Term.

The duties of the Model School will be resumed on Monday, July 23rd. This School now affords superior inducements. WILLIAM MILLS, July 17

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Post Office St. John, July 23, 1860. ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the 1st August, and until further notice, the Mails for Halifax, Cumberland, Pictou, Prince Edward Island, Sussex Vale, Sackville, &c., and the Northern part of this Province, will be closed at this Office every evening, (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, instead of 4 o'clock in the afternoon as at present; and the return mails will be due at St. John every day, (Sunday excepted,) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. July 31. J. Howe.

EXTRA FLOUR.—Just landing from New York—270 bbls Napier Mills Flour. For sale by J. W. HAMILTON, 4 South-Wharf. July 27

EXTRA MESS PORK.—Just received—12 bbls P. E. Island Extra Mess Pork, a superior article. For sale by J. W. HAMILTON, No. 4 South Wharf. July 6

FLOUR.

LANDING ex "Independence" from New York:—200 bbls. Extra State Flour "Napier" and "Solferino" Mills. For sale by J. D. UNDERHILL, Aug 6

INDEPENDENCE.

200 BARRIS "Napier" and "Solferino," extra State Flour to arrive per above vessel.—For sale by (Aug 6) J. D. UNDERHILL

THOMAS SIME, JR., MANUFACTURER OF TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS, CANVAS COVERS, &c.—Having resumed the above business, the Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of every article in the line, and will manufacture to order, at short notice, Trunks, &c., of any size, style and material—of quality much superior to imported stock work, and at moderate prices. Repairs made and Keys furnished at the TRUNK FACTORY, 51 Germain Street, St. John. Aug 1. THOS. SIME, JR.

EXCURSION TO PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND To witness the Celebration in honor of the

Visit of the Prince of Wales! THE Steamer "ARABIAN" M. Steen, Comman- der, advertised to make an Excursion to Charlottown from Shediac, on the 4th, August, will not row leave on that day, but will on Wednesday, 8th August, leave Shediac at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Charlottown, returning again on Thursday night; thus giving persons desirous of making the trip ample opportunity for witnessing the reception of the Prince of Wales in Charlottetown, and reaching the city again by the morning Train from Shediac on Friday FAKE OVER AND BACK \$3. The morning train from St. John will reach Point du Chene before the steamers' departure on Wednesday. (July 31) A. HERON.

100 BOXES FIRE CRACKERS; 1 barrel of White Oil Soap, for destroying insects in gardens—a cheap and effective remedy. For sale cheap by July 18. A. A. COSGROVE.

FLOUR.—Landing ex Allandale, from New York.—200 Bbls Extra State Flour.—For sale by J. D. UNDERHILL, (June 15)

HEAP HATS and CAPS.—All the Newest Styles of Gents' Youth and Boy's HATS and CAPS, of English, American and Domestic Manufacture. For sale by the subscriber at very low prices. July 27 D. H. HALL, 41 King-st.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

No. 25, KING STREET, Directly opposite Canterbury or Cross Street, and next door "Below" Mr. A. Magee's Hat Store. THE Subscriber wishes most respectfully to call the attention of his numerous friends, and public generally, to another splendid lot of Dress and Fancy Dry Goods, per Royal M. S. S. "Europa," and ship "John Parker," consisting of MOIRE ANTIQUES and PLOUNCED ROBES; New Dress Silks; new French Cashmeres; new Silk Warp Shallices; new French Tissues; new Batoges and Bazarines; new Muslin Dresses. NEW MANTLE CLOTHS; New Mantle Trimming; new Styles Mantles; new Mantles made to order. NEW STYLES OF BONNETS; New Turbans and Hats; new French Ribbons; new Ostrich Feathers; new French Flowers. NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS; New Dress Trimmings; newest Styles Fancy Goods; Scarfs, Ties, Parasols; Ladies Hair Nets, all sorts; Variety of Bugle Beeds; A FEW BEAUTIFUL BONNETS; Ladies Head Dresses; Millinery, Dress and Mantle Making, in the newest styles. N. B.—The above choice variety will be disposed of at the very lowest reasonable prices in order to make room for further lots to arrive.

ROBERT MOORE.

No. 25, King Street, North side a few doors up from Barlow's Corner.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

THE Ticket Office at St. John Station, will be open for the Sale of Tickets, from the 1st to the 8th of August (inclusive) as follows: From 6 A. M. to 8 A. M. " 10 " to 12 20 P. M. " 1 30 P. M. to 4 45 P. M. —AND— For the first Three Days from 4 41 P. M. to 8 P. M. for the Sale of Tickets to Rothesay Station and back during the 4th August. To prevent delay, applicants will oblige by having the even change ready APPLY EARLY. On the morning of the 4th of August, the Station Grounds and Passenger Station at St. John will be kept entirely clear of Passengers, from the departure of the Eight o'clock Train until after the departure of the Train conveying the Prince. Trains for Passengers will immediately precede and follow the Prince's Train. The Train to precede the Prince, will leave the freight platform, north of the Station, and that to follow will leave the Passenger Station Ten minutes after the departure of the train conveying the Prince. By Order, R. JARDINE, Railway Commissioner's Office, 27th July, 1860.

JULY 17, 1860,

NEW

DRESS SILKS,

AT

Lawton's

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

REMOVAL.—R. COLLINS, SADDLER, (Has removed his place of Business to his New Building, between the Golden Ball and Hay Scales, in Union Street, next door to Doctor Alward. May 5

July 25th, 1860.

W. H. LAWTON has open for inspection a beautiful assortment of: Glacie Silks, in White, Sky, Maize, Royal, French Satins, in Pink, White, Sky, Heize, Lavender, Royal, Cerise, Purple, Charet, Emerald, Ruby, &c.; One splendid White Flounced Silk; Moire Antiques and Colored Flounced Silks in every variety; A few Choice Opera Cloaks; White and Red Lace Jackets; Honiton and Maltese Collars and Sleeves; 1 case White French Kid Gloves. Wholesale and Retail. W. H. LAWTON, Imperial Buildings, Prince Wm. street. July 25

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, (with which is united the Times Assurance Company) Capital Half-a-Million Sterling. Insure all descriptions of Property at very low rates. OFFICE—79, Prince William Street, St. John. HENRY W. FRITH, and R. PENNISTON STARR, Agent. March 15

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—Just Received from Philadelphia, a full assortment of Libraries for Sunday Schools, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 100 Vols. each \$10, Nos. 1 and 2, 75 Vols. each \$7, Quæstion Books; Sunday School Cards, &c. U. S. Bible Dictionary. (July 26) J. & A. McMILLAN.

CLOTHING For the Thousands At JONES'S, 5 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

GREAT VALUE IN FINE DRESS SUITS. From 30s. upwards In Good Business Suits. From 20s. upwards. In SUMMER SUITS, From 15s. upwards. TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, Furnishing Goods in variety. THE OLD DOTTED Strictly carried out, viz. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, when sold, or the money returned. (June 15) THOS. R. JONES.

MESS PORK.—Landing ex schr. Standard, from New York, 25 bbls Mess Pork. For sale by July 27 HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

86 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.—

In consequence of the loss by fire of the Premises lately occupied by us on King Street, we have removed our Stock of CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, to the Store above named. In thanking our friends and customers for their very large share of patronage, we would call their attention to the Greatly Reduced Prices at which we are selling off our ENTIRE STOCK preparatory to a large Fall Importation. July 18. WHITEKIR & PURINTON.

Pic-Nic.

BRUSSELS ST. BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL. PIC-NIC. Will take place August 15, 1860. Tickets for sale by John Smith, 25 cents each.

GREAT REDUCTION.

IN PRICES. CHEAP DRY GOODS, AT SAMUEL BROWN'S, July 24 31 King Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE LATEST INVENTION.—This Most Useful Machine has been brought to the highest degree of perfection. We have just received a new kind which combines the most massive strength and the greatest simplicity. It will sew the finest cambric or the coarsest canvas. It will stitch leather or lawn with equal ease. It is the cheapest Machine in existence. An examination will convince every judge that it is one of the strongest and best. Our stock is the largest ever brought to the City. Different styles! If one does not suit it will be exchanged for another. Call and examine. and 12 COLONIAL BOOKSTORE.

JAMES F. NICHOLS,

DOMESTIC FIRE PROOF SAFE MAKER. SMITH and BELL, HANGER, 22 Church Street, St. John, N. B. —JAMES F. NICHOLS— Takes this opportunity of thanking his friend and patrons for all favors since he has commenced business and he would also inform the public of St. John in vicinity that he is manufacturing SAFES of a superior quality and Design, at 20 per cent. cheaper than any imported. Builders furnished with tenders for all sorts of Iron Work, including Vault Doors, Railing, Girders, Guttering, &c. N. B.—Locks made to order. Bells neatly cast in Town or Country. Jobbing Work in general. All Orders attended to with punctuality and despatch. July 28

OIL PASTE BLACKING.—Just received a lot of the above article, the best in use for polishing and preserving leather. For sale by BERRYMAN & OLIVE, Call and Purchase at Clerk's, China, Glass, AND EARTHENWARE STORE. Cheap for Cash.—Wholesale sale and Retail. The Subscriber has received part of his SPRING STOCK, comprising a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE direct from the manufacturer THOS. CLERK, 24, King Square. June 11

ST. JOHN COFFEE HOUSE.—Corner Church and Prince Wm. Streets.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he continues to occupy the Building in Church-street formerly known as the "Hibernian Hotel," where he still continues to receive Transient and Steady Boarders, and where he will keep constantly every delicacy of the sea on, viz., Prime Fresh Oysters, in every style required. Meals at all hours day and evening. Dinners, consisting of Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Boiled Ham, Roast Lamb, Corned Tongues, Boiled and Fried Fish, Lobster, Salad, and Vegetables. BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.—Boiled Steak and Onions, Beef Kidneys, Veal Cutlets, Mutton Chops, Boiled and Fried Tripe, Lamb's Fries, Pork Steak, Ham and Sausages, Broiled Chicken and Poultry of all kinds. Lamb's Tongues, Fries and Pastries always on hand. Also—A choice assortment of Liquors, Fancy Drinks, Ale and Porter, Soda Water, and Choice Syrups always on hand. Free Lunch Every day from 11 till 1 o'clock. J. KENNEY, Proprietor. May 12 St. John Coffee House, Church-st.

3 1/2 South Wharf, Saint John, N. B. 100, 100! 103!—Spring Tooth Horse Hay Rakes of Domestic Manufacture, now ready for Sale by the Subscribers at their Ware-house No. 17, Water street, or at the Old Stand, Portland Bridge. They also offer a few entirely new (but very simple and efficacious) self-acting Cheese Presses, at only 30s. As we are still making Rakes and are desirous of disposing of the whole stock, very liberal discounts will be allowed to wholesale customers. HARRIS & ALLAN. N. B.—No Farmer should be without one of these Rakes as it is one of the best labour saving Machines in use. (July 7) H. & A.

CAUTION. THE Subscriber having obtained on the 14th Sept. 1857, the Patent right in the Province of New Brunswick for showing Ambrotypes Pictures on Leather, suitably prepared textile fabrics, Bismalated Cloth, Ivory, Wood, Iron, and many other hard substances, with power to vend the same for his own behoof and benefit, takes this opportunity of informing all persons or persons that any infringement of such patent right, unless special license be from him obtained, will be dealt with to the rigour of the Law in such case made and provided. JOHN A. MACE, Patentee and Inventor. Carleton, St. John, June 1,

COPPERS.—In any quantity (all good) may be obtained of (July 27) HALL & FAIRWEATHER

Poetry.

A LYRIC.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ. All within and without me Feel a melancholy thrill, And the darkness hangs about me, On I how still; To my feet the river glideth, Through the shadow, sullen, dark, On the stream the white moon rideth Like a barge, And the linden leans above me, Till I think some things there be In this weary world that love me— Even me.

Gentle flowers are springing near me; Shedding sweetest breath around, Countless voices rise to cheer me From the ground; And the lone-bird comes—I hear it In the tall and windy pine, Pour the sadness of its spirit Into mine! There it swings and sings above me, Till I think some things there be In this dreary world that love me— Even me.

Now the moon bath floated to me, On the stream I see it swim, Swinging, boat-like, as it would won me Far away— And the stars bend from the azure, I could reach them where I live, And they whisper all the pleasure Of the sky. There they hang and smile above me, Till I think some things there be In the very heavens that love me— Even me.

A THRILLING STORY.

[The following is an occurrence which actually took place in Vermont some forty years ago. The facts are almost literally related as follows:]

My brother Hiram liked the business of carrying the mail better than I did; and so I went to work in a new clearing I had commenced, about a mile and a half from home, and not quite so far from the house of my brother-in-law. I used to stay as often at one place as at the other. It was a bad arrangement, as, in case of accident, neither family would be alarmed, or go to look out for me, if I should not come home. I felt the force of this in the course of the winter, as you will see directly.

There had fallen one of our old-fashioned northern New York snows, crusted over hard enough to bear a man. I was getting on famously with my clearing, getting ready to build a house in the spring. I was ambitious, and worked early and late, going without my dinner some days, when the bread and meat I had brought in my pocket was frozen so hard that I could not masticate it without taking up too much of my time. One day, it was intensely cold, with the prospect of a storm that might hinder my work the next day, and so I worked on as long as I could see, and after twilight I fell a tree which, in its descent, lodged against another. I could not bear the idea of leaving the job half finished; I mounted the almost protruded body to cut a limb to let it down.

The bole of the tree forked, about forty feet up, into two equal parts, with large projecting limbs from both. It was one of these I had to cut away to bring the tree to the ground. In my haste, perhaps I was not so careful as I should have been; at any rate, the first blow eased the lodgment, so that the tree began to settle; and I was just going to jump off, when the fork split, and, as it did so, one foot dropped into the space, so that I could not extricate it for the moment; but I felt no alarm, for I knew that I could cut away the tree in a minute, or, perhaps, draw my foot out of the boot, as the pressure was not severe. At the first blow of the axe the tree took another start, rolled over, and the split closed with all the force of its giant strength, crushing my foot till the very bones were flattened, and there I hung suspended, just able to touch the tips of my fingers in the snow, with nothing to rest upon for a moment—the air at zero, and growing colder—the nearest house a mile away, no friends to feel alarmed at my absence, for one would suppose me safe with the other.

My axe, in its fall, rested upon the snow-crust about ten feet off. If I could only get that, I might yet save myself. I did not think how I was to cut myself loose from the body of that great tree, suspended as I was, head down, and suffering from the rush of disordered blood; but

I thought in that keen blade my only hope of life was fixed. Just forward of me grew a slim bush, which I thought if I could obtain, I could form into a hook by twisting the limbs together, and draw the axe within my reach.

Although the bush was out of my reach, I at last succeeded in getting hold of it by means of a loop which I made by tying my suspenders together. I then drew it toward me and cut it off with my pocket-knife—one of that sort known as "Barlow knives," having a single blade about two and a half inches long and three-eighths of an inch wide, with equal width all its length, set in a handle of peculiar form, half its length iron and half horn or bone. I succeeded admirably in fashioning my hook, and almost felt the handle of the axe within my grasp, so certain was I of success. From the tree that imprisoned me the ground descended rapidly for a dozen rods or more to a little creek. My axe lay upon the brow of the hill. The first movement I made toward twisting the loop of my stick around the handle of the axe, so as to draw it within my reach, loosened it from its icy rest, and away it went down the hill, crushing through the little frost-bitten bushes down upon the ice of the creek, to a little fall of a few rods below, and over that into an unfrozen pool, with a gurgling sound as it fell into the water that seemed to send an icy chill through every vein and artery of my whole body.

I still had my knife. True, it was a rough surgical instrument, but hope and the love of life gave me strength to climb up by my fastened leg and cut away the boot and stocking, and then with that knife I unjoined my ankle and fell to the ground—my left leg a footless, bleeding stump. The intensity of the cold saved me from bleeding to death. I tore off a part of my coat, and with my handkerchief and suspenders managed to bind my leg with a handful of snow, and started to crawl home. I succeeded in getting within sight of the house, and then strength utterly failed me.

I tried my voice in vain, but I could make no one hear. I exerted myself once more, and crawled toward the road that I knew Hiram must come. It was a painful task, for besides my exhaustion from loss of blood, I was perishing with cold. Just then I heard my brother's stage-horn, and the jingle of the bells coming down the hill. I strained my voice to the utmost pitch, but he did not, could not hear; but there was another friend—who did hear. Old Hunter, the noble old dog, had insisted on accompanying this trip, and another said, "Let him go; who knows what good may come of it?" Good did come of it, for his ear was quicker than Hiram's, and he roused up at the first cry, and as the second reached his ear he leaped out, and in a minute was at the spot where I lay upon the snow. He smelled all around, and I held up my footless leg. Just then the sleigh had got up the hill. Hunter sprang back into the path, barked loudly, and as the horses came up he jumped up, seized the reins, and would not let go till Hiram called a halt. Hunter let go his hold on the horses, jumped back to the sleigh, caught hold of Hiram's hand pulling off the mitten, and away he ran back where was, and commenced barking furiously; but I heard nothing. The effect upon me when I knew that I was discovered by that faithful old dog, and that he never would desert me, had caused me to faint. My brother knew that Hunter was not at play—that something serious was the matter—and he jumped out of the sleigh and ran after him.

In a little while I was safe at home; the doctor sent for, and my wound properly dressed. I eventually recovered, but was, however, a cripple for life.

A CASE OF SYMPATHY.—Colonel Jones and Major Smith lived in Texas in 1833 and may live there yet for aught I know. They were both men of property, owned large plantations, were good citizens, kind neighbors, and extremely popular. They were men of tried courage, had been engaged in many a skirmish with the Indians, and not a few with the white men more savage than the Indians.

Like most men of that day and country, Jones and Smith would occasionally get on a spree, and their frolics were often protracted until late in the night. Their pleasures on such occasions was frequently dampened by the thought of their wives at home, who like Tam O'Shanter's good dame, sat nursing wrath to keep it warm.

One night, after having kept up their frolic until a late hour, they returned home when Colonel Jones found his wife waiting for him with a countenance that foretold a storm. The Colonel, whose face had never blanched before an enemy quailed before the just indignation of his better

alf. Instead of going to bed, he took a seat and resting his elbow on his knees with his face in his hands, seemed to be completely absorbed in grief, sighing heavily, and uttering such exclamations as, "Poor Smith! Poor fellow."—his wife kept silent as long as possible, but, at last, overcome by curiosity and anxiety, inquired, in a sharp tone, "What's the matter with Smith." "Ah!" said the Colonel, "his wife is giving him fits just now!" Mrs. Jones was mollified by the joke, and her wrath dissipated.

JOSHUA S. TURNER, Commission Merchant, No. 22 Water Street. Provisions, Fruit, and Groceries. NOW LANDING—Ex Liverpool and Boedicea, from Liverpool—500 Dozen Milk Pans, white inside; 100 doz Cream Crocks, do. do., assorted sizes; 61 dozen Jugs, assorted sizes; 600 " Flower Pots, assorted sizes; 5 " Bread Pans; 60 crates Common BAK. IRONWARE, ass'd for the Country Trade. Wholesale and Retail, by FRAS. CLARK & CO., 29 Dock Street.

J. D. UNDERHILL, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND FLOUR DEALER. 4, SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B. European and N. A. Railway. This Railway between ST. JOHN and SHEDDING will be opened for Traffic on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, next. For the first week ending 23rd August, Trains will run as follows:—UP TRAINS: Leave St. John at 8 A. M., 12.20, 4.45 P. M.; " Sussex 10.35 " 2.05 P. M.; " Salisbury, 12.15 P. M., 4.35, P. M.; " Moncton 1.5 " 5.25 " ; DOWN TRAINS: Leave Point du Chene, 7.45 A. M., 12 noon. " Shediac, 7.58 " 12.15 P. M.; " Moncton, 8.40 " 1.6 " ; " Salisbury, 9.24 " 1.53 " ; " Sussex, 11.20 " 3.41 P. M. 6.45 A. M. Half first-class Fares will be charged during the week. By Order. R. JARDIN, Chairman. Railway Commissioners Office, St. John, 19th July, 1860.

JOHN HASTINGS, 27 Prince William Street—Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he has received the whole of his SPRING STOCK all of which he will sell at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail. Shawls—in Paisley, Spun Silk, Tissue, Barege, Grenadine, etc.; Silks—in Robes, Plaids, Stripes, Black Colored Clacie, etc.; Mantles—in all the newest shapes and colors; Manly Cloths and Trimmings; Muslins—in Robe Valents, Jupes, 7 Plouces, &c. Dress Goods—in barage, Balzelines, Mohair Checks, Silk Stripes, Poplins, French Delaines, 2 3/4, & 7 Plouces, Lustres, Coburgs, Delaines, etc.; Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Velvets, Crapes, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Corsets, Collars, sleeves, Hair Nets and Puffs, Muslins; Flannels, Prints, White and Gray Cottons; Striped Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Covers, Quilts, Curtain Laces and Muslins; Satinets, Ticks, Oil Cloths, Carpets, etc., etc. June 7

PATENT HINGE SKIRTS.—6 DOZEN Patent Hinge SKIRTS—a new and elegant article, superior to all others, at 7s 6d, and 8s 7d, each. Also—7 Hoop Skirts, white and col'd, at 2s 0d each 8 9 " " " 2s 9d " 10 " " " 3s 4d " 11 " " " 3s 8d " 12 " " " 4s 0d " 13 " " " 4s 4d " 14 " " " 4s 8d " 15 " " " 5s 0d " 20 " " Supporters attached, 10s 0d " 25 " " " 12s 6d " Terms Cash—discount to the trade. 75 Prince William Street. June 7. F. A. COSGROVE.

MILITARY COMPANIES.—Military Companies wishing Caps can be supplied with any style selected by the corps. Or any information as to style and price can be had on application to the subscribers. We have already manufactured for several Companies, in the City, and have in every instance given entire satisfaction. A large stock of every style of Caps on hand. Caps a la mode. LOCKHART & CO., 79 King street July 6

CARPETINGS, DAMUSKS, &c. HORSFALL & SHERATON have received, per Steamship Canadian, an assortment of the newest patterns of CARPETS, in Brussels, Tapestry, Velvet, three-ply Imperial, and Superfine with Rugs to match. Also—Stair Carpets, Druggets and Cocoa Matting. A rich variety of New Curtain materials, in Silk and Wool Damusks, Rich Reps and Wool Damusks, Lace and Swing Curtains, Window Puffs and Cornices. Washable Gilt Cornices, a new article, "lun" green and White Window Hollands, all widths. Daily expected—A variety of New Floor Oil Cloths. The whole of these Goods have been carefully selected and are offered at low rates as any to be found in the market, of a good quality. April 19.

SAINT JOHN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated Capital, £50,000.—This Company offers the advantages of a Resident Management, Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with security, and conducts a fire business only. Insurance upon Dwellings, Stores Goods, Ship Building and in Harbours, Manufactories, Public Buildings, and every description of Insurable Property. President—Hon. A. McL. SERIY. DIRECTORS, JAMES REED, CHARLES W. WELDON, THOS. F. RAYMOND, GEORGE V. NOWLIN. Office, No 4 J. G. Ritchie's Building, Princess Street. Jan 28 O. D. WETMORE, Secretary.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, 5, MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B. THE Proprietor of the above Establishment, having engaged the services of Mr. S. W. Curtis, a practical Watchmaker, begs to intimate to the patrons of the Sheffield House and the Public in general, that Watches Jewellery, &c. will be carefully repaired in the establishment, with promptitude and at moderate charges. The Importations this Spring consists principally of—Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, Silver and Electroplated ware, Wedgwood and Parian Ware; Perfumery and General Fancy Goods; Fishing and Shooting Tackle; Bonneted, Japan and Black Tin ware. Also—A Large Assortment of House Furnishing Goods. The latest and most approved styles of Goods are carefully selected, and added to the stock, by frequent importations from the best markets. All of which are offered Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Cash Prices. An inspection of the Stock is respectfully solicited. RICHARD HOLMES, Proprietor.

IRONSTONE CHINA DINNER SETS.—F. CLARKSON has received by the Barque Columbia—Ironstone China Dinner Sets, decorated with Gold and Coatings Wedgwood Jasper 111 CHINA'S, Parian Butter Dishes, White Ironstone BIRKENHEADS, &c. To which he solicits the attention of purchasers. July 6 29 Dock Street.

ENGLISH JEWELRY, &c. RECEIVED per "Canadian," a large assortment of fine London Jewellery, in GOLD COASTS, Lockets, Keys, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Studs, Silver Snuff Pins, &c. A fine stock of Gold Mounting Branches, Jet Broomsticks and Bracelets, Fine Coin Silver Spoons, English Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, &c. Fine Pocket Cutlery, &c. In WATCHES we have some of the finest London Movements in various styles of Gold and Silver cases. Also—a full assortment of Gold and Silver Swiss Watches, some of which come at very low prices and perform remarkably well. We are making arrangements to keep the new American Watches of the different grades in Stock, and have now a few Movements which will be put in any style of Gold or Silver Cases to order. St. John, April 21, 1857 R. H. PAGE

OILS! OILS!—Lately received by the Subscriber—(500) Gallons Patent BURNING OIL: 490 Gallons Albertine; 20 " Scotch Petroleum; 100 " Olive Oil; Which as well as Burning Fluid, Spirits Turpentine, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash. P. H. SCHUBS, Druggist, No. 33 Prince Wm St. June 22

TO ARRIVE FROM NEW YORK.—100 Bbls. "Extra State" Flour. From Boston—Boxes Oranges, Drums Cheese, Brs. Dried Apples. For sale low by J. S. TURNER, July 14 No. 22 Water Street.

JULY 5th.—EX'S summer Admiral, just received—5 Boxes Oranges, 6 Drums New Cheese, Brs. Dried Apples—For sale low by JOSHUA S. TURNER, No. 22 Water street. July 5

CHOICE EXTRA FLOUR—Wellington and Napier Mills.—Landing ex the Margaret from New York, 400 bbls of the above favorite Flour. For sale by (July 13) J. W. HAMILTON.

Skeleton Skirts at 9d. We beg to announce our having purchased a Manufacture's Clearance Lot of 171 Dozen skeleton Skirts, which with our former extensive Stock of these Goods, we now offer at the following prices: Misses 3 Spring White and Colored, 7d do 4 do do do do 8d do 5 do do do do 1s 0d do 6 do do do do 1s 3d do 7 do do do do 1s 6d do 8 do do do do 1s 9d do 9 do do do do 2s 0d do 10 do do do do 2s 2d do 11 do do do do 2s 5d do 12 do do do do 2s 8d Ladies 6 Spring White and Colored, 1s 6d do 7 do do do do 1s 9d do 8 do do do do 2s 0d do 9 do do do do 2s 3d do 10 do do do do 2s 6d do 11 do do do do 2s 9d do 12 do do do do 3s 0d do 13 do do do do 3s 3d do 14 do do do do 3s 6d do 15 do do do do 3s 9d do 16 do do do do 4s 0d do 17 do do do do 4s 3d do 18 do do do do 4s 6d do 19 do do do do 4s 9d do 20 do do do do 5s 0d do 21 do do do do 5s 3d do 22 do do do do 5s 6d do 23 do do do do 5s 9d do 24 do do do do 6s 0d do 25 do do do do 6s 3d do 26 do do do do 6s 6d do 27 do do do do 6s 9d do 28 do do do do 7s 0d A Liberal discount to Wholesale buyers. The above Goods are warranted perfect, and are made of the best quality Spring Steel, in the most improved shapes. BUNNIS & GARDNER, 25, King street. June 6

IMPORTATION.—Owing to the great demand for our Summer styles FELT HATS, we have ordered our third stock of these superior Goods. Our assortment is still complete, and offers a large variety, so that every taste may be gratified. Our price are as usual, low, and every inducement is held out to those favoring us with their custom. Customers at a distance can be supplied with any style they may select by sending size. July 6 LOCKHART & CO., 79 King street.

CLOCKS—Just received per Caledonia from New York—a new lot of Clocks of best quality. For sale low. R. R. PAGE, 50 King street. July 21

CALEDONIA OIL.—The subscriber has received from the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company—2 Casks of their New Refined Paraffine OIL, stated by them to be superior to any other Oil in the Market for giving a brilliant light. For sale by P. R. INCHES, Druggist, &c. July 6

NEW GOODS. HORSFALL & SHERATON have received by Steamship Canadian, a part of their extensive purchases of Goods suitable for the coming season, which they will dispose of both to Wholesale and Retail buyers at the lowest market prices. Fresh Materials in Silks, Striped Grosgrain Flannels, French and English Delaines, Malins, Challies, Grasses, Ribbons and Lustres; French and Norwich Barges, Bareto Ribbons, Printed Muslins in great variety, French Kid Gloves; Taffety Silk and Lisle do.; Parasols in all the new styles, Lace Goods, Haberdashery, Knives, Domestic Goods of all kinds. April 19.