The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1852.

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The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL IFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

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

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

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $3000, and at *any age* to 64 to 67.

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

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

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

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

This Office insures from the *nearest* birthday, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever*." In increase is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

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

—Local Referees—

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

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

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

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

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

DOMESTIC. Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

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

COOKING STOVES, *FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES,* WOOD STOVES, and PLOUGHS,

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

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

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

HARDWARE. W. Tisdale & Son

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

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

all which will be sold at low rates.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP

Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,

BRICK BUILDING, No. 1, Prince William Street.

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

40 doz Gents. beautiful SATIN HATS;
Prize Exhibition, Cork body Hats, from 17s. 6d.;
Also—Patent Sweat Hat, which resists the perspiration. The above are worth a call.
30 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, a fine article; 10s. to 12s. 6d. *Astonishing cheap.*
60 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 0d.
60 dozen Gents, Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green, California, and Scarlet Sporting Hats, from 7½d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' Pearl, Tampico and Farmer's Hats, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS every style, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
30 dozen Men's and Youths' Glazed Caps, every style, from 7½d. upwards;
60 dozen Glengarry Caps, Thistled;
10 dozen Balmoral Caps, new style, at 2s. 6d.
100 dozen Gents. and Youths' FUR CAPS, in rich Furs, and new style, from 2s. 6d. upwards.
Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets in rich FURS, latest fashions; a large and varied assortment, cheap.
Gents. and Ladies' Fur Gloves and Mitts;
Gents CLOTH GLOVES, lined with Chamois, Lambskin and Scarlet Wool, very fine.
Gents, French Kid Gloves, best, at 3s. 9d.;
2 Cases very large Gingham Umbrellas, expressly made for this climate.
Gents. Seal, Lama, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, in dispensable to Travellers.
Gents Furnishing Goods in Fine Shirts, Collars, Socks, Silk Hdkfs, Braces, &c. &c.
Gold and Silver Laces, Plumes, Vulvises, Carpet Bags, Peaks Snaps, Children's Boots, Table Oil Cloth, Brushes, Mourning Hat Bands, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, and 100 Buffalo Skins, from 12s. 6d.

☞ A large discount for Wholesale Trade.

LOCKHART & CO.

Oct. 21.—6i.

JAMES BURRELL.

Corner of King and Germain Streets,

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

Dress Materials,

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

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

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

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

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY,

Prince William street,

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

Ladies DRESS Materials,

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

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

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

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

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

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

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

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

Sept. 30 S. K. FOSTER.

POETRY.

A NEW SONG FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Look alive! look alive!
There is plenty to be done;
In this busy human hive
There should never be a drone;
Some new triumph every day
Will be ours if we strive;
Shake all lethargy away—
Look alive! look alive!

Look alive! look alive!
Put your shoulder to the wheel;
And the time will soon arrive
When the progress you will feel.
Nought by indolence is gained;
We must toil if we would thrive,
'Twas for this we were ordained—
Look alive! look alive!

Look alive! look alive!
Whatsoever you may be;
He who deep enough will dive
May bring pearls from every sea.
All abuses from the land
Every man should help to drive;
We have simple means at hand—
Look alive! look alive!

Look alive! look alive!
Shake all apathy away;
We have only got to strive,
To secure a better day.
There's a task for every one
In this busy human hive;
Let the work to do, *be done*—
Look alive! look alive!

The Observer.

PRESENTATION AT SAINT STEPHENS.

On Monday evening the 12th inst., a Lecture was delivered in the Presbyterian Church at Saint Stephens, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of Saint John, on the "Constitution of Presbytery."—After which, a Committee of the Congregation presented Mr. James Stevens with an address and splendid gold watch.

Mr. Stevens has, by his christian devotedness, warm zeal, and unfluctued piety, rendered the cause of Presbyterianism in that district eminent service. Through his instrumentality, accompanied by that of one or two others, a handsome Church has been built, which is now nearly free from debt, and for three years past, Mr. S. has kept the Congregation together by holding religious service each Lord's day, and has well earned expression of the gratitude felt by the Congregation to this excellent man, they presented him on the evening above mentioned, with a splendid Gold Watch, and the following flattering address, read by Dugald Blair, Esq., M. D., which with the appropriate reply we willingly insert.

Mr. Stevens—*My respected Friend.*—I am requested by the Presbyterian Congregation of this place, through the Committee appointed by them, to make presentment to you of a tribute of respect and esteem for your unwearied and successful endeavours toward the establishment here of our common cause of Presbyterianism.

I know that I express the feelings of the Congregation generally, when I avow it is a subject of unconcealed pleasure, that we are now enabled to give you a token of the estimation in which you are held by us for these labours.

To you, in an especial manner, are we indebted for the building of our Sanctuary, the numbers which statedly and attentively congregate therein, and the growing interest that is manifested amongst us in the same—and we cannot be blind to the fact, that a blessing has attended your exertions.

We look back, and the retrospect was full of gloom and discouragement, a handful of us, few indeed, but warmly attached to the religion of our Fathers, ardently desired to have a Temple, in which we might worship in the simple, yet heart-feeling forms of that denomination which to many of us is dear as life itself; dear, inasmuch as its faith is that of those who gave us birth, and because it is cemented with our earliest and holiest associations; dear, inasmuch as by its teachings, we first learned the lessons of wisdom, and valued by us, believing its doctrines to be most scriptural, in accordance with the forms and teachings of Him, who spoke as never man spoke. But in taking this retrospect, there was little to encourage the desire or foster the hope that our wishes could be gratified.

Many were the obstacles to be surmounted, much pecuniary aid was required for the undertaking, but with an energy and zeal, more than common, you have enabled us to overcome the difficulties, and by steady and advancing steps, we are now placed in a position exceeding our most sanguine expectations; and you have afforded to those, who know you best, the knowledge that the profession by which you earn your daily bread, is not incompatible with bringing forth the fruits which the profession of Christianity demands, and your active labours and instructive lessons, from Sabbath to Sabbath, commenced at the suggestion of our Reverend and much respected friend, Robert Irvine, and continued for a period of almost three years, and in which, we know, you must have bestowed no ordinary care, and put forth no small exercise of talent—combined with much encroachment on your time, will merit for you, from us, our lasting gratitude and heartfelt esteem. To these meetings is our success mainly attributed, without them our interests would have flagged, and our thin ranks become yet thinner: but since their commencement until the present time, we have gone on increasing in numbers—many whom we expected not, have shewn their deep rooted attachment to Presbyterianism, and here gladly availed themselves of the services of our sanctuary—and the regular and attentive numbers who now form our congregation, prove to us, that your labours in this respect have been appreciated and had their desired effect; and in the Providence of God, should we be favoured with a Pastor enabled to dispense among us the ordinances of our faith, we still must ever view you as having laid the foundation on which another will be the builder.

We do not wish you to receive the token which we are now about to offer you, as a compensation for your exertions among us. We feel you are deserving of a more costly tribute; but from what we know of you, were the gift smaller than it is, it would not be measured by you on account of its abstract value, but the expression of our gratitude, and the esteem and respect for you which accompany it, will be the test of its value, and it will be but a token of the same—a token which, had our means sooner enabled us to present you with, would have been, and ought to have been, tendered you ere now, as an encouragement to you in the work amongst us; but your perseverance and assiduity in what has been done, amidst much lukewarmness and discouragement, shews us that you have been actuated by nobler motives than man's esteem.

Allow me now, to present you with this Watch, with many wishes for your welfare, and that of you wife and family.

DUGALD BLAIR.

St. Stephens, January 12, 1852.

MR. STEVENS' REPLY.

Sir,—The flattering address, with the substantial token of its sincerity which you have now presented to me, forms an era in my life, a "day that will speak."

Never so much as at the present time have I felt so great cause for humility and fear, inasmuch as the occasion is calculated to make me pause and consider, if in my conduct and walk, in the responsible position I have occupied among you, which circumstances are well known to you all, have justified and constrained me to assume, I may have done anything that might bring contempt on the Gospel of Christ, and form a sad offset to any external good that I may have been the means of accomplishing.

I notice in what you say in regard to your being indebted in an especial degree to my labours for the building of our Tabernacle; I will not affectedly conceal the fact, that those exertions to which you refer, have cost, as they justly demand, much exercise and application, rendered the more difficult from the nature of my arduous profession, which like other professions is made more honourable when rightly practised; and believing as we do that God has honoured the instrumentality, let us not forget to give Him all the praise.

But whilst you allude to my own exertions, we must not overlook the co-operation of my valuable friend, Mr. Samuel Gilmor, the unwearied and steady interest which he has ever manifested in our common cause, and the firm support and encouragement ever afforded to me by him, together with his liberal donations to our Church, warrant me in saying, that without him our expectations would not have been realized in the manner you have expressed. Nor will I omit to mention that much credit is due to those who have interested themselves in sustaining that most important part of the worship of God—the singing of his praises—and in short, the happy position in which we are now placed, affords to us a remarkable example of the trite truth, that "union is strength," giving to us an inducement for further exertion and renewed endeavours in our work, depending on the blessing of Him who giveth liberally and as he seeth we have need.

I am happy, and I know you will participate in my gratification, in having this opportunity of rendering to our Reverend and christian friend, Mr. Irvine, our united acknowledgements, that much indeed is attributable to his valuable suggestions given to us from time to time—for the interest and consideration he has so often evinced in our struggling cause, and for the aid and countenance bestowed upon us, all of which have had tenfold tendency in strengthening our hands and encouraging our hearts.

I observe what you say in reference to having laid the foundation, may we all be enabled to consider the only foundation, even Christ himself, and that we as lively stones be built up in the same.

I receive with unfeigned gratitude the tribute you have now bestowed upon me, made valuable indeed by the expressions which accompany it, and as it will aid me in marking the flight of time, so also may I be enabled to walk circumspectly, redeeming the time, seeing the days are few and evil; and should it please Him who rules over all things as a Father, as he will assuredly do, we shall spend his time in prayer and patience, believing that where he has a people, there also will he send a Shepherd—this little portion of the Free Church of Scotland, like that grand tree of which this is a branch, may prove a blessing in the earth, and many be enabled to say, "this man and that man were born there," and when he has finished his purposes with us here and we as his stewards must account for the gifts, the privileges, and the talents bestowed more or less upon us all, unto Him who hath said, "Occupy till I come" and through whose merits and mediation alone our works can be blessed, may we as the children of one family, travellers to one eternal home, be translated from the Zion below to the Sanctuary above, where all sectarian differences will be merged and forgotten, and the lovely religion of Christ shall shine and be felt in all its divine and glorious nature.

Accept from me also, my kindest thanks for your wishes expressed towards my wife and family.

JAMES G. STEVENS.

St. Stephens, January 12, 1852.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

AN ACT

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DRINKING HOUSES AND TIPPLING SHOPS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Not to be made, or sold as a beverage.

Section 1. No person shall be allowed at any time to manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or mixed liquors, a part of which are spirituous or intoxicating, except as hereafter provided.

Agents to sell for certain purposes.

Sect. 2. The Selectmen of any Town, and Mayor and Aldermen of any City, on the first Monday of May annually, or as soon after as may be convenient, may appoint some suitable person, as the agent of said town or city, to sell at some central and convenient place within said town or city, spirits, wines or other intoxicating liquors, to be used for medicinal and mechanical purposes and no other; and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board appointing him shall prescribe; and shall in the sale of such liquors, conform to such rules and regulations as the selectmen or mayor and aldermen as aforesaid, shall prescribe for that purpose. And such agent, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the board from which he received his appointment, as he may be at any time, at the pleasure of said board.

Said agents to give bonds, &c.

Sect. 3. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the mayor and aldermen or selectmen by whom he has been appointed, authorizing him as the agent of such town or city to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal or mechanical purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed, until he shall have executed and delivered to said board, a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of six hundred dollars, in substance as follows:

[Know all men that we, ——— as principal, and ———, and ——— as sureties, are holden and stand firmly bound to the inhabitants of the town of ———, (or city, as the case may be,) in the sum of six hundred dollars, to be paid them, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this ——— day of ———, A. D. ———.]

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden ——— has been duly appointed as agent for the town (or city) of ———, to sell within, and for, and on account of said town (or city) intoxicating liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and no other, until the ——— of ———, A. D. ———, unless sooner removed from said agency.

Now if the said ——— shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such rules and regulations as now are, or shall be from time to time established by the board making the appointment, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Penalties for violation, &c.

Sect. 4. If any person, by himself, clerk, servant, or agent, shall at any time sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which is intoxicating, in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay on the first conviction ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the second conviction he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecuting, and shall stand committed until the same is paid; and the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail not less than three months, nor more than six months, and in default of payment of the fines and costs prescribed by this section, for the first and second convictions, the convict shall not be entitled to the benefit of chapter 175 of the Revised Statutes, until he shall have been imprisoned two months; and in default of payment of fines and costs provided for the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall not be entitled to the benefits of said chapter 175 of the Revised Statutes, until he shall have been imprisoned four months. And if any clerk, servant, agent, or other person in the employment or on the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and on conviction shall suffer the same penalty.

Penalties, how recovered, &c.

Sect. 5. Any forfeiture or penalty arising under the above section, may be recovered by an action of debt, or by complaint, before any justice of the peace, or judge of any municipal or police court, in the county where the offence was committed. And the forfeiture so recovered shall go to the town where the convicted party resides, for the use of the poor; and the prosecutor or complainant may be admitted as a witness in the trial. And if any one of the selectmen or board of mayor and aldermen shall approve of the commencement of any such suit, by endorsing his name upon the writ, the defendant shall in no event recover any costs; and in all actions of debt arising under this section, the fines and forfeitures suffered by the defendant, shall be the same as if the action had been by complaint. And it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen of any city, and the selectmen of any town, to commence an action in behalf of said town or city, against any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, on being informed of the same, and being furnished with proof of the fact.

Conditions and consequences of appeal.

Sect. 6. If any person shall claim an appeal from a judgment rendered against him by any judge or justice, on the trial of such action or complaint, he shall, before the appeal shall be allowed, recognize in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, in every case so appealed to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all costs, fines and penalties that may be awarded against him, upon a final disposition of such suit or complaint. And before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall also, in every case, give a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, running to the town or city where the offence was committed, in the sum of two hundred dollars, that he will not during the pendency of such appeal, violate any of the provisions of this act. And no recognizance or bond shall be taken in cases arising under this act, except by the justice or judge before whom the trial was had; and the defendant shall be held to advance the jury fees in every case of appeal in an action of debt; and in the event of a final conviction before a jury, the defendant shall suffer and pay double the amount of fines, penalties, and imprisonment awarded against him by the justice or judge from whose judgment the appeal was made. The forfeiture for all bonds and recognizances given in pursuance of this act, shall go to the town or city where the offence was committed, for the use of the poor; and if the recognizances and bonds mentioned in this section shall not be given within twenty-four hours after the judgment, the appeal shall not be allowed; the defendant in the mean time to stand committed.

When Agents forfeit their Bonds.

Sect. 7. The mayor and aldermen of any city and the selectmen of any town, whenever complaint shall be made to them that a breach of the conditions of the bond given by any person appointed under this act, has been committed, shall notify the person complained of, and if upon hearing of the parties it shall appear that any breach has been committed, they shall revoke and make void his appointment. And whenever a breach of any bond given to the inhabitants of any city or town in purstance of any of the provisions of this act shall be made known to the mayor and aldermen, or selectmen, or shall in any manner come to their knowledge, they or some one of them shall, at the expense, and for the use of said city or town, cause the bond to be put in suit in any court proper to try the same.

Makers and common sellers.

Sect. 8. No person shall be allowed to be a manufacturer of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or common seller thereof, without being duly appointed as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting on the first conviction, the sum of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof, the person so convicted shall be imprisoned sixty days in the common jail; and on the second conviction the person so convicted shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution; and in default of payment shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail; and on the third and every subsequent conviction, shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail of the county where the offence was committed; said penalties to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, by indictment, or by action of debt in the name of the city or town where the offence shall be committed. And whenever default shall be had of any recognizance arising under this act, *scire facias* shall be issued, returnable at the next term, and the same shall not be continued, unless for good cause satisfactory to the court.

No liquors manufactured to be jurors.

Sect. 9. No persons engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be competent to sit upon any jury in any case arising under the act; and when information shall be communicated to the court, that any member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the court shall inquire of the jurymen of whom such belief is entertained; and no answer which he shall make shall be used against him in any case arising under this act; but if he shall answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on a jury in this State; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as a juryman.

These cases to stand first on trial, &c.

Sect. 10. All cases arising under this act, whether by action, indictment or complaint, which shall come before a superior court, either by appeal or original entry, shall take precedence in said court of all other business, except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually under arrest, awaiting a trial; and the court and prosecuting officer shall not have authority to enter a nolle prosequi, or to grant a continuance in any case arising under this act, either before or after the verdict, except where the purposes of justice shall require it.

Liquors may be searched for and seized.

Sect. 11. If any three persons, voters in the town or city where the complaint shall be made, shall before any justice of the peace or judge of any municipal or police court, make complaint under oath or affirmation, that they have reason to believe, and do believe that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale, by any person not authorized to sell the same in said city or town under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, warehouse or other building or place in said city or town, said justice or judge shall issue his warrant of search to any sheriff, city marshal or deputy, or to any constable, who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any spirituous or intoxicating liquors are found therein, he shall seize the same, and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had thereon. But no dwelling house in which, or in any part of which a shop is not kept, shall be searched unless at least one of said complainants shall testify to some act of sale of intoxicating liquors therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission, within at least one month of the time of making said complaint. And the owner or keeper of said liquors, seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the justice or judge by whose warrant the liquors were seized, and if he fails to appear, or unless he can show by positive proof, that said liquors are of foreign production, that they have been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith—that they are contained in the original packages in which they were imported, and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe, they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by the written order to that effect, of said justice or judge and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officer by whom they shall have been destroyed, in attesting that fact upon the back of the order, by authority of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such liquors shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs, or stand committed for thirty days, in default of payment; if in the opinion of the court said liquors shall have been kept or deposited for the purpose of sale. And if the owner or possessor of any liquors seized in pursuance of this section, shall set up the claim that they have been regularly imported under the laws of the United States, and that they are contained in the original packages, the custom house certificates of importation and proofs of marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as evidence that the liquors contained in said packages were actually imported therein.

Seized Liquors, how disposed of, &c.

Sect. 12. If the owner, keeper or possessor of liquor seized under the provisions of this act, shall be unknown to the officer seizing the same, they shall not be condemned and destroyed until they shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages as near as may ——— two weeks by posting up a written description of the same in some public place, that if such liquors are actually the property of any city or town in the state, and were so at the time of the seizure purchased for sale by the agent of said city or town for medical and mechanical purposes only, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, they may not be destroyed but upon satisfactory proof of such ownership, within said two weeks, before the justice or judge by whose authority said liquors were seized, said justice or judge shall deliver to the agent of said city or town an order to the officer having said liquors in custody; whereupon said officer shall deliver them to said agent, taking his receipt therefor upon the back of said order, which shall be returned to said justice or judge.

Appeal of Claimants of seized liquors.

Sect. 13. If any person claiming any liquors seized as aforesaid, shall appeal from the judgment of any justice or judge by whose authority the seizure was made to the district court, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars with two good and sufficient sureties to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all fines and costs which may be awarded against him; and in the case of any such appeal where the quantity of liquors so seized shall exceed five gallons, if the final decision shall be against the appellant, that such liquors were intended by him for sale, he shall be adjudged by the court a common seller of intoxicating liquors, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for in section eight of this act: and said liquors shall be destroyed as provided for in section eleven. But nothing contained in this act, shall be construed to prevent any chemist, artist or manufacturer in whose art or trade they may be necessary, from keeping in his place of business such reasonable and proper quantity of distilled liquors as he may have occasion to use in his art or trade, but not for sale.

Officers to seize liquors in certain places.

Sect. 14. It shall be the duty of any mayor, alderman, selectman, assessor, city marshal or deputy or constable, if he shall have information that any intoxicating liquors are kept or sold in any tent, shanty, hut or place of any kind for selling refreshments in any public place on or near the ground of any cattle show, agricultural exhibition, military muster or public occasion of any kind, to search such suspected place, and if such officer shall find upon the premises any intoxicating drinks, he shall seize them, and arrest the keeper or keepers of such place, and take them forthwith, or as soon as may be, before some justice or judge of a municipal or police court, with the liquors so found or seized, and upon proof that said liquors are intoxicating, that they were found in possession of the accused, in a tent, shanty or other place as aforesaid, he or they shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, and the liquor so seized shall be destroyed by order of said justice or judge.

Appeals, Fees, Former Conviction, &c.

Sect. 15. If any person arrested under the proceeding section and sentenced as aforesaid, shall claim an appeal, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two good sureties, that he will prosecute his appeal and pay all fines, costs and penalties which may be awarded against him. And if on such an appeal the verdict of the jury shall be against him, he shall in addition to the penalty awarded by the lower court, pay a fine of twenty dollars. In all cases of appeal under this act from the judgment of a justice or judge of any municipal or police court, to the district court, except where the proceeding is by action of debt, they shall be conducted in said district court by the prosecuting officer of the government—and said officer shall be entitled to receive all costs taxable to the State in all criminal proceedings under this act, in addition to the salary allowed to such officer by law—but no costs in such cases shall be remitted or reduced by the prosecuting officer of the court. In any suit, complaint, indictment or proceeding against any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, other than a first offence, it shall not be requisite to allege particularly the record of a former conviction, it shall be sufficient to allege briefly

son has been convicted of a violation of the fourth section of this act, or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegations in any civil or criminal process in any stage of the proceedings, before final judgment may be amended, without terms and as a matter of right.

Contracts for liquor null and void.

SECT. 16. All payments or compensations for liquors sold in violation of law, whether in money, labor or other property, either real or personal, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law, and without consideration, and against law, equity and a good conscience, and all sales, transfers and conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part, shall have been for or on account of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, shall be utterly null and void against all persons and in all cases, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby: and in any action either at law or equity, touching such real or personal estate, the purchaser of such liquors may be a witness for either party. And no action of any kind shall be maintained in any court in this state, either in whole or in part for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other state or country whatever, nor shall any action of any kind be had or maintained in any court in this state, for the recovery or possession of intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or the value thereof.

Applies to cities, towns, and plantations.

SECT. 17. All the provisions of this act relating to towns shall be applicable to cities and plantations; and those relating to selectmen shall also be applied to the mayor and aldermen of cities and assessors of plantations.

Repeal of certain Acts &c.

SECT. 18. The act entitled "an act to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, is hereby repealed, except the thirteen sections from section ten to section twenty-two inclusive, saving and reserving all sections or other proceedings, which are already commenced by authority of the same: and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed. This act to take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved June 2d, 1851.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP AMAZON.

The London papers contain many interesting circumstances in relation to the dreadful loss of this ship, and the great number of persons on board her. With the exception of the 21 persons first reported to have been saved, no intelligence had been received in London of the escape of any others until Thursday the 8th, when the Submarine Telegraph from Paris announced the arrival at Brest on the 5th of a Dutch vessel, bringing in six passengers, and nineteen of the crew of the Amazon. On the following day a letter was received containing the particulars, and the names of the persons saved. This makes the number saved nine passengers and 37 of the ship's company. It was hoped that still others might yet be heard of, as there were nine boats, one of which was still unaccounted for. Of the persons saved whose names were known the only officers of the ship were Mr. Vincent, a Midshipman, the Chief Steward, the Second Steward, and three Quarter Masters. The following accounts of the disaster embrace most of the particulars that are known:

Of the causes which led to this terrible catastrophe nothing is yet known with certainty, but they will, no doubt, form the subject of immediate inquiry by the directors of the company. The only conjecture that can at present be hazarded is that which connects with the outbreak of the fire, the heated state of the bearings. All new ships suffer more or less in the same way until their engines get into working order, and, as will be seen from the subjoined narratives, the Amazon was twice stopped in her course from this very cause. The gale of wind which was blowing, the heavy sea, and the full pressure of steam, all tended to increase the danger likely thus to arise, and the point at which the flames were first seen certainly appears to prove that they originated in the engine. Some of the survivors will probably be able to give important evidence on this point.

The loss of life, the swamping of the boats, and all the other horrors of this afflicting event are too easily accounted for. The position of the fire rendered it impossible to get at the engines in order to stop them. When the ship's head was to windward the flames swept the afterdecks, where the passengers chiefly were. Before the wind, she was going at a tremendous speed, and it is marvellous how any of the boats were launched under such circumstances and in such a sea. The escape of the little dingy is no doubt due to the calmness and interpidity of young Mr. Vincent, who, though a mere boy in years, proved himself a thorough man and sailor on the occasion. He not only guided his small boat in safety till he joined the life-boat, but there he took immediate command as superior officer, and did everything in his power to sustain the courage of the crew throughout that dreadful night. The following written statement has been laid by him before the directors of the company:—

"The Amazon was at noon of the 3d of January, 1852, in lat. 49 12 N., and long. 4 57 W., from which time she steered W. by S. ½ S., till 9 30 P. M. of the same day, when she was stopped to cool the bearings. At 11 20 P. M. she proceeded, still steering the same course, steaming about 8½ knots per hour, wind and sea increasing from the windward. At 40 minutes A. M. on the 4th, smoke was observed coming through the hatchway, on the foreside of the formost funnel. Immediately afterwards the flames burst through. The alarm was immediately given, and the captain and chief officer came on deck. The fire-hose and buckets of water were brought to play on the fire, but that together with the attempt to stop the engine was ineffectual. The helm was put hard to starboard to put her before the wind, but it was some time before she payed off. The mail-boat, when lowered, was immediately swamped, with about 25 people in her, all of whom were lost. The pinnace, when lowered, sheered across the sea before the people in her could unhook the fore-tackle. They were thereby washed out, and the boat remained hanging by the bow. While clearing away the second cutter a sea struck her and raised her off the cranes and unhooked the bow-tackle. The fore-end immediately fell down, and the people in her, with the exception of two, who hung doubled over the thwarts, were precipitated into the sea and drowned. Sixteen men (including two passengers) succeeded in clearing away and lowering the life-boat on the starboard side. They used every endeavor to save those in the water, but were swept past so rapidly that their exertions were without avail. At about the same time I (Mr. Vincent), with the chief steward, one passenger, and two seamen, got into and lowered the dingy, and were picked up by the life-boat about half an hour afterwards, when we immediately took the small boat in tow, and stood down for the ship, but the wind and sea increasing, and the dingy being upset, and ourselves being nearly swamped, we were obliged to let the small boat go, and keep the life-boat with her head to the sea. Whilst lying-to a bark passed astern of us, and was accordingly hailed, and did, I believe answer, but did nothing of any kind to assist us, but stood down to leeward of the ship, hauled on a wind and went away. There was now on our quarter a boat with five men in her (supposed to be the gig), but we could not from the severity of the weather render her any assistance. About half an hour afterwards we suddenly lost sight of her. About 4 A. M. it rained heavily, wind shifted to northward, decreasing sea, confused, but going down; put the boat about, and kept before it. At 5, the magazine exploded, and about half an hour afterwards the funnels went over the side, soon after which the ship went down bodily. At noon we were picked up by the Marsden, of London, stood in for the coast of France, and afterwards (wind shifting to the southward) for Falmouth, and lastly for Plymouth, at which place we ...d on Monday, 11 P. M.

"... N. lat. when picked up; 5 30 W. long.

"WILLIAM VINCENT.

...ecretary R. M. S. P. Company,
...an. 6, 1852."

The boats of the Amazon were fitted with iron cranes or crutches on which their keels rested; these fittings obstructed their clearance from the ship, and but for this fatal arrangement the serious loss of life would have been lessened. Captain Symonds ordered no one to get into the boats. This order was obeyed until the people saw the flames over-powering the ship. He was last seen with the man at the wheel, ordering the helm to be put up, so as to keep the ship before the wind. His last words were—"It is all over with her." The officer of the watch, Mr. Treweeke, (second officer), was walking the bridge when the accident was discovered. Mr. Henry Roberts, chief officer, in his shirt only, was actively assisting the captain: he was last seen going through the companion down to the main deck, and is supposed to have perished there. Mr. Lewis (third officer), Mr. Goodrich (fourth officer), and the two midshipmen, some of whose berths were forward, on the port side of the main deck, were probably suffocated, as were also the chief engineer, Mr. George Angus, and Mr. Allen, superintending engineer under Mr. Seward, as they were seen in the engine-room ten minutes before the fire broke out going forward, there being no possibility of their return through the flames. The second engineer, Mr. William Angus, was on the spar deck, between the funnel and the crank gratings, pulling oars, and throwing them out of the way of the fire on the deck, near the boats. The two best boats were stowed on the top of the sponsons, where the flames prevented approach. After the Amazon was put about she went at the rate of 12 or 13 knots, dead before the wind. One boat on the starboard-side, the second cutter, was full of people when the wash of the sea unhooked the fore-most tackle; she held on by the stern tackle, and her stem falling into the sea, all except two were drowned in consequence of the ship's speed. The pinnace was observed on the port side, towing by the fore tackle, behind the burning ship, and as no one cut the tow-rope the miserable passengers, who were all huddled together, were, one after the other, washed into the sea. The mail-boat, which was also full of people, having shipped a quantity of water, went down alongside.

The scene on deck is described as dreadful in the extreme. When the flames had approached the after companion, two male passengers came up from the saloon, all in flames, and running aft, fell on the deck. A tall lady, supposed to be Mrs. Maclaren, entreated some one to take care of her child, but she would not enter either of the boats. Dineford, the quartermaster, placed one lady passenger in a boat, but she, being extremely agitated, got out again, and although Henry Williams and others used some force and begged her to go in, she persisted in remaining on board. The Stewardess, Mrs. Scott, with her bonnet and shawl on, and something in her hand, first asked Steer to put her in the dingy and then left for a larger boat. At the time of leaving some of those who yet lived were kneeling on the deck praying to God for mercy, while others, almost in a state of nudity, were running about screaming with horror.

The survivors escaped in the after starboard second life-boat; in which was Mr. Neilson. One of her occupants (Maylin), in leaving, pressed his foot through the burning deck and injured it; two others, (Williams and Passmore) had to climb the starboard paddlebox through the flames and smoke. They succeeded after three attempts, and then slid down hands and face over the paddle-box into the boat; several went down by the tackles. Two of the watch below (Williams and Foster) had their hair burnt while coming on deck. When the life-boat left there were 16 on board; they heard some one shouting in the water, and threw over a keg and some oars.—They endeavoured to approach, but a sea carried the boat off. They then took Mr. Vincent, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Sisley, and two sailors from the dingy, and, making her fast to the stern, towed after the burning wreck, thinking to save more lives, but the dingy having filled, they were obliged to cut her adrift, and, fearing that they themselves should be swamped, their boat's head was put to face the sea.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Morning Chronicle, dated at Brest, Jan. 5. The letter states that the Dutch vessel Gertruida, Fundeler, arrived on that day, with 25 of the shipwrecked persons from the Amazon, picked up in two boats. The first boat was fallen in with on Sunday evening at half-past 6 o'clock, and the other at 7 o'clock on the following morning. On their receiving intelligence of the disaster, the French authorities, on the application of the British consul, immediately ordered out the steamer Souffleur, in the hope that it might fall in with some of the other boats, the fate of all which was then unknown. The letter proceeds to state the following particulars relative to the persons rescued, a list of whom is given:

The whole of the shipwrecked passengers and crew, who arrived by the Gertruida, have been brought ashore in boats, and a more melancholy spectacle than they presented could not be pictured. Among them are two ladies and a child; and their sufferings may be conceived from the fact that, besides all the other horrors they have gone through, they were exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, during nearly forty-eight hours, almost in a state of nudity. Immediately on the news of their arrival here, several ladies hastened to send them the clothing which they so much wanted. The family of Sir Anthony Perrier also hurried to the assistance of their distressed countrywomen, and, with their ordinary humanity, had the two ladies and the child removed to their house, where they are now receiving the care and attention which they so much require. One of the ladies—Mrs. Eleanor Roper M'Clinnon—is severely burnt, but not to the danger of her life. During the whole of the period between the alarm of fire and the time she left the ship she clung with maternal devotion to her child (a boy 18 months old), and, when so many others perished, contrived to save the lives of both. Her husband, who was in the employment of the government at Demerara, was also on board. She is still ignorant of his fate, believing that he has escaped in one of the other boats; but her companions in misfortune declare that they think he was blown up in the steamer when the magazine blew up. The other lady passenger, who has arrived here—Miss Anna Maria Smyth—comes from Dublin, and I understand, was on her way to Porto Rico, to join a family in which she was to be governess. The male passengers are all comfortable lodged at an hotel here, by direction of the vice-consul. They are also completely destitute, both of money and clothing, but have been amply provided with shoes, hats and wearing apparel, by the vice-consul, who has also secured means to convey them with the least possible delay to Morlaix, where they will be shipped for England.

The value of the Amazon when ready for sea was about £100,000. She was not insured, as the company did not insure any of their vessels. The value of the specie, quicksilver, cargo, &c., when added to the value of the ship, will give a total loss of property by this melancholy occurrence of little less than £200,000.

EARL GREY'S LATEST RAILWAY DESPATCH.

Downing Street, January 9, 1852.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th December last, enclosing a Report by Mr. Howe on the subject of his having misinterpreted the views of Her Majesty's Government in undertaking to aid the North American Provinces in the construction of an Inter-colonial Railway. I have also received your subsequent Despatch of the 24th December, enclosing a second Report from that gentleman on the same subject.

2. I greatly regret that a misunderstanding should have arisen respecting the extent to which Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to recommend, that the Loan to be raised by the Provinces for this purpose, should be guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament. I do not of course doubt Mr. Howe's assertion, that I failed to make him understand my views on this question, as I certainly failed to detect the misconception with regard to them into which he had fallen, nor did I for a moment suppose till I read your speech on opening the late Session of the Legislature of the Province, that my Despatches and Communications on this subject, were construed to bear any other sense than that which they were intended, and still, in my opinion, appear to convey.

3. From a perusal of these Reports, I observe, that Mr. Howe, in explaining the view which he has taken of the proposal of Her Majesty's Government, dwells, not so much on the letter of Mr. Hawes of the 10th March, 1851, in which the decision of Her Majesty's Government was communicated to him under my direction, as on the language which he has himself held since his return to America, in reference to his communication with me, and upon his having assumed throughout those communications, that New Brunswick would not be ready to join with Nova Scotia and Canada in the construction of the proposed line of communication from Halifax to Quebec, except upon the condition that the arrangement should embrace in equally favorable terms, a provision for a branch line between the projected Railway, and the Railways of the United States.

4. As to the first of these statements, I have to observe, that I perceive, now that my attention has been drawn to them, that there are, in some of Mr. Howe's Reports, addressed to the Government of Nova-Scotia, and in his letters and speeches which were communicated to me, expressions which I ought to have understood to imply that he expected Her Majesty's Government to make an application to Parliament for assistance for both lines. I can only account for my having failed to perceive this, by supposing that, owing to the very great length of these papers, I must, in reading them, have overlooked the particular expressions to which my attention is now directed, or have read them with so full a belief that Mr. Howe was well aware of the limits within which Her Majesty's Government proposed that the assistance of Parliament should be confined, as to have attached to them a different meaning from that which they were intended to bear, by supposing that Mr. Howe meant to say that both lines were to be executed, but only one with the assistance of Parliament.

5. Adverting in the next place to the other statement, I have undoubtedly always understood, that it was unlikely that the people and Legislature of New-Brunswick would be disposed to enter into the plan of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, unless the Portland line could also be constructed. At the same time, I believed that I had made it fully understood, in the repeated conversations which I had with Mr. Howe, and in interviews with other persons interested in the New Brunswick Railways, that the view which Her Majesty's Government took of the subject was, that looking to the very great number of important public works projected, in almost every British Colony, and to the extent of the demand for the assistance of this country in completing them, that assistance could not be given, without inconvenience and risk, unless it were strictly limited to objects calculated to promote some important interests of the empire at large, and not merely of some individual Colony. The projected line from Halifax to Quebec answered this description, because its construction tended to draw closer the bonds uniting the North American Provinces with each other, and with the mother country; but the various other Railways that were projected, though no doubt calculated to be very useful to the several Provinces, would not have had any such important bearing upon the interests of the Empire at large; and it appeared to me, therefore, that they ought to be executed by the Colonies interested, or by private enterprise, when practicable, but without any responsibility being incurred by the mother country for the expenditure.

6. The Despatches addressed to the respective Governors of Colonies, and the letter of Mr. Hawes, will be found to be in strict conformity with this view of the subject; but the principle is laid down so clearly in the following extract from Mr. Hawes's letter, that it will be unnecessary to cite any other passage in support of what I have stated:

"In the first place, as Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, that they would not be justified in asking Parliament to allow the credit of this country to be pledged for any object not of great importance to the British Empire as a whole, (and they do not consider that the projected Railway would answer this description unless it should establish a line of communication between the three British Provinces) it must be distinctly understood, that the work is not to be commenced, nor is any part of the Loan for the interest on which the British Treasury is to be responsible to be raised, untill arrangements are made with the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Canada, by which the construction of a line of Railway passing wholly through British Territories, from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, shall be provided for to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government."

7. I must also add, that New-Brunswick being, in the opinion of many of its inhabitants, more interested in the southern line, my belief was, that contemplating the execution of this line by such means as could be found without the assistance of Parliament, the people of New-Brunswick would find a great advantage in the execution of the Halifax and Quebec line by the assistance of Parliament, because this would provide for that portion of the line through Nova-Scotia which would be common to both, without requiring that the capital should be provided on the spot, and would thus leave a large amount of such capital available for the line which New-Brunswick was to execute for itself.

8. Having thus adverted to that part of Mr. Howe's statement, of which the object is to show, that I had not been left in ignorance of his understanding as to the proposal to be submitted to Parliament,—I have next to consider, what were the actual engagements into which Her Majesty's Government entered, and what the decision arrived at, on Mr. Howe's application, as communicated to him in Mr. Hawes's letter of the 10th of March; in this letter, Mr. Hawes was directed to inform him, that the guarantee of a loan, which Nova Scotia proposed to obtain for the construction of that portion of the projected line to be established on British Territory, between the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Canada, which would pass through the Province of Nova Scotia, would be granted on condition, that no part of the loan should be raised until arrangements were made with Canada and New-Brunswick, by which the construction of a line of Railway, passing wholly through British Territory from Halifax to Quebec, should be provided for, to the satisfaction of the Government,—and that to facilitate such arrangement, Her Majesty's Government would recommend to Parliament, that the like assistence should be rendered to those Provinces as to Nova Scotia, in obtaining loans for the construction of their respective portions of the work.

9. It is quite clear, therefore, that no assistance was promised to New-Brunswick in the construction of any line but that one which would form part of a continuous Railway from Halifax to Quebec. The expression "the line," is repeatedly used in describing the object for which the loan was to be guaranteed; and to make it perfectly clear what that line was, it is stated, that "any deviation from the line recommended by Major Robinson and Captain Henderson, must be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government."

10. And when it is added, that Her Majesty's Government would by no means object to its forming part of the plan which may be determined upon, that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railways of the United States, it is obvious, as I have already pointed out in my Despatch to you of the 27th of November last, that nothing further was contemplated in that passage, than that Her Majesty's Government would sanction such a provision for this purpose as the Legislature of New-Brunswick may deem expedient to make, upon its own liabilities.

11. Mr. Hawes's letter was acknowledged by Mr. Howe, on the day following that on which it was received, in a letter which I have now before me; and the expressions used by Mr. Howe on that occasion, left me under the impression, that he was fully aware that it was one Railroad only for the construction of which Her Majesty's Government was prepared to propose to Parliament to advance the funds, or to pledge the national credit, because they speak of "the work," "the Railroad," "the Great National Highway," and contain no allusion to more lines than one, or to a line of connexion across New-Brunswick, with the United States.

12. I must also refer you to my Despatch to Lord Elgin, dated the 11th March last, copies of which I transmitted to you as well as to the Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick. Lord Elgin was then distinctly informed, that the guarentee promised by Her Majesty's Government, in accordance to the proposals and applications of Mr. Howe, would be confined to Loans required by the three Provinces for the projected Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

13. Mr. Howe, in his second Report, lays great stress on a memorandum signed by the Members of the Executive Council of New-Brunswick in August 1851, and transmitted to me, as shewing that I acquiesced at that time in a much wider interpretation of Mr. Hawes's letter than I have now allowed it to admit of, inasmuch as that memorandum states that the Council "will not accept any proposal for building the Great Trunk Line which shall not embrace, in an equally favorable and explicit manner, the European and North American Railway, the liability of the latter being solely confined to the Province."

14. The inference I drew from this Memorandum, upon receiving it, was, that notwithstanding some ambiguity in the expressions made use of, the concluding words of the above extract implied that the Members of the Executive Council of New-Brunswick, by whom the paper was signed, correctly understood Mr. Hawes's letter in the sense which I have explained above, but that they entertained a hope that the amount of assistance to be granted to that Province might hereafter be increased. But to prevent any misconception on their part as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, I took occasion, in acknowledging the Despatch of Sir F. Head, enclosing that Memorandum, to observe, with respect to it, that it would be "premature to enter upon the consideration of a proposal not submitted to me, but I think it proper to observe that Her Majesty's Government would not yet be prepared to recommend to Parliament to extend assistance to the projected Railways in British North America, further than was promised in my Despatch of the 14th March last."

15. I must again express my regret, that on a point of so much importance, Mr. Howe should have misunderstood the views of Her Majesty's Government, and the tenor of my Despatches on this subject. The extent to which the assistance of Parliament should be asked for, towards the establishment of Railway communication in the North American Provinces, formed the subject of careful deliberation at the time when Mr. Howe was in this country, and he was made acquainted with the decision eventually arrived at by Her Majesty's Government, in language which even now I am of opinion was so explicit and unambiguous, that I cannot regard myself as responsible for the error, into which he has been betrayed, most probably, by the natural eagerness with which he pursued an object of such deep importance to the whole of British North America. I have only to add, that I hope the Legislature of Nova Scotia will not too hastily abandon as impracticable the designs of executing this great work with the limited amount of assistance which Her Majesty's Government are ready to recommend to Parliament, and which I confidently believe that Parliament would readily grant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 3, 1852.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The American steamship *Humboldt*, from Southampton for New York, put into Halifax on Sunday morning. She had 35 passengers, and brings dates to the 14th Jan. The H. experienced a succession of westerly gales during the passage, and when in long. 30, she damaged her rudder so badly as to cause great trouble in steering.

The accounts of trade in the provinces indicate a healthy state of affairs. At Manchester the foreign demand was good. At Liverpool there was an animated demand for Cotton; the sales on the 12th and 13th, amounted to between 11,000 and 12,000 bales. The Corn market at Mark Lane was very firm, with an upward tendency. Floating cargoes of Wheat and Indian Corn were held at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per qr. American Flour 1s. higher.

The London Times announces that the next session of the British Parliament will be opened on the 3d of February, by the Queen in person, and that the present Cabinet, without any further modification, is resolved to face the difficulties of the session of 1852. The Times however gives no hope that Lord John Russell's Government will survive the session, but plainly hints that it will speedily fall before the accumulating difficulties and oppositions which it must experience.

All the overtures of the Russell administration to the leaders of the Peel party for the formation of a Coalition Government, have been declined by the latter. The Times recommends the modification of the Ministry in a broad and liberal sense, as the only hope of salvation for Lord John Russell; but there appears to be no chance of this advice being at present acted upon.

Sir Harry Smith, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape, has been superseded by Major General the Hon. George Cathcart, Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London. The appointment is unfavourably viewed, as Major Gen. Cathcart has never had any experience in British warfare.

No progress towards a settlement between the operative Engineer and their employers had taken place, and on the 14th Jan. thirty-six firms closed their establishments—10,000 men being at once thereby thrown out of employment. It was expected some steps would soon be taken to bring about a compromise.

It was thought probable that Lord Clanricarde would replace the Marquis of Normanby as Ambassador at Paris, in the event of the latter joining the Cabinet. Lord Normanby had arrived in England from Paris.

A subscription was being made throughout the United Kingdom for the benefit of the widows and orphans left by the destruction of the Amazon; the Queen gave £150 stg.

The London Daily News of the 12th instant states in reference to the Prometheus affair, that the British Government will express to the Cabinet at Washington, in frank and manly terms, their regret at what has occurred, and testify in a marked manner their disapprobation of the aggressor's conduct.

The Magara government steamer of the first class sailed from the Thames on the 3d, with the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade of 800 men for the Cape of Good Hope, and in consequence of a storm in the channel, and some injury, she was obliged to put into Plymouth to refit. She sailed again on the 7th.

The returns of the British export trade to the 5th of December, show a great continued increase of exports, indicating a prosperous state of trade. In the eleven months of each of the last three years, the declared value was to the following amounts, viz:—1849, £54,089,809; 1850, £60,400,525, and 1851, £63,314,272.

TIMBER TRADE.—In the annual report of the Timber Trade in London it is stated that the year 1851 will be remarkably prominent in the records of the wood trade, when it is seen that the largest known amount of importation has been supported by consumption in an equal degree, not only manifest by an extension of the trade in London, but including, in the same very pleasing result, the trade of the United Kingdom.

The importations into London of Colonial Deals and Battens in 1850, were 2,279,000 pieces; in 1851, 2,346,000. Foreign, in 1850, 1,922,500; in 1851, 3,231,000. Colonial Timber in 1850, 30,400 loads; in 1851, 27,100 loads. Foreign, in 1850, 72,500; in 1851, 153,400.

The cargoes of Timber, Deals, and Battens are 1215, or 50 per cent., more than the average of 800 in the preceding years; and as the stocks in the public docks are not increased in a greater degree, the consumption of wood in the metropolis bears its proportion to the augmented importation.

The Caffre war costs England £120,000 a month!—a valuable colony this.

The West India Mail Company has been the most unfortunate of all the great steam packet associations in the loss of their steamships. Since the establishment of the company in 1841, no less than eight of their fleet of steamers have been destroyed by casualties on the sea. The wrecks of the Tweed and Solway were attended with peculiarly distressing circumstances, involving the loss of nearly 120 lives.

KOSSUTH.—The Daily News says:—A Hamburgh newspaper states that the Ottoman Porte has addressed a note to the English government, protesting against the return of Kossuth to England, his liberation being on the express conditions that he should take up his residence in the United States. The re-establishment of friendly relations between the Porte and Austria, renders it necessary that the conditions should be strictly fulfilled.

Baron Keming, manager of the Hungarians' Committee in London, under the appointment, had died of a broken heart caused by the personalities of a correspondent of the Daily News.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A commission has been issued from the Lords of the Treasury to Lord Seymour, Sir William Cubitt, and Dr. Lindley, to inquire and report on the cost of maintaining the building on its present site—of its removal elsewhere, either wholly or in part—and the purposes to which it may be advantageously applied.

FRANCE.—The President of the French Republic has issued a decree dissolving the National Guards of France, but it is to be re-organized whenever the Government may deem it necessary for the maintainance of public order. It was daily expected Louis Napoleon would declare himself Emperor, but it was felt that such a step would not add to the despotic power he at present exercises. Large numbers of persons were being shipped off to the pestilential swamps of Cayenne.—Decrees had also been issued banishing Victor Hugo and 627 Representatives of the Mountain from the territory of France, Algeria and the Colonies.—The same decree likewise ordered the removal of Generals Changarnier, Lamoriciere and Bedau, and M. M. Thiers, Guardin and 12 others temporarily from France and Algeria, for reasons of public security. The Generals had been released from the fortress of Ham and escorted to the frontier.

A conspiracy had been discovered for letting loose the Convicts from the Hulks at Rochfort.

Arrests continued to be made in all parts of France, and there was a virtual reign of terror The French funds had fallen considerably.

A grand dinner was given by the President of the Republic at the Tuileries on the 5th. The guests assembled in the gallery of Diana, and at half-past 7 o'clock the President entered, accompanied by the ministers and a brilliant staff, all in full dress. The guests, amounting to 400, ranged themselves in two ranks, and the President passed between them, saluting them, and stopping to converse with the persons who were known to him. The number 400 is religiously borrowed from the number of his uncle's guests at the same royal residence when installed as First Consul.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"M. de Persigny, after acquitting himself of his mission to the Diet, is to proceed to Vienna, where, it is said, he is commissioned to propose in Louis Bonaparte's name a marriage with Princess Amalia, of Wasa, granddaughter of the exiled King of Sweden, and also, I believe, of Stephanie, Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden, niece of Josephine. If I mistake not, Stephanie's daughter married Gustav the Fourth's son, the Austrian Field-Marshal Prince Wasa, who has the highest influence at the Court of Vienna, and that from this marriage was born the Princess for whom Louis Bonaparte now proposes."

It seems to us that if Members cannot find out how they may benefit the country, they should at least do as little mischief as possible. The alteration of the Fire Law, or Building Act, as it is called, last week, we look upon as about the worst piece of legislation that the House was ever engaged in. Those Hon. Members who supported it, will find that their excuse for voting for it, namely, the present excellence of the Fire Department, will not long be a valid one, as it is said that if the Bill becomes a law, several of the most efficient of the Fire Brigades will in all probability resign. The Firemen do not desire to have their skill tested by the material for bonfires being provided for them.

We have been favored with a perusal of the new School Bill. It appears to us to perpetuate all the faults of the former system, and to add many expensive and vexatious alterations which, as far as we can judge, will serve no good purpose. If the united wisdom of the Province can devise nothing better, they should just renew the old Act.

There being considerable inquiry at the present time for the "Maine Liquor Law," we have inserted it in our columns to-day, together with the Report of the Mayor of Portland on the practical working of the Law in that City since it went into operation in June last. According to that Report, the salutary effects of the Law have been very remarkable, and much future good is expected to result throughout the State from its operation.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—Last evening, the Rev. W. Ferrie delivered an interesting extemporaneous lecture to a respectable audience, on *American Slavery*. He evidently feels deeply for the case of the Slave, and it would be the pride of his heart, if he could infuse into his hearers the same amount of just abhorrence at the abominable features of slavery, which he himself entertains. He shewed most plainly that the case of the slave is a most deplorable one—whether we view him in his captivity in Africa, in his passage to America, in the circumstances of his landing on the shores of America, in the vile treatment he often receives at the hands of a cruel and unrelenting master, or in the persecution with which he is hunted, whenever providence puts it in his power to endeavour to effect an escape from bondage. The whole lecture was highly interesting and was well received.

THE RAILWAY.

A Telegraphic Despatch was received in town on Saturday from Halifax, stating that Hon. Mr. Howe had submitted the new scheme (as agreed upon by the Canadian Delegates) to the House, which is as follows—it is highly amusing—the best joke of the Season—the Halifax and Quebec Railroad to be built as follows—

PROPORTIONS:

New-Brunswick to build 5-12ths, or nearly *one-half* of the 635 miles.

Canada to build 4-12ths, or one fourth.

Nova Scotia to build 3-12ths, or one-third.

The expences to each Province, according to this arrangement, would be as follows, (as nearly as possible,) supposing the entire line to cost £5,000,000, which is the generally understood amount—

Canada,	£1,666,640
Nova Scotia,	1,249,980
New-Brunswick,	2,083,330 !!!
	£4,999,950

[*M. News.*

This proposal having been submitted to a Committee of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, composed of both political parties, it was promptly rejected, as appears from the annexed report of the Committee, received by Telegraph to the News Room on Saturday evening:—

HALIFAX, January 31.

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition made by the delegates from Canada, for the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, beg leave to report,—That they are not prepared to recommend to the House, to accept that proposition."

This report is signed by Messrs. Howe, Johnston, Wilkins, S. Campbell, Fraser, Fulton, Killam, Hugh Munroe, and Creelman—being the whole of the Committee, except Mr. Wier, member for Halifax, who alone objected to sign it.

By Telegraph, we learn that the Canadian Delegates were to leave Halifax yesterday afternoon, in the American Steamship Humboldt, for New-York, whence they will return to Canada, —The Hon. Mr. Chandler is probably also now on his return to Fredericton.

A Bill has been introduced by Mr. Bliss Botsford, for securing the independence of the Judges, which provides for the removal of any one of them, on the joint address of both Houses of the Legislature.—*New Bruns.*

Large Fire in New York.—A great conflagration occurred at New York on last Tuesday night, by which several extensive dry good establishments in Liberty and Nassau-streets, near Broadway, were destroyed. The buildings were all large stores, filled with valuable stocks of goods, including silks, satins, &c. The Post Office was in imminent danger, and the contents were removed.—The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

The spire of the first Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati is to be carried to an elevation of 272 feet, which is higher than any other in the United States. The top is to be an immense hand, pointing upward, which is a novel and most beautiful conception.

CANADIAN REVENUE.—The receipts of tolls on the public works of Canada during the past season amount to about $400,000, showing an increase of $35,000 over the season of 1850. The receipts from customs amount to $2,750,000, showing an aggregate increase of receipts from the public works and from customs of near $500,000 over the year 1850.

COTTON CROP.—By a tabular statement in the New Orleans Prices Current, it appears that the cotton crop of the United States of the year 1851, was worth more than $40,000,000, more than the most valuable crop ever before raised.

The annual festival of the New York Typographical Society, on the 17th inst., the anniversary of Franklin's birth day, was a brilliant affair. There were present seven hundred persons.

James Hunt, Sunday Police officer, has recovered a verdict for $1,000 against the New York Herald, which ridiculed his efforts to stop the sale of liquor on that day.

This is bissextile, or leap year, and February has in it twenty-nine days, five Sabbaths. The like has not occurred since 1824, a period of 28 years.

The amount of goods imported into New York in December last, was double that of December, 1850.

The nett proceeds of the bequest of James Smithson, Esq., an Englishmen, received into the Treasury of the United States, for founding an Institute at Washington, for the benefit of mankind at large, and the people of the United States in particular, was $515,169; and the interest that had accrued up to July, 1846, when the trust was placed under the care of the Regents, was $242,129—making a total of $757,298.

The Kerosene Gas was lighted at Windsor, on the 7th ultimo. Pipes have been laid down through Water Street and part of King Street, and the shops now present an appearance at least, as regards light—superior to almost any town in North America. Great credit is due to the enterprising Merchants of that place for the improvement just introduced. It is the intention of the Company to extend their pipes throughout the town in the ensuing spring.—*Halifax Colonist.*

COLD AT THE WEST.—A party of seventeen gentlemen started during the snow storm of Tuesday from Buffalo to Cincinnati and intermediate points. Before reaching Erie it was discovered that one of the passengers was about closing his eyes in the sleep of death. He was taken into the tavern on the road, and by proper restoratives brought to consciousness. On inviting the driver of the sleigh into the house, he made no reply, and, upon examination, he was found to be stone dead, having been frozen to death by the extreme cold.—[St. Louis, Mo. Repub.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Admiral Seymour of the West India squadron, held an investigation upon the subject of the Prometheus affair, and the results of it were lately transmitted to Mr. Crampton, and is now on its way to England. When it shall arrive, a prompt disavowal of the outrage will, it is thought, be made by the British Government.

THE BLACK SWAN ENGAGED.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states from a reliable source that Col. H. Woods, of Cincinnati, has entered into an arrangement with Miss Greenfield by which she will give concerts in this country and Europe during the next three years. Col. Woods is an able and experienced manager, and will see to it that the "Swan" is brought before the public in a manner commensurate with her great genius and the high order of her talents.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—This case, with which the New York press has teemed for months, was finally brought to a close on Monday last, after occupying the Court for thirty days.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The case has been decided against Mr. Forrest, and $3000 a year has been allowed Mrs. Forrest.

The Court and jury were in attendance a few minutes past ten, when the Clerk called over the names of the jury, to which the usual response was given. The foreman was asked if they had agreed on their verdict. He replied that they had. It was opened and read as follows:

The jury find that Mr. Forrest is guilty of adultery; that he was a resident of New York and not of Pennsylvania; that Mrs. Forrest is entirely innocent; that the amount of alimony allowed Mrs. Forrest be $3000 a year.

The Council on both sides were present, as were also Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. There was much excitement among the spectators, but the verdict is generally considered a righteous one.

WEST INDIES.

DEMERARA.—The weather continued favourable. The quantity of sugar exported up to 1st December 1851 exceeded that exported up to the same period in the year 1850, by upwards of 4,600 hogsheads.

A Mr. Dickinson of Troy, U. S., intends, it is said, proceeding to Demerara to establish a Telegraph Line in that Colony.

It is stated that negociations are going on between the French and Dutch Governments, for the cession to the latter of the colony of French Guiana in exchange for the small island of St. Eustatia, near Guadaloupe and Martinique.

GRENADA has had its 28th annual Agricultural meeting, and awarded medals and sums of money as prizes of merit for the best ploughing by natives, the best samples of different descriptions of produce, for native bred horses, asses, mules, &c., and, amongst others, a prize for the *greatest number of rats caught in one year*, was given to a labourer who had destroyed no less than 3,598 of that vermin.

ST. LUCIA.—The Palladium of the 14th ult. says, in reference to the census returns of that Island taken in June last, the number of inhabitants shown by these tables, is 24,185, or 11,710 males and 12,475 females. These, divided into races, give 934 of purely European blood or descent, 17,542 of purely African, and 5,689 of mixed blood.

The Sugar crop of 1851 has exceeded that of 1850 by 1286 hhds., 5,550 hhds. having been shipped this year.

KOSSUTH.—A late London paper thus speaks of the eloquence of this great man. No person who has read his speeches in England and the United States will hesitate for a moment to subscribe to the truth of the Editor's remarks:

"He has stamped himself as by far the greatest orator of the day. The practical far-sighted Peel, the noble Mazzini, the unadorned Cobden, the accomplished Macaulay, the cunning Thiers, the astute Webster, the poetic Victor Hugo, the statesman-like Clay—all lack, severally, many qualities which Kossuth as an orator, combines. He is a man to speak to nations."

"FAST BOYS" OF THE GOLD REGIONS.—California is probably the greatest country in the world for precocious youths. Boys from 10 to 16 years of age, who in the Atlantic cities would be either at school or apprenticed to some useful trade, are found here upon our street wharves or in saloons, with a pile of gold before them, offer-

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ing to "bet a hundred dollars that no gentleman can pick up the ace of spades," or betting their hundreds at faro or monte. It is sad to see the youths of this state thus growing up and serving an apprenticeship at deceit.—*San Francisco Herald.*

The present Governor of Indiana, says the *N. Y. Evangelist*, is a Methodist, as are also one of the U. S. Senators from that State, and eleven of its thirteen Representatives in Congress.

DEATH OF GENERAL ROBINSON.—General Sir Frederick Philipse Robinson, G. C. B., Colonel of the 39th Regiment, the last surviving son of the late Colonel Beverley Robinson, of New-York, died at Brighton on New-Year's day, in his 88th year. Sir Frederick was the oldest soldier in the British army, having been within a month of seventy-five years in the service. He entered as an Ensign in February, 1777, and became a General in 1841. He served five years in the first American war, and was present in the several battles fought during that period. Subsequently, in 1794, he served in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe; also at the storming of Fleur d'Epee, and the heights of Palmiste. In 1812, Sir Frederick Robinson joined the army in the Peninsula, and was present at the action of Osma; and in the battle of Vittoria, 1813, he commanded the brigade which carried the village of Gamazza Mayo, without firing a shot. He was also present at the first and second assaults on San Sebastian, (severely wounded at the second assault,) the passage of the Bidassoa, the grand reconnoissance before Bayonne, the battle of the Nive, (again severely wounded,) the blockade of Bayonne, and the repulse of the sortie from that place, when he succeeded to the command of the fifth division of the army. In June, 1814, Major General Robinson went to North America in command of a brigade, and he commanded the forces intended for the attack of Plattsburg, but received orders to retire, having forced the passage of the Saranac. Soon afterwards he was appointed Commander-in-chief and Provisional Governor of the Upper Provinces, which appointment he held until June, 1816. He had received the gold medal with two clasps for Vittoria, San Sebastian, and the Nive. By the death of Sir Frederick Robinson, the Colonelcy of the 39th Regiment, which he held since 1840, is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-cief.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 2.—72d Foot—Lieut. Gen. J. Aitchison to be Colonel, vice Lieut. Gen. Sir N. Douglas, K. C. B., removed to the 78th Foot.

Last week Earl Fitzwilliam presented each labourer and workman on his estate, 1,300 in number, with 6lbs. of beef and 6d. Eight beasts were slaughtered, and the total quantity of beef given away was 639 stones.

The electric telegraph is now used in St. George's Hospital, London, for the purpose of transmitting the directions of the surgeons to the nurses in the different wards.

The Kaffir war is costing £1,350,000 annually, being four times more than the sum expended during that period in England on art, science, and public education.

THE TEETH.—A new and very curious invention connected with dental surgery has been introduced by Mr. Howard, of 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London; it is the introduction of an entirely new description of Artificial Teeth, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention deserves the notice of the scientific, and is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should avail themselves of Mr. Howard's skill as a dentist.—*Liverpool Standard.*

DURABILITY OF WOOD.—The piles under London bridge have been driven five hundred years, and on examining them in 1846, they were found to be a little decayed. Old Savoy place, in the city of London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles consisting of oak, elm, beach, and chesnut, were found upon recent examination to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber in the wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan over the Danube affords a striking example. One of these piles was taken up, and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch: but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven 1600 years.

ITALY.—Accounts from Leghorn of the 20th ult. state that Henry Stratford, calling himself Lord Aldborough, and his brother, Henry Stratford, have been condemned to death by the court-martial. The third brother, Charles Stratford, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in chains; but the punishment has in each case been commuted. Henry Stratford is to suffer ten years' imprisonment, Edward Stratford six years, and Charles Stratford has been set at liberty, the imprisonment previous to his trial being reckoned a sufficient punishment.

SPAIN.—As the civil list of the Infanta Duchess of Montpensier, amounting to 2,450,000 reals, is made over to the newly-born Infanta, daughter of the Queen, the sum of two millions of reals a-year is settled upon the Duchess of Montpensier.

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes a royal decree, ordering the construction, at the public expense, of a railroad between Aranjuez and Almanza.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.—The bill to erect the Parish of St. James', in the City of St. John, was altered on the third reading by agreement—the objectionable words and the amendment were all expunged.

Progress was made in the Revenue Bill to the 51st Section. One provision of this bill is, that Consignees must enter their goods within three days after the arrival of the vessel.

The despatches relating to the abolition of the Judges' Fees and the remonstrance of the Judges were laid before the House. Judge Carter, Street and Wilmot remonstrate against the abolition of fees, unless they are commuted for one hundred pounds per year, on various grounds.

Mr. Botsford asked if Government were prepared to take any steps to carry out the bill of last year, or if they proposed to submit tamely to the dictation of the Despatches.

The Attorney General replied, that he would answer to-morrow.

Thursday, January 29.—Many members were absent from the House to-day, serving on various Committees.

Several unimportant Bills passed in Committee. Such as the Bill to amend the Registry Laws, Bills of incorporation and others.

Further progress was made in the Bill for the collection and protection of the Revenue; three clauses of this Bill were reserved for discussion.

The Bill to amend the Law relating to the Burnt District in St. John was committed. It was opposed by Mr. Partelow. Messrs. Needham and Wilmot supported it. Progress reported.

In reply to Mr. Botsford's question of Yesterday, the Attorney General said the Government did not introduce the Bill for the abolition of the Judge's fees last Session, nor did they intend to introduce one now.

Mr. Botsford then introduced a Bill for this purpose.

Mr. Needham moved for a copy of the grave remonstrance made by the Executive to the Home Government, respecting the appointment of the Judges. This was opposed by the Attorney General and Mr. Wilmot, but the motion passed.

Friday, Jan. 30.—There was a long discussion to-day on the Bill to Tax Wild Lands—the principle of the bill was generally approved. Progress reported.

The Bill to amend the Act for extinguishing Fires in the City of St. John passed. Also several other private bills.

There was a long discussion about Magistrates Returns. Every Magistrate in the house denied making anything out of the office—many of them made no returns at all. On motion of Mr. Cutler the matter was referred to a Committee.

The great Temperance petition was brought in by Mr. Scoullar.—A Bill founded thereon was brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Partelow stated that some other Railroad Despatches had been received. Mr. Hanington gave notice that he would move for them to-morrow.

In reply to the address moved by Mr. Needham, the Governor replied that he would furnish a copy of the memorandum of Council, which he supposed was the grave remonstrance requested.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 31.

Very little done in the House to-day. Acts to incorporate Agricultural Societies passed. Mr. Botsford introduced a Bill to secure the independence of the Courts of law, several Committees sitting. House adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 2, 4 1-2 P. M.

In the house to-day the bill to extend the Incorporation Act for the Suspension Bridge, caused some discussion, some members thought the bridge would not be high enough. Progress reported.

The bill to define offences was committed. Progress reported.

On Saturday a copy of the memorandum in Council respecting the abolution of the Judges' Fees was brought in.

To-day, Mr. Johnson asked for Earl Gray's reply: the Attorney General said he would answer to-morrow.

The Road Committee are expected to bring in their report to-morrow.

The Canadian Railroad proposition is not approved of here.

The other business not important.

Fredericton, 3d Feb., One o'clock.

The House has been occupied all the morning in a discussion upon a Bill for the division of the Parish of St. Stephen, which after several divisions was rejected.—In reply to Mr. Johnson, the Atty. General stated that the despatches received from the Colonial Office in reply to the remonstrance regarding the appointment of the Judges, would be furnished.—Mr. Needham moved an address for them.

MINING LEASES.—Mr. Stiles presented a Petition from Edward Allison, Esquire, on behalf of the Albert Mining Company, setting forth a statement of difficulties and hardships under which the Company now labour, by reason of conflicting interests between land owners and mining lessees, and praying Legislative regulations for relief thereof. The hon. Member read the Petition at length; and moved that it be received and referred to a select committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Petition received accordingly; and his Honor the Speaker proceeded to nominate Messrs. Harding, Montgomery and Barberie, as a select committee thereon.

Mr. Botsford moved that the Hon. Attorney General be added to the Committee; and thought, that in courtesy, the hon. mover of the Petition, Mr. Stiles, should also be on it.

Hon. Attorney General said, this was a very important Petition, and was going to bring up a most important question. There was now a Bill before the House, which would go to invest the property in all mines and minerals in the Province in the owners of the soil. This petition prayed legislative action on the subject, as he conceived, for the purpose of enabling lessees and grantees of mines and mining privileges, to make arrangements with the owers of the soil to carry on their mining operations; and thereby to prevent the litigation which otherwise must inevitably ensue. At present, the owners of the soil had the right of preventing any persons from trespassing on their land; while the lessees or grantees of mining privileges had an undoubted right to the minerals in such land, but they had no right of entry on the land to get at them; and the continuance of such a state of things would destroy all the benefit of the mines and minerals in the country, and would wholly prevent the employment of enterprise and capital in developing them. It was a most important subject; and he therefore hoped the select committee would consist of at least seven members.

Mr. Needham agreed with the hon. Attorney General; and hoped the Committee would be able to report a Bill that would give to the owners of the soil all that was above it and all below it; that was the Bill that he would go for.

The hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Montgomery, Chapman, Botsford, Harding, Stiles and Lewis, were then named as the Committee.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot said, he had in his hands a Petition from Mr. Berton of St. John, on a similar subject; and it was a question whether it should not be referred to the same Committee, as he thought it involved the same principle.

Mr. Cutler briefly urged that the matter should be provided for by some general enactment.

Mr. Scoullar suggested, that as a Committee had already been raised on a somewhat similar petition, brought in by an hon. member for Queen's County, (Mr. Earle,) that Committee might be enlarged, and the whole matter referred to it, instead of appointing a new one.

Mr. Barberie thought the former Committee had better be discharged, and all the documents be referred to the Committee now just raised.

Hon. Provincial Secretary thought it better not to appoint a new Committee at all, but to enlarge the original Committee; and in the mean time let this Petition lie on the table for information of Members.

Mr. Earle thought, that if all these matters were referred to the same Committee, it should be enlarged to nine Members.

Hon. Attorney General suggested, that no hon. members interested in the question, should be on such a Committee. He believed some hon. Members owned lands in which some of the mines in question were situated; and such Members should not be on the Committee. There was one reason why he himself would rather object to being on the Committee; because he had been professionally engaged in one of those suits at law. But there was a great difference in the nature of the Petitions in question. The Petition brought in by the hon. Member for Queen's, prayed for pecuniary compensation for damages sustained by the Petitioner, in defending his rights, as a land owner, in suits at law; but the present Petition prayed, that the Legislature should pass a bill to regulate the respective rights of the land owners and the mining lessees and grantees for the future. All mines and minerals and mining rights were the property of the Crown, and were always expressly reserved to the Crown in all grants of land. The judicial tribunals of the country, after having devoted a great deal of time and the most careful attention to the subject, had determined that such reservations and Crown rights were in full force, and that the Crown had never been divested of them; but they had also decided, that the right of entry on the lands granted was not in the Crown but in the grantees. Therefore, this Petition prayed that a law might be passed to define those respective rights, and thereby to prevent future litigation. The right of entry was not in the Crown; but the property in the mines and minerals was; therefore the licencee of any such mines, although he had paid a valuable consideration for such mining rights and property, could not enter upon granted land to enjoy them. The object of the intended new law was, to prevent such difficulty and injustice hereafter; by making some provision, to authorize the local Magistrates to summon a jury in all such cases, to assess the amount of damages which the mining licencee or grantee should pay to the owner of the soil, for a right of entry to work his mines. He believed that was what was contemplated by the present Petition; and if so, the purpose of this Petition was totally different from that brought in by the hon. Member for Queen's.—The hon. Attorney General concluded, by explaining, that as he had been professionally employed in some of the litigations on this subject, it might probably be an objection to his serving on the select Committee.

Mr. Earle thought the hon. Attorney General seemed to cast his eye at him, (Mr. E.) when he spoke of hon. Members being interested in this question; but he assured the House that he was in no way whatever interested in the matter, further than every hon. Member should be interested for the public good.

Mr. Botsford made some remarks, corroborative of those of the hon. Attorney General, with respect to the distinction between the different Petitions; the one being for compensation for pecuniary losses in a particular case; and the present one being a general Petition, for a Legislative definition of the respective rights of parties. He did not see why a new Committee should not now be raised, as the subjects were so totally distinct.

Mr. Needham thought there could be no impropriety in referring both to the same committee.

Mr. Botsford replied, that if they did, they would lose the services of the Attorney General.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said, that they could easily obviate that difficulty; there could be no objection to the names of any of the hon. members on the original Committee; and by merely adding the Hon. Attorney General and Mr. Botsford to that Committee, that would be sufficient. Then let them report distinctly on the first petition, and ask leave to make a further report; upon which they could proceed to the consideration of the present petition. He would therefore move accordingly.

Mr. Needham seconded the motion.

This motion was carried, and the petition accordingly referred to the original Committee, and the hon. Attorney General and Mr. Botsford added thereto.

Mr. Botsford then moved, that Messrs. Harding and J. M. Johnson should be added to the Committee, making the whole number *nine*; which being seconded, was also carried.

☞ The Directors of the St. John Mechanics' Institute acknowledge the receipt of the sum of Forty-two Pounds Ten Shillings, from the gratuitous lecture delivered by Mr. HENRY E. LEWIS, last Tuesday evening, on behalf of the Library of the Institute; and at the same time tender their grateful thanks to Mr. LEWIS, for his consideration and liberality. WM. HUTCHINSON,
January 31, 1851. *Secretary.*

MARRIED.

This morning, at the St. John Hotel, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Edward D. Jewett, Esq., of the firm of E. D. Jewett & Co., to Miss Bethia Booth, all of this City.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. John Hammond, to Miss Isabella Connor, both of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. David Watts, of the Parish of Norton, to Miss Margaret Gill Johnson, of this City.

On the 29th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Mr. Charles Christy, to Miss Mealey, eldest daughter of Mr. James Mealey, all of Portland.

At Westfield, K. C., on the 29th inst., by the Rev. Christopher Milner, Mr. Howard H. Holder, to Miss Charlotte Phipps, both of that place.

In Queen's County, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Keith, Mr. James Watson, of Indian Town, to Miss Hannah B., eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick Purdy, of Queen's County.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Eleanor Dowling, relict of the late Lawrence Dowling, Esq., aged 68 years.—Funeral To-morrow (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, from her late residence in Germain-street, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At Indian Town, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Cunard, widow of the late Robert Cunard, in the 86th year of her age. Mrs. Cunard was born in the United States, and came to this Province with her parents in the year 1783, at the close of the American revolution. She was a kind neighbour and affectionate mother,—has lived to see her descendants of the fourth generation, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends, who deeply mourn their loss.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 20th inst., in the 64th year of her age, Eliza Hicks, wife of the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rector.

In Fredericton, on the 23d inst., James Stewart, son of Mr. Thomas Stewart, aged 18 years.

At Woodstock on the 26th inst., Mr. John D. Beardsley, senior, aged 82 years. He was one of the few remaining Loyalists who came to this Province from the United States at the close of the revolutionary war. He has long been a resident at Woodstock, where his memory will be much revered.

At Windsor, on 21st December, Samuel Rand, Esquire, late one of the Military Knights, and formerly Quarter Master of the 43d Light Infantry; was present with the Regiment at the battles of Vimeira and Corunna, expedition of Walcheren, siege of Badajoz, (severely wounded) battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, attack on the heights of Vera, battles of Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse. The above veteran was well known in this Province, having served here with the 43d Light Infantry.—He had received the silver medal with nine clasps.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque Perseverance, Sullivan, New-York, 15—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brig Charles McLauchlan, Flint, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 2—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

Jan. 27th—Ship Bourneuf, Delaney, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—N. S. Demill and Allison & Spurr.

28th—Ship Australia, Foy, Liverpool, timber, deals, fish, flour, &c.—Kirk & Worrall and Chas. McLauchlan.

30th—Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, Matanzas, sugar-box shooks—Allison & Spurr.

31st—Ship Falcon, Leighton, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brigt. Victor, Kinney, Matanzas, sugar box shooks; Schr. Echo, Holder, Boston, deals; Orio, McMullen, Boston, do.

Sailed last evening—New Ships *Falcon*, Capt. Leighton, *Bourneuf*, Delaney, and *Australia*, Foy, for Liverpool.

The barque Bonito, which got ashore at Brier Island, is undergoing temporary repairs, and is expected to be got to this port in the course of a few days.

Brig Pilgrim, McCready, of this port, at New-York 25th inst., from St. Domingo, came to anchor near the Light Ship on Tuesday night, when the ice came afoul of her, and drove her ashore on the East Bank; had to slip both anchors, and succeeded in getting off by the aid of the steamer Telegraph, and was towed up to New-York.

Arrived at New-Orleans, Jan. 16th, ship Favorite, Pickance, Liverpool.—At Savannah, 21st, barque Sarah, Cook, London.—At Boston, 25th, barque Acadian, Gardner, Liverpool.

Cleared at Mobile, 16th, ship Spartan, Welch, Liverpool.—At New-Orleans, 16th, ship Jenny Lind, Card, do.

Loading at Apalachicola, Jan. 15th, ship Charlotte, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.—Arrived at Savannah, Jan. 28, brig Interity, McKellar, Yarmouth.

Barque Wm. Carson, from Newport, for City Point, was spoken, (no date) and supplied with provisions and sails.

Pimento & Spirits of Turpentine.

Just Received and for Sale:

10 BAGS good quality PIMENTO;
10 barrels Spirits of TURPENTINE.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 3. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Cod Liver Oil Candy.

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

London Tract Society.

300 VOLUMES of excellent Publications of this Society, suitable for the present season, nicely bound, from 6d. to 1s. each. —Also,—Tracts in parcels of sixty, (five different numbers,) at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 27. Prince Wm. Street.

TO LET,

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

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

Also, several other Houses and premises, as well as STORES.—Please enquire of
BENJAMIN SMITH.
3d February, 1851.

Corporation Contract.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the *Mayor's Office*, until SATURDAY, the 7th February, proximo, for Building a STEAM BOILER, agreeable to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office of W. O. Smith.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

THOS. HARDING, *Mayor*,
W. O. SMITH,
G. VANHORNE,
J. O. DUNHAM,
JOS. BEATTEAY, } *Committee.*
J. A. HARDING,
G. V. NOWLIN,
THOS. M'AVITY
St. John, Jan. 24, 1852.

Bridge Work.

TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 9th February next, for the erection of a BRIDGE across the HAMMOND RIVER, near the South Stream, on the Great Road to Albert. The BRIDGE is to be carried over without a Pier in the centre of the River. White Pine and Hackmatack Timber are the qualities to be used.

The plan and specification can be seen, and every other information given on application to the Superviser, at Loch Lomond.

Every person Tendering for said *Bridge*, is required to name two good and sufficient Sureties, to be bound with him in a Queen's Bond, for the faithful performance of the Work.
JOHN JORDAN, JUN.,
January 22, 1852. *Supervisor.*

REMOVAL.
24th January, 1852.

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

LIQUORS, MOLASSES, &c.

Just received and on Sale by the Subscriber:—

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

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

STRYCHNINE.

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

Contract for Finishing a Church.

TENDERS will be received until the 3d February, for the Finishing of a Place of Worship at Southstream, agreeable to plans and specifications to be seen, on application to the Rev. J. R. LAWSON, Belvoir Cottage, Upham, or to Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Charlotte Street, St. John.
20th Jan., 1852.—1p.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Saint John Water Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the *St. John Water Company* is requested to take place at the office of the said Company, on THURSDAY the 12th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a further extension of the Capital Stock of said Company.
—By order. JAMES ROBERTSON,
Jan. 15th, 1852. *Secretary and Manager.*

Globe Assurance Office,
8th January, 1852.

A DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. for the Half Year ending 31st December, on the paid up Capital, was this day declared by the Directors of the Company, payable on and after the 2d proximo.
I. L. BEDELL, *Secretary.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,
5th January, 1852.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of *Twelve Shillings and Sixpence* on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, was declared, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 9th of February next, at the Office of the Company.

Non-resident Stockholders will please draw on the Company, stating in the drafts their number of Shares they hold.
F. A. WIGGINS, *President.*

I. T. CHEETHAM,
Accountant and Copyist,
Office, Sands' Arcade.

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

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
Bragg's Building, South side King Street.

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

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

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have this 1st day of December, 1851 entered into Partnership, under the style and firm of MYLES & HOWARD, Tailors and Drapers.
JAMES MYLES,
GEORGE M. C. HOWARD.

MYLES & HOWARD beg leave to inform the Public generally that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on the *Tailor & Draper Business* in that Establishment lately occupied by James Myles, well known as the HOWARD HOUSE, North Side King Street, where they will have constantly on hand a well assorted and fashionable Stock of CLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be sold as low as any other house in the trade.
Dec. 1, 1851.

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing business is wanted at this Office. Jan. 20.

Prices Reduced!
Wholesale and Retail
WAREHOUE,
Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

RESPECTFULLY invite purchasers to an inspection of their extensive and well assorted Stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, which (in order to make room for alterations and improvements in the premises) will be offered at such prices as must effect an entire clearance of the above stock.

N. B.—No Credit given in the Retail Department. January 6.

Fall and Winter Importations.
J. & H. FOTHERBY

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

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

A Splendid Assortment of London-made
MANTLES.

☞ The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above Stock, which they are determined to offer on the most advantageous terms to purchasers.
North side Market Square, }
Oct. 7. 1851. }

New Fall Goods.
OCTOBER, 1851.

W. G. LAWTON

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

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

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

COFFEE,
Oranges, Buckwheat, &c.

40 POCKETS best Java COFFEE, per "Cuba,"
1 barrel sweet Havanna ORANGES,
1 tierce BUCKWHEAT, in small bags,
5 boxes LEMONS,
3 barrels DRIED APPLES,
Saltpetre, Snuff, Corn Starch, Farina, Yeast Powder, &c. per "*Eliza Jane*"
Dec. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Flewwelling & Reading

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

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

DAILY EXPECTED—

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

NEW FRUIT, &c.

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

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

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ldies' Fashio nable Shoe Sto
Germain treet, St. John; Queen Street, Fredericton.
JUST RECEIVED.

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

TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.

Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles
Ladies' Bridal Slippers,
and Ladies' and Misses Evening *Dress Slippers.*

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

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

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

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

SUGAR.

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

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS!

Per Europa, Speed, Olive, Faside, Highland Mary Henry Holland, Portland, Eliza Jane, & Admiral.

THE Stock of WINTER GOODS is now received by the above vessels, comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered at this establishment.

In addition to the usual Stock, there will be opened this day a very beautiful lot of

Ladies' & Misses' Mantles,
in all the New Styles.

In the Stock of CLOTHS and WOOLLENS of every make, purchased for Cash in the principal Manufacturing Houses of Leeds, decided advantages are offered to Purchasers.

Wholesale and Retail.
St. John, Oct. 11. T. W. DANIEL.

For the Approaching Season!
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, &c.

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

Parties desirous of purchasing articles suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, will find it to their advantage to pay a visit to the SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square, where will be found a much larger assortment of *Fancy and Staple GOODS* than usual at this season of the year, which have been received by late arrivals, and which are offered at the lowest Cash prices.

Annexed, are enumerated only a few of the leading articles, the assortment being too extensive and varied for the limits of an advertisement.

☞ An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

—*Wholesale and Retail,*—

SUPERIOR JEWELLERY in Gold Mountings, as Brooches, Rings, Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Seals, Keys, Straps, &c. &c.; Gold and Silver WATCHES; Silver Spoons; Butter Knives; Bouquet Holders; Card Cases, in Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie; Portemoncais; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Penholders; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Work Boxes; Desks; Dressing Cases; Spectacles, in Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames; Eye Glasses; Smelling Bottles and Vinegarettes; Fans; Papier Machie Desks; Tea Caddies; Portfolios; Handscreens; Inkstands; Netting Boxes, &c.; Bronzed Inkstands, Tapers, Candlesticks, Watch Hangers, Rug Stands, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Games, Puzzles, Color Boxes, (large Magic Lanthorn, two boxes Glasses—Astronomical and Comic); Paper Weights, Shell and Horn back and side Combs; Hair, Teeth, Nail, Shaving, Cloth, Hat, and Hearth Brushes; Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Fancy Reticules; Electro Plate, and Albata Spoons, Forks, Fish Knives, Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Bowls, &c.; Plated Cake and Card Baskets, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Toast Racks, Butter Coolers, Coasters, Wine Coolers, Liquor Stands, &c. &c.

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BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,

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

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE.

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations; and on Infelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical power are dependent on their healthy action.

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

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

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance be disclosed in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage, become, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame than any other to which it is subject.

This work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the work, the means of escape, as well as the nature of the danger, are pointed out in clear and intelligible language. It deservedly requires the closest attention and study, for what subject can be of more importance than the preservation of health, and of the physical capabilities of which every man should be possessed. It unfortunately happens, that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life, or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years, is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

☞ The work may be had in St. John, of H. CHUBB & Co., price 2s. 6d. Stg.; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.; Quebec, Mr. NEILSON.
December 1, 1851.

New Fruit, Coffee, Grapes, &c.

20 BAGS Laguira COFFEE:
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Brazil Nuts.
Just landing, ex Schooner *Franklin*, from [illegible]
JAS. MACFARL[illegible]
Nov. 18. Marke[illegible]

REPORT OF THE MAYOR OF PORTLAND.

RESPECTING THE OPERATIONS OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

From Zion's Advocate.

The Mayor of this city has recently laid before the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, a very interesting Report, the most of which we give below. The facts presented are of a very encouraging nature, and speak volumes in favor of the Statute.

After alluding to a passage of the law, the Mayor says:—

"From the first, the prompt and energetic execution of the law in this city, was submitted to, cheerfully and quietly; the wholesale dealers, in spirits, promptly abandoned the business, which it was impossible to carry on a single day under this law; and all those retail dealers who had any self-respect, pursued the same course, without waiting for the execution of a statute, which regards and treats the keeper of a grog shop as a criminal of the lowest grade. The few persons who continued to sell intoxicating liquors after the enactment of this law, did so secretly; the sales were on a very limited scale, and principally to foreigners, and to such as could be trusted not to betray the venders to the authorities. Many persons who were habitually intemperate, abandoned the use of strong drinks, at first, from the difficulty in procuring them—and afterwards they were fully sensible that they and their families were much better without them. I have reason to believe that the law is every day becoming more firmly fixed in the favorable regards of the people of this city and State, and I am confident that no retrograde step will be taken here in relation to this subject.

The salutary effects of this Law are more immediately seen in all those departments of our affairs, which fall under the care of the Police, and the returns of commitments to the Watch House and House of Correction, will show something of the difference in this department between the present and past years, but these returns will not exhibit the actual difference, because the police and watch during the present year have been more strict than they formerly were, in arresting persons found in a state of intoxication. Our streets are now so much more quiet, particularly at night, than they were the last year, or any year before, that the difference cannot be understood very clearly, except by those connected with the night police and watch.

This is attested by the city Marshal, the Captain of the Watch, and by Mr. Curtis Meserve, a Bank Watchman, who is in the streets every night, and in those parts of the city where disturbances would be most likely to occur, and he speaks strongly of the great improvement in this respect; street disturbances of any kind no longer occur in the city. Fore street from Union to Centre street, frequently required during the last year the services of four police men,—particularly on Saturday and Sunday nights—and they were often too few, but now that locality is as quiet at all times as any other part of the city, and receives no extra attendance from the police. The number of persons who continue to sell strong drinks in the city is now very small, they are almost all foreigners, and sell with great secrecy and caution; an open rum shop or bar of any kind, is entirely unknown; a barrel, keg or other vessel of liquor is not to be seen in the city at all, except at the City Agency; the Law has executed its mission with more ease, certainty and dispatch, than was anticipated by its most ardent friends—it has been most triumphantly successful.

I think it is not an exaggeration to say, that the quantity of intoxicating liquors now sold in this city, except by the city agent, is not one-fifteenth part so great as it was seven months ago, and, the salutary effects of this great improvement are apparent among the people in all parts of the city. The amount of liquors consumed in the State, I think is not one quarter so great as it was seven months ago, and it will become less very rapidly, as the people in the country towns are now enforcing the law more extensively and vigorously every day; from many towns in the State, the illegal traffic is entirely banished. I have now adopted a regular system by which the power of the law to exclude intoxicating liquors from the city except for lawful purposes, is to be fully tested.

The master of the Alms House has submitted to me the following returns, which show the effect of the law upon that establishment. Admitted into the Alms House from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1859, 299. Number admitted to the House from Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1851, was 262; average number through the year was 106. Number of families assisted out of the House from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1859, was 60; average number through the year 1851, was 96. Number of families assisted out of the House from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1851, was 49. Number in the House Dec. 1859, was 107. Number in the House Dec. 1851, was 86. Number committed to the House of Correction for drunkenness from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1859—6 months—was 49. Number committed from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1851—5 months—was 34, from June 1, (the law was approved June 2) to Oct. 16th, was 8,—from Oct. 16 to Dec. 31, none. From June 1 to Dec. 31, 7 months, 8. ☞THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION IS NOW EMPTY!☜

The master of the Alms House adds that he formerly had great trouble from paupers out at work, or on leave, who would return in a state of intoxication, which was an every day occurrence—but for months past he has not had a case of this kind, and on the day of the cattle show, he let them all out on leave, and all returned perfectly sober.

The number of commitments to the jail of this County for drunkenness, assault and larceny from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1859, was 192,—for the same months of 1851, the number was 89, and for these months of 1851, there were 58 liquor sellers imprisoned, while in 1859 there were none. The law was in operation here pretty well by the 1st of August, 1851, and from that time to Dec. 31st, there were 9 commitments for larceny, and for the corresponding months of 1859 there were 16 commitments for that offence.

The whole number of convictions, before our Municipal Court under this law for selling intoxicating liquors, has been 101, and the amount of fines imposed for that offence is $1310—amount of fines for keeping liquors $360—amount of costs in cases of selling and keeping $373 35—whole amount of fines and costs, $2043 35.

The whole number of seizures of intoxicating liquors has been about fifty—and the marketable value of the liquors seized has been not from five thousand dollars.

There were committed to the watch house from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1859, 332 persons; in the corresponding months of 1851, 152 persons; in October, November and December, 1859, respectively, 43, 44 and 48=135; in the same months, 1851, 21, 23 and 11=55. This statement does not show the actual difference in the commitments of the two periods of 1859 and 1851, because in the former year, the practice of the police and watch were, to arrest and commit to the Watch House, all persons who were manifestly under the influence of liquor—and the application of the same rule to the corresponding period of 1859, would have doubled the number of commitments. At least nine-tenths of the persons committed to the Watch House, for the last six months were foreigners, who obtained the means of intoxication from low shops or cellars, kept with great secrecy by their countrymen.

I have notes received from Mr. Mitchell, City Missionary, and from Mr. Hadley, Minister at Large, whose duties call them exclusively to visit the poorer part of our population. Mr. Mitchell has been City Missionary for many years, and has had under his supervision from six hundred and fifty to seven hundred families, and he adds that not one-twentieth of intemperate drinking can now be found, that existed when the "Maine Law" went into effect. In his constant walks about the city, he does not meet one intoxicated person a day; and he does not recollect more than five or six cases for the last six months, of complaints of wives that their husbands drink too much; in many inveterate cases which he knows, where both husband and wife drank to excess, they are entirely reformed through the effect of the law, and are living happily together.

Mr. Hadley says that his intercourse is chiefly with the poorest part of the population, who are out of the Alms House, and especially with the intemperate. For the quarter just ended, compared with the corresponding period ending Dec. 31, 1859, the calls made upon him for assistance have been *less than one-seventh*, and the cases where relief was actually afforded were *just one-sixth* as many as they were during the same months of 1859, and the amount given in the three months of 1851, was $1 to $5, 37 1-2 given in the corresponding period of 1859; these results he obtains from a careful examination of his books, and attributes the difference entirely to the favorable operation of this law upon the habits and domestic economy of the people.

These statements, collected from various sources, all pointing significantly in one direction, cannot fail to satisfy the most casual observer, that the operation of "the MAINE LAW" if steadily enforced, will sweep away a large proportion of the poverty, pauperism, crime and suffering with which we have been afflicted, the result of the traffic in strong drink. I consider the success of this law of the highest importance to the interests of the city, and to the prosperity and happiness of the people—and I have not hesitated to exert, for the accomplishment of that object, all the power conferred upon me by the City Charter and the City Council.

It seemed to me to be necessary to pursue such a course, because the Bill was drawn and passed under circumstances so peculiar, that the people of the State turned their eyes to this city with common consent, to observe the manner in which it should be executed here. The law is so stringent in its provisions, and summary in its processes, that many persons supposed some difficulty might be found in executing it; and a firm and energetic enforcement of it in this city, was necessary to encourage other towns and cities in the State to do the same thing, and to demonstrate to the people of this State and of other States, that such a law would be effectual in extinguishing the traffic in intoxicating liquors, which all acknowledge to be an unmitigated curse in every community in which it is tolerated.

On the 12th of June the Council passed the following order—to wit:

Ordered, That to give full force and effect to the Act for the "Suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops," recently enacted, and to procure the full benefits thereof to the city, as speedily as possible—"the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his orders on the treasurer, from time to time, and for such sums as he may judge necessary and proper, to secure the prompt enforcement of said law."

If the suppression of all our grog shops could have been effected at a cost to the treasury of some thousands of dollars, it would be regarded as a good financial operation; but I have made it a point in carrying on the warfare against the illegal traffic in rum, to compel the enemy to pay the expenses of the campaign; so far, I have succeeded in accomplishing this object, and I am confident that at the end of this municipal year, I shall be able to report to the City Council, that this traffic is entirely extinguished, and that the city has not paid a dollar of the cost."

NEAL DOW, *Mayor.*

Gold Medal to Hon. Neal Dow.—Among the interesting scenes at the Grand Banquet at the National Temperance Society in the Metropolitan Hall, Feb. 18, will be the presentation of a splendid gold medal to Hon. Neal Dow, the efficient Mayor of Portland, and the author of the Maine Law.—[New York Tribune of Monday.]

A PROSPECTIVE MISSIONARY GLANCE TOWARDS JAPAN.

As Japan may probably soon be opened to European commerce and Christian missions, the following observations respecting that remarkable nation may not be unacceptable to some of our readers:—

The empire of Japan is composed of an archipelago of numerous islands, lying between the 30th and 42d degrees of north latitude, and 129th and 143d degrees of east longitude, the principal of which are Niphon, Kewsew, and Sikok. Japan is mountainous and hilly, and its coasts rocky and precipitous. Niphon, the largest island of the group, is traversed in its whole length by a chain of uniform elevation, the peaks of which are covered with perpetual snow. Very many of the mountains are volcanic, and contain a vast number of warm springs. The climate is healthy, and conducive to longevity. The range of thermometer throughout the year is between 35 degrees and 98 degrees. The most abundant rains are in June and July, and hence they are designated the "water months." In winter, snow often falls, and sometimes lies several days, even in the southern part of the empire. Storms, hurricanes, and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence.

Siebold, referring to the appearance of the country, as viewed from the bay of Nangaski, exclaims:—"What grandeur hills, what majestic tempie-groves! How picturesque those green mountain-tops, with their volcanic formation! How luxuriantly do these evergreen oaks, cedars, and laurels clothe the declivity! What activity, what industry does nature, thus tamed, as it were, by the hand of man, proclaim! As witness those precipitous walls of rock, at whose feet corn fields and gardens are won in terraces from the steep; witness the coast, where cyclopean bulwarks set bound to the arbitrary caprice of a hostile element."

The population is estimated at between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000. At first sight, the Japanese seem to resemble the Chinese. On a careful examination of their respective characteristic features, however, the difference is obvious. The eye of the Japanese, although placed almost as obliquely as that of the Chinese, is wider towards the nose, and the centre of the lid appears drawn up when opened. Their hair is not uniformly black, but of a deep brown hue. In children under the age of twelve, it may be found of all shades, even to flaxen. The complexion of the lower orders is of a deep copper color; among the higher classes, however, may be seen complexions as fair, and cheeks as ruddy, as those of European females. The peculiar character of their language also clearly proves that the Japanese are not, as was formerly imagined, a Chinese colony. In bodily and mental powers they are much more assimilated to Europeans than to Asiatics.

They regard Sinmoo as the founder of their empire; anterior to whose period—B. C. 660—they know nothing of their own history.—They have, however, mythological records, which trace their descent directly from the gods; according to which, the heavens and the earth originally were not separated; the perfect and the imperfect principles were not disjoined; chaos, under the form of an egg, containing the breath or vapour, which included the germs of all things. What was pure and perfect ascended and formed the heavens; what was dense and impure coagulated, was precipitated, and became the earth. A substance resembling a shoot of the plant assi, the *eryanthus Japonicus*, was produced between the heavens and the earth, which was metamorphosed and became the god who bears the title of *The venerable one*, who constantly supports the empire. Thus arose the first order of celestial beings, who were seven in number, and ruled during an incomprehensible series of centuries. The last of these seven, and his wife, are held in high veneration, as the progenitors of another order of superhuman beings, five in number, from whom descended a third race—the present inhabitants of Japan.

There are in Japan three prevalent religious systems—Sintooism, Buddhism, and the doctrines of Confucious. The Sintoo religion is the primitive faith of the empire, and consists in the worship of spirits, who are supposed to preside over all things. Buddhism was introduced into Japan about A. D. 553; and after encountering some opposition became firmly established. It was embraced by the great, and made considerable progress among the common people, who were captivated by the pomp of its ceremonies, which are much more imposing than those of Sintooism. Buddhist priests flocked into Japan, and a vast number of Japanese, who dedicated themselves to a religious life, proceeded to China in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the doctrines of Buddhism. Many of the princes whose reputed descent was from the gods of the country, shaved their heads and became priests of the new religion. At a somewhat later period, the emperor caused images of the Buddhistic divinities to be placed in the imperial palaces, and the sacred books, procured from India, to be read and explained in the temples. The Sinteo worship, though differing essentially from Buddhism, became almost completely identified with it, especially among the common people. This amalgamation of the two systems is, at the present time, carried so far that the Sintoo divinities are often worshipped in the temple of Buddah.—The religious system of Confucious, the only object of which is to inculcate a virtuous life without troubling its followers with aught that may occur after death, prevails chiefly among the higher and better educated classes.

Meylan mentions a fourth religion as coexisting with these three, prior to the arrival of the first Roman missionaries. He says, that, about A. D. 50, a Brahmanical sect was introduced into Japan, the doctrines of which were the redemption of the world by the son of a virgin, who died to expiate the sins of men, and to insure them a happy resurrection; and a trinity of immaterial persons, constituting one eternal, omnipresent, omnipotent God, the Creator, to be adored as the source of all good, and goodness." Japanese history relates that in the reign of the 11th emperor, who died A. D. 70, a celebrated personage arrived from India, riding on a white horse, and bearing in his hand a sacred book, which may, perhaps, be an allusion to the same event—the early introduction of Christianity into Japan.

The Japanese language is said to be the most polished and perfect language spoken in Eastern Asia. The alphabet consists of 48 characters, which are written in two different ways, analagous to the printed and written forms in our own language. The one designated the *katagama*, is chiefly used in dictionaries and works of science; the other, termed the *hiragama*, is more like a running hand, and is employed in all kinds of light reading and in the transactions of the common business of life. It is also called the female character, from its being generally used by the fair sex. The Japanese, like the Chinese, write in columns from top to bottom of the page, and begin at the right hand. Those of our readers who may desire further information regarding the language of this remarkable people, may consult Rodriguez's "Elements of the Japanese Grammar," and Medhurst's "English and Japanese and Japanese and English Vocabulary,"

The Japanese have long possessed the art of printing, and have works on science, history, biography, geography, travels, moral philosophy, natural history, poetry, the drama, and encyclopædias. Kampler brought from Japan a number of native works, in 1693, some of which are in the Library of the British Museum.

An appreciation of the superiority of European knowledge strikingly distinguishes the Japanese from the self-sufficient Chinese.—The most acceptable present which can be offered them is a new scientific work in the Dutch language. Many of those which have been given them they have translated into their own tongue. Siebold informs us that their physicians and astronomers discover a proficiency in their respective sciences, which, considering their imperfect means of acquiring information, is astonishing. They are well versed in trigonometry and civil engineering; and prefer London made mathematical instruments before all others. Their maps—several of which lie before us—are very superior to those of the Chinese.

Colleges, which the Dutch writers compare to their own high schools, exist in the principal cities, the most distinguished of which are those of Yedo and Miac. They pay particular regard to general education. Children of both sexes, and of all classes, attend common schools, where they learn to read and write and acquire some knowledge of the history of their country: of which advantages, according to Meylan, no day-labourer in Japan is destitute.

The position of women in Japan is unlike that in all other nations of the East. Japanese women occupy a fair place in society, and share in all the innocent recreations of their fathers and husbands. The fidelity of the wife, and the purity of the maiden are committed wholly to their own sense of honour. And so well is this confidence repaid, that a faithless wife, it is said, is a phenomenon unknown in Japan. The Japanese ladies are described as lively and agreeable companions, and the elegance with which they do the honours of their houses is highly eulogized.—Their minds are as carefully cultivated as those of the men; and among the most admired native authors—historians, moralists, and poets—occur several names of females.

The Japanese are shrewd observers and imitators of whatever they consider as excellent among foreigners. Some years ago the Government consulted with a Dutch chief as to the feasibility of sending young men to Holland that they might be instructed in the European manner of ship-building. And a native writer, in a preface to a Dutch Japanese dictionary, has told his countrymen that "Asiatics, in general, are to be compared to wood, whilst Europeans resemble iron, and as the former will remain a shapeless block, unless it is fashioned by iron, so also the Asiatics, without intercourse with western nations, will continue rude and uncivilized."

The only part of the Sacred Volume in the Japanese language is "the Gospel according to St. John." translated by that excellent Missionary the late Dr. Gutzlaff, and recently printed in China. Dr. Gutzlaff visited Japan in the year 1837, and attempted to introduce into the country the Scriptures and other Christian books in the Chinese language, which is well understood and extensively used by the Japanese.

THE FIRST BREACH.

How painful is the first breach in a family circle, You have known—have always *known* that sooner or later death must enter that circle; but you have never realized it, never felt it until now. You have lived on from year to year with your family growing up around you, or you have moved on with the same happy group within which you first came to the consciousness of life, and parents and brothers and sisters are all relatively the same to you now as then; you see no change, and seldom think of change; indeed you have settled down into a practical conviction that in these happy relations there is to be no change. But at length death comes, and the same shock he gives to your every sensibility, startles you from the dream in which you have lived, and shows you how utterly you had deceived yourself with delusive hopes. Then comes the terrible realization of what you have always known, but have never half believed. Your honored father, your loved and venerated mother, your husband in the prime of his manhood, your wife, in the flower of her beauty and the warmth of her affection, your son, your daughter, budding into life and promise, or your gentle babe, the petted lamb of all your flock, lies silent in death.

What a strange feeling of uncertainty now steals over you. The affliction may have come in the gentlest form, and Mercy may strow with flowers the very bed of death, but the breach is made, and you no longer live in a charmed circle. Sickness, heretofore no stranger in your family, now brings unwonted anxiety and fear; it comes with the association of death; your sleep is broken, your nerves are disquieted by any symptom of disease in your household. Life takes on another aspect; it grows more sombre and earnest; it loses its wonted elasticity; it no longer unwinds from an endless reel; you see its end, or at every moment you expect the thread will snap. A new experience, a new world of thought and emotion is opened to you, and henceforth you will live in that world.

Such an experience sooner or later all will have: and it will be a blessed or a mournful experience, according as the heart is spiritual or worldly. Happy will you be in the midst of your sorrow, if this breach in your family circle shall open more widely the channel of divine grace, that the fulltide of heavenly love may flow in upon your soul. Blessed be God there is a family—a glad circle of love and peace and joy,—in which there will be no breach, and no change forever.—*N. Y. Evan.*

THE SCOTCH CHURCHES are forwarding with becoming zeal, a subscription for building the church of the Waldenses in Turin. Dr. Baird stated in Scotland, that when he was in Pignerol he found a most promising Vaudois congregation formed under the ministry of Pastor Riviere, who was educated at Geneva under D'Aubigne. He proposes to build a new church costing $10,000, and send a minister to America, and raise the funds. And there is an understanding that while Great Britain builds the church in Turin, the churches in America will build that in Pignerol, that the two lands of liberty may unite in presenting Italy the gift of her first two evangelical churches.—*Puritan Recorder.*

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The war against the Press goes on here with the same ignorant zeal as ever. The non-official papers in Hungary are ordered not only to publish the names of their several editors and contributors, but also a list of their subscribers. A censorship on a very curious and interesting basis is also announced as about to be immediately established. A class of subaltern officials are to be employed—all fine, ignorant fellows—on salaries of £30 to £40 a-year, whose sole occupation will be, to read the newspapers before their general issue, not, however, as it might be supposed to improve their minds or soften their manners, and prevent them, according to the prescription of Terence, from becoming brutal—but in order that they may summarily arrest and imprison the proprietors.

WORTH KNOWING,

To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR,

Tailor and Draper,

BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,

HAS ON HAND

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

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—

4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* GANG CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare COVERS,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short SCREW AUGERS

From the United States:

73 Cistern and Well PUMPS.
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles.

—ON HAND—

280 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted;*
LEAD PIPE, from 5/8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

COLTSFOOT ROCK,

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

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

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market square, August 2, 1851.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

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

Received per steamers Canada and America.

SUPERIOR Gold and Silver WATCHES; Rich Gold JEWELLERY, in Brooches mounted with "Aqua Marine," "Topaz," "Carbuncle," "Armadine," "Turquois," "Scotch Pebble and Agate," "White Cornelian, Enamel, and other settings; Fancy and Signet RINGS set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquois, Opals, Onyx, Garnet, Cornelian, and Blood Stones, &c. &c.; GOLD CHAINS; Albert do.; Gold, Hair, Stone Jet and other BRACELETS; Fancy Studs, Lockets, Gold Snaps, Seals Keys, Earrings, Necklets; Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Eye Glasses and Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Toothpicks, Silver Spoons, Forks Butter Knives, &c., Silver Bequet Holders, and Bottles Silver top Smelling Bottles, Silver Thimbles, Caddy Shell and Sugar Spoons; Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machi Card Cases and Portemonnais; Silver Scissors, Fruit Knives, Stilettoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches for Shawl Pins, Horn Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Hautboys, Ladies' Companions, &c. &c.

Per Steamer *Europa*—Just opening, ex *Charles*, from Halifax:

A splendid assortment of Electro Plate CAKE BASKETS new patterns; Electro Plate Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Piano Candlesticks; 4 and 6 glass Castors, &c.; Also—Electro and Albata Spoons, Forks, Soup and Sauce Ladies; Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.

☞ Braham's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffer Trays, Communion Services, Children's Mugs.

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 45 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 22 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors Scissors, Pens, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriett":

17 Packages containing a further supply of Ivory Handle TABLE CUTLERY; 336 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 blade Jack Knives; Cask Paper Mache Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies Retieules, Lockets, Lacing Companions, Gent's Dressing Cases, Portemonnais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Black Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c.; 4 Cases Fancy Goods, too numerous in detail for the limits of an advertisement.

The above GOODS, with the present large STOCK on hand, consist of the largest and best assortment imported by us, and will be found at prices to ensure a quick and ready sale.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

GOODS

By the 'Gipsey,' 'Charles,' and 'Richmond,' &c., received and for sale:

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 2¼ per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Chasp-head NAILS,
10 casks 2¼, 2½ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.

ALSO—*By the 'Albert' from London:*

A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish CHANNEL, North Atlantic, Nova-Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.,
6 Ten inch Brass COMPASSES,
24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS,
12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers.
Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET SQUARE,

Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part:

In Store; Bond or Duty paid:—

200 CHESTS and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS:
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)

Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—

1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.

Per "Henry Holland"—

3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH:
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm CANDLES Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, October 7, 1851.

ZANTE CURRANTS.

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

Astonishing Efficacy

OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:

140 Packages GROCERY GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do. Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes, *PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING,* Windsor and Fancy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WRITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29. *Market Square.*

Rat Exterminator.

Just received per 'Creole'—

A FRESH supply of Smith's *genuine and original* RAT EXTERMINATOR, an invaluable preparation for destroying Rats and Mice, without the unpleasant smell caused by other poisons. *For sale by* T. M. REED,
Dec. 2. Head of North Wharf.

GROUND COFFEE; Black Pepper Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard—all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantities at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 9. Prince Wm. Street

Stoves, Franklins, Registers, &c.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is requested to a large and handsome assortment of COOKING STOVES, of the newest and most approved patterns—CANADA and AIR-TIGHT STOVES, FRANKLINS, REGISTERS, PLOUGHS, &c. Can be viewed at the spacious Show Room opened in Prince William-street, or at the subscriber's Warehouse.

Orders for Castings, Iron Work of every description, Stove Fittings, Pipe, &c., left at either of the above places, will receive immediate attention.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 8. *North Market Wharf.*