The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 19.

The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. J. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

☞ NOTICE

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

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

PIANO and ORGAN.

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

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

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

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

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

Country Ladies will please give a call at Hennigar's corner, nearly opposite old Trinity Church.
May 21, 1850. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

HATS & CAPS.
Spring Styles for 1850.

C. D. EVERITT & SON,

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

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

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

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

☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS,
C. D. EVERITT & SON.
St. John, May 28, 1850.

NORTON
LEAD AND SILVER MINE.

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

IT IS PROPOSED

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
JOHN STEADMAN,
OLIVER BARBERIE.
St. John, July 13, 1850.—3m.

Street's Express and City Parcel Delivery!

CONDUCTED on the same principle which is adopted with the greatest success in all the leading American Cities. Parcels, Notices, &c. can be left at either of the following places, viz:—

JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, Market Square;
FELLOWS & Co, Chemists, King street;
ST. JOHN HOTEL, ditto;
EXPRESS OFFICE, Prince William Street;
WILLIAM MILLIGAN, Indian Town;

The Boxes will be examined and deliveries made at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily. Parties wishing to prepay can place their names on the package—the charges will be from One Penny, upwards, according to size and value.

The most prompt attention will be given to this branch of the Express Business, and the Proprietor trusts that the public will avail of this arrangement, which is calculated to provide great accommodation with a saving of time and expense. CHARLES L. STREET.
Street's Colonial and Foreign Express Office.
August 20.—1m.

Queen's Square Cottage.

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

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

Mr. ALEXR. ROBERTSON, (News Room,) is authorised to agree upon terms.
J. R. PARTELOW.
Fredericton, Sep. 6, 1850.

VINEGAR.

LANDING ex Brig *Cluny*, from Liverpool 11 Casks WINE VINEGAR; for sale by
October 1. GEORGE THOMAS.

ONIONS.

25 BARRELS ONIONS, just received —for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Sept. 28. Prince Wm. Street.

BUTTER.

25 FIRKINS Prime Cumberland BUTTER —For sale by
Oct. 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Wallsend and Liverpool Coals.

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

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

GAS FITTINGS.

C. & W. H. ADAMS

Have just received and now opened a good assortment of low priced Bronzed and Relieved GAS FITTINGS, for Dwelling Houses and Shops, viz:

TWO and Three-light LAMPS; Harp HALL LAMPS, to slide, plain and ornamental;
One, two and three-joint BRACKETS;
Union jet GAS BURNERS, every size;
One light PENDANTS, stationary and sliding.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex "Juverna," from New York—

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

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

CANVAS,
Fishing Lines and Twines.

Just landed for the subscriber—

5 BALES Navy CANVAS, of superior quality, numbered 1 and 6,
2 casks Fishing LINES, 12 and 18 threads,
Salmon, Ship, and Herring TWINES—will be sold low, by JOHN V. THURGAR,
July 23. North Market Wharf.

Farmers's Company.

For Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire and Lightning.

"Nearly six years in successful operation."

The Largest Mutual Insurance Company in the World!

GUARANTEE CAPITAL over ONE MILLION of Dollars—Charter renewed for Thirty Years.

Monthly Report of business transacted by the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company of Granville, New York, from 3d to 31st August inclusive,—

Whole number of Policies issued	- -	3102
Do. of Applications received,		3264
Do. of do. rejected,		162

This Company has Agents throughout the United States, the Canadas and the Lower Provinces. In the Province of New Brunswick, (through the St. John agency,) the facilities afforded, and the moderate rates charged by this Company, have led to a large business, which it is designed to increase by the extension of Agencies throughout the several Counties.

Parties applying for resident or travelling Agencies will meet with good encouragement.

The standing of this Company is undoubted, as can be shown by its annual financial statements, audited by Commissioners appointed by the State of New York.

All applications for Agencies or Insurance, must be made, post paid, to CHAS. L. STREET.
Sept. 24.—3i. *General Insurance Agen*

Teas—Teas—Teas.

Landing for the subscriber this day—

50 CHESTS London Congo TEAS,—
For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sep. 24. North Market Wharf.

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.

From Liverpool—for Sale.

40 KEGS 7d. 8d. 10d. and 14d. Pressed NAILS;
2 Bales Fine and Superfine CARPETS;
57 Slabs SPELTER.

—21.50—

By the Venture, from Boston:

25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS;

And from New York—

1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.
JOHN KINNEAR,
August 27, 1850. Prince Wm.-street

HOUSES

For those that want them.

I WILL Sell a capital Property in *Duke Street*, for £200.
A better one in *Carmarthen Street*, for £250.
And the best bargain of all, a House in *Britain Street*, for £100.
Also, a number of FARMS.
CHARLES L. STREET.

Fall Importations.

Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—

A LARGE and varid assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials; also, SILKS, SATINS, Persian, French and English CAP and BONNET RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades,
Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British;
Silk HANDKERFS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES;
Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do.
Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods;
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings;
FUR and CLOTH CAPS;
Gent's HATS, &c.
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas;
Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and SWANSDOWNS;
Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS;
MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, TOWELLINGS, black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins, Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS, Fringes, Worsted and Algerines, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, Oct. 7.

By the 'Lisbon' and 'Faside,' from London, and 'Mary Caroline' from Liverpool,—Just landing.

EIGHT by ten German Window GLASS;
Ten by Twelve do. do. do.;
Nine by Twelve do. do. do.;
with every other size required up to thirty-four inches by forty-six

—ALSO—

25 gross Arnold's INK; 10 bags black Pepper; 10 boxes Starch; 40 kegs Mustard and Ginger Dried Currants, Queen's Blue, Salt Petre, Sallad Oil, Castor Oil, Corks, Rotten Stone, Cassia, Race Ginger, Mace and Nutmegs.
Oct. 7 JOHN KINNEAR.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, under the Firm of

Smellie & Abercromby,

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

DRESS MATERIALS,

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

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

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

London Groceries, &c.

Now landing ex ship "Lisbon," from London—

100 CHESTS Congo TEA;
10 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
3 Casks Day & Martin's BLACKING;
20 Boxes BLUE STARCH; 10 kegs MUSTARD;
1 Case CANDIED PEEL; 2 cases SALAD OIL;
1 Case Old Brown WINDSOR SOAP;
1 Barrel E. I. GINGER; 10 cases ground GINGER;
1 Case NUTMEGS; 2 caroteels CURRANTS;
10 Bags Black PEPPER;
20 boxes Valentia RAISINS; 1 Chest INDIGO;
1 Case MACCARONI;
1 case MACE and ISINGLASS; 1 cask Pearl SAGO.

Ex Charles from Halifax:

50 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
4 Cases Preserved GINGER.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Oct. 1, 1850.

28th MAY, 1850.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

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

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

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

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

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2½ to 5 lbs.
2½ tons Patent SHOT, assorted Nos.
2 casks LEAD PIPE, 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch,
8 ingots BLOCK TIN,
111 bundles SHEET IRON,
30 ditto PLOUGH PLATING,
PROVED CHAIN, 3-16 to 5-8 inch,
32 bags SPIKES, assorted, 3 1-2 to 9 inch,
30 bags Wrought NAILS; 3 casks Ox Shoe Nails,
12 casks (5 and 9 lb.) HORSE NAILS,
2 tons IRON WIRE, all sizes,
100 lbs. BRASS WIRE; 200 lbs. COPPER WIRE,
1 cask CURLED HAIR, HAIR SEATING, and CHAIR WEB,
1 cask Scythes, Sickles, and Reaping Hooks,
1 case "Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS,
1 case Hand, Tenon, Back, and other SAWS,
2 casks containing Table, Dessert, and full sets common and Ivory hafts KNIVES and FORKS; Pocket, Sice, Butcher and other KNIVES; Scissors and Tailors SHEARS; CHISSELS, GOUGES, PLANE IRONS, RAZORS, and other CUTLERY; Mill Crosscut, Hand, Tenon, Smiths, and other FILES and RASPS; 3 cases containing Locks, Hinges, Latches, Screws, Screw Weights, Sad Irons, Traces, &c.—All of which are offered at low rates for Cash. St. John, 29th May, 1850.

Pilot and Navy BREAD.

100 BRLS. Pilot and Navy BREAD, fresh and good; landing ex *Cuba* from Boston—for Sale by
Oct 2 GEORGE THOMAS.

Miscellaneous.

Lines by Robert Southey.

The days of Infancy are all a dream,
How fair, but oh! how short they seem—
'Tis Life's sweet opening Spring!

The days of Youth advance;
The bounding limb, the ardent glance,
The kindling soul they bring—
It is Life's burning Summer time

Manhood—matured with wisdom's fruit,
Reward of learning's deep pursuit—
Succeed, as Autumn follows Summer prime.

And that, and that, alas! goes by;
And what ensues? The languid eye,
The failing frame, the soul o'ercast;
'Tis Winter's sickening, withering blast,
Life's blessed season—for it is the last.

The following is the famous "Herdsman's or Echo Song," as sung by Miss Jenny Lind;

Come hither, come hither, my pretty herd;
Huah, huah, huah, huah, huah,
Come, ox and cow, and weanling brood,
And hasten to taste of the morning food,
For night with her shade creeps darkening on;
Ring shrill horn on the mountain round,
And follow my cattle the welcome sound,
Huah, huah, huah, to grateful abundance my flocks speed ye.
Long beside where hearth fires burn,
My love has waited my return.
Soon I clasp the treasure,
In an ecstacy of pleasure.
Paradis'd upon her arm,
No care can grieve, no ill can harm.

Festivities at Montreal.—A Speech from Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston.

The Montreal Herald of the 18th inst., contains an account of the recent industrial exhibition opened in that city on Thursday the 17th inst. A large number of products of industry and skill were collected in Bonsecours Market Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The exhibition is said to have been highly creditable to the ingenuity and enterprise of the mechanics and artizans of Canada.

During the day there was a Regatta upon the river, which attracted a large crowd of spectators. There were five races, all well contested. The highest purse run for was £25.

In the evening, a dinner was given by the City Corporation at the Masonic Hall. Many strangers of distinction were present, among were Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jun., of Boston. The entertainment was enlivened by the airs played by the Band of the 20th regiment. After the customary toasts on such occasions, the Mayor gave, "The President and the People of the United States;" to which Mr. Quincy responded as follows:—

"It is (said Mr. Quincy,) with a feeling of proud satisfaction that I rise in this ancient and honored City of Montreal, under the shadow of the Red Cross Banner of England—(cheers)—which has

"——Braved a thousand years,
The Battle and the Breeze."

And under which I cannot but remember that those whose blood I inherit once fought and conquered. It is with no common satisfaction that I rise, on perhaps the first public occasion of this nature, to answer in behalf of the President and people of the United States, and thank you for the compliment and honor you have conferred upon them. It is no common gratification with which I regard these two great nations, the parent and the child, growing together, advancing and increasing; the parent losing none of its vigor, while the child is daily increasing. There is something sublime in the thought, and if, as we are informed by the wise man, the glory of the father's is the children's, and the glory of the children the father's, what may not the future generations of these two great nations anticipate when the destiny before them is fully developed? There, perhaps, never was a greater cause of congratulation than the reflection that the causes of difference between us are entirely past. There was a time when a high sense of honor, and the notions of military spirit might have insisted that a stubborn line of demarcation should be drawn in this neighborhood or on the Pacific. Such a quarrel would formerly have deluged the Continent in blood. Now it is settled by arbitration. Truly, the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we both have a goodly heritage. But we are not at all satisfied on our side of the line with what has been done, although, perhaps we do not mean to go for annexation in the sense in which that word is sometimes used, for had it not been that a very respectable man on the frontier this morning seemed to take me for a smuggler and asked me on my honor if I had anything but wearing apparel with me—if it had not been for this, I never should have known that I had got north of the line. As it regards liberty, where is civil liberty enjoyed in a higher degree than in this, or in that other British country the other side of the Atlantic? There is one difference, though that is not so great an one as might at first sight appear. You, all of you, bow down to one Sovereign Lady, collectively. We bow down to one Sovereign Lady, each for himself. That is the only difference, and I fear we cannot all say as you can of your lady, that our Sovereign Lady is as a wife and mother, an ornament and honor to her sex, the first in virtue, as the first in place. However, there has always been a strong desire for annexation among that part of our people whom I represent—the people of New England.

I believe it was about 160 years ago, that the inhabitants of Massachusetts, were very desirous of annexing Montreal, and for that purpose fitted out an armament of forty ships, just at this season of the year. I believe, Mr. Mayor, they were received by one of your ancestors, the gallant Captain Frontenac, with as much warmth, but in a very different manner from that in which we have been received to-night; and they went home convinced that forcible annexation, so long as the spirit of Frenchmen and Englishmen remained as it was, could not be very easily brought about. But the Yankees are a tenacious people, and if they cannot annex one way, they will in another. For the last year I have devoted myself to the annexation of Montreal and Boston, and within ten months, if you invite me to dinner, I will leave Boston at 9 o'clock, and be here to dinner—Montreal and Boston will be within nine hours of each other. Do you think, now, that having sent 1500 men at one time to get dinner with you, that we shall ever quarrel again? No; the salt, that seared pledge, once partaken of, secures everything for the future. It is said that the Yankees are a peculiar people, and it was remarked after that unfortunate affair of Sir W. Phipps, that they burnt up all the old and ugly women, and left none but the young and good looking. However this may be, I have no fear but that if we can only get some of the gentry of Montreal into our neighborhood, they will find something to bewitch them. Mr Quincy concluded by returning thanks and expressing his opinion that when Canadians and Yankees knew each other more they would like each other better.

Speeches were also made by J. F. Putnam, Jun., of Boston; Hon. F. Hincks; Mr. C. Dunkin; Solicitor General Drummond; Dr. Nelson; T. Ryan, Esq. and Hon. A. N. Morin.

H. M. SHIP NORTH STAR.

The North Star, Master Commander, Jas. Saunders, arrived at Spithead on Saturday morning, from the Arctic regions, we are sorry to say, without bringing the smallest tidings or news of Capt. Sir J. Franklin or his people. The North Star sailed from Greenhithe about the middle of May, 1849, laden with stores and provisions for the north-west searching ships, and the last accounts that were received from her were brought to England by Capt. Lee, in a whaler, and dated the 19th of July, in that year. There has, therefore, been much fear expressed for the safety of this ship, which has happily been relieved by her safe arrival.

On the 29th of July, 1849, when the North Star was proceeding up Baffin's Bay, and between the Devil's Thumb and Melville Bay, she was beset in the ice, from which every effort and exertion was made to extricate her without success, and she consequently drifted about in the pack, in daily expectation of being nipped, crushed by the heavy floes, or overwhelmed by the bergs that towered occasionally far above her masthead. She slowly drifted to the northward, till the 29th September, when Commander Saunders, having been 62 days in the ice, found his vessel off Wolestenholmes Island, and the sound apparently clear of ice. It blew a gale at the time, and sail having been made on the ship, she was forced through the floe, and safely anchored in the sound the same day. While beset in the ice several bears were seen, but only one shot. On the 29th the North Star was again under weigh, and ran further up Wolestenholmes Sound, and a safe bay was found and the ship made secure. The bay was called after the ship, North Star Bay, the ship lying about half a mile from the shore.

The ship was now made snug for the winter; sails were unbent, the masts struck, and the ship housed over and made as warm and comfortable as circumstances would permit. The ice soon after took across the sound, so that the crew could have walked on shore. The cold was intense; but two or three stoves warmed the ship, and the crews were cheered up and encouraged with all sorts of games and amusements, occasionally visiting the shore for the purpose of skylarking. There was, unfortunately, but little game to shoot. Former accounts gave this place a high character for deer and other animals; but the crew of the North Star never saw a single head of deer, and other animals were scarce; about 50 hares were killed. Foxes were numerous, and a number shot, but none taken alive. A few Esquimaux families occasionally visited the ship, and one poor man was brought on board with his feet so frozen that they dropped off. He was placed under the care of the assistant surgeon, Dr. Rae, who paid him much attention, and his legs were nearly cured; but he died from a pulmonary disorder after having been on board some six weeks.

The crew of the North Star continued healthy, only four persons died on board, and these not from the rigor of the climate, but from other ailments. From the excellent arrangements made by the Commander and his Officers, to keep the crew of the vessel cheerful and happy, they do not appear, on the whole, to have passed an unpleasant time in their winter quarters; though from several accounts their provisions did not prove so good as could be wished.

On the 1st of August the North Star was liberated from her tedious imprisonment, and she sailed from Wolestenholmes Sound. But in Ross's Bay she again got into pack ice, where she remained beset several days. She then succeeded in getting through it, and reached on the 8th August, Possession Bay, near the entrance of Lancaster Sound, where notices of the North Star's arrival and state were landed. She then proceeded up Lancaster Sound, opposite to Prince Regent's Inlet, to Whaler Point, where she anchored on the 13th. She remained off Whaler Point endeavoring to get in for 24 hours, but the ice was too closely packed along the coast, and there being no chance of a break-up, notices were landed, and the North Star proceeded to the opposite coast to endeavor to land provisions at Port Bowen, Port Neil, or Jackson's Inlet, but all these places were so completely blocked up with heavy land-floes of ice, that the ship could not get into either place; she therefore bore away for Navy Board Inlet, in lat. 73 deg. 44 min. N., lon. 80 deg. 50 min. W., and in a small bay named Supply Bay, in the inlet, she landed her surplus provisions—covering up the tea and other dry articles, and leaving the proper notices and directions of their whereabouts. She remained here five days, and then went to Pond's Bay.

On the 21st of August, at the entrance of Lancaster Sound, the North Star fell in with and communicated with the Lady Franklin, Captain Penny, and her tender, the Sophia, all well. Capt. Penny reported, that Capt. Austen's ships had got through the ice in Melville Bay, on the 15th of August, and she had left them on the 17th, off Cape Dudley Diggs; that some of the vessels would proceed, if the ice would permit, through Barrow's Straits, to examine and explore Bankes's Land.

On the 22d of August, the North Star spoke the Felix, Capt. Sir John Ross, all well.

On the 30th of August she communicated with the Prince Albert, Commander Forsythe, who stated that he had been trying to get into Port Neil and other places, but was prevented by the land ice; that he had seen Capt. Austen's ships in Wellington Channel; that Capt. Austen had gone in the Intrepid, steamer, to explore some parts of the coast, and would visit Pond's Bay; that one of the small American searching vessels was on shore near Barrow's Bay, but as the Captain had declined the assistance offered by the Prince Albert, it was supposed she would come off without damage.

We are sorry to state that none of the vessels with which Commander Saunders communicated had gained the smallest information respecting Sir John Franklin, although this spring has been most favorable for the exploration in Baffin's Bay, from the early breaking up of the ice.

The North Star finally left Pond's Bay for England the 5th of September, and has had a good passage home, coming to the westward and southward of Ireland, and up the Channel to Spithead. She has been, we understand, a most comfortable vessel, and her commander and officers have worked well together with a praiseworthy spirit, and by their example and tact the ship's company have been kept in cheerfulness and good humour (the best preservatives of health on such an occasion,) and we hope the Admiralty will deem the senior officers worthy of promotion.

POLLOK'S "COURSE OF TIME."—It was in the spirit of devout self consecration that Pollok entered on the composition of "The Course of Time," in the beginning of December, 1824, and at the age of twenty-seven. The first hint of his poem, we learn from some interesting reminiscences by his brother, was suggested by Byron's lines to darkness, which he took up one evening in a moment of great mental desolation. While perusing those lines, he was led to think of the resurrection as a theme on which something new might be written. He proceeded, and on the same night finished a thousand verses, intending that the subject of the poem should be the Resurrection. Meanwhile, thoughts and images crowded upon his mind, which it would have been unnatural to introduce under such a theme; when all at once the whole plan of his work rose before him, with the completeness and the vividness of a prophet's vision. "One night," says his brother, "while he was sitting alone in Moorhouse old room, letting his mind wander back and forward over things at large, in a moment, as if by an immediate inspiration, the idea of the poem struck him, and the plan of it, as it now stands, stretched out before him; so that at one glance he saw through it, from end to end, like an avenue, with the resurrection as only part of the scene. He never felt, he said, as he did then; and he shook from head to foot, overpowered with feeling; knowing that to pursue the subject was to have no middle way between great success and great failure. From this time, in selecting and arranging materials, he saw through the plan so well, that he knew to what book, as he expressed it, the thoughts belonged whenever they set up their heads."

From this time till the finishing of his poem, his whole soul was on fire with his subject. In the old room at Moorhouse, on the sublime path between Moorhouse and Eaglesham, when hastening to join the worshippers on the "hallowed morn," on the lofty summits of Balagich, and, oftenest of all, when he communed with his own heart upon his bed and was silent, he was struggling with his great argument, and seeking to give to the images of truth that moved before his Spirit "immortal shape and form."—Thoughts rushed upon his mind as if, like the widow's curse, it had been supplied by miracle, and only weariness and faintness of his body seemed to clog the movements of a Spirit that, at this period, spurned repose.

The *Court Circular* announces that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended Divine service, on Sunday week, at the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cumming. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance upon her Majesty and his Royal Highness. A correspondent of the *Morning Herald* gives the following additional particulars:—On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of the Scotch National Church, Covent-garden, preached from Isaiah, 45th chapter, 22d verse—"Look unto me, and be ye saved, all ye ends of the earth." There were present in the royal pew her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Marchioness of Douro. In the next pew were the Duchess of Kent, and other distinguished persons belonging to the Court. In other parts of the church we observed the Chief of Invercauld, Lady Agnes Duff, and others. The preacher divided the religions of mankind into three great categories—the religion of man, the religion of the priest, and the religion of God the Saviour. He enlarged on the last division without notes, and we should suppose he was the first extempore preacher her Majesty ever heard. We understand from good authority that the sermon will be submitted to the public, and will thus naturally excite no ordinary interest. It was an impressive sight to see the Queen of England, her Royal Consort, and her august mother surrounded by Highland peasants, with their plaids, Highland women, with their white mutches (caps) united in worshipping God. The rich and the poor thus meeting together, and listening to a clear and faithful exhibition of the Gospel. The Queen was attired with extreme simplicity. She joined audibly in singing the Scottish Psalms, and listened with the closest attention to the preacher. Dr. Cumming preached on the evening of the same day at the parish church at Braemar, at which Lord and Lady John Russell, General Sir Alexander and Lady Duff, Lady Agnes Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld, Mr. Ricardo, and other visitors and residents attended. The day was extremely fine. Lochnagar showed his peaks towering above the hills, and the red deer showed the sense of approaching winter by appearing in the valleys.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.—REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—On the banks of the Wabash, the effects of a poor widow, who had been left comparatively destitute at the death of her husband, had been seized by a sheriff for debt, and were being sold at auction—and among these effects an old family Bible was put up for sale. She begged the constable to spare this memento of her dear and honored parents, but he was inexorable. The good book was about going for a few shillings, when the widow suddenly snatched it, and declaring that she would have some relic of those she loved, cut the thread that held the brown linen cover, with the intent of retaining it. The cover fell into her hands, and with it two flat pieces of thin dirty paper. Surprised at the circumstance, she examined them, and what was her joy and delight to find that they each called for five hundred pounds on the band of England. On the back of one, in her mother's handwriting, were the following words:—"When sorrow overtakes you, seek your Bible." And on the other, in her father's hand:—"Your father's ears are never deaf." The sale was immediately stopped, and the family Bible given to the faithful owner.

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR BEHIND THE SCENES.—The Ambassador of Nepaul having expressed a wish to go "behind the scenes" of the Opera, at Paris, the director, M. Roqueplan, intimated that he should be most happy to receive him; and Saturday week was the day fixed for the visit. At about eleven o'clock the Prince and his suite arrived in several carriages, and their splendid jewels looked well in the sunshine. The distinguished visitors were first taken to the great dancing room, in which the members of the *corps de ballet* were taking a lesson. A gilded arm-chair was provided for the Prince, and he watched the lesson with the greatest interest. After sitting nearly an hour he was asked if he did not feel some cramp. But he replied that he could remain till night-fall with pleasure. The director, however, in order not to weary him, conducted him with great ceremony to the stage, and he was there placed under the canopy which serves for the Emperor in the third act of *La Juive*. Mdlle. Fanny Cerito stood by his side, and the *corps de ballet* danced the *divertissement* of the *Enfans Trouvre*, the new opera of M. Auber, which is about to be brought out. The Prince was delighted, and he requested that all the persons of the ballet should be presented to him. The presentation took place in the great *foyer*, and when it was concluded the Ambassador delivered a little speech, which was translated into English by his interpreter, and then from English into French. The speech was to the effect that never had women appeared to him so enchanting as those of the Opera, and that he would never forget what he had seen, however long Heaven might allow him to live. The director having sent out for the finest fruits that could be procured, invited the Prince to partake of them. The Prince replied that, if a refusal would offend the director he would partake of them, notwithstanding the ordinances of his religion would be violated by his eating in the presence of strangers; but that he would greatly prefer that the young beauties who surrounded him should be invited to take the fruits. To this the director acceded, and the young ladies emptied the baskets, and devoured the fruit with an alacrity which appeared greatly to amuse the prince. Before leaving, the Ambassador expressed his thanks to M. Roqueplan, and shook him warmly by the hand. As he did so, he left in M. Roqueplan's hands a costly pocket handkerchief containing £100 in English sovereigns. The money was immediately divided, and each member of the *corps de ballet* received 50f.—each scene-shifter and peuple 30f.—*Galignani.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.—A most interesting discovery has been made in Russia, between Dorpat and Narva, of a combustible as carboniferous and calefactory as coal. It is of a yellowish brown colour, with white spots, and is the subject of much speculation, being said to be of a much earlier geographical period than any known coal-field.—*Mining Jour.*

UNITED STATES.

QUASI REBELLION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Black Flag of Nullification has displaced the Stars and Stripes of the Union, everywhere in South Carolina, it is now painfully apparent,—if we are to judge from the spirit of the press there. The Charleston Mercury, the Evening News, and the press in the interior, are all singing the same tune, and their columns are filled pretty much with nothing else but reports of Nullification meetings, in various parts of the State.

Rebellion is written and spoken with a fluency and a flippancy, which would, indeed, seem to foreshadow an armed resistance, if there be any meaning in words. Thus, at a "tremendous demonstration of the people," in Orangeburgh District, on Monday last, says the report before us,—"flags were displayed, on which was conspicuously inscribed, "Resistance." As they arrived, they were received with enthusiastic cheers, and as one of the standard bearers, upon their entrance into the Court House, shook out the folds of the Flag, the house trembled with deafening plaudits.

Col. J. S. Preston, of S. C. has written a letter in reply to an invitation to a Nullification mass meeting, at Pendleton. It was addressed to Messrs Bart. Sloan, Maxwell, Gillard, Seaborn, Taylor, and Sharpe. The Col. goes in strong for secession. Referring to the power and progress of the Abolition party of the North, and what seems to him the "only" course left the Southern States to pursue, he says:—

"Emerging from a feeble and despicable origin, this party has risen and expanded, until now it not only dictates the policy of the nation, but is ready to wage war against Heaven itself. Destructive in all its principles, ferocious and fanatic in religion, debauched and scandalous in the code and practice of its morals, it is held together and strengthened by all the adhesive sympathies of blasphemy, atheism, pollution and treason. Such as it is, it has had power to rend from us all the safeguards of the Constitution; and now, self-preservation, as well as decency and self-respect, leave us but one alternative, and that is, to leave them at once and for ever."

At another "Southern Rights Meeting," held at Abbeville, on the 7th inst., one of the speakers, a Mr. Nance, said,

"After a full and faithful picture of the wrongs perpetrated by the North upon our people, concluded by an earnest exhortation to resistance, and in the event that other States failed to move, South Carolina should act alone; advocated secession, a prompt and absolute and unconditional secession, and, if necessary, that we should seal our devotion to liberty with our blood."

At the same "demonstration" we have a speech from Mr. Burt, one of the South Carolina Representatives in Congress.

"He gave, in detail, a history of the wily manœuvrings of Congress during the recent session; denounced, in unmeasured terms, the outrages inflicted by the passage of the various bills conflicting with Southern rights; exposed the injustice of the exclusion of the South from California. Contended that slavery would have gone there but for the interference of the Government; that slavery would have been profitable there; slave labor was worth there from $1,500 to $3,000 annually, and if that country had been left open to the slaveholder, (as it is to every other people under the sun,) slaves would at this time be worth $1,500 per head here. The people of the South were aliens to the government. The flag of the United States no protection to our property.

"We should look to our own safety. Dissolving the Union was no question for us to consider; it was already dissolved; we must look out for new safeguards. Spoke encouragingly of Georgia; did not believe she would back out. Mississippi, he was certain, would be right; she would be a gallant friend. If two States should separate, not a gun would be fired. The North would implore us back. She had a great interest in a preservation of the Union. It was worth $120,000,000 annually to the North. If all our hopes of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida should be disappointed, we must not give up; South Carolina can bring on the issue. The cause of slavery is the common cause of the South, and if the issue is made, other States will wheel into line. If we remain in the Union, we must give up our property; if we submit, the inevitable result will be a war between the races. We might choose which we would make our antagonist, the white man of the North, or the negro of the South. For one, he preferred to fight the unnatural monsters who were ready to incite our slaves to a promiscuous carnage. He was identified with South Carolina; wherever she took her stand, sink or swim, he would be with her."

Col. Pickens, at the same meeting, we are told, denounced the Federal Government, as a "government of a lawless, fanatical and despotic majority. To the monstrous injustice of its legislation, we should resist at all hazards. Draw the sword and throw the scabbard to the winds, prepare for the contest, gird on our armour for the conflict, and if fall we must, fall with our feet to the foe and our faces to Heaven. He spoke in high hopes and encouraging terms of our sister States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi. He recommended a Congress or Convention of the Southern States, with delegates appointed by the Legislatures, under the broad seal of the States, with authority to each delegation to bind by its action the State it represented. If only two States would make the issue, let them do it; if three, it would be all the better; but if all the States fail to act, South Carolina will decide the question for herself—if she has to stand alone, she will do it. He acknowledged his allegiance only to South Carolina, where her star rises and stands, there he would rally, though it be over fields of battle and blood."

MISSISSIPPI, TOO!—Mississippi, following the fashion of South Carolina, is beginning to proclaim non-intercourse with the North, as will be seen by the following Resolution, unanimously adopted at a meeting in Hinds' County, lately:—

"Resolved, That we will employ no school teachers or patronize any school under the management of any person or persons, who are not known to be wholly Southern in all their feelings and opinions, as we are unwilling to subject our children to the taint of corruption, by placing them under the influence of those who claim it as a religious merit to aid in the destruction of Southern institutions."

RAILROADS.—The following table of the number of miles of Railroad lines completed and in operation in the various States of the Union on the 1st of January, 1850, is from Hom's Railroad Gazette:—

State.	Miles.	State.	Miles.
Maine,	199	South Carolina,	240
New Hampshire,	381	Georgia,	630
Vermont,	279	Florida,	50
Massachusetts,	1143	Alabama,	110
Rhode Island,	62	Louisiana,	27
Connecticut,	431	Mississippi,	98
		Tennessee,	29
Total in N. England,	2493	Kentucky,	22
New York,	1236	Ohio,	283
New Jersey,	236	Indiana,	86
Pennsylvania,	950	Illinois,	90
Delaware,	17	Michigan,	403
Maryland,	360		
Virginia,	371	Total Miles,	8001

The total number of miles of Railroad completed in the United States, up to January, 1850, according to the above table, is about 8000, to which add 200 miles for omissions of Railroads at the West, allowing for those from which we have no returns, and we have 8,200 miles completed, at an estimate cost of $25,000 per mile. Comparing this statement with one made out just before the 1st of January, 1846, and we have the following, showing the increase for the last four years, viz:—

	Miles.	Cost.
Jan., 1850, miles of railroad completed,	8,200	$205,000,000
Jan., 1846, miles of railroad completed,	4,731	127,500,000
Increase,	3,469	$77,500,000

It will be seen by this, that the amount invested in railroads in this country, on the 1st of January, 1850, at the most moderate calculation, exceeded the aggregate banking capital of the Union, and was nearly equal to the total indebtedness of all the States and of the general government.

STEAMER ARCTIC.—Collins' new steam ship Arctic, designed to be united in the Liverpool line with the Atlantic and Pacific, made a trial trip outside Sandy Hook last week. The N. York Courier makes a report of her performance which seems to be in the highest degree satisfactory.

It was found that with seven pounds pressure of steam, going against the wind, the number of revolutions were nine and three quarters, and the speed ten knots large; with the same number of revolutions and the same pressure, going with the wind, but without sails, the speed was eleven and a half knots,—with sails set, thirteen.

Toward the close of the trip the steam was raised to a pressure of twelve pounds, with a vacuum of twenty-five inches, when thirteen revolutions were obtained, and a velocity of fifteen miles an hour.—This is doubtless less than will be accomplished when they shall have gotten into perfect working order, and from her performance on this trial, we should not be surprised if, on some favorable occasion, the Arctic should make a run of 400 miles in 24 hours. The increased speed of this vessel over that of her compeers of this time, arises from a slight modification of her form, by which the angle of her entrance into the water is less obtuse, and from the greater capacity of her engines; the length of stroke in hers being ten, while in the others it is nine and a half feet.

Mr. Stillman, who superintended the engines on the excursion, is of opinion that when the working of the machinery has become perfect by use, it will give the ship a velocity of nearly nineteen miles an hour.

These monster engines, with all their belongings, weigh seven hundred and fifty tons, their boilers contain one hundred and fifty tons of water, of which they evaporate eight thousand gallons per hour, with a consumption of two and three quarter tons of anthracite coal in the same space of time. Their cost was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It takes ten engineers and assistants, twenty four firemen, and twenty four coal heavers, working in three gangs, with relays of eight hours each, to direct, feed, and operate them.

The ship is to be commanded by Capt. Luce, formerly of the Havre line of packets.

AN INCIDENT.—A passenger by the steamer America, relates an incident that befell that vessel on her voyage hither. On the passage through the Irish channel, she encountered at night, and amid a storm, a vessel loaded with coal, going from Liverpool to Waterford, in Ireland. In the collision, the collier was dismasted and greatly damaged.—The America put several hands on board to assist the crew to repair damages, who were kept at the pumps all night, but the storm continuing, were forced to abandon the vessel, after taking the captain, crew and passengers on board. Among the latter was an Irish woman, who had gone to Liverpool to see her son, who was about to start for America, but had arrived too late, and was returning disappointed back. A subscription of £17 was raised for the sufferers, £7 of which were given to the poor woman, who besides was clad by the lady passengers of the America. She was brought across the Atlantic, and at her request, she refusing to land at Halifax, was brought on to New York, which place she reached long in advance of her son, whom she will receive and welcome there.

Those who embarked on the Collier, are doubtless given up by their families and friends by this time, as lost in its wreck. That they should have been thus imperilled and saved, carried across the ocean, the mother to welcome on the American Continent the son to whom she failed to give her farewell on the other, the present desolation of her home to be changed to joy, by the unexpected tidings of her safety, shows that the chapter of accidents in human life has scenes as strange, as full of sudden change and startling interest, as any fiction ever invents.—*Albany Argus.*

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—*Emigration Statistics to California Overland.*—A letter from Fort Laramie, dated 26th August, says, that the tide of emigration has almost ceased. The Mormon emigration this year is estimated at 5,000. The Register this season exhibits the number of emigrants as 39,500 men, 2,500 women, and 600 children, 23,000 horses, 8,000 mules, 30,000 oxen, 7,000 cows, 9,000 wagons. Deaths en route 316. It is estimated that one-fifth did not register their names. The emigrants suffered much from want of food, and by loss of animals. One thousand would not cover the deaths between Missouri and Sacramento Valley.

THE STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON.—We have seen pieces of the hull, copper, and iron of the steamboat Lexington, which was burned on Long Island Sound ten years ago. The wood is most thoroughly worm-eaten. For a week past some of the Rio Grande Wrecking Company have been engaged in removing the rubbish for the purpose of recovering the iron safe of the steamer, which is said to contain some ninety thousand dollars in money; and with the great power this company possess in working under water, there is great hope of their ultimate success. The wreck lies off Bridgeport, 120 feet under water. The veteran Manchester, the Pilot, who, it will be remembered, was one of the four persons who were saved, is present. He is perfectly familiar with the location of the wreck.—*Boston Traveller.*

Presentation of Jenny Lind Bonnet.—The Jenny Lind Hat, which was so much admired at the late Fair, was presented by the proprietors of White's Bonnet Saloons in person, soon after the sweet songstress arrived in this city, and its beauty called forth her highest admiration. She pronounced it of surpassing beauty, and regretted that it could not form a part of her dress in the concert room.—*Ib.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received dates to the 3d August from Honolulu. On the 31st of July, the seventh anniversary of the restoration of the Hawaiian Islands to Kamehameha III., was celebrated with great pomp. The resident ministers were received at the palace of the sovereign, and congratulatory addresses delivered by them, which were answered by the king, who gave a splendid dinner on the occasion.

We take the following from the *Polynesian*, relative to the anniversary of the Restoration on the 31st of July, 1843, by Vice-Admiral Thomas.—Speeches were made by her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, his Majesty, and others.

"Wednesday last was the seventh anniversary of the restoration of the Hawaiian islands to their native and rightful sovereign, Kamehameha III., by Vice-Admiral Richard Thomas, of the Blue. At sunrise, a gun was fired, his Majesty's large standard was hoisted at the palace, the Hawaiian ensign at the fort, and on all Hawaiian vessels. At eight o'clock all the foreign consuls displayed their flags, the foreign vessels in port hoisted their ensigns, and some of them were beautifully decorated with flags, private signals, pendants, &c. Among them all was conspicuous H. B. M. schooner Cockatrice, being dressed out with great taste, and having the Hawaiian ensign flying from the fore during the day. The merchant's offices, warehouses, stores and shops were more generally closed than during any preceding anniversary. It being generally known that it had been the king's intention, had health permitted, to have ridden out in state to the plain, and there given the name of "Thomas Square" to the exact spot on which the gallant admiral of that name restored his flag, numerous parties on horseback, during the day, visited the spot.

His Excellency, A. Paki, had postponed the opening of his splendid new house, until that day. At three o'clock he entertained at dinner Her Majesty the Queen, the King's Ministers and high judicial officers, with their ladies, the high chiefs, members of his Majesty's privy council, ther Excellencies the Governors of Islands, and other personages, to the number of about fifty.

The table was laid with great taste, and his Excellency did the honors with much ease and dignity. He proposed the following toarts:

1. The King.
2. Admiral Thomas.
3. Mr. Judd and the young Chiefs.

The palace was open for visits of congratulation to their majesties the King and Queen, at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. By half-past 8 a very numerous and brilliant concourse thronged the receiving rooms. It having been made known to the King that the representatives and consuls of foreign nations would join in their felicitations on this occasion, and in expressing their concern for his health, and their sense of the liberal and enlightened policy that he was pursuing, his Majesty became extremely anxious to receive them, but in the extreme delicacy of his health, the excitement was too much for him, and at 8 o'clock he was too feverish to appear in public, or even to receive the *corps diplomatique* in private.

In consequence the King arranged that Her Majesty the Queen should receive for him, and that his Highness Keoni Ana should make known to the foreign consuls the reply that his Majesty had intended to make in person.

Her Majesty the Queen took her position on the right of the throne, with the princess Victoria Namanala on her right, and his highness Keoni Ana on the left of the throne, and the King's Minister of Public Instruction as interpreter.

Her majesty was congratulated on the occasion of the anniversary by the whole consular corps, through their senior, her Britanic Majesty's Consul General.

After the speeches, at half-past nine o'clock the Chamberlain announced that a collation was laid out in an adjoining room, where the visitors followed her Majesty the Queen, to partake of refreshments. The visitors retired about 10 o'clock.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN OCTOBER 29, 1850.

Late from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The Royal Mail Steam Ship *Canada*, Capt. Harrison, with the Mail of the 19th October, a few hours under nine days from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Monday (yesterday) morning, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock. She has 77 passengers, 14 for Halifax.

The Canada got on the rocks, about thirty miles to the Eastward of Halifax, on Sunday night, but sustained no material damage; she left for Boston about noon.

The new steamer *Franklin*, from N. York, arrived off Cowes on Friday the 18th, and proceeded for Havre.

Late advices from India were received at Liverpool, by Telegraph, at a late hour on Friday—the dates are from Bombay and Calcutta to 17th Sept., and from Hong Kong to 24th August. The Business season had opened, with good prospects for the Import Market, especially for Cotton goods, both Cloths and Yarns, particularly in the Bombay and Calcutta Markets.

Perfect tranquillity prevails in India and China.

ENGLAND.—The Queen has returned to the Isle of Wight.

Five new Bishopricks have been created in the Anglo-Catholic Church. Cardinal Wiseman has received the appointment of Arch-Bishop.

The Government Education Bill continues to occupy a large share of public attention in Ireland; and the Catholic Bishops and Clergy are urging the scheme of their own University with much energy. The Tenant League movement continues to agitate the country, and the Meetings are fully attended by gentlemen of respectability and influence.

The papers give details of many outrages, ending in robbery and murder, both in England and Ireland.

Farming operations for the Spring crop have commenced upon an extensive scale, and it is stated that an unusual breadth of Wheat will be sown in England and Ireland this year.

FRANCE.—The Revenue accounts for the past nine months have been published, and show an increase over the same period last year of 28,180 francs. It is confidently asserted that a considerable modification of the Cabinet will take place.—The President's treatment of the army still forms a subject of comment in the journals; and it is asserted that the whole of his late tour, with its attendant circumstances, will afford material for warm debates upon the meeting of the Assembly.

The Republican and Orleanist parties have become consolidated, whilst those who threaten the Republic with the Legitimist or Bonapartist faction, are daily becoming weaker. The efforts made to limit the President's reign to the term of his original appointment, have been strenuously increased, and it is believed will be successful. On the other hand, it is asserted, that at a meeting of the Parliamentary Commission held on Thursday, they assented to the prolongation of his term, provided the late demonstrations are not renewed; and that if towards the end of the renewed term it should be thought right to ask the country to decide between a Monarchy and a Republic, the President shall throw no obstacle in the way of the proceeding.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—There is no change in the relative position of the hostile armies, and it is now confidently believed that diplomacy will be called in to settle all differences, and that England and France will be the mediating powers. During the late attack upon Frederickstadt, the people of that place suffered severely from the shells thrown into that town by the Holstein army. A public subscription has been set on foot for their relief. The King of Denmark has headed the list by a subscription of $1000.

HESSE CASSEL.—The newly appointed Ministry are strong adherents to the Constitution. The Revolutionary feeling appears to be increasing—upwards of two hundred Officers have resigned their Commissions in the army, which is now in a most disorganized state.

Haynau, who was appointed Commander in Chief by the Elector, is commanded to remove and imprison all Officers of every grade who refuse to obey his orders, and proposes to promote the non-Commissioned Officers to the vacancies. In consequence of the divisions on the subject of Hesse Cassel, a Ministerial crisis has taken place in Hanover.

An attempt to raise money by subscription, to carry on the war in Schleswig Holstein has been made, but as yet no funds have been obtained.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Accounts from Trieste state, that the Cholera has again broken out in that country.

All important affairs connected with the Army are hereafter to be entrusted to a Military Council, composed of five Generals, who will meet under a President appointed by the Emperor.

The Private Secretary of Kossuth, and also the Domestic Physician of Pulaski, have been arrested, the latter on the ground that he was in secret compact with Pulaski, during the time of the Revolution in Croatia.

Tokens of returning sympathy for Hungary daily manifested themselves.

ROME.—The only recent occurrence of interest has been the creation of fourteen new Cardinals. In the Secret Consistory held on Monday, His Holiness made a brief harangue, in which the Piedmontese question was skimmed over in a manner which indicated a hope that some accommodation might be brought about. He then proceeded to appoint the new Archbishops to vacant Sees; they consist of one Roman, two of Roman Provinces, one Neapolitan, three Frenchmen, two Spaniards, one Austrian, two Prussians, one Portuguese, and last, not least, one Englishman—for such Cardinal Wiseman must be considered, although actually born in Spain. Only four Cardinals are now wanting to complete the Sacred College.

MARKETS.—*Cotton* remains much as before, the depression noticed in the early part of the week had passed away, as well as the slight yielding in prices then noticed.—Sales of the week 37,250 bales, of which speculators took about 4,000 bales, and exporters 4,100, of which 1,340 were American.

Breadstuffs.—Flour moves more freely at fully former prices—more business has been done in the Wheat and Indian Corn, also at improving rates. Altogether the market has a firmer aspect.

Sugar.—The active demand before reported continues, and a further advance of 6d to 1s. per cwt. has been obtained.

Molasses—demand active at an advance of 6d.

Coffee—Less demand from the trade; but exporters and speculators keep up a brisk enquiry.—Sales had been made in the London market at a slight decline from previous rates.

Tea—Extensive sales of Black at full rates—transactions in Green were limited, but prices much changed.—The public sales in London on Friday were made at an advance—Common Congo brought 12½d. to 12¾d.

Iron—In Pig no improvement—Bar in better demand.

Timber—Market steady at full prices, except for Birch, which has a downward tendency.

Freights—The dullness previously noted has passed away, and been succeeded by a better feeling.

*Passenger*s continue abundant.

The Money Market in London is well supplied, and discounts easy.—Consols closed on Friday at 97¾.

Passengers in the Canada, for Halifax—Mr. and Mrs. Tulma, Capt. Allen, Lieut. Heygate, and servant, Asst. Surgeon Brook, Lt. and Mrs. Leavit, Mr. Joseph Salter, Mr. John Kempt, Mr. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Withycomb and daughter.

SHIPPING.—Arrived from St. John, Oct. 11th, Ernest and Gustave, at Hull; Nautilus at Liverpool; 12th, Florentia at Gravesend; 14th, Ori at Liverpool; 15th, Belmont at Gravesend.

Sailed, Oct. 12th, Sarah Millidge, from Liverpool for St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, Blanche for St. John.

At Sunderland, 10th Oct. Mary Ellen, from Richibucto; at Hull, 12th, Ann Rankin, from Bathurst; at Dundee, 9th, Czar, from Miramichi.

The Canada has made one of the quickest passages on record. A Telegraphic message from a gentleman of this City, dated London, 18th, was received here yesterday—*just ten days!!*

NEWS BY THE ASIA.

The Mail Steamer *Asia* of the Cunard line, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th.

The Asia brought out 165 passengers.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 5th, at midnight, after a splendid run of 10½ days from New York, and the Pacific on the 10th, in less than 11 days.

The effort was about to be made to connect Canada and Great Britain, by a line of steamships.

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace, on Friday evening the 11th, from Scotland.

The returns of the quarter's revenue ending 10th October, show a falling off of little less than half a million, as compared with the quarter ending the 10th of October, 1849. The difference is in the great leading items of Customs, Excise, and Stamps.

The cholera has broken out among the troops stationed at Hull.

The Morning Chronicle will print all the news relative to the exhibition of 1851, in three languages—namely, English, French and German.

Baron Brunow, (the Russian Minister,) has returned to London from St. Petersburg. His Excellency had only reached the Russian capital a few days, before he received the distressing news of the demise of Mdlle. Olga de Lechner, his stepdaughter.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The piece of rope found at Port Riley turns out to have belonged to Sir John Franklin's party. The Daily News, on competent authority, says, "that there can now be no doubt that Sir John Franklin has passed up Wellington Inlet; that his ships are probably frozen in there; and that the encampment at Point Riley was formed by a detachment sent to be on the lookout for vessels, who returned to their ships when their provisions were exhausted, or when the winter set in." There is much plausibility in this view, and we welcome the hope that it suggests.

The papers announce the death, on the 2d of October, of Mrs. Sarah Biffin, the celebrated miniature painter, born without hands or arms, and who painted with her feet. She died in great indigence at the age of sixty-six.

Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, who recently entertained the Lord Mayor of London with so much *eclat*, was a village blacksmith twenty-five years ago.

The King of Prussia has ordered that the "Lousia order" for ladies shall be renovated and conferred upon divers ladies, who distinguished themselves during 1818 and 1849, by attending sick and wounded soldiers, and other acts of patriotism humanity and generosity.

The First Battalion Rifle Brigade, recently returned to England from the Cape of Good Hope, came home about 160 short of it compliment—that number of men having settled in the colony.

The Earl of Dundonald is at present at the head of the list of Vice Admirals. Next on the list is Sir W. Parker, at present in command of the Mediterranean.

Recent accounts from Van Diemen's Land mention that Mr. Frost, the chartist, has been lecturing in Hobart Town on the Evidences of Christianity.

The Pope has just presented a superb mosaic to the Emperor of Austria, and another with an album, containing valuable engravings, to Prince Schwarzenburgh.

Storm at Bristol.—Bristol was yesterday visited by a storm of unusual violence. The lightning, for the space of an hour, more resembled that of the tropics, for intensity and vividness, than what is usual in our temperate climate. The hailstones were of large size, and the thunder like one continued roar of artillery. It was with great difficulty that men could keep their footing against the pelting of the pitiless blast.

Iron Warehouses.—A range of three Iron warehouses, calculated to contain many thousand tons of goods, has just been completed by a firm at Liverpool. They are intended for California.

JOHN MITCHEL.—The last account of poor Mitchel is supplied in an Australian paper, which announces the arrival of the Neptune convict ship at Hobart Town, and states that John Mitchel had received his ticket of leave, and on account of his delicate health will be allowed to reside at Bothwell, where he will enjoy the society of John Martin.

TERENCE BELLEW M'MANUS.—This gentleman has obtained permission from the government to reside in Launceston.

The Affair of the Cormorant with the Brazilian Fort.—We are enabled to state that the conduct of Commander Schomberg, of the Cormorant, steam-sloop, on the coast of Brazil in capturing the four slavers, and avenging the insult to the British flag, by demolishing the fort that fired at him, has not only been approved by the Admiral of the station and the Admiralty at home, but has been justified by the authorities at Rio.—*United Service Gaz.*

COLONY OF NATAL.—The most recent advices from this part of the Cape of Good Hope represent the settlement to be in a prosperous condition. The late dispute with the emigrants had been satisfactorily settled, and affairs were progressing most favourably. The older colonists had successfully cultivated the cotton plant, tobacco, indigo, flax and hemp, and Indian corn, all of which products have grown luxuriantly, whilst the later emigrants are disposed to act with equal energy and industry, and are stated to be quite satisfied with the correctness of the description given as to the capabilities of this colony.

We understand that Mr. Lidgett's ship, the *Herald*, arrived out at Port Natal, in 69 days. All the passengers were landed in good health, and were about to proceed, at once, to their land, by the river Umgenia.—Mr. Methley having secured 12,000 acres, in a fertile and well-watered country. Mr. Land, connected with the parties who proceeded by the *Haidee*, expresses himself highly satisfied with the soil, climate, &c., and the emigrants were pleased with the prospects.—*English paper.*

The Neapulse Ambassador, after having spent a fortune at Paris in indulgence and frivolities of all kinds, has departed, with his suite, for Marseilles, on his road back to India. The intervention of a Commissary of Police was necessary to liberate his baggage before he could get off, as landlords, tradesmen, and plunderers of all descriptions attempted to levy contributions on him till the last.

Lord Viscount Mandeville, M. P., and his brother, Lord Frederick Montagu, sons of the Duke of Manchester, have emigrated from England to New Zealand, as *settlers.*

The Emperor of Russia has prohibited throughout his empire, from and after Jan. 1, 1851, the wearing of the costume peculiar to the Jews; but the governor general may authorise Jews of an advanced age, not under 60, to wear their accustomed dress, if they are willing to pay for permission.

FRANCE.—Step by step Louis Napoleon appears to be advancing in his ambitious career. One splendid review succeeds another; vast masses of troops are brought together, wine, cigars, imperial smiles and affability, are dealt to them with profusion, and the Bonapartist journals, with great complacency, say that they perceive nothing unusual in these proceedings.

The breach between the President and the Assembly is widening, and the body will probably be called together at an earlier day than was intended.

A telegraph despatch from Paris says it is stated as positive, that a decision respecting the Holstein question has been come to by France and England, Austria and the German States, in favor of Denmark, and that the Duchies will be informed that they must refrain from further hostilities.

The President of France has determined to act in the affair, in concert with England.

At the review on Thursday there was a grand military spectacle of an extraordinary character, and it is impossible to conceal the fact that a good deal of uneasiness prevailed lest Napoleon should place himself at the head of the troops and march to the Tuileries. There were 25,000 troops present, and the cries of "Vive le President," were heard frequently, but the Republic was not cheered.

That a crisis of some sort is imminent is apparent from the decline in French funds, the sudden arrival of a large number of deputies in Paris, and the undisguised manner in which Napoleon avows his intentions whenever he appears in public. Two cuirassiere, with loaded pistols, precede his carriage.

Austria, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance.—Bavaria is to assist the Elector of Hesse Cassel with troops by the order of the Frankfort Assembly. Thus it is the intention of Prussia to resist. It is thought this affair will bring the German question to a crisis.

DENMARK.—General Willison and Col. Vantano, after five days ineffectual bombardment, during which time the Danes made a most gallant defence, at length they advanced by regular parallel and trench—the Danes appeared to slack and file, and allow the enemy to advance, when the besieged opened a terrific line of batteries, which spread universal carnage. After some hard fighting, the Holsteiners were obliged to sound a retreat.

Gen. Willison writes his despatches in a very dispirited tone, and the Holsteiners now find that they want funds, and have made a most urgent appeal to United Germany.

HOLLAND.—The States General of Holland was opened at the Hague by the King in person, on the 7th. The speech was of a favorable character.

ROME.—On the 30th of September, Dr. Wiseman was named a Cardinal, at a Consistory at Rome, under the title of Archbishop of Westminster. The ceremony of investing him with the cap was performed with great pomp. Ten out of the fourteen present Cardinals have been chosen from foreign States.

SPAIN.—The expedition to Cuba from Spain, will sail on the 15th from Cadiz. Gen. Concha wished not to set out for Cuba till the end of the month, but the late news from the United States has accelerated his departure.

DARING ROBBERY.—The shop of Mr. W. H. Venning, Watch Maker, King Street, was broken into during last night, by getting into the yard in the rear of the building, and then forcing open a small door, seldom used, in the alley connected with the house. This door was fastened with bolts, and a large and heavy work bench stood against it—the door yielded to the pressure from without, the bench was upset, and the burglars entered. They appear to have had a lighted candle, and went about their work very leisurely and methodically. We learn that as nearly as Mr. Venning has as yet ascertained, about 25 watches, some of them very valuable, have been stolen, and also a selection of all the best and most costly gold rings and other jewellery, together with some silver spoons. Mr. V. has not yet obtained any information as to the robbers. We trust they may be discovered, and meet with their deserts.

It is understood that the Executive Council were in session last week on the subject of the appointment of a successor to Chief Justice CHIPMAN, who has resigned that high and important office; the result of their deliberations, however, has not yet transpired. Various reports on the subject are abroad, but as they cannot be depended upon, we deem speculation useless.

FINE ARTS.—Being unavoidably prevented from embracing the polite invitation of Mr. Charles C. Ward (son of Charles Ward, Esq., of this City,) to attend a private Exhibition last week, at his father's residence, of a number of Paintings, drawn by him self, from New Brunswick scenery, during the past Summer, the inspection of which, we learn from various quarters, was highly interesting, we avail ourselves of the following remarks from the *Courier* of Saturday:—

It may not be generally known that a taste in at least one branch of the Fine Arts, is springing up among the young men of this City, and it is pleasing to add that several of them have attained no mean proficiency in the difficult department of landscape painting in oil colors, and in some measure secured a local reward and reputation.

One of the number, however, a youthful member of one of our oldest and most respectable families, has sought a more extended sphere for the exercise of his talents, and the results, the products of his pencil, have not only attracted the notice and approbation of the *dilettanti* of New York, but encouragement to prosecute his studies in illustrating the scenery of his native Province, by such sketches as his fancy might dictate, or as opportunities permitted him to select, preparatory to the next exhibition of Paintings in the "Empire City."

We have seldom spent an half hour more pleasantly than on Wednesday last, on the invitation of the young artist, to a private view of his labors of the past summer, and our pleasure and admiration were not a little enhanced by the knowledge that the exquisite sketches before us of scenes in the neighbourhood of his native City were the efforts of a self-taught genius, and he a son of Saint John.

The finished Paintings are ten in number, all are, what we may term romantic studies from nature. Our limits will not admit of a detailed description of each picture, but we may remark, *en passant*, all are interesting and worthy of admiration. To the "Haunts of the Red Deer," and "Morning on the Nerepis," which more particularly riveted our attention, we may give a hasty remark. In the former the tinting of the varied foliage in the fore ground, struck us as most true to nature, and consequently beautiful, while the artistic tact displayed in the grouping of the distant scattered monarchs of the forest, and the aborigines creeping stealthily through the glade upon them, appeared to us, to be most masterly and unexceptionable in coloring and execution. "Morning on the Nerepis" is not so large a picture as the "Haunts of the Red Deer"; it is a gem in its way, however—the calm simplicity of the scene delineated—the repose thrown upon the cultivated fields encircled by the primitive forest,—the cottages and the River—all glowing under the effulgence of the morning sun, are truly natural, and require only to be looked at to be admired; the most untutored eye must admit its claims to truthfulness of coloring and detail, while the connoisseur will acknowledge that it is the creation of a pencil which infers the promise of still higher achievements.

Throughout all the pictures the utmost purity of composition are observable—to our apprehension the true source of future excellence in the artist; an exuberance, or crowding of objects being generally a fault of the youthful amateur. We entertain the highest expectations of our young townsman's career in the profession he has selected, and when his hand becomes matured by practice and his eye trained by the experience of years, we augur no mean position for him among the gifted galaxy of artists of that future day.

The young gentleman to whom we refer is Charles C. Ward, second son of Charles Ward, Esq., of this City.

The subjects of the Paintings exhibited were as follows:—Study from Nature—The Streamlet—Study from Nature—Ben Lomond from the Magpeck—Morning on the Nerepis—Study on the Magpeck—Autumn Evening—Haunts of the Red Deer—Harvest Scene—Harvest Scenery.

It is stated that Mr. Ward purposes soon removing to the City of New York, where we hope he may realize every possible success.

The Steamer City of Glasgow, with a large number of passengers, arrived at New York on Wednesday last. She left Glasgow on the 5th inst., touching at Greenock, and Carrickfergus, Ireland, leaving the latter place on the 8th. The passage from Carrickfergus to N. York occupied 14½ days.

Rival Steamers.—The new Steam Ship *Africa*, of the Cunard Line, was advertised to leave Liverpool on Saturday last, for New York direct; and the new Steam Ship *Arctic*, of the Collins Line, was to leave New York on the same day, for Liverpool. As both these ships are expected to exceed their predecessors in speed, short and splendid passages are anticipated, and public anxiety is raised to a high pitch to know the result.

The Montreal *Pilot* states that the Post Office will not be transferred to the Colonial authorities until January next.

COMMISSARIAT.—Deputy Commissary General Robinson, who has been in charge at Halifax, received orders last week to proceed to Canada, for the purpose of assuming charge of the Commissariat department there. He arrived here on Wednesday morning in the Steamer *Gipsy*, from Windsor, and left by the *Admiral* for Portland, on his way to his station, early on Thursday morning last. His place at Halifax will be filled by a Commissariat Officer from Canada. We understand this arrangement is only a temporary one, and will probably be altered back in the spring, as the chief officer of the department in Canada has only left on leave of absence.—*Courier.*

The children attending the Portland Episcopal Sunday School met, according to appointment, at the Madras School House, on Thursday last, at two o'clock, P. M., when they were examined by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rector, on the Catechism and leading doctrines of Christianity.—The answers given were very creditable. After this, they were regaled with a plentiful supply of fruit, cakes, &c., provided for them by their teachers. Notwithstanding the weather proved rather unfavourable, the attendance of visitors, teachers and scholars was very large, and all seemed highly gratified. The school appears to be in a very efficient state.—*Ib.*

We believe there is no longer any doubt that His Honor the Chief Justice has tendered his resignation of the high office which he has filled since 1834. We think that it will not be disputed that His Honor retires to private life carrying with him the entire respect of the Bench, of the Bar, and of the whole population of the Province. His Honor did not take a formal leave of the Bar during term; had he seen fit to do so, there cannot be a doubt that the opinion expressed above would have been recorded in a stronger and more authentic manner.—*Head Quarters.*

RIVER TRAFFIC.—The Fredericton Reporter of Friday last says:—"The present traffic on the River St. John is unprecedented. No less than six boats are constantly employed in carrying freights and passengers from the City of St John to the various stations on the River, between the seaboard and the Grand Falls, including the Grand Lake, Fredericton, Woodstock, Tobique, and the Falls; while the downward freights from the County of Carleton and the upper districts of York are even greater than those of the last season."

We learn from the Fredericton *Reporter*, that two barns belonging to Mr. Archibald C. Plomer, of Maugerville, were burned to the ground last Friday morning, having been struck by lightning. They were filled with hay and grain, and the owner had just time to drive out his cows from the stable.

LOOK OUT FOR HORSE THIEVES.—Some of these light-fingered or light-footed gentry have made their appearance among us, and in some cases with but too good success.—Mr. William Smith at the lower village had a very fine horse stolen about a fortnight ago, and although diligent search has been made, he has not received the least intelligence of him. About the same time one was stolen from the pasture of Samuel Cook, Esq., in Houlton the thief rode him down to Prince William, in the Country of York, and there sold him for a trifling sum—the horse not liking his new quarters left the pasture in the night, and the next morning was found making the best of his way home. One or two others are supposed to have been stolen from this neighbourhood, but we have not learned to whom they belonged.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

IMPORTED CATTLE.—On Monday last we had an opportunity of examining a Bull and Heifer of the Durham breed, imported from England, ex ship *Olive*, Olive, master, from Liverpool. These cattle are perhaps the finest animals of the kind that ever reached the shores of New-Brunswick. The Bull is only one year and eight months old, and weighed, when put on board ship, about 1100 lbs. He now weighs over 1000 lbs., and is of a symmetry which we should imagine to be nearly perfect. The Heifer is not three years old until next March, is about the same size as the animal just referred to, and is also of a symmetry not to be surpassed. The pair cost the proprietor between £80 and £90 sterling, exclusive of expences previous to and after shipment. The pedigree of the animals accompanied them, substantiated by the usual affidavits and certificates, and we sincerely hope their owner will reap all the benefits from his exertions to improve the breed of Stock in this country which his enterprise and public spirit deserve.

Plates of the above animals, with their pedigree, are about to be published, and the splendid condition in which these landed and were conveyed to Fredericton is the best proof of the care and attention bestowed on them during the voyage, under the direction of Captain Olive. Mr. Reid has also imported a very fine sow of a breed which the exporter says is very much approved of in England.—*Head Quarters.*

THE RAILROAD.—The propriety of a delegation by *the very next packet

corkwood, &c. We do not remember to have ever before seen a vessel hailing from Hanover in this port. She is a fine handsome looking vessel of about 260 tons, was built on the River Ems, and, like the Dutch Galliot, is constructed entirely of oak. She is also like the Dutchman, caulked and payed with the same care in her hold as she is on her outside.—*Ib.*

THE REV. HARRIS HARDING, Baptist Clergyman, at Yarmouth, N. S., completed, according to the *Herald*, his *Eighty-ninth* year on the 10th inst. The same authority states that this venerable pioneer of the Gospel is, probably, the oldest clergyman in British North America. Hear the Herald:—"He still loves to quench the fires of strife—to banish the spirit of animosity, and to impart, as far as he can, the blessings of peace. In all these respects, he is successful in his endeavours; and we never knew any one who was more emphatically a peace-maker than he. Since he came to Yarmouth, generations have come upon the stage of human action, and have passed away. Many of those who were babes when he was in the meridian of manhood, have "gone the way of all the earth," and others are bowed down under the infirmities and decripitude of increasing years. When his hour of dissolution shall come, (and it soon *must* come,) the whole community will mourn his departure from earth; and for years to come, his patriarchal form will be remembered with feelings of veneration."

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—Mr. Gough, being the son of an old and respectable British soldier, was very desirous of lecturing before the military at present in this place, and offered to do so gratuitously. This offer was accepted by Col. commandant Horn, of the 20th, and the Col. of R. A., who recommended the men to attend, and attended themselves, accompanied by other officers. The lecture took place in Gosford street Church, and was one of the most interesting and effective of the series. The men were enthusiastically delighted; and the officers, in a body, came forward to thank Mr. Gough. The Montreal Society afterwards invited the military, through the commandant, to attend the evening meetings free, and large numbers came to each subsequent meeting. Mr. G. was also requested to bring his pledge book to the barracks, which he did, and in one morning obtained 108 signatures.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Soldiers of the XXth Regiment have presented Lt. Col. Horn with an address, requesting that gentleman to make known to the Montreal Temperance Society the high estimation in which the members are held by the XXth; also thanking Mr. Gough for his labours among them; and last, not least, intimating to Lt. Col. Horn their irrevokeable determination never to take "*another horn*" as long as they live.—*Novascotian.*

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. Kellogg has been Lecturing during the week to large audiences in Newcastle, Douglastown and Chatham. We hope his labours will be crowned with a large measure of success.—*Miramichi Gleaner*

A GRIEVANCE.—In another column will be found a communication from a gentleman, now in Dalhousie, complaining of the heavy, and as he styles it *unjust* tax laid by the Province of Nova Scotia, on all vessels passing through the Gut of Canso, for the Light placed at its entrance. While at Richibucto a few days ago, the subject was brought under our notice by several ship masters, particularly those belonging to foreign vessels, which were boarded by the Light Keeper, and the whole amount of the extravagant charge of six pence per ton, demanded and paid by them, which amounted to a good round sum. One vessel, we understand, paid £20. They very justly complained, and said they intended, when reaching home, to represent it to their respective Governments.—We hope this subject will meet with the attention it deserves from our Representatives, when they assemble at Fredericton.—*Miramichi Gleaner*, Oct. 21.

THE NEGROES IN CANADA.—A movement is now in progress in Canada to ameliorate the condition of the coloured population of the Provinces. A tract of land has been purchased in the township of Raleigh, Canada West, containing about 9,000 acres, on which a school and a mission have been established, and are now in active operation.

The *Kingston (Jamaica) Daily Advertiser* notices an extraordinary case of longevity. A colored woman named Moss, died in Kingston on the 1st September, at the extraordinary age of 150 years She was until within a short time of her dissolution in the enjoyment of all her faculties, and has not known a day's sickness during the last 40 years of her existence. The hundredth anniversary of the erection of the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue took place in Kingston also on the 1st September. The woman alluded to above had a perfect recollection of its erection.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The following is the actual number of ships in commission, the places where stationed, together with the number of guns and men. At Portsmouth 23 ships, 498 guns, 4,186 men.—Devonport 14 ships, 395 guns, 1,883 men.—Sheerness 13 ships, 180 guns, 890 men. Cost of Ireland 6 ships, 71 guns, 431 men. Woolwick 6 ships, 33 guns, 236 men. Chatham 2 ships, 71 guns, 300 men. Pembroke 2 ships, 12 guns, 48 men. Lisbon squadron 6 ships, 294 guns, 2,930 men. Mediterranean 23 ships, 739 guns, 7 467 men. North America and West Indies 14 ships, 222 guns, 2,182 men.—Pacific, 12 ships, 245 guns, 2,463 men. East Indies 19 ships, 308 guns, 3 206 men. South America 8 ships, 33 guns, 981 men. Coast of Africa 29 ships, 183 guns, 2,702 men. Cape of Good Hope 7 ships, 74 guns, 787 men.—Store and Troop Ships 4, 32 guns, 378 men. Discovery Ships 12, 39 guns, 712 men. Surveying Ships 17, 73 guns, 920 men. Steam Packets 5. 5 guns, 84 men. Making a total of 221 ships, 3,567 guns, and 32,686 men.—Besides this immense force it is well known that all the ocean steam ships under contract for carrying the Mails are liable to be called upon at any moment to be fitted for the purposes of war.

JENNY LIND AT CHURCH.—On Sunday morning, the charming vocalist, accompanied by her cousin, another female companion, and a gentlemen of their acquaintance, went to the Swedish Church near the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, now termed "Gloria Dei," a building erected by the first Swedish settlers in 1700. Her visit was unexpected to all except Dr. Clay, the pastor. Every portion of it was soon occupied by the crowd. Jenny took part in the service. At times she was affected to tears at the recollection of her native land, which the scene brought up before her. At the conclusion she shook hands with many that surrounded her, and then she had an opportunity of going over the church and its grave yard, the ancient tomb stones in which have long rendered this an interesting spot to the antiquarian. Gen John Sidney, in behalf of the neighbors, welcomed her, when in the parsonage.

JENNY LIND.—On the authority of the *Pennsylvanian*, we have it that Jenny Lind, prior to her departure from Philadelphia, gave three thousand dollars to the fund for the alleviation of the sufferings of those who were turned out of house and home, or who lost protectors, by the late great fire in that city.

BARGAINS.—The price of tickets to Jenny Lind's Concert at Tripler Hall, has been fixed at from $3 to $8 each. The Gothamites, as well they might be, are highly indignant at this extortion on the part of Barnum, and some of the papers call upon the citizens to refuse to give more than the first named sum.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The British ship Asia, Capt. Watt, arrived at this port yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of linseed, &c. This is the first English vessel which has arrived at this port from India, under the amended navigation laws.—*Boston paper.*

The Bell formerly attached to the steamer *Rhode Island*, lost on her passage from New York to California, has been picked up off the Azores, by whaling barque Elizabeth, of Matapoiset.

An aged Minister, Rev. John Sawyer, of Gardiner, Maine, is 95 years of age.

A MONSTER STEAMER, four hundred feet in length, has been contracted for at Cincinnati, to run as a regular ten day packet between Louisville and New Orleans. She will cost $420,000, and will be the most splendid craft afloat at the West.

Jenny Lind has been in the United States scarcely seven weeks, during which time she has given concerts which have produced $170.000, and contributed to various public charities $18,255.

Dembinski, the Polish refugee has commenced business in New York for the sale of cigars and tobacco, in connection with a Hungarian gentleman.

The number of men belonging to the New York fire department, at present, is one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

The New York Journal of Commerce has called for and obtained, within the past five months, subscriptions to the amount of $3,900, by which no less than *forty one* slaves have been emancipated and colonized in Liberia. Mr. Hallock, the editor of the Journal of Commerce, has himself given liberally towards this philanthropic object.

RIOT AT A CIRCUS.—In Baltimore on Monday night, a serious riot occurred at June's Circus.—About 300 rowdies assembled, and threw stones through the canvass, injuring several of the audience. They finally rushed into the ring, and broke up the circus.

HAVANA.—The total income of the royal treasury of the Island, for the year 1848, was $9,437,271. A large part of this went to Spain in the shape of pensions, interest to Queen Christine, presents to the Court, &c. The Spanish Legation and Consulates in the United States, as well as the spies employed there, are paid by Havana. The expense of the Legation and Consulates for 1848, was $80,000.

Accounts from the interior of Cuba state that the cholera was still prevailing among the plantations.

COMMISSIONERS OF LIGHT HOUSES' OFFICE,
Saint John, N. B., 24th October, 1850.

THE following Notice has just been received at this Office, from the Commissioners of Light Houses, Nova Scotia, of the erection of a Beacon Light at PETER'S ISLAND, in the Grand Passage, which you will please insert in your Papers, for the information of the Navigators of the Bay of Fundy.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
I. WOODWARD.

To the Editors of the City Newspapers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Commissioners of Light Houses give Notice, that the LIGHT BEACON, erected on *Peter's Island*, at the South entrance of Westport, on the East side of the Bay of Fundy, will be Lit on the night of the first of November next, and will show *Fixed White Lights*, horizontally placed, (to distinguish it from Brier Island Light,) at an elevation of 40 feet above high water mark. This Beacon is intended to lead Vessels into Westport, or through Grand Passage; and will be seen on the approach from Seaward and St. Mary's Bay, until shut in by S. W. Point of Brier Island, bearing from it S. 54 deg. W., and Dartmouth Point, on Long Island side, S. 25 deg. E., and on the North side, (coming out of the Bay,) between N. 114 deg. E., and N. 25 deg. E. When in the Passage, or fair-way through, the Light will be seen all round, and can be passed on either side; but the Eastern Passage is the deepest and widest, and is recommended to strangers.—The best anchorage is on the Brier Island, or Western side of the Harbour.

Latitude of Peter's Island,	N. 44 deg. 15 min.
Longitude of ditto,	W. 66 deg. 19 min. 30 sec.
Variation,	16¼ deg. W.
Rise of Tide, 19½ feet.	

Course to Cape St. Mary's, S. 12 deg. E., dist. 12 miles.

S. CUNARD,
T. HAYNARD,
J. P. MILLER.
Commissioners of Light Houses, Nova Scotia.

Halifax, October 21st, 1850.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the *Saint John County Agricultural Society*, for the election of Office-bearers, will be held in Mr. PERLEY'S Office on Thursday next, the 31st inst., at noon.—The Directors are requested to meet at eleven.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, *Consumptives*, is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. What time establishes and convertures, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable and sensible men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

Dr. A. H. Macaine, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us under date of February 14, 1847, that he has used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—For sale by S. L. TILLEY, St. John.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Benjamin Heavener, to Miss Ellen McBeth, both of this City.

On the 22d inst., by the same, Mr. John Brooks, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Margaret Long, of this City.

On the 24th inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph McLelland, to Miss Jane Johnston, both of this City.

On Thursday, October 24th, by the Rev. J. D. Carswell, Mr. John Chalmer, to Miss Emily E., second daughter of the late John Longmaid, Esq., all of this city.

At Canning, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. D. Finch, James R. Curry, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Miss Sarah Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Reuben Holmes, Esq., all of Canning.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, THOMAS LEAVITT, Esquire, in the 56th year of his age. Mr. L. has for several years past been President of the Bank of New Brunswick, &c. He left a wife, four sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and parent.

On the 10th inst., of Nervous Fever, while on a visit to her relatives in Granville, (N. S.) Mrs. Phebe J. Knowles, in the 30th year of her age, wife of Mr. Edward T. Knowles, Merchant, of St John, and youngest daughter of Samuel Chesley, Esq., of the former place. Mrs. K. was a member of the Wesleyan Church, and leaves a large circle of friends to lament their loss.

At Carleton, on the 20th inst. Willian John, only son of Mr. Robert Blair, aged 14 months.

On the 11th July last, of Cholera, at Hans Forks, near the Great Salt Lake, on his route to California, Andrew Garrison, Esquire, formerly of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

At St. Kitts, on the 9th Sept., Capt. T. H. Bogart, of Granville, (N. S.) Master of the brigt. *Myrtle*, of this port, in the 26th year of his age.

At Springfield, King's County, on the 17th inst., after a lingering illness, Phœbe, wife of Thomas Ketchum, Esq., in the 60th year of her age.

At Smith's Creek, (K. C.) on the 20th inst., Mrs. Mary Newlin, in the 73d year of her age.

At Chamcook, Charlotte County, on the 17th inst., Capt. Samuel James McMaster, eldest son of the late Daniel McMaster, Esq., of St. Andrews, aged 58 years.

At St. David, Mr. William Douglas, in the 77th year of his age, a native of Gallowayshire, Scotland.

At Pictou on the 20th inst., the Rev. John McKinley, A. M., Pastor of the Congregation of Pictou in connection with the Presbyterian church of Nova Scotia, in the 62d year of his age.

At Liverpool, on the 15th Sept., Jane, relict of the late Mr. John Sharples, Merchant, of St Andrews.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship Jenny Lind, Card, New York, 4—Geo Thomas, coals.
Barque Linden, Kilpatrick, New York, 5—R. Rankin & Co, ballast.
Brig Charlotte, McMann, Turks Island, 18—Master, salt.
Schr. Echo, Holder, New York, 5—J. V. Troop, assorted cargo.
Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, via Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Thursday—Brigt. Jane Allison, Wood, New York, 3—Master, ballast.
Friday—Barque Elizabeth Holderness, Leaper, Hull, via Londonderry, 43—R. Rankin & Co., coals.
Schr. Herald, Andrews, Portsmouth, (N. H.) 2—Master, staples and cabbages.
Western, Bissett, Portsmouth, (N. H.) 3—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Saturday—Brig Lydia, Trask, Boston,—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Sunday—Barque Anthracite, Harris, Argdills, 46—order, ballast.
Clytia, Reynolds, Cork, 27—order, 118 passengers, all well.
Schr. Brunswick Lion, Croft, Lubec,—master flour.
Monday—Brig Ophelia & Ann, Boo, Bristol, 38—R. Rankin & Co.
Barque Augusta Jessie, Brown, Gloucester, 35—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Schr. Rodius, Faulkner, New York, 6—Wm. Thomson, pork & c.
Iris, Covell, New York, 7—C. E. Cross, flour, tobacco, &c.
Charles, Whipple, Halifax,—G. & J. Salter, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Oct. 22d—Barque Lisbon, Brinton, London, deals, sleepers, &c.—Allison & Spurr; Perseverance, Seeds, Dublin, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co

23d—Ship Oriental, Kidson, Liverpool, timber and deals—Thomas Wallace; Helen Thomson, Gray, Ayr, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Albion, Leslie, Aberdeen, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Steamer Admiral, Wood, Eastport, passengers, &c.—Thos. Parks.

24th—Schr. Olive Branch, Gimber, Boston, scantling, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.

25th—Barque Ross, Brown, Hull, timber, deals, &c.—John Robertson; Palestine, Lennarton, Penarth Roads, timber, deals, &c.—S. Wiggins & Son; Amelia, Holder, Matanzas, boards and sugar-box shooks—Allison & Spurr; Brig Welcome, Vaughan, Yarmouth, (Eng.) timber, deals, &c.—S. Wiggins & Son.

26th—Ship Ocean, Schultz, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Barque Richmond, Merrill, San Francisco, lumber, &c.—John Goddard; Sjofna, Hoeland, London, deals, &c.—Jos. Fairweather; Amazon, Hayes, Wexford, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Alexander, Jack, Belfast, deals—Jos. Fairweather; Brigt. Juvenia, Henneberry, New Haven, lumber—Jewett & March; Schr. Lord Fitzgerald & Vesci, King, Galway, deals—R. Rankin & Co.

28th—Schr. Francis, Logan, Boston, boards, &c.—Allison & Spurr.

29th—Barque Harriott, Dyer, Cork, timber—J. Robertson; Phœnix, Parkinson, London, deals—T. E. Millidge; Schr. Friendship, Hardy, Beverly, ballast—Geo. Eaton.

Bark Mary Bulmer, Durham, for this port, was totally lost on Outram Island, Pent Monnan; crew saved.

Brig Ophelia Ann, at this port, reports having spoken Oct. 20, lat. 42, lon 47.30, ship Albion, from this port for Cork.—21st, lat 42 30, lon 48 30, ship Favourite from Bristol, for this port; 27th, saw a vessel ashore in Frenchman's bay, with painted ports, about 300 tons.

Arrived at Kingston, (Jamaica) about the 7th October, brig Isla, Smith, and Caros, Taylor, St. John.—At Savannah, 16th, ship Harmony, Jamieson, Cardiff.—At New York, 16th, brigt. Fashion, Bingay, St. John; 19th, brig William Allen, Crow, Barbadoes.—At Boston, 21st, brig David, York, Galway; schr. Hero, Eaton, St. John; Martha Greenow, Robbins, St. John's (N. F.); 22d, brigt. Bream, Harvey; and schrs. Cuba, Kavanagh; Venture, Wheeler, and Medoline, Borden, St. John.—At Salem, 20th, schr. Harp, Ward, St. John.—At Portsmouth, 22d, schr. Kosciusko, Hierup, do.

Cleared at Quebec, Oct. 17th, ship David, Frost, Cardiff.—At Fredericksburg, previous to 18th, brigt. Village Belle Michner, and schr. Relief, Johnston, St. John.—At New York, 19th, schr. Rashus, Faulkner, St. John; 21st, ship Lady Peel, and barque Dromahair, Pine, and schr. Iris, Covil, do.

Cleared at New York, 23d, Ship Castilian, Graves, and brig William, Key, St. John. At Halifax, 25th, bark W. S. Hamilton, Phelan, St. John.

Arrived in port at St. Jean.—Sept. 25th, Nautilus, at Longhope; Oct. 3d James Reddin, at Beaumaris, with loss of deck load; 4th, Millman, at Belfast; Joanna, at Leith; Competitor, at Ayr; 5th, Crescent, and Perseverance, at Liverpool; 6th, William Thompson, at Cork; Sea Nymph, at Newcastle; Waterloo, at Hull; Alfred, at Gloucester; Herald, at Port Glasgow; Cheshire Witch, at Cork; Lively, British American, Queen Pomare, and Jessie, at Liverpool; 7th, Energy, at Wexford; 8th, Brothers, at do.; Siloam, at Penarth Roads; Emma, at Berwick; Florentia, at London; 9th, San Georgia, at do.; Reuben, at Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED FOR SAINT JOHN.—Oct. 8th, Argus, and Pilgrim, from the Clyde; 9th, Sir Harry Smith, do.

Cleared at Liverpool, Oct. 11th, ship Sarah Millidge, for St. John.

Arrived in the Clyde, Octr. 4th, brig Conductor, from Weymouth.

The barque Hercules, from the Clyde, for St. John, was towed into Belfast, dismasted, and with loss of sails and anchors.

Barque Stephen, McAllister, from St. Stephen, for California, got ashore near Talcahuana, in a norther, but had been got off, and was discharging her cargo on the 21st of July, to undergo repairs at Talcahuana.

Provincial Penitentiary.

TENDERS FOR FLOUR.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, at the Office of the undersigned, until FRIDAY next, the 1st day of November, at noon, from persons willing to furnish the FLOUR required for the use of the PRISON for One Year from that date, viz:—

Best quality Mill, Canada, or American Superfine WHEAT FLOUR,
Best quality RYE FLOUR,

To be delivered from the Warehouse of the Contractor in this City, in Barrels, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Payment will be made monthly.

Any further information will be given on application to SAMUEL D. BERTON,
St. John, 29th Oct. 1850. *Secretary.*
[M.News.]

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE,
OCTOBER 1850.

THE Fall and Winter Importations of this establishment being now completed, comprise a general and extensive assortment of the various kinds of SILK, LINEN, WOOLLEN, and COTTON GOODS; SHAWLS, DRESS Materials, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FURS, Ladies' and Children's Cloth and Tweed MANTLES; with a large Stock of Haberdashery, Trimmings, &c.

October 29. T. W. DANIEL.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per *Aurora*, from Glasgow, an Extensive assortment of

TWEED, Saxony and Gala CLOAKINGS, PLAID, LONG SHAWLS, and MUFFLERS, &c. &c. &c.

Market Square, Oct. 29, 1850.

Kitchen Ranges, Register Grates, FRANKLIN STOVES, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received, by the *Aurora* from Glasgow, a large assortment of FRANKLINS, &c., cast from patterns made under his own personal superintendence, while in Scotland last Spring, and particularly adapted for this Country. Also—about thirty different patterns of Ornamental BALUSTERS, suitable for outside or inside RAILING.

On hand—A Wrought Iron TOMB RAILING, 8x10 feet, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ As usual, all kinds of BLACKSMITH and FINISHING Work done at the Subscriber's Shop, *Nelson Street*, with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAM TURNER.

Oct. 22, 1850.—3m.

19th October, 1850.

Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT, 100 bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
3 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c.
Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes; Barrow Wheels,
2 cases Thomson's SCREW AUGERS,
1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes.
1 cask London GLUE, 20 bags Horse NAILS.
1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds,
LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS,
2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
121 bundles SHEET IRON,

A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS;—

Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

HOWARD HOUSE.

Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber has now ready for sale a large lot of OVER COATS, in all shades and textures, together with a good assortment of

WINTER PANTS AND VESTS.

The above Goods having been made in the Establishment, the subscriber has no hesitation in recommending them, and they will be sold at reduced prices for CASH.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

J. MYLES begs leave to call the attention of persons purchasing CLOTHS to his Stock, which consists of Whitney, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, West of England Cloths and Doeskins, in all shades; French, German, Victoria, and Albert CLOTHS, together with a splendid lot of Fancy Doeskins and Tweeds, in all shades and textures.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase Wholesale will be liberally dealt with,

October 22. JAMES MYLES.

MORRISON & CO.
Prince William street,

HAVE RECEIVED PER
Oriental, Thetis, Lisbon, Edward, &c.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS,

IN WHICH WILL BE FOUND EVERY

NOVELTY

suitable for the present and approaching Season.

These Goods have been purchased under very favorable circumstances, and will be sold

At such Prices

as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

M. & CO.

Have determined upon selling every article at a

Very Small Profit,

FOR CASH ONLY, AND FROM WHICH

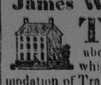
No Abatement will be made!

☞ The remainder of their STOCK is expected in a few days, per *Olive, John S. DeWolf, Aurora*, &c.

Oct. 15. MORRISON & CO.

WAVERLEY HOUSE,
NORTH SIDE KING STREET,
Saint John, New-Brunswick,

James Williams, Proprietor.



THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has Leased the above named *New Brick HOTEL*, which will be opened for the accommodation of Travellers on FRIDAY, the 1st November. The *Waverley* has been built expressly for a first class Hotel; it contains a spacious Ball Room, Dining Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Family and "*Bridal*" Apartments, and Forty well ventilated Bed Rooms, with excellent Stables and Offices attached. The House is fitted, throughout, with Gas and Water.

The Waverley is built, finished and furnished on a scale of elegance and comfort, and superior to any Hotel in the Provinces, in all its appointments.

The Proprietor is determined that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to win and sustain a high reputation, to make it a pleasant home for the "Traveller," and *the House of the Provinces.*

The charges will be moderate, the Cellars and Larder constantly supplied with the best the Markets will afford, and the Servants civil and attentive.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits that a liberal patronage will be extended by a discerning public. JAMES WILLIAMS.

St. John, Oct. 22. 1850.—6i.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

St. John, 1st October, 1850.

A DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the half year ending 30th September, 1850, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 31st instant.

By order of the Board.
R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

A Page in Life's History

MAY be agreeably filled up by calling on the Subscriber at his new and comfortable establishment, in Prince William Street, near the Commercial Bank.

PAGE'S system of Hair Cutting and Shaving meets with universal commendation; and his stock of Soaps, Scents, and Cosmetics, is equal to any in the City. A. PAGE,

Oct. 22.—3i. *Hair Dresser and Perfumer.*

Heavy Navy Canvas.

Just received and for sale at a low figure by the Subscriber:

A FEW Bales of Heavy NAVY CANVAS, of very excellent quality.

Oct. 22. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Cheshire and Dunlop CHEESE,
Made in New-Brunswick!!

The subscribers are receiving from 'Up the River,'

3 TONS CHEESE—quite equal to the best English—For Sale by

Oct. 22. JARDINE & CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

General Post Office,
St. John, October 11, 1850.

COMMENCING with Thursday next, the 17th instant, the Mails to meet the departure of the Steamers from New York, will be closed at this Office on Thursdays at 3 30 p. m. instead of Wednesdays as heretofore.

By. J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John, October 1st, 1850.

ON and from Monday next, the 7th October, instant, the MAILS for *St. George, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Milltown, United States, &c.*, will be closed at this Office Daily, at 3, 30, P. M., Sundays excepted.

The Mails from the above places will be due here by the first Boat from Carleton.

4i. J. HOWE, *D. P. M. G.*

£40 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Provincial Penitentiary, on Monday last, the 7th instant, Four Male Convicts, viz:—

ISHMAEL REED,

a mulatto, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, stout and well formed.

THOMAS CRAWFORD,

between 20 and 25 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, well formed, dark complexion, black hair, and black eyes.

ROBERT PURDEN,

of the County of Northumberland, about 25 or 28 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, stout and well formed, good countenance, clear fresh complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and sandy coloured beard.

JOSEPH ALLAN,

a Soldier of the 97th Regiment, 25 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, smooth face, fresh complexion, brown curly hair, dark full clear eyes, long neck, and very erect carriage.

A Reward of £10 each will be paid by the Commissioners, for the apprehension of each or any of the above Convicts.

By order of the Board.
SAMUEL D. BERTON,
Oct. 15, 1850.—2i. *Secretary*

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William-street,

Has for Sale now on Hand—

THE Premium COOK STOVE;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hathaway Cook do.;
The Economist Cook do.;
Several patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet iron and cast iron Air tight do;
Box and cylinder Stoves; also, Canada do.

October 7.

CIDER VINEGAR.

10 CASKS and 50 Barrels *Mathieu's* Clarified Cider VINEGAR—Landing Ex Brig *Richard Cobden* from Philadelphia.

Oct. 15. GEO. THOMAS.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Liverpool House,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

The Subscriber has received per *Edward, Lisbon* and *Oriental*, part of his

Fall Supply of Dry Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

SUPERFINE Broad CLOTHS and Cassimeres,
Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS and Trimmings;
White and Red FLANNELS;
Grey and White COTTONS;
Shirting Stripes and Bed TICKS;
Printed COTTONS; fine and stout Ginghams;
Osnaburghs, Hollands;
Fine LINENS, LAWNS and MUSLINS;
Plaid CLOAKINGS and SHAWLS;
Rich Dress SILKS, and SATINS;
Bonnet Satins and Persians;
Rich Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
LACES and Edgings, in great variety;
Black CRAPE, Black Silk Netts;
Black and Coloured demi-Veils;
White and Coloured Illusion Net;
Tarlatan Muslin; sewed Muslin COLLARS;
Chemizetts, Habit Shirts and Sleeves;
Infant's CAPS, and Frock Bodies,
Sewed Muslin Edgings, and Insertions;
Berlin-wool Hoods, Victorines and MUFFS;
Ladies' Neck Ties;
Gents' Black and Coloured Silk HDKFS;
Opera Ties, Rug Canvass, and Berlin Wool;
Brown and White Damask TABLE CLOTHS,
Coloured Table Covers;
White and Coloured STAYS;
Orleans, Coburgs, Alpaccas;
Rich Printed Delaines;
Gimps, Fringes and Braids;
GLOVES and HOSIERY in great variety;
Gents Lamb's wool and Merino Shirts and Pants
Black, drab and W. B. Linen Thread,
Drab Fishing Thread, &c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at *very low prices.*—A further supply expected per Olive.

Oct. 15.—6i. N. S. WETMORE.

W. TISDALE & SON,

Have received ex *Lisbon, Harriott, Clyde*, and *Edward*—

CASKS Boiled and Raw Paint OIL;
Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD;
Red, Black, and Yellow PAINTS and PUTTY,
Pots, Bake Pans, Spiders, Griddles, Fry Pans, &c.,
Canada STOVE; S Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire,
—6 bales containing 9, 12, 15, and 18,-thread Cod Lines; Salmon, Shad, and Seine Twine; Herring Thread, Sail and Shop Twines, Shoe Thread, &c. &c.

☞ Remainder expected ex *Olive* and *John S. DeWolf.* Oct. 15.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

The subscribers have received at the "CHEAP HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE," No. 1, Prince William street, in part their Fall and Winter Stock of Fashionable GOODS—ex ships Lisbon, and Faside, from London—Oriental, Thetis, Mary Caroline, and Harriott, from Liverpool—and Edward, from Glasgow,—comprising the best assortment they have yet offered to their customers and the public—

GENT'S French Satin Velvet HATS—*fall style*
Youth's and Children's Satin HATS,—do.
Gent's and Youth's Drab and Colored Felt Hats,
Gent's and Youth's CLOTH CAPS—*every pattern.*
Gent's Silk Plush Caps—*very nice pattern,*
Gent's and Youth's FUR CAPS—*in South Sea Seal, Astrachan, and British Sable FURS,*
Ladies' MUFFS, Boas, Victorines,—Gauntlets, and Cardinals, in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, and British Sable FURS,
Gent's French Kid Gloves, Fur Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Shirts, and Collars.
Gent's Seal, Lama, Wolf, and Buffalo COATS, Buffalo Robes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, and Umbrellas; with a large assortment of other Goods.

☞ Wholesale and Retail at very low prices.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR FURS.*

LOCKHART & CO.
Oct. 8.—4i. No. 1, Prince William Street.

Grocery Goods.

Just Landing, per "Edward,"

111 Packages Grocery Goods,

—COMPRISING—

INDIGO, Split PEAS, Pearl BARLEY,
English CHEESE,
PICKLES and SAUCES, Black PEPPER,
Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
POLAND STARCH, *Hall's* Patent STARCH,
Fancy SOAP, Coleman's MUSTARD, INK,
NUTMEGS, CURRANTS, and FIGS,
CANDIED PEEL, SUGAR CANDY,
CREAM TARTAR, White Wine VINEGAR,
GINGER—ground and whole,
PIPES—assorted,
SCOTCH OATMEAL, &c. &c.

For Sale by JAMES MACFARLANE.
Oct. 8.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Prince William Street,
—(Corner of Church Street)—

Are now receiving from London, per ship "Lisbon,"

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.

October 1, 1850.

Oil, Nails, and Tin.

By the Ship "Avon," from Liverpool—

11 PIPES Raw Linseed Oil,
25 boxes DC Charcoal Tin Plates,
25 do IX do. do.
25 do IXX do. do.
60 casks rose-head Wrought NAILS—4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 14d;
10 casks 6d. and 8d. chsp-head Nails;
40 casks 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS;

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 27th, 1850.

Vulcan Foundry Castings.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Warehouse, North Market Wharf—

A large assortment of COOKING STOVES, of various sizes and most approved patterns;

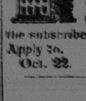
—ALSO OF—

FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES, PLOUGHS, &c. &.

The above Goods are manufactured expressly for this market, are of the best description, and will be sold low. JOHN V. THURGAR.

October 15, 1850.

COTTAGE TO LET.



A VERY Commodious and pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES with good Yard room, fronting on Garden-street, near the residence of the subscriber. Immediate possession given.

Apply to. JOHN V. THURGAR.
Oct. 22.

IN STORE.

100 BRLS. Navy and Pilot BREAD;
50 do. MESS PORK;
20 do. Mess BEEF,
25 do. Prime do } in Bond.
20 do. Prime PORK,

Oct. 15, 1850. GEO. THOMAS

FALL IMPORTATION OF

Hats, Caps, and Furs,

AT THE

Hat, Cap, and Fur Store of G. & E. SEARS,

Barlow's Corner, foot of King Street, (up Stairs,)

—CONSISTING OF—

LADIES' MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORINES, CUFFS and GAUNTLETS, of various FURS.
Gent's French SILK HATS; Beaver ditto
Youth's and Children's Silk and Beaver HATS
a large assortment of FELT HATS—various colours; Latest patterns of CLOTH CAPS; Silk and Lawn Glazed ditto; Infant's FUR CAPS; Leather Hat Cases; Peaks and Straps; Gent's and Youth's Fur and Seal CAPS; Plush and Scalette ditto; BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.—For Sale at the *lowest prices—Wholesale and Retail.*

☞ Cash, and the highest prices paid for FURS.

Oct. 8, 1850.—1mp.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,
GERMAIN STREET,
Next door but one to FOSTER'S *Corner.*

NEW FALL GOODS.

Just Received per Ships Faside and Thetis—

A Splendid Variety of New and Fashionable

BOOTS and SHOES,

COMPRISING

LADIES' *Jenny Lind* SHOES—for Fall;
Do. Victoria, Coronation, Hungarian, and all the Newest Styles of WALKING SHOES;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Do. Black Satin BOOTS;
Do. Patent SLIPPERS, of

Poetry, &c.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOUR?

Thy neighbour? It is he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless;
Whose aching head, or burning brow,
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbour? 'Tis the fainting poor
Whose eye with want is dim,
Whom hunger sends from door to door—
Go then, and succour him.

Thy neighbour? 'Tis that weary man
Whose years are at their brim,
Bent low with sickness, care, and pain—
Go thou, and comfort him.

Thy neighbour? 'Tis that heart bereft
Of every earthly gem;
Widow and orphan helpless left—
Go thou, and shelter them.

Thy neighbour? Yonder toiling slave,
Fettered in thought and limb,
Whose hopes are all beyond the grave;—
Go thou, and ransom him.

Where'er thou meet'st a human form,
Less favoured than thine own,
Remember 'tis thy neighbour worm,
Thy brother, or thy son.

Oh pass not heedless—pass not on!
Perhaps thou canst redeem
The breaking heart from misery;—
Go, share that lot with him!

—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

GAS FROM WATER.—This great desideratum has been found at last, though the means by which the gas is obtained from the water is more expensive than the method which Mr. Paine was supposed to have discovered. The proprietors of the Astor House have been using this gas for the last two months. The light, they inform us, is much superior to that obtained from the common gas, with which the whole city is supplied, while the expense is less than one half. The apparatus, which is set up in a small building at the rear of the hotel, is very simple in its construction, requiring only the attendance of two men, who, in seven hours, can turn off sufficient gas for twenty-four hours' consumption. The following is, as near as we could ascertain, the process by which the gas is produced:

The water used in its manufacture is discharged from a can, in limited quantities, into a pipe passing through the retort. This retort is kept constantly supplied with iron and charcoal, the intense heat from which converts the water, in its passage through the pipe, into steam. The steam thus formed is amalgamated with liquid rosin, of which there is always a large supply kept in a boiler placed immediately over the retort, so that the gas is obtained simply from the combination of steam generated in the manner described, and the liquid rosin. The volatile oil produced during the manufacturing process is discharged through a separate pipe into receiving vessels. This oil is disposed of at half a dollar per barrel. The expense of the charcoal and iron consumed, is very slight, and the amount of rosin required is about a barrel and a half.

The whole of Jersey City, it appears, is to be lighted up with this gas, and the Company has already entered into contracts for lighting several hotels in the different cities of the union.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—General Moore, our City Post Master, has this day leased for two years, what is called 'the old iron custom house building,' a noble edifice, and the only one in the City suited for a Post Office,—for the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars per annum. It is the same building formerly occupied by the United States Customs, and during the period of four months so occupied, they paid a rent equal to $84,000 per annum.—Either is quite an item for rent, though the present lease is sixty thousand dollars less per annum than the former. One short twelve-month in California, makes a great change in the price of land, rents, and every thing.

The work of improvement goes rapidly on, despite an empty Treasury, while State and City Scrip is selling at about 70 to 75 cents on the dollar, drawing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per month. The hills of the City are being brought low; the valleys are filled; and the process of grading and planking the principal streets progresses, as does also the extension of the wharves. A second wharf is now nearly completed, extending out *one thousand eight hundred feet* into the bay; and for the space of 800 feet out, stores are being erected on each side. Other streets and piers are going on to perfection, and stores being built upon them by hundreds, sufficient to accommodate all the merchant traders and dealers who are desirous of paying exorbitant rents *per month*, for even *years* to come.

Geographical Distribution of Plants.—The geographical distribution of plants is now recognised by all men of science as a subject of great importance, and, though not fully understood, is of the greatest value to the practical horticulturist. It has enabled the cultivator to learn the circumstances under which plants thrive best, both as to climate, soil, and atmosphere. But we are at present mere neophytes in this branch of science, and fall into many errors; for instance, a studious cultivator receives a new plant, he also gets with it a description of the locality in which it has been discovered, and the soil in which it has been found growing: he then ascertains the temperature of the climate where his new treasure was found, and thinks he has all the particulars necessary to its successful cultivation. This will often lead to disappointment, for the most important circumstance is overlooked—he should also know the kind of plants among which it was growing, for it is not always the case that a plant is found in the soil and locality best suited to its development, as it often happens that these particulars are equally suitable to other and stronger growing plants which will overpower every weaker individual; hence the latter are only found in situations where ranker vegetation will not flourish—not that they prefer such situations, but these alone they have a chance of living unmolested by their more powerful rivals. Many other considerations will suggest themselves to the enquiring mind, and will open an interesting field for experimental research.

A FEW WORDS FOR CHILDREN.—You were made to be kind, generous, and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one, give him a part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him: for if one boy is proud of his talents, and is envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talents than before. If a beggar or stranger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and ask the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenance how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.—*Horace Mann.*

Holland is unique and very curious, and for a short time interesting, but one soon becomes wearied with its monotony, when the details have once been wondered at. From one end of the country to the other the scenery is the same. The same flat expanse of green fields covered with cattle, occasional trees—perpetual windmills. Each city is like all the others—every street like the rest, filled with quaint old mansions, lined with canals, bordered with trees, and crossed by little bridges, so that you have not only "Rhe, but Rhine in Cribe." Imagine Central wharf usurping Beacon street; the windows well cleaned, and reflectors fastened at them, where all the old women should sit among cats, parrots, and geraniums, move the mill into the street, directly under the windows, although the mile walks, closely annex a dock, full of disparate craft, whose cordage should tangle among the branches, and whose flags wreathe the chimney-pots. Then by setting all the parlor girls to swashing the windows at once, you may walk up and down, (taking care not to trip over cables made fast to door handles,) and fancy yourself in Rotterdam.—*Letter from Holland in Boston paper.*

What a Prudent Wife Did.

A correspondent of the *National Era* relates the following:

"A fact which I came in possession of a couple of years ago, may illustrate the character of the New Englanders, and reveal the origin of some branches of their most profitable business. S. W. was the son of a country clergyman, and was accustomed to laboring n a farm in summer, and keeping school in winter. He was moral, industrious, and frugal, and took a wife possessing the same qualities, together with the shrewd propensity to calculate the cost of all articles of living.—One day her husband brought home the cloth and trimmings for a new coat. The wife inquired the price of the buttons, which she noticed were made of cloth called 'lasting,' or, more fully, 'everlasting,' covered on wooden button-molds. She thought she could afford as good a button, made by hand, for less money. The next day, like the true daughter of a Yankee, she 'tried the thing out.' She bought the cloth by the yard, and the molds by the dozen; and in a week she had better buttons, at a less price, in the market. The thing would pay. S. W. soon left farming and school-keeping, bought the cloth, which his wife cut into button-covers, and button-molds, hired the women and girls of the neighboring towns to make them up, and sold them at great profits. Soon another entered into partnership with him, and invented machinery to do the work. Then the plain lasting was changed to figured velvet, and satin, and twist. Improvement on improvement in machinery was made, till they equaled the best English, or French, or German buttons. S. W. now owns one of the sweetest villages in Connecticut valley, and almost supplies the United States with buttons for coats and overcoats. He has endowed an academy munificently; has contributed like a prince to the funds of a highly distinguished and useful female seminary, and has rescued a noble college from embarrassment. So much for the carefulness of a prudent wife; and so much for a disposition to earn an honest living in some way, rather than thrive in idleness on the hard and too often unrequited toil of others."

The Pin and the Needle.

Lem Smith, the 'cute and philosophical editor of the *Madison Record*, tells the following witty fable, which is as good as anything we have seen out of Æsop. A pin and needle, says this American Fontaine, being neighbors in a work-basket, and both being idle, began to quarrel, as idle folks are apt to do.

"I should like to know," said the pin, "what you are good for, and how you expect to get through the world without a head?" "what is the use of your head," replied the needle, rather sharply, "if you have no eye?" "What is the use of an eye," said the pin, "if there is always something in it?" "I am more active, and can go through more work than you can," said the needle. "Yes, but you will not live long." "Why not?" "Because you have always a stitch in your side," said the pin. "You are a poor crooked creature," said the needle. "And you are so proud that you can't bend without breaking your back," said the pin. "I'll pull your head off if you insult me again." "I'll put your eye out if you touch me; remember your life hangs by a single thread," said the pin. While they were thus conversing a little girl entered, and undertaking to sew she very soon broke off the needle at the eye. Then she tied the thread around the neck of the pin, and attempting to sew with it she soon pulled its head off, and threw it into the dirt by the side of the broken needle. "Well, here we are," said the needle. "We have nothing to fight about now," said the pin.—"It seems misfortune has brought us to our senses." "A pity we had not come to them sooner," said the needle. "How much we resemble human beings, who quarrel about their blessings till they lose them, and never find out they are brothers till they lay down in the dust together, as we do."

CRACKED BEFORE.—Mrs. Brougham, mother of the ex-Chancellor, (say an Edinburgh friend,) was a most excellent and thrifty housewife. On one occasion she was much troubled with a servant addicted to dish-breaking, and who used to allege in extenuation of her fault, "it was *cracked* before." One morning little Harry tumbled down stairs, when the fond mother, running after him, exclaimed, "Oh, boy, have you broke your head?" "No, Ma," said the future Chancellor, "it was *cracked* before."—*Glasgow Daily Mail.*

[From the California Courier of Sept. 1st.]

EXPLORATIONS OF THE COAST OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.—The Joint Commission of the Army and Navy officers, detailed by the Government to explore the whole coast of the United States lying on the Pacific Ocean with reference to its permanent defence, adaptation to naval establishments, and other important specified particulars, returned to this place, a few days since, having nearly completed their labours. The Commission is made up of three from the navy, and three from the army. Capt. L. M. Goldsborough, Capt. Van Brent, and Lieut. Lines Lunt, are of the navy. Col. J. L. Smith, Major Cornelius Ogden, and Lieut. D. Leadbetter, belong to the army.

The coast of California, north of San Francisco, including the whole of Oregon to 49 deg., has been thoroughly examined, and valuable information obtained. In the course of this examination, and after visiting our possessions lying along the Straits of Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Puget's Sound, &c. &c., up to our boundary line at the 49th parallel of latitude, it became necessary to proceed to Beaver Harbor, on the northeast part of Vancouver's Island, in order to obtain a fresh supply of coals for the propeller Massachusetts. This vessel was transferred to the Naval service for the special purpose of accommodating the Commission and for conveying its members to the places connected with their prescribed duties. At that place an abundant supply of bituminous coal, of an excellent quality for steaming purposes, was readily procured, but as Beaver Harbor was reached via the Gulf of Georgia, and thus by what is termed the inside passage, and the north about route was the one pursued in returning, it seems that Vancouver's Island was completely circumnavigated, and that the party in question went as far north as 50½ deg.

Coal was found to exist in immense quantities all around and about Beaver harbour and also on the seaward side of Vancouver, opposite that harbor, and on the main land obliquely opposite; and further to the northward. The beautiful harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt, the former a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, were visited by the Commission. Esquimalt is described as one of the very best anchorages that can be conceived of for ships of any draft or size whatever. Both these places, it must be remembered, are on Vancouver's Island, and lie along the Straits of Fuca. After accomplishing all that was required in the quarters mentioned, the Commission next directed its attention to that part of our coast running from the southern Cape of the Straits of Fuca to Columbia River, and then to that River itself, together with its tributaries. In the course of these examinations, we learn that a party was despatched to visit carefully a large and well sheltered harbour, known thereabouts as Shoalwater Bay, and having its entrance some thirty miles north of Cape Disappointment, or in the neighborhood of midway from that Cape to Gray's Harbour.

The prosecution of this service confirmed the fact that the waters of the harbour and those of the mouth of the Columbia, approach each other within a very short distance—a distance involving a portage at present almost practicable for wagons. A whaleboat was hauled over it by a dozen or so of Indians, without any great difficulty. It is thought that Shoalwater Bay is destined to become a point of material consequence in many respects. Its average length (that is of the Bay proper) is some twenty miles, and its breadth, some six or eight. The bar, too, at its entrance, is understood to present no serious obstacle to the admission of ships of the largest class, at all seasons of the year.

But one of the most remarkable features of this place is, that a ship may probably approach Baker's Bay or Cape Disappointment, via. its entrance, within some six or eight miles. It abounds, however, with sand islands, but there are good channel ways between them, and the whole sheet of water is as placid as a summer's lake. On leaving the Columbia and coasting along to southward, the Commission touched off the Umpqua, and ascertained that its bar was practicable for commercial purposes, under certain circumstances. Indeed, an American schooner was, at the time, lying at anchor in the river, and had reached her position without difficulty. The lands of the Umpqua valley are described as being even more fertile than those of the Willamette, and the proximity of these valleys is a matter of singular importance. Upon the whole, we learn that the examinations of the Commission have proved highly interesting, and we are certainly happy to observe that our Government is already engaged in the preliminary steps towards fortifying our Pacific possessions, and availing itself of their admitted advantages for naval establishments.

THE AMERICAN
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY,
VINCENNES, INDIANA,
Charter Unlimited: Granted 2d January, 1850
Capital—$50,000!
Stockholders Individually liable
For the Insurance of
HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE,
Of every description, against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENTS, AND DISEASE; also upon Stock driven to Eastern markets, or transported South.
☞ Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death. ☜
DIRECTORS:
John G. Bowman, Counsellor;
Ferdinand Ehrewine, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant;
George D. Hay, Merchant;
Hon. Thomas Bishop;
John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;
Alvin W. Tracy, do do.
Hon. Abner T. Ellis, Esq., State Senator, and Mayor of Vincennes;
Alex. Smith, Farmer, Bank Director, and Auditor of Knox County.
JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.
R. SHUTTLEFF WHITNEY, Secretary.
WM. BURTON, Treasurer; Merch't, and Pres't Vincennes Bch. of St. Ba. Ind.
CHARLES L. STREET, *Agent.*
St John, N. B., 25th June. 1850.—6m.

Spring Importation.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

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

SILKS, IN

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

RIBBONS.

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

PARASOLS.

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

BONNETS.

Cobwebs, Albions, Leghorns, Rice, China, Pearl, Tuscans, White Albions, Willow, Chip, Dunstable, &c.; Fancy Bittiste, Ladies' and Girls' Bonnet Shapes;
Children's Spunnis, Albert, Anglesea, and Hungarian Hats; Ladies' Wool Hoods, &c.
French and English Caps; Bonnet Flowers, and Rosettes.

LACES AND NETTS.

Fancy Blond, Plain and Cambray Netts,
Black, Colored, and Fancy do.
Egyptian, Valenciennes, and Belmont Laces and Edgings; Thread Insertings, Edgings, and Bonds; Edgings, & Bonds; Linen Collars, Habit Shirts, Muslin and Lace Sleeves.

GLOVES.

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

GENT'S NECK TIES.

Stiff Silk, Striped and Figured Damask Satin, Plain corded, Glace, Brocches, French figured, and Oriental do. &c.

CLOTHS.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

North side Market Square, May 4, 1850.

Teas, Sugar, Wines, &c.

Landing for the Subscriber, this day:—

20 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
50 chests London Congou TEAS;
Also—5 quarter casks } SHERRY WINE;
20 octaves }
10 qr. casks Port do.
—For Sale low by
Aug. 28. JOHN W. THURGAR.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN
HORSES.
CARLTON'S
FOUNDER OINTMENT,
For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.
CARLTON'S
RING-BONE CURE,
For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin, Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.
☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, Liverymen, Stage Proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.
FOR FEMALE AND MALE
DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL.
Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As a vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring.
☞ *Caution.*—This celebrated medicine cannot be genuine unless the fac simile signature of Judson & Co. (N. B., the only American Agents) is on the wrapper of each bottle.
☞ Sold by J. G. SHARP, Market Square; and FELLOWS & Co., King Street, St. John; J. COOK, Carleton; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.

RHEUMATISM.
Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Chords and Muscles, or Stiff Joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Use this article and be cured, or go without it and suffer, as you please.
DEAFNESS.
Dr. Larzette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.
HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.
The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.
CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.
EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.
HAVE YOU A COUGH?—*Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from that most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.
DR. SPOHN'S
SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.
Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of Head-ache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years standing.
FOR THE HAIR.
If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of Hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural colour by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots; it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet, it surpasses all much admired perfumes. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.
☞ CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.
CONNELL'S
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
The World's Wonder—Pronounced so by all who have ever used it.
White Swellings, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore Feet, and all Scrofulous Sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; Affections of the Lungs, Algia or Pain in the Breast, Tic Doloureux, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflammatory Diseases, such as Sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Blues, &c.—will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable curative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by Fire, positively allaying the suffering almost immediately upon its application.
EAST INDIAN HAIR DYE.
Warranted to colour the Hair a dark Brown or jet Black and not stain the skin.
☞ All the above sold by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John; by COY & SON, Fredericton; MORTON & Co., Halifax; G. SPEAR, Robinstown; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.

April 2d, 1850.
SPRING GOODS,
Just Received per "Catherine," and "Ant," from Glasgow, an assortment of—
FANCY MUSLIN DRESSES,
Plain and Fancy GINGHAMS,
Superfine and three-ply CARPETINGS,
SHAWLS and HANDKF'S—*all kinds,*
Swiss, Book, and Mull *MUSLINS,*
Damask and Diaper TABLE LINENS,
TOWELLINGS and *SHEETINGS.*
Brown, Grey, Slate and Fancy *HOLLANDS,*
LINENS, LAWNS, DOWLAS,
Osnaburghs, Canvas, and GLASS CLOTH,
Linen Cambric Pocket HANDK'FS,
White and Colored *DAMASK CLOTHS,*
Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, and Chemizettes,
Muslin Scallop and INSERTIONS,
Black and Colored DEMI VEILS,
Patent Linen THREADS, Cotton REELS, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Per Lisbon, and Fyside, from London—and per Olive, from Liverpool:
DRESS GOODS, in great variety;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Laces, Netts, Blondes, and Fancy Trimmings;
Plain and Fancy PARASOLS;
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS;
Fancy Bandanas and TIES;
Broad CLOTHS, DOESKINS, KERSEYS;
Fancy VESTINGS, Braces, Russell Cords;
Lasting, Drills, Grey, White, & Striped Shirtings;
CARPETS, RUGS, and DRUGGETS;
Silk, Worsted, and Cotton FRINGES;
OIL CLOTHS and SQUARES;
7-8 and 9-8 Printed COTTONS;
Fancy Muslin DRESSES;
Linen and Muslin Ginghams, Cotton Warps, &c.
May 21. W. G. LAWTON.

TOBACCO, OIL, &c.
Landing ex *Albert*, from New York—
4 TONS REDWOOD,
6 Casks Bleached } Winter Strained
SPERM OIL,
10 Chests OOLONG TEA,
25 Boxes TOBACCO,
3 brls. refined LARD OIL,
10 casks SAL. ERATUS. For sale by
July 9, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, &c.
THE PROPRIETORS have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a REALLY GOOD Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.
The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.
REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1846.
Messrs. SANDS,—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the lungs, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the larynx being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,
D. PARENT.
REMARKABLE CURE IN CANADA.
The following truly remarkable cure is corroborated by the most respectable authority, and cannot but have the effect of satisfying the most incredulous of the curative properties of this medicine.
South Bolton, (Canada East,) April 15, 1846.
Messrs. SANDS—Gentlemen: Exposed as we are to the attacks of disease, and so frequently disappointed in proposed remedies, we cannot look upon the efforts of successful practitioners with interest and gratitude. This is true respecting your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I have been severely afflicted for 23 years with a disease about which "doctors disagreed," and their prescriptions were still more diverse. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I commenced using your excellent medicine, at which time I was wholly confined to my bed.—After using it a few months, I now am able to walk about, ride out, and enjoy a comfortable degree of health, which I attribute entirely to the use of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Please accept my assurance of gratitude and regard. JOHN M. SORRIS.
Being personally acquainted with the above statements, I hereby certify that the above are true.
REV. T. M. MERRIAM.
SARSAPARILLA.—Concerning the value of Sarsaparilla as one of the most efficient remedies for purifying the blood, and eradicating obstinate diseases of the skin, as well as of the liver, we presume there is no difference of opinion either among professional men, or the public generally.—The only difficulty has been, that poor material has been used in the manufacture of the various extracts, and inferior apparatus, by which a great part of the virtue of the root is lost, or the public have been imposed upon by base compounds called Sarsaparilla, and thereby have lost confidence in all. These objections, as appears by the Certificates of gentlemen of high reputation, the Messrs. Sands have removed in their extract. Their apparatus, from its power and adaptation to the purpose, is excluded to extract all the medicinal properties of the root, without that evaporation which causes so much loss of strength, and the mode of putting it up is fitted to keep it in good order.—The letters and certificates of those who have used it would leave no doubt as to its efficacy in our own minds, were we not convinced of it from cases among our own friends, where its use has been attended with the most satisfactory results in obstinate cases of disease of long standing.—[Boston American.
CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.
LIVER COMPLAINT.
The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:—
BERKSHIRE, Vt., Oct 22, 1846.
Messrs SANDS: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last seven years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. J. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years; and Mr. W. Jones, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours truly,
WM. GALUSHA.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.—Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John, N. B. July 20, 1850.

STREET'S
Colonial and Foreign Express.
THE Public are respectfully informed that *EXPRESSES* are now made up at the Office in St. John, as follows:—
For City delivery, *Twice Daily;*
" Fredericton and Woodstock, *Daily,* Sundays Excepted.
" Bend of Petitcodiac, Miramichi, &c., Saturday, at 3, p. m.
" Digby and Annapolis, Saturday, at 3, p. m.
" Windsor and Halifax, and other parts of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton. } Monday and Thursday Evenings.
" Eastport, Calais, and Boston, and thence to any part of the United States and Canada. } Thursday and Friday, at 7, p. m.
" Newfoundland and Bermuda, *every other Monday.*
" Jamaica, Havanna, Chagres and CALIFORNIA, to meet Steamers sailing from New York, on the 13th, 28th, and 30th of each Month.
" Liverpool and London, G. B., by Mail Steamers, to and from Halifax, N. S.
OFFICES:
St. John—Corner of Church and Prince William Streets.
FREDERICTON—Mr. James T. Nash, at Mr. Myshall's, Queen Street.
WOODSTOCK—Mr. William R. Newcomb.
WINDSOR—Mr. D. E. Goldett.
ANNAPOLIS—Mr. Lawrence Hall.
HALIFAX—Mr. E. G. Fuller, Hollis street.
BOSTON—No. 7, State-street.
LIVERPOOL, G. B.—Mr. Rich. Thos. Buck, 10, South John-street.
CHARLES L. STREET
St. John, N. B., August 5, 1850.—1m.

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 Gibbon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.
TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches.* I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.
JOSEPH GILDON.
Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.
Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 20th, 1847, *from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.*
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.
(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.
Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.
Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, *confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.*
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.
(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.
Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.
Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.
☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.
Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.
Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents,* No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. S. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

Spring and Summer Fashions
for 1850.
If you would make a good Bargain in purchasing your
Spring and Summer Clothing,
you have only to call at
GILMOUR'S
Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,
BRAGGS Building, King Street,
And purchase such garments as may be wanted, and