The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1781

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 15.

The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile purposes. SPECIAL PERMITS for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.)

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W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John March 18, 1850.

No. 1, South Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'Speed,' John S. DeWolf,' 'Cluny,' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool, and 'Lisbon,' from London:—

3 CASES "Thomson's" Screw AUGERS, Long and Short Screw;
450 Pots, 200 Bakepans and Covers, 440 spare Covers, 100 Griddles, 100 Frying Pans, and 60 Spiders, 5 bundles Long Handle Frying Pans.
Casks Cart Boxes,
7 Sheets LEAD, 1 Ton Lead PIPE, all sizes,
2 Tons SHOT, ass'd; 8 Ingots Block TIN,
5 Bales "Griffin" SCYTHES and Sickles,
3 Cases "Hoole & Co's" 5¼, 6, 6½ and 7, Mill SAWS,
1 Do. ditto, Pit, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS,
1 Ton Iron Wire, assorted, No. 4 to 24,
1 Do. Spring Wire, assorted, also Copper and Brass WIRE,
1 Do. Spring STEEL, 18 Bundles Blister Steel, 10 do German do,
2 Cases Axe Steel, Octagon and Round Cast STEEL,
1 Cask "Vicker's" Mill and other FILES;
10 Blacksmith's ANVILS,
4 Cask Hammers and SLEDGES,
1 Basket Smiths' Vices, 7 Smiths' BELLOWS,
4 Casks Round Point SHOVELS,
22 Doz. SHOVELS and SPADES,
2 Casks Barn Door HINGES,
2 Casks Clout, Pump, Scupper and Boat Nails
1 Do Block Makers' RIVETS,
1 Do SAD IRONS;
2 Casks Block Bushes, 1 cask Iron WEIGHTS;
1 Do Chain Traces, 3 Casks Tea Kettles Preserving KETTLES and Saucepans,
2 Casks Butt and other HINGES,
1 Ton Sparrow-bills, 1 Case Guns and Pistols,
2 Bundles Wire Sieves and RIDDLES,
1 Cask London GLUE, 1 case BORAX,
6 Casks Raw and Boiled OIL,
"Brandram's" WHITE LEAD,
100 Kegs C, F, and Fowling GUN POWDER.

Casks containing LOCKS in every variety, Planes, BRUSHES, Fire Irons, Spoons, Screws, Latches, Rules, Plane Irons, and a very excellent assortment of BRASS GOODS, &c., &c., together with the Stock on hand, and a further supply shortly expected in the ships "Janet," "Pomona," "Kingston," and "John Woodal," are offered at such prices as will make it worthy the attention of purchasers. May 13th, 1851.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street,

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A.—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspice, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor: Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mou'd and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking, wood seat common, Childrens'; Chains.

F.—Fluid Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 34x46; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do. Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 5dy.; do. Cut, 3dy. to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1¾ to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy.

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor, Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty; Pans, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Sauff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot, all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch. June 17.

MORRISON & CO.

Invite the attention of the Public to their Splendid Stock of

NEW GOODS,

Which they are now receiving per "Glasgow," "Onyx," "Speed," "J. S. DeWolf," "Lisbon," Titania," "Kingston," &c.

TO THE LADIES,

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT will be found worthy their best consideration, being now conducted exclusively on

THE CASH SYSTEM.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS—M. & Co. can offer the decided advantages of

A Stock imported expressly for that branch of their Business.

PRINCE WILLIAM-STREET, ST. JOHN, MAY 13, 1851.

Corner of King and Germain Streets.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL

Has received per "Lisbon," from London, "Glasgow," from Glasgow, and "Helena," from Liverpool, a *Choice Assortment* of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

suitable for the present and coming season, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in Delains, Printed Cashmeres, Orleans and Coburgs, SILKS, Muslins, and Ginhams,

SHAWLS in great variety.

5-4, 9-8 PRINTED COTTONS, Striped SHIRTINGS, Grey and White COTTONS;
LINENS, LAWNS, DIAPER, HOLLANDS;
MUSLINS;
SHEETINGS; Table LINEN; TOWELS; TOILETTE COVERS; BED TICKS;
CLOTHS, Gambroons, RUSSELL CORD, VESTINGS; *Harness Bordered BOOK MUSLIN;*
Parasols, Umbrellas, HOSIERY, GLOVES;
BONNETS, newest Fashions;
French and English RIBBONS:
Thread and Cotton LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTIONS
Black and Coloured DEMI VEILS;
Sewed Muslin Insertion and Trimming;
Infants' FROCK BODIES, ROBES, Caps and Crowns
HOODS, a beautiful article;
Gent.'s Linen SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS;
Silk Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS and NECK TIES
Stocks, Braces, Reels, Gimps and Fringes, Combs
Brushes, HAIR NETS and PLAITS, Whalebone
Smallwares, &c.
A general Assortment of
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public generally for the liberal patronage hitherto received, would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to the present STOCK of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which having been selected with the greatest care in the best markets, will be sold at the *lowest possible prices* for *Cash.*

JAMES BURRELL.

May 13th, 1851. *Corner of King and Germain Streets.*

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

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,

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

Received per steamers Canada and America.

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

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

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

☞ Braham's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

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

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 15 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 20 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Fleams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriott":

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

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

ROBINSON & THOMPSON, PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Prince William Street,

Have just received per *Lisbon* from London:

25 HHDS. HOLLAND GENEVA:
5 quarter-casks superior Old PORT WINE;
50 casks London Brown Stout;
24 do. Indian Pale ALE:
8 hhds. boiled and Raw Linseed OIL:
20 cwt. Brandrum's No. 1 WHITE LEAD;
20 do. PUTTY, in bladders;
1 cask blue Vitriol: 1 do Alum;
1 do. Crown Blue; 2 cases Cassia;
1 bag CLOVES; 2 cases INDIGO;
20 cases Coleman's STARCH;
20 kegs do. MUSTARD.

Ex "Relief" and "Emily Allison" from New York

55 bxs TOBACCO, various brands and qualities
5 do. 1 lb. lump superior chewing Tobacco;
1 case 4lb. lump do. do.
2 half-barrels SCOTCH SNUFF in bladders;

Ex "Mary" from Boston,

20 bags Java COFFEE; 5 brls. dried Apples;
2 cases Castor OIL in tins;
10 bags FILBERTS and Castana NUTS;

—DAILY EXPECTED,—

50 chests Fine CONGO TEA;
20 hhds. Hennessy's BRANDY.

Which with the Stock at present on hand, comprising a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, will be sold at lower market rates.

May 6.

Spring & Summer Clothing.

GENTLEMEN who like a neat Garment, will find the best Cutter, Finest Textures, and as *low prices* as any house in the trade, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William Street* nearly opposite Sands' Arcade.

May 6. JAMES T. HALL, *Proprietor.*

VICTORIA HOUSE.
15th JULY, 1851.

Great Reduction in Prices!

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Have received per Steamship "CANADA."

Ten Days from England,

Richest Watered and Shot

TABINETS & POPLINS,

of all the most Fashionable Shades

British and French SATINS and SILKS, of all Colours,

British and French BONNET RIBBONS
French BAREGES of all colours,
Ladies' Embroidered ROBES,
French and British Delaines and Coburgs,
French Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
British Printed CALICOES,
Ladies' BONNETS, of the newest styles, in great variety,
BAREGE and PAISLEY SHAWLS, Long and Square, of the newest designs,
Fancy Printed Shirting Cambrics,
White SHIRTING—best makes,
Extra heavy twilled SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS of all makes,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

☞ As the Subscribers are determined to *clear* of their PRESENT STOCK to make room for FALL IMPORTATIONS, they will commence from this date to *Sell off, at greatly Reduced Prices, for CASH only.* JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

Per 'Lisbon' and 'Faside,' from London, 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'John S. De Wolf,' 'Speed' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool:

3 PACKAGES Ladies' Visites and Mantles
3 do Parasols and UMBRELLAS:
2 do. SHAWLS, Fancy and Plain;
4 " STRAW BONNETS,
2 - Silks and SATINS,
3 - Laces, Netts and BLONDS;
2 - Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
2 - Muslin Collars, and Habit Shirts;
3 - GLOVES of every description,
3 - HOSIERY, various kinds,
2 - Fancy DRESSES,
6 - Dress MATERIALS,
5 - BOOTS and SHOES,
2 - Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings,
2 - Artificial FLOWERS,
2 - Gents' Silk Opera Ties,
2 - Woollen CLOTHS and VESTINGS,
3 - Buttons, Silk and Twist,
2 - CLOTH CAPS,
6 - Gents' HATS; 1 do. Children's do
1 - Printed Oil Cloths,
1 - BLACK CRAPES,
1 - Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 - Pins and Needles,
8 - CARPETING; 1 do. RUGGS,
2 - Moreens and Damasks,
1 - Worsted FRINGES,
2 - LINENS and LAWNS,
2 - Hollands, Diapers and Damasks,
3 - CANVASS and OSNABURGS,
2 - Printed Cotton HDKF'S,
2 - Fancy GINGHAMS,
6 - Blue and White Warps,
10 - Grey COTTONS; 6 do. White do.
10 - Printed Cottons; 2 do. do. Muslins,
4 - Jaconet, Book, Mull & Checked Muslins,
2 - Fancy DAMOGETTS; 3 do. Flannels,
2 - Striped SHIRTINGS,
4 - Plain and Twill LININGS
2 - COTTON DRILLS,
2 - Sattinetts and Cassinets,
2 - Moleskins; 2 do. Cotton VELVETS
2 - White COUNTERPANES,
2 - Linen THREAD; 2 do. Cotton REELS
15 " FLOOR CLOTH, comprising 3-4, 4-4 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 14-4
2 - Rubber and Common BRACES,
2 - COTTON CARPETING,
20 - Containing Haberdashery, Small Wares of various kinds.—The whole of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, by

W. G. LAWTON.

DRIED APPLES.—Landing ex *Hemisphere* from Boston—14 Barrels Dried APPLES, an excellent article, in good order.

July 8. GEORGE THOMAS,

Miscellaneous.

American Poetry in Italy.

We find the following Poem in a late number of the Piedmontese Gazette, the Court Journal of Turin, where it is introduced in the course of a long article on an Exposition of the Floral and Horticultural Society of Sardinia, for which occasion it appears to have been written. We notice also that it has been translated into both Italian and French. The Gazette introduces it in a long article, a portion of which we translate:—

"But here, instead of pursuing our poor reflections on the moral influence of floral expositions, since their material utility is most evident, we are most happy to present to our kind readers a beautiful poetic composition—an emanation from the imagination of one of the choicest Muses of the New World, who has graciously written it expressly for our Exposition. In the preceding invitation, referring to the admirable poem which gained for its illustrious author its well merited popularity among the cultivators of true poetry, we conclude with saying that to a feeling soul which is acquainted with the beautiful researches of science, and which has enjoyed with pure heart the amiable writer of the Studies of Nature, the sight of a beautiful flower is not only a poesy, but is almost a theology. In the following lines the noble spirit of the illustrious Lady E. C. K.—learned in biblical lore, that inexhaustible source of sublime poetry—has foreshadowed in the creation of flowers the redemption of mankind."—*Newark Daily Adv.*

THE FLOWERS.

When Earth from the great Artist's hand
Arose symmetrical and grand,
God smiled his work to view!
Then, lo! through that blest smile of Heaven,
To earth the final touch was given,
And FLOWERS in beauty grew!
But, when the fiend of darkness saw,
God's mighty work, without a flaw—
Earth, with her countless flowers!
He from the gates of Glory barred—
Frowned black revenge! and earth was marred
By his infernal powers!
Then first the flowers began to fade,
Because God's smile no longer made
The hills and valleys glad;
Majestic Nature mourned bereaved,
And all the blessed Angels grieved
To see the earth so sad!
Then, the Great Artist bade his SON
Repair his master work, undone
By the infernal powers:
Once more God smiled! Earth felt renewed—
And all the hills and vales were strewed
Again with heavenly flowers!
And ever since that blessed hour,
The blooming fields, and every flower
That decks the wayside sod,
Have spoken to the human mind
One language, beautiful, refined—
THE FLOWERS ARE SMILES OF GOD!

TURIN, April, 1851. E. C. K.

* Mrs. Kinney, lady of Hon. W. B. Kinney, American Minister at Turin, and formerly editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

MACAULAY, THE HISTORIAN.

There is a common pedestrian of London streets well known to all who are acquainted with their notabilities. He is a short, stout, sturdy, energetic man. He has a big round face, and large staring, and very bright hazel eyes. His hair is cut short, and his hat is flung back on the crown of his head. His gait is firm and decided, with a little touch of pomposity. He is ever provided with an umbrella, which he swings and flourishes, and batters on the pavement with mighty thumps. —He seems generally absorbed in exciting and impulsive thought, the traces of which he takes no pains to conceal. His face works, his lips move and mutter, his eyes gleam and flash. Squat as is his figure, and not particularly fine the features, there is an unmistakable air of mental power and energy approaching to grandeur, about the man. He is evidently under the influence of the strong excitement of fiery thought. People gaze curiously at him, and stop to stare when he is passed. But he heeds no one—seems, indeed, to have utterly forgotten that he is not alone in his privacy, and pushes on, unwitting of the many who stare and smile, or of the few who step respectfully aside and look with curiosity and regard upon Thomas Babington Macaulay.

Occasionally, however, the historian and the poet still gives freer vent to the mental impulses which appear to be continually working within him. A friend of mine lately recognized him, dining in the coffee room of the Trafalgar Hotel, at Greenwich—a fashionable whitebait house, which it appears, he frequently patronises. He was alone, as he generally is, and the attention of more than one of the company was attracted by his peculiar muttering and fidgettiness, and by the mute gestures with which he ever and anon illustrated his mental dreamings. All at once—it must have been towards the climax of the prose or verse which he was working up in his mind—Mr. Macaulay seized a massive decanter, held it a moment suspended in the air, and then dashed it down upon the table with such hearty good will that the solid crystal flew about in fragments, while the numerous parties dining around, instinctively started up and stared at the curious iconoclast. Not a whit put about, however, Mr. Macaulay, who was well known to the waiters, called loudly for his bill to be made out at the bar, and then, pulling, with a couple of jerks, his hat and his umbrella, from the stand, clapped the one carelessly on his head and strode out, flourishing the other. —*Inverness Courier.*

DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

The Decisive battles of the World, those of which, to use Hallam's words, "a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes," are numbered as 15 by Prof. Cressy, who fills the chair of Ancient and Modern History in the University of London. They are the grand subject of two volumes by him, just from Bentley's press. These battles are as follows:

1. The Battle of Marathon, fought 490 B. C., in which the Greeks under Themistocles defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back a tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The Battle of Syracuse, 413 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the West of Europe saved from Greek domination.

3. The Battle of Arbella, 331 B. C., in which Alexander, by the defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization produced an effect which as yet may be traced there.

4. The Battle of Metaurus, 207 B. C., in which the Romans under Consul Nero defeated the Carthagenians under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great Republic was established.

5. The victory of Arminius, A. D. 9, over the Roman legions under Varus, which secured Gaul from the Roman domination.

6. The Battle of Chalons, A. D. 451, in which Actus defeated Atilla the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The Battle of Tours, A, D., 732, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mahommedan yoke from Europe.

8. The Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo Norman nation, which is now dominant in the world.

9. The Battle of Orleans, A. D. 1429, in which the English were defeated and the independent existence of France secured.

10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallard, broke the power and crushed the ambition of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII, by Peter the Great at Pultowa, A. D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. The Battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Gen. Burgoyne, and which decided the fate of the American Revolutionists, by making France their ally and other European powers friendly to them.

14. The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the Continental Allies, under the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French under Dumouriez, without which the French Revolution would have been stayed.

15. The Battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1814, in which the Duke of Wellington hopelessly defeated Napoleon, and saved Europe from his grasping ambition.

FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—A most wonderful piece of linen has been woven for the World's Exhibition, in the North of Ireland, near Waringstown, by a weaver named George Haddock. It is a web of fine cambric handkerchiefs. Small print can be read through, it, and yet the web is so close and compact that a single thread could not be distinguished without the aid of a microscope, or rather web-glass. The cambric, when held up to the light, looks like a fine and airy fabric. In the production of this beautiful gossamer-looking cambric, Mr. Haddock has almost realized what classic fiction ascribed to the performance of Arachne, who, as mythologists inform us, was converted into a spider on account of equalling that ingenious little architect in her production of fine webs.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

BRISTOL.—The mercantile interests at this port are represented as very flourishing. During the seven months of the present year the tonnage of arrivals was 70,192 against 61,798 in the same period last year. The position of the outward trade of the port is equally satisfactory. The docks are well occupied, and the quays manifest much bustle and activity. All the shipwrights and coopers are employed, and it is stated that scores more could find work.

THE TEMPLE OF SERAPIS.—The French Government has voted a credit of 33,000 francs for the purpose of exploring the Temple of Serapis, in the ruins of Memphis. This Temple, which has been covered with sand ever since the time of Strabo, and has since remained almost intact, offers great temptation to research. The building is a mixture of the Greek and Egyptian style of architecture, and the worship to which it was consecrated, was a fusion of Greek and Egyptian faith. The very slight soundings in the sand, which have been hitherto made, have brought to light curious statues and bas-reliefs, and amongst other things, valuable portraits of Greek philosophers.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—We have received from Col. Rawlinson an important communication relative to a discovery made by him—in an inscription upon an Assyrian bull —of an account of the campaign between Senacherib and Hezekiah. It is a most satisfactory step to have established the identity of the king who built the great Palace of Koyunjik with the Senacherib of Scripture. We have now a tangible starting place for historical research, and shall (Colonel Rawlinson asserts) make rapid progress in fixing the Assyrian chronology.—*Athenæum.*

How to cure Lying in a School.—It is said of the late Dr. Arnold, by his biographer, that it was his wish that as much as possible should be done by the boys, and nothing for them; hence arose his practice, in which his own delicacy of feeling and uprightness of purpose powerfully assisted him, of treating the boys as gentlemen and reasonable beings; of making them respect themselves by the mere respect he showed them; of showing that he appealed and trusted to their own common sense and conscience. Lying to the master, for example, he made a great and moral offence, placing implicit confidence in a boy's assertion; and then, if a falsehood was discovered, punishing it severely, and in the upper part of the school, when persisted in, with expulsion. Even in the lower forms, any attempt at further proof of an assertion was immediately checked, by "If you say so, that is quite enough—of course, I believe your word." There grew up in consequence, a general feeling that it was a shame to tell Arnold a lie; he always believes one.

LARGEST FLOWER IN THE WORLD.—There is a plant in the island of Sumatra, the circumference of whose fully expanded flower is *nine feet*; its nectarium is calculated to hold nine pints; the pistils are as large as a cow's horns, and the whole weight of the blossom is computed to be fifteen pounds!

Complain not of the shortness of life, but employ thy time usefully.

THE CARPET BAG for this week is a good number. Its leading illustration, quite appropriate for the week, is a humorous comparison of 30 years since, and now, which it thus describes:—

Thirty years ago it was almost an essential thing to cultivate a warm animosity towards England. It began in the nursery, and Great Britain was hated more cordially, often, than sin. It became a principle, to be kept alive by daily recurrence to old wrongs and outrages, and was exercised by many a juvenile battle with thistle-tops, emblematic, in their encroachments upon the field, of British aggression, whose heads bowed to the prowess of the bellicose urchin and his wooden sword, like the cabbages under the destructive attack of the renowned Puffendorf. In our picture, the belligerant feeling between the two nations is abundantly shown; the lion and the eagle, emblems of national power, crown the piece; the "bird of the angry beak," looking amaizingly pokerish upon the majestic lion, who, with a corresponding spirit comes half way to meet him; while in the medallion below we have the burly John Bull—the great J. B. himself—openly arrayed against his nephew, the young Johnathan of Yankee Doodledom. We can smell powder almost in the fierce attitude of the parties, and see reason to rejoice that modern fashion has given modern Jonathan as neater outfits than grace the hero of the print. In the distance we catch a view of the canal boat "Swiftsure," just commencing her quick trips down the Erie Canal—a triumph over time and space then deemed the maximum of improvement in travel.

The lower division of the picture embraces a distant view of Quebec, on the right, with a formidable array of the "wooden walls" of old England "before the city," and on the left our own capitol at Washington occupies the corresponding position, while the two are being connected by an immense railway train, speeding along amid throngs of happy people, who are cheering on the enterprise. Steamships and flags and guns make up the rest of this display of joy, while in the medallion is represented John Bull and his reconciled relative, rushing to embrace and be friends. Immediately above the medallion is a scene that portends more than all to the harmony of the two nations—Mr. Punch seated with Mrs. Partington in social converse, his happy face glowing with exultation, while the good dame delightedly holds up her hands, to the detriment of her interest, for the ball of yarn has rolled from her lap, which a mischievous kitten has seized upon, and like is joyfully devouring a bill of the "Grand Exhibition," which he has torn from some corner.—*Boston paper.*

A CHINESE FUNERAL IN CALIFORNIA is described in the San Francisco papers. Mr. Aihang, a repectable merchant from Canton, died from the effects of a disease contracted on his passage to California. The funeral procession of his countrymen, attired in their native costume, was very striking, and probably the largest ever witnessed outside the Celestial Empire.—On arriving at the cemetery, they all proceeded to the different graves of their countrymen, buried there at various times, sprinkled wine upon their tombs, and performed a variety of other ceremonies very singular to us "outsiders," after which the body was consigned to the grave with much ceremony, throwing into the grave the white ribbon which they all wore upon their left arm as a badge of mourning: burning candles, incense, torches and slips of gilt paper, at the foot of the grave, with a salaam for each. They then made way for the brother of the deceased, who approached the grave, much affected, and performed nine genuflexions, kissing the ground and salaaming. After which they profusely distributed wine, cigars, and perforated Chinese coin among all present. They then returned with the most perfect decorum to their homes. The whole scene appeared to be one of joy instead of mourning.

WOMAN.—We do not agree in considering woman altogether an angel; because, to verify the resemblance, woman should be faultless, and we have never yet met with one who had not some fascinating little sin left to show that she was not too good for this world. Our notion of woman, in the best sense of the word, is a being fitted to be a help meet for man.—She should have a faithful, loving heart, that when, foiled in his worldly career, his spirit is dark within him, and is the bitterness of his soul, he confesses that the "good that he would he does not, but the evil he would not, that he does," her affection may prove to him, that in her love he has one inestimable blessing yet remaining of which death alone can deprive him, and then only for a season; for, availing herself of the fitting moment with the delicate tact which is one of the brightest instincts of a loving woman's heart, she can offer him the only true consolation, by urging him to renew his Christian warfare in the hope that *together* they may attain the reward of their high calling, a reward so glorious that the mind of man is impotent to conceive its nature. But to be able to do this, she must herself have realised by the power of faith the blessedness of things unseen, and with this requisite, without which all other excellencies are valueless, we conclude our definition of "woman as she should be." Such a one was Rose Arundel, and countless others are there who, if not sinless as the radiant messengers of heaven, are yet doing angels' work by many a fire-side which their presence cheers and blesses. Happy is the man who possesses in a wife or sister such a household fairy; and if some there be who bear alone the burden of life, whose joys are few,—for we rejoice not in solitude,—let those whose lot is brighter forgive the clouded brow, or the cynical word, that at times attests the weariness of a soul on which the sunlight of affection seldom beams. —*Lewis Arundel.*

It is said that the ex-royal family of France contemplate taking a lease of Dochfour-house, a beautiful mansion situate on the confines of Loch Ness.

Agricultural Hymn,

Written by Epes Sargent, Esq., and sung at a late Agricultural Festival, at Dedham, Mass.

Unyoke the laboring team awhile,
Uncreaped we'll let the harvest stand,
Though yet the Autumn's noonday smile
Is bright upon the burthen'd land.

Quit gathering in the plenteous gift,
To wonder at the Giver's care,
And each adoring thought to lift
To Him, the great First-good, First fair!

O Thou, whose bounties have no end,
From whose Omnipotence proceed
Blessings that on the soul descend,
And those that serve the body's need.—

May both be prized and used aright,—
And, as the eager earth, revives
Beneath Thy warmth, beneath Thy light,
So may Thy grace inform our lives!

While to the ground we give the toil
That bares it to Thy quickening breath,
May we prepare the nobler soil,
Whose bloom succeeds the mortal death!

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

There was no word of the arrival of the Mail Steamer at Halifax, at twelve o'clock to-day.—The Telegraph wires were down beyond Amherst.

P. S.—The steamer arrived at Halifax at 7 this morning, but no Telegraphic dispatch had been received at the News Room up to half-past 2 o'clock.

The following items of English News are from papers to the 13th instant, received by the steamers *Washington* and *Africa*, arrived at New York.

The Royal West India mail steamer Dee, Captain Allen, arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst. from the Spanish Main, Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, having on board specie to the value of $1,944,000, of which $315,214 were from California.

Kossuth and his companions were expected to arrive at Southampton on the 6th October from Constantinople, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship Tagus; and the people of Southampton were preparing a triumphant welcome for this illustrious patriot.

The London Corn market was steady at the prices previously reported by last packet.

At Liverpool there was a good demand for cotton, with prices very firm. The sales on the 8th instant amounted to 10,000 bales. Prices on the 9th were ⅛ of a penny higher.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces showed that increased confidence was felt at Manchester, consequent upon steady purchases, and the more settled condition of the Liverpool cotton market. Birmingham was busy, and showed signs of uninterrupted prosperity.

An ambassador from Prussia, attended by a numerous retinue, had landed at Southampton en route to London.

A frightful railway accident occurred on the Buckinghamshire railway, a portion of the train having run off the line. Six or seven persons were killed, and a large number severely wounded.

Another frightful colliery accident occurred at Aberdare, South Wales, by which 16 colliers lost their lives. A number of men were descending, when the chain gave way, precipitating them a depth of about 160 feet.

Lost Children in the Crystal Palace.—Of all the stray property found at the Exhibition and handed over to the police for the discovery of ownership, the most remarkable and the most perplexing items come under the head of children. All such are sent to the station at Pimlico gate and carefully provided for until their relatives are discovered. From 17 to 20 children have been forwarded to various parts of town by the constables going off duty, and no less than 90 have been claimed at the station by their parents.

The statue of her Majesty, for which subscriptions were commenced among the citizens of Edinburgh immediately after her royal visit last year, is now elevated on its pedestal in the quadrangle in front of Holyrood Palace.

IRELAND.—A large landed proprietor in Ireland, who from his eminent position has better means of obtaining correct information than any of the Government officials, states, in a letter to a gentleman in this town, that the gross agricultural produce of Ireland for the present year will exceed in value by no less than £15,000,000, that of last year.—*Liverpool Courier.*

That annual scene of degrading revelry and dissipation, Bonnybrook fair, commenced on Monday, and attracted a large concourse of the working classes. At present, however, it exhibits a wretched contrast to its riotous glories of past years, and the immoralities which characterised it in the olden time are steadily on the decline.

Messrs. Bramah & Co., the defeated lock makers have paid the £200 to Mr. Hobbs, but have protested against the decision of the Arbitrators on various grounds.

The English money market remained easy, and mercantile affairs were without change. The English funds had been subjected to a slight speculative depression. The long talked of Austrian loan for $85,000,000 florins or £7,000,000 sterling had been definitely announced, and the subscriptions were to be opened in Vienna, Paris, Amsterdam, &c., from the 9th to the 27th inst. No part of it would be taken in London.

The Rob Roy, of Glasgow, has arrived at Calcutta after the rapid passage of ninety-two days, which is almost unprecedented when we remember that she was drawing 20 feet of water on leaving the Mersey, with upwards of 1,300 tons of cargo on board.

Messrs. Mare & Co. of Blackwell, London, and Messrs. Penn, engineers of Greenwich, had received orders from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to build a vessel that will be the largest steam ship in the world. She is to be constructed of iron, 325 feet in length, and propelled on the paddle wheel principle by four engines, of the collective power of 1200 horses. She will be 51 feet longer than the Great Britain, and upwards of 3000 tons burthen. This monster ship is to be the first of a series of vessels about to be built to run between Southampton and Egypt, with the East India and China mails, and is guaranteed to perform the voyage to Alexandria, a distance of 3100 from Southampton, in less than nine days.

The intelligence from this side relative to the Cuban invasion, had excited considerable anxiety in London, amongst commercial and political circles.

M. Xavies a Istariz, the Spanish ambassador in London, had addressed to the London journals a long statement, purporting to be an exact account of the occurrences in Cuba, up to the 18th of August, and denying most of the allegations made by the correspondents of the American press in Havana.

This important document, together with the views of Spanish policy which it developes in reference to Cuba, will be perused with the deepest attention by all classes of our community. It is published in the London Times of the 9th September.

The Washington brought 175 passengers, among whom are Capt. Brown, with the officers and crew, late of the N. Y. yacht America, which was sold in England for £5000.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Africa arrived about 8 this morning, with three days later news. Cotton during the week had advanced ⅛d, with sales of 51,000 bales fair uplands at 5¼d; fair Orleans 6d.—Breadstuffs show no change since the Washington.

The Africa has made the passage in about 10½ days. She passed on 13th the Canada, for Liverpool. She brings 144 passengers.

The Africa brings a large freight.

Trade in Manchester is not very active, but prices generally were steady. The arrivals of specie in England were very large. Sterling money was easier, and first class bills were discounted below 3 per cent.

The receipts at the doors of the exhibition on the 11th were £2637, and the number of visitors 54,800.

A challenge has been sent up from the beachmen at North Yarmouth, to sail one of their splendid yawls, the Reindeer, against the yacht America, for 100 guineas.

The Queen is enjoying in short excursions the scenery of her highland home.

Her Majesty's Visit to Lancashire.—Active preparations are still making both in Salford and Manchester, as well as at Worsley and Croxteth, for the royal party. It is anticipated that her Majesty will drive round Peel-park during her visit to Manchester, and it is intended to place as large a number of Sunday scholars as the fields at the lower end will accommodate. It is supposed that these fields would contain at least upwards of 20,000 children; and a portion of the plan proposed to be adopted by the Mayor of Salford is that they should, while the Queen is driving round the park, sing the National Anthem, under the direction of some person appointed to lead them. It has also been suggested that the Sunday and other scholars should be admitted to the park, which might be filled with them, and that no other person should be admitted. The effect of a park of 32 acres filled wholly with children would indeed be novel and striking. The reception of her Majesty at Manchester will take place in the large room of the Exchange, where a loyal address will be presented. The splendid room is, of course, to be suitably decorated. Accommodation can be made for 3,000 persons.

The more exciting intelligence is foreign in England. The Caffre war continues; a war on the river Plata has ere this commenced; and while Northern Europe is conspiring against the liberties of mankind, the French government is alarmed by the alleged discovery of a conspiracy of foreigners in Paris.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon grows more anxious as 1852 approaches, and the alledged conspiracy was supposed to impart strength to his cause, but the Police, as if malicious, throw ridicule on the plot, by making a razzia among some hundred and fifty German tailors—forty of whom, for sheer shame, had to be instantly discharged.

The commercial prospects of France continued favorable.

All strangers arriving in Paris with the intention of remaining there, are required to procure within three days a *permit de sejour*.

This ordinance, however, does not apply to travellers who are provided with passports.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers state that the Cortes will be convoked for the beginning of November.

The report of the appearance of the yellow fever at Oporto is contradicted.

RUSSIA.—Advices from St. Petersburg announce the opening of the railway from that place to Moscow, by the Emperor in person, on the 31st. A long line, upwards of 600 miles.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin letters state that since the 4th, the police inspection of travellers at railway stations, which has been in force since 1848, has been suspended, and passports are now only demanded on arriving at a hotel.

DENMARK.—Hamburgh correspondence of the 9th mentions that the recruits drafted from the Duchy of Schleswig have been sent to Copenhagen, where they will be distributed among the Danish regiments. This proceeding has provoked violent protests from the German press.

AUSTRIA.—From Vienna, under date the 4th of September, we learn that universal discontent prevailed, but was not openly expressed. A panic in the money market had set in, and a serious rise in the Exchange on London was the result. Gold was at 27 and Silver at 21 per cent. premium. This panic was partly caused by the publication of the budget for the year 1851, '52, which exhibited the almost hopeless bankruptcy of the Austrian finances.

THE CAPE.—Sir Harry Smith during the month, up to 1st August, had made no movement of consequence, while the Caffres add Hottentots were spreading themselves throughout the Eastern provinces, and penetrating settlements previously considered secure from danger. In a recent skirmish near Grahamstown, five of the English party were killed by the rebel Hottentots.

Major Warden, a British resident, in endeavoring to quell some disturbances between the native chiefs, has met a repulse.

The Caffres are within five miles of Litenhag, and the war consequently is in the heart of the Colony.

The steamer Hermes would proceed to the Mauritius for Her Majesty's 12th Regt., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the commander at the Cape.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Advices of considerable interest have been received by the steamer Washington at New York, from the American exploring vessels in the Arctic seas. These advices, which are brief, and give but a few details, are to the 10th of June last, at which time it would appear that the American vessels had been just released from their winter's confinement, by drifting during the winter, and up to that date, from the point at which they were frozen into the ice, opposite to Wellington Channel, in lat. 75 27, through the Sound and Baffin's Bay, to a point South of Cape Walsingham, in lat. 65 30, a linear distance of 1050 miles.

The farthest Westing attained by the American vessels in 1850, was a point 8 miles South of Griffith's Island, on the 10th of September. Captain Austin, on the 13th September, with the purpose of proceeding homeward, left the English Exploring vessels prepared to make their winter quarters at Assistant Harbour, three miles South of Cape Martyrs, but unfortunately a gale soon afterwards sprung up, and the Advance and Rescue were driven 50 miles up Wellington Channel, and were caught in the ice. It would appear that they made no harbour, and that they were exposed through the winter to the dangers of the constant movement of the ice. It is stated that all the officers and men had scorbutic diseases, but that there had been no deaths, and that at the latest date the crews were refreshed, and they were endeavouring to regain the field of search.

The information now received is communicated to the British Admiralty in a letter from the master of the whaling barque True Love, dated July 24, last, who fell in with the American vessels, and received his information from Capt. De Haven, who stated that the winter was very mild, and that he was determined to return again to the seat of search.

The following is from the London Times of the 9th:—

From this letter it would appear that the searching expeditions were about to enter into winter quarters, on the southern shore of Cornwallis island, in Barrow Straits, and Captain Parker, of the True Love, transmits a letter from Mr. Kane, surgeon of the United States expedition, which will be read with the deepest interest by all concerned in Sir John Franklin's expedition.

The traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which had been already reported by Capt. Forsyth as having been discovered by Captain Ommanney and Lieut. Bertie Cator, had been further followed up by Capt. Ommanney and Capt. Penny, and Capt. De Haven, of the United States expedition, placing beyond a doubt the safety of Sir John Franklin's ships up to this point, which was their first winter quarters, during their sojourn, at which there is not the slightest ground for supposing that any disaster of any description had occurred beyond the ordinary casualties of life among such a number, three men having died of the two ships' companies up to April, 1846, about which period they would be preparing to push forward on the main object of the expedition.

N. B.—The persons whose graves are here reported formed part of the expedition.—Mr. McDonald is Assistant Surgeon of the Terror.

"Davis's Straits, July 24, 1851.

"My Lords,—May it please your Lordships to receive at my hands the inclosed testimony, received on the 12th of July, of the American searching vessels, of the account of their voyage in search of Sir John Franklin.

"On the 13th of September, 1850, they left all the searching vessels at Cape Martyrs, Cornwallis Island, they not being enabled to pursue any further westward direction from that date.

"A harbor called the Assistant Harbor, discovered by Capt. Ommanney, three miles South of Cape Martyrs, was the place in selection by them to winter in. The bay ice was forming very strong at that time, yet the Advance and Rescue were determined to proceed homewards; but unfortunately, however, a gale sprung up and drove them up Wellington Channel 50 miles, and afterwards they were frozen in.

"I have not yet been able to get further northwards than the Devil's Thumb; and the time being limited for my sojourn in this quarter, I cannot give you any more particulars, excepting that the two American vessels and the Prince Albert were left by us near the Duck Islands, the wind being south west and blowing strong at that time.

"The American schooners have left some despatches for the Admiralty at Shetly, which in due time I hope will be received.

"At this date I am off Stolstinburg. The ice in my voyage northward seemed to be very light, but I could not get through it in time. The American Capt. De Haven, told me that the winter was very mild, and that he can give more further particulars respecting Sir John Franklin than the inclosed account. He said he was determined to go to the seat of search again, after having wintered; and all the documents received from the Admiralty and others I gave to him.

"I remain, my Lords,

"Your Lordships' most obedient servant,

"JOHN PARKER, Master.

"P. S.—True love, five whales—75 imperial tuns. I intend proceeding westward from this date."

[Memorandum for Captain Parker, of the Truelove.]

(1)

"On the 26th of August, 1850, traces were found to northward of Port Innis, Wellington Channel, confirming those previously found at Cape Riley by Captain Ommanney.—These consisted of fragments of clothing, preserved meat, tins, and scraps of papers, one of these bearing the name of M'Donald, medical officer to the expedition."

(2)

"On the 27th, Capt. Penny's parties reported graves.—These were at once visited by Capt. De Haven, Mr. Penny and Dr. Kane. They bore respectively the names of W. Braine, R. M., and John Hartnell, of the Erebus, and John Torrington, of the Terror, the date of the latest death being the 3d of April, 1846.

"Added to these sad but unmistakable evidences, were the remains of the observatory, carpenter's shop, and armorer's forge. Upon the hill side and beach were fragments of wood, metal, and clothing, with stacks of empty meat tins. Everything indicated permanency and organization. There can be no doubt that the cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island, facing Lancaster Sound, was the first winter station of the missing vessels. On the 31st of September, the impervious ice of the Wellington Channel underwent a complete disruption, and by the 6th, vessels penetrated to the Cornwallis side. Such, however, was the impenetrable character of the pack in Lancaster Sound, that by the 10th of September the entire searching squadron were again concentred about eight miles south of Griffith's Island.

"This was the furthest westing attained by the American expedition. The latest dates from Commodore Austin are of the 13th of September. They were then in momentary expectation of making winter quarters, and it is probable that a small harbour discovered by Capt. Ommanney, about three miles east of Cape Martys, will be the haven selected.

"Thence the American vessels, while proceeding homeward, were frozen in opposite Wellington Channel, drifting during the ensuing winter from a latitude of 75,25 throughout the channel and sound into Baffin's Bay. Their liberation, after much exposure and trial, took place on the 10th of June, 1851, at a point south of Cape Walsingham 65,50—a linear drift exceeding 1,050 miles.

"The commotion of the ice, with its attendant uncertainty, was their chief source of trial. Every officer and man had marked scorbutic disease, but no deaths had occurred. The crews are all refreshed, and the expedition is endeavouring to regain the seat of search.

"E. K. KANE, Surgeon to the Expedition."

The London News of the 10th inst., gives great importance to these notes, and says—

The intelligence of traces of Sir John Franklin and his companions has been scanned with eagerness by the veteran Arctic explorers now reposing on their laurels at Woolwich, and many of them are sanguine in the expectation that they may yet have the pleasure of welcoming at least the surviving portion of the noble crews who left Woolwich in May, 1845, with the Erebus and Terror. It may be interesting to know that the Royal Marine whose grave was found, was Sergeant William Braine, of the Woolwich division, who volunteered to proceed to the Arctic regions with the exploring party, although he had then only recently returned from service in China.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Report of the Committee on the Industrial Exhibition appears in the *Courier* of Saturday, and occupies nearly four columns. The Report concludes as follows:—

"On consultation with the Directors of the Institute, we learn, that they had determined not to give any prizes or honorary diplomas for the present year. The Mechanics themselves, it was understood, had declined it; the notice was too short, and the thing was so new, they said, that diplomas or records of superiority in their departments might be awarded upon unequal and imperfect grounds: they therefore did not desire either premiums or diplomas for the present year. Under these circumstances, your Committee thought it best to appropriate the whole amount to the sections of Agricultural Produce, Domestic Manufactures, and Agricultural Implements.

Hereunder is submitted a schedule of the various Premiums so awarded by your Committee:—

To Dr. G. P. Peters, Lancaster, for Wheat,	£1
Mr. J. Harrison, Portland, for Barley,	1
Mr. P. McFarlane, Fredericton, for Pot Barley,	1
Mr. J. Clarke, Simonds, for Oats,	1
Mr. King, Sussex, assortment general produce,	1
Mr. H. Nicholls, Simonds, do. do.,	1
Mr. F. Ferguson, Bathurst, do. do.	1
Mr. W. H. Mills, do. do.	1
Mr. J. Collier, Loch Lomond, do. do.	1
Mr. C. Ratcliff, Loch Lomond, do. do.	1
Mr. Fowler, Norton, do. do.	1
Mr. M. Trueman, Westmoreland, for Cheese,	1
Mr. R. Trueman, do, Butter,	1
Miss E. Fairweather, Norton, for Blankets,	2
Miss Pender, for Domestic Manufactures,	1
Mr. Anderson, Westmoreland, for Cheese,	1
Mr. L. Donaldson, St. Andrews, for an assortment of general produce,	1
Chief Justice Chipman, St. John, vegetables,	1
Messrs. E. & J. Broad, St. John, for Hay and Manure Forks,	1
Mr. T. G. Allan, Fredericton, do. do.	1
Mr. Spiller, St. John, for Edge Tools,	1
Mr. J. Quigley, St. John, for Farm Cart,	1
Mr. S. Skinner, do. do.	1
Mr. G. Todd, Fredericton, for Plough,	1
Mr. W. Smith, St. John, do.	1
Mr. J. J. Munro, do. Fanners,	1
Messrs. Harris & Allan, St. John, gen'l Implements,	1
Mr. T. Miller, St. John, for Pails,	1
Mr. J. Myers, do. for Grindstone,	1

In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the Society on the advancing state of Mechanic and Industrial pursuits among us, exhibited by the recent Show and Fair, held under the auspices of the Institute at Saint John, and likewise upon the growing desire which prevails among all classes of this community to establish and maintain such laudable Exhibitions of our Provincial Industry, at fixed and regular intervals, for ever hereafter."

J. ROBB, R. JARDINE, } *Committee.*

RAILWAY.—The *Courier* of Saturday says:—"We understand that Mr. Archibald will proceed immediately to England, for the purpose of having the arrangement completed; and as the Railway promises to be the best property of the kind in the British Provinces, and has a very favorable Charter, we do not doubt that the undertaking will be alike satisfactory to its proprietors and to the inhabitants of this Province."

MR. ARCHIBALD'S REPLY TO MR. HOWE.—The Halifax *Colonist* of the 23d contains a letter from Mr. Archibald, dated the 17th inst., in reply to Mr. Howe's letter to him, in which he replies to the insinuations and accusations preferred by Mr. Howe, and satisfactorily explains his own conduct in reference to the "Agency," and the expressions used by him when speaking to Mr. Howe on the subject in London, of which Mr. Howe now endeavours to make so great a use.—*Freeman.*

A Boot Top, intended for the Exhibition, but not ready in time, was exhibited to us on Saturday afternoon. It is the work of a very old man named Roberts, of Portland, and is decidedly superior to any thing exhibited. The sticking is extremely close, regular and well set, and the whole work remarkably neat and tasteful. The old man, no doubt, feels proud of his work, and well he may. The work was done for Mr. D. Paterson, of King Street.—*Ib.*

The Hon. Mr. Howe arrived in this City on Friday evening, in the steamer Creole, and left on the following morning for Halifax, via Annapolis. Mr. H. addressed a Railway meeting in Portland on Wednesday evening.

MILITARY.—The Head Quarters and Band of the 72d Highlanders, arrived in this City from Halifax, via Windsor, per steamer Commodore, on Friday morning and shortly afterwards proceeded to Fredericton.

The *Aroostook Times* says,—"We trust that the 72d will again visit Halifax prior to embarking for England; a finer looking or better conducted body of men could scarcely be imagined."

The contract for the supply of Flour for the troops in Kingston Garrison, for 1852, has been taken at 19s. per barrel; that of beef at 18s. 6d. per cwt. Forage for nothing at all comparative; and fuel wood at 11s. 6d. per cord.

The Packet Ship *Constellation* arrived at New York last week from Liverpool, with over *nine hundred passengers.* Vessels, it is stated, are now on the stocks, which are designed by their owners to accommodate two thousand passengers—to carry very little freight.

"Rev. Wm. T. Biddle, a promising missionary, who was about to sail for Burmah, the New York Express says, died in that city on Tuesday. Only four weeks ago he was married, subsequently ordained, and is now no more.

The steamship Niagara left New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with $535 000 in specie and fifty-five passengers.

The new screw steamship *Glasgow*, during a trial trip on the Clyde, 5th inst., steamed 12¾ miles per hour, thus proving herself one of the fastest sea going screw steamers afloat. She was to leave Glasgow for New York on the 16th inst.

A VISITOR.—On Friday evening last, the American fishing schooner C. & N. Rogers, belonging to the port of New London, Connecticut, arrived at Chatham, for the purpose of procuring a supply of salt and barrels. This vessel carries a crew of nineteen men, has been absent from home about six weeks, and has now on board 420 barrels of Mackerel, and had she not been compelled to put into port, would now be on her way home with a full fare, which, we are told would yield about $150 to each man. The captain informed us that there were upwards of 900 sail of American fishing vessels in the Gulf, many of them on their second, and several on their third voyage. Thus, while our neighbours are reaping a handsome return from the products of our Fisheries, we find it a difficult matter to get a fresh fish of any description, although they are swarming on our shores.—*Miramichi Gleaner*, 23d.

We observe from an advertisement in the *Times* newspaper, that the Collins' line of Steamers lower their fare Five Pounds from Liverpool to New-York, after the first of November. This is a move in the right direction.—*Halifax Guardian.*

NOVA SCOTIA REVENUE.—We are glad to observe from comparative statements published in some of the City papers, that our first half year's Revenue for 1851 has increased over the same of 1850 by nearly £5,000. The crops of the present season, too, are now about accured, and if ever the Province was in a position to undertake a great public work, we think the present a most fitting occasion.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The Assembly should be summoned for *the despatch of business*, at farthest, not later than the first of November.—*Ib.*

We understand that very great improvements are being made in the navigation of the river at the Maductic Falls. The rocks are being taken out of the channel, and thrown into the deep water at the foot of the rapids, making not only a clear passage, but raising the waters below, so as to lessen the fall and deaden the force of the current. A better opportunity for making these improvements could not present itself, and we are glad to see that the Government is taking advantage of it.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

A new boat intended to run between Woodstock and Fredericton, is now being built at this place by Mr. Dow, of Sunbury, for George Connell, Esq. This is the first attempt at Steamboat Building in Woodstock.—*Ib.*

Good Fortune!—A labouring man, named McDonald, who has been toiling in this colony for many years to sustain a large family, took his passage yesterday in the *General Washington* for Boston, to receive upwards of $15 000 bequeathed to him by a brother recently deceased in one of the States of the Union.—*St. John's, N. F. Patriot.*

It will be remembered that two sons of Caleb Cook, Esq., were among the passengers lost in the *Eagle.* We regret to hear that his only remaining son was one of the three of the crew of brigt. Independent, who recently died of fever at St. Domingo.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

FAT MACKEREL.—A gentleman yesterday assured us that he had seen, in the Stores of H. Lyle, Esq., Mackerel taken at Sable Island a short time since, that had at least an inch thickness of fat on them; some of these delicious fish weighed as much as *seven pounds.*—[Nova-Scotian.

Commander John Fisher, R. N., (1814) late principal Harbour Master, of the port of London, died on the 22d ult., in the 70th year of his age. He was a native of Bermuda.

BOSTON RAILROAD JUBILEE.—Notwithstanding the immense number of persons who were congregated in the City, particularly on Friday, probably exceeding the numbers ever assembled here on any former occasion, we do not learn that any accident occurred to put in jeopardy the life of any one, nor any occurrence to interfere with the pleasurable incidents of the occasion.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

President Fillmore, with Secretaries Stuart and Conrad, left Boston on Friday afternoon, for Washington; and Lord Elgin left early on Saturday morning for Montreal.

CLOSING ADDRESSES.—On Saturday morning, several delegations from different bodies of visitors from Canada, waited on the Mayor and Aldermen at the City Hall, and presented Addresses in acknowledgement of the attentions which they had received from the people of Boston, and for the purpose of taking leave.

Mr. Bigelow, the Mayor, in reply, delivered a very feeling address, which was frequently interrupted by cheers and shouts of hear, hear. He said:—"I feel deeply sensible, gentlemen, of this kind recognition of our endeavours to provide acceptably for your entertainment—if we had had more time we should have done better. I trust that you have been repaid for your journey—and that the result of this Jubilee will be beneficial to both nations,—for the success of your country is identical with ours, and while we admit that all this display has perhaps a selfish object, I must say, the extent of our selfishness is the elevation of both countries in a commercial point of view. We are but just commencing an acquaintanceship—with the past lie buried our differences—to the bright future we look for years of harmonious union and interchange of civilities—and under the favor of the Almighty—may the fruits of the tree of Peace, planted at this time, be vouchsafed to our descendants throughout all time."

The above is but a sketch of the Mayor's reply. At its conclusion the Canadians retired outside the Hall and gave twelve hearty cheers.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE LATE JUBILEE.—It is estimated that the late jubilee was the means of circulating upwards of half a million among our citizens. It has in fact been a golden harvest for tradesmen, hotels, eating and lodging houses, liquor shops, &c. We learn that since Wednesday, some of our Canadian visitors have commenced their purchases for the first time in the Boston market. Several large purchases were made down town on Saturday. In a word, the jubilee has made us expend some money, but it will be more than returned.

THE LENGTH OF THE PROCESSION.—The Procession on Friday is believed to have been the longest ever organized in this city. It was about two hours in passing a given point. It was estimated that it would extend, in a straight line, at least ten miles, and contained at least 30,000 persons.—*Boston Bee.*

ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN IN MONTREAL.—Lord Elgin, the Governor-General of Canada, with his suite, and a part of the members of the Municipal delegations in Canada, left Boston, on Saturday morning, 20th inst. by the Lowell, Northern, and Vermont Central rail roads, for Montreal, where they arrived late in the evening of the same day, a distance of 326 miles.

On Monday the Mayor and corporation of Montreal waited on his Excellency, and delivered an address, from which we give the following extract:

We witnessed with feelings of proud and grateful sympathy the dignified and able bearing of Your Excellency as Governor General of Canada, at the late memorable assemblage in Boston of the most distinguished statesmen of the American Union and adjoining Provinces. And we beg to offer to Your Excellency our acknowledgements and thanks for your effective and eloquent representation of our country on that interesting occasion.

We beg leave also to express our sense of the deep obligation we owe to the Authorities and Citizens of Boston, for their cordial reception and most hospitable entertainment of Your Excellency, and the Citizens of Canada, and the gratification afforded us by their enthusiastic manifestations of respect, for Your Excellency as Governor General of British North America.

The following is an extract from his Excellency's reply:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—I thank you very sincerely for this cordial welcome to Montreal. It has greatly enhanced the pleasure which I have derived from my visit to our hospitable neighbors, that I should have been able on my return, in compliance with your invitation, to accompany you to this place.

I think indeed that we should be justly chargeable with ingratitude if we were not prepared to acknowledge most warmly our sense of the kindness which we experienced while in Boston. In parting from the Mayor of that city on Saturday morning in the railway cars, to which he had obligingly conducted me, I made an observation to him which I fear he hardly caught, and which I am glad to have an opportunity of repeating now, as I feel confident it will meet your approval. I begged him to remember for himself, and to remind his fellow citizens, that the admirable railways which had brought Canada so near to Boston, and rendered it so easy for Canadians to go thither, had had a like effect in bringing Boston near to Canada, and making it easy for Bostonians to come to us; and I ventured to express a hope, that if he and his friends made the trial, they would find that the excellent virtue of hospitality which is included among the many virtues practised by the citizens of Boston, is one which we are glad to imitate.

I accept this Address from you, however, gentlemen, less as a mark of personal regard than as an emphatic declaration on your part of your loyal consideration for the office and position of the Representative of your Sovereign: I value it the more highly on this account. I believe that a proper respect for that office is one of the main pillars on which the fabric of social order, in the preservation of which you as members and representatives of a commercial community have the deepest interest, is supported; and I need not remind you, that the Constitution of your country has wisely provided means by which you are enabled to bring the course of Government into harmony with the feelings of the people without violating that respect.

UNITED STATES.

JENNY LIND A BRIDESMAID!—It appears from the Buffalo Courier that the nightingale attended the wedding of Margaret Atkinson and James Mason who were married on the 14th at Lewiston, near Niagara Falls, where Jenny is rusticating, in the capacity of Bridesmaid. The Courier says that Margaret was for a long time a servant in the family, and her uniform fidelity, uprightness, good nature, intelligence, modesty, and quiet cheerfulness, secured for her a strong feeling of regard from all that knew her. Margaret has withal a handsome face of her own and a personable figure.—She is also neat and tidy in her appearance, and it was therefore no matter of surprise that Mr. Jimmy Mason, and one or two other good looking chaps, should have pulled the door bell of an evening, and enquired if 'Miss Margaret was at home.' Mr. Seaver says he had his suspicions of Master Jimmy, all along, and his perseverance has been crowned with "great success" by changing "the local habitation and name" of Maggie into the more formidable one of Mrs. James Copeland Mason. During the summer she has had charge of part of the rooms at the Clifton House, near the Falls; and among the rest those occupied by Jenny Lind, whose sterling good sense could scarcely have failed to discover the many good points in Margaret's character. On Saturday last Maggie, in the most strictly private and confidential manner possible, communicated to Miss Lind's maid the fact that on the following day she was to be married, and the maid, as in duty bound, communicated the same to her mistress. No sooner was this done, than Jenny, with the kind heartedness that is one of her marked characteristics, resolved that she would be mistress of ceremonies on the happy occasion, and immediately took Margaret's part in it under her own supervision. From her the "fair bride" received presents of beautiful ear-rings, breast pin, gloves, fan, the wedding bonnet, &c. &c., and by her she was decked out for the interesting ceremony. This completed, Miss Lind read to her and her future husband that beautiful chapter of Holy Writ, wherein are set forth the peculiar duties towards each other of those who are about to enter the married state. Miss Lind then ordered her own carriage, and taking into it her companion, Miss Armansen, and Miss Maggie, started for Lewiston, followed in another carriage by Mr. Otto Goldsmith and the happy Mr. James Copeland Mason. Arrived at Lewiston, they proceeded to the Episcopal Church, entered, walked up to the chancel rail, and there, Miss Lind officiating as bridesmaid, and Mr. Otto Goldsmith as groomsman, the happy pair were united in holy wedlock.

GEN. UPHAZY.—The Burlington Hawk-eye learns that there is some dissatisfaction among the Hungarian emigrants as to the place selected by Gen. Uphazy for the location of the Hungarian colony. Many of them consider it too remote from the settled communication with the world. Accounts from the Colony represent the Governor as living the life of a true philosopher.—Far from the luxuries and refinements to which he has long been accustomed, he passes his time in the back-woods, quite from the noise and strife of courts and camps, as an independent Iowa farmer; dividing the time between his fields and crops out of doors, and study and reflection within, diversified, as occasion offers, with such hunting and fishing as the forests of Grand River and its quiet waters afford.

The commercial circles in New York were somewhat startled yesterday, by the announcement that several failures had occurred among extensive heavy business men. The only ones named, however, are those of Messrs. Thompson & Co., the most extensive carpet manufacturers in this country, and F. S. & D. Lathrop, the dry goods jobbers. The liabilities of the former are estimated variously at from a million to a million and a half of dollars. These, and some others anticipated, have created a feeling of distrust in the monetary circles.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

Dunkirk, the terminus of the Erie Railroad, which last year had only five hundred inhabitants, now boasts of three thousand, and it is expected to double again by next year.

HEAVY TRAINS.—The largest freight train ever carried over the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad was brought in recently by the locomotive 'J. Edgar Thompson.' The train consisted of *eighty* cars, all fully laden. The locomotive 'Gen. Taylor,' also recently brought in a train of *fifty three* loaded cars, coming over the summit where the grade is ninety feet to the mile. The motive power on the road is fully equal to the great increase of business which is daily accumulating on it.—*Philadelphia Advocate.*

Bayne's Panorama, comprising views of Boston; the harbour of Halifax; the Atlantic; the River Mersey; Liverpool; London; the Thames; and both sides of the Rhine, is now exhibiting at Quebec.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Episcopal Convention.—At the annual Episcopal Convention which assembled in this city to-day, Rev. Dr. Creighton was elected President, Rev. Dr. Haight, Secretary. The principal business before the Convention, is the election of a provisional Bishop, for which office there are many aspirants.

Miss Hayes's Concert at New York.—The proceeds of Catherine Hayes's concert last evening are estimated at $5000. Judging from the unbounded enthusiasm of the immense audience at Tripler Hall last evening, Miss Hayes is destined to become not less popular than Jenny Lind.

RETURN OF CAPT. KELLY AND COL. HAYNES, OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—Capt. J. A. Kelly, and Col. Haynes, two of the released prisoners belonging to the Cuban expedition, arrived in this city last evening by the packet ship Norma, which left Havana on the 7th inst.

They speak freely of the gross deception which was practised upon him and his comrades by the journals in this country which have advocated the invasion of Cuba. As has been stated by many others, they joined the expedition in the firm belief that the island was in a state of revolt, and was ready to welcome them as allies on their first landing. The number of killed on the Spanish side, in Capt. Kelly's opinion, did not exceed 300 at the utmost. A much larger number was wounded.

Capt. Kelly speaks without complaint of the treatment received by the prisoners. They were well fed and cared for, and made as comfortable as the circumstances of the case allowed.

At the interview of Captain Kelly with Governor-General Concha, in which his discharge was announced to him, the latter stated that he should have released all the prisoners and sent them back to New Orleans, if it had not been for the outrages of the mob in that city.

On parting with Concha, Capt. Kelly received from him his passport without charge, a letter of introduction to the Spanish consul in this city, and sixty dollars in cash, besides an indifferent suit of clothes.

Out of forty persons comprising Captain Kelly's company, he is the only one set at liberty, and only seven besides himself escaped alive. He appears to be in excellent health, and shows no traces of his recent captivity and sufferings except his short hair, which was cropped close to his head on being put into prison. He declares that he has had a plenty of Cuba, and is without the slightest ambition to join another expedition, being convinced that an army of 10,000 men could not conquer the island. Captain Kelly proceeds at once to his home in Louisiana by way of New Orleans.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The prisoners published a card of thanks to the British Consul at Havana, and sundry Americans, for their sympathy and intercst in their behalf.

KOSSUTH.—According to the correspondence of the *Semaphore de Marseilles*, the question relative to the Hungarian refugees then staying at Kiutahia was at length settled. The Sultan had resolved to put an end to an unjust confinement, calculated only to compromise the character of his government. The American steam frigate Mississippi, placed by the President of the United States at the disposal of Kossuth, was to repair from Smyrna to the Dardanelles on the 1st of September, to await their arrival. On the same day the refugees would quit Kiutahia, and embark at Jeumelik in a Turkish steamer for the Dardanelles. Kossuth was to be accompanied by M. Lemmi, a Tuscan, his private secretary; by Generals Ferczel and Wisosky, and Count Barthiany, with their families, and 20 other superior officers. The frigate will convey these personages to America, stopping a few days in England.

RETURNING PAUPERS.—In the Police Court yesterday afternoon, on complaint of the proper officer, a family of four paupers, by the name of Gallivan, were ordered by Judge Merrill to be taken back to the County of Cork in Ireland. It appeared that they were paupers in Ireland, and that they have been almost entirely a public charge since their arrival in this country.—*Boston paper.*

Elizabeth Blackwell, the girl made famous by her perseveringly successful efforts to fit herself for a physician has finally concluded her studies and opened an office in New York. For two years back she has been in Europe, studying and practising in Hospitals.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Sept. 22.—*Dreadful Steamboat Accident—Thirty-Five Persons Killed and Wounded.*—The steamer James Jackson exploded yesterday, just as she was leaving Shawneetown, in Illinois. A dreadful and heartrending scene ensued. Thirty-five persons were killed and wounded. The shrieks of the wounded and dying caused a thrill of horror in every breast.

The names of the sufferers, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows:

John Frances, of Louisiana, badly wounded and scalded.
Philip Rance, of Louisiana, killed.
Captain Holmes, of Natchez, killed.
Captain Walker, of Arkansas, killed.
John Gromar, of Vera Cruz, wounded and scalded.
Emanuel Brown, of New Orleans, scalded.
Sol. War

and Lambeth; Rochester, £3,500, West Kent; London, £5,000, city of London and East Middlesex: Winchester, £4,000, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; Southwark, £3,600, Surrey, (Lambeth excepted:) Chichester, £3,500, Sussex; Oxford, £3,500, Oxfordshire and half of Buckinghamshire; Windsor, £3,500, Berkshire and the other half of Buckinghamshire; Ely, £3,500, Cambridgeshire and Huntingtonshire; St. Albans, £3,500, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire; Norwich, £3,000, Norfolk; Ipswich, £3,000, Suffolk; St. Edmundsbury, £3,000, portions of Norfolk and Suffolk; Chelmsford, £3,000, Essex; Exeter, £3,000, North Devon and part of Somersetshire; Plymouth, £3,000, South Devon; Bodmin, £3,000, Cornwall and Scilly Isles; Bath and Wells, £3,500, Somersetshire; Gloucester, £3,000, East Gloucestershire; Bristol, £3,000, city of Bristol and West Gloucestershire; Salisbury, £3,000, Wiltshire; Sherborne, £3,000, Dorsetshire; Worcester, £3,000, Worcestershire; Coventry, (or Birmingham,) £3,000, Warwickshire; Hereford, £3,000, Herefordshire and part of Monmouthshire; Shrewsbury, £3,000, Shropshire; Lichfield, £3,500, Staffordshire; Derby, £3,000, Derbyshire; Peterborough; 3,000, Northamptonshire and Rutland; Leicester, £3,000, Leicestershire; Lincoln, 3,500, North Lincolnshire; Boston, £3,000, South Lincolnshire; Southwell, £3,000, Nottingham; York, (Archbishop,) £7,000, North Riding of York; Beverley, £3,000, East Riding; Ripon £3,000, part of West Riding; Chester, £3,000, Cheshire; Manchester, £4,000, East Lancashire; Liverpool, £3,500, West Lancashire; Lancaster, £3,000, North Lanchashire; Durham, £4,000, Durham; Hexham, £3,000, Northumberland; Carlisle, £3,000, Cumberland; Kendal, £3,000, Westmoreland; Bangor, £3,000, Anglesea and Carnarvonshire; St. Asaph, £3,000, Denbighshire and Flintshire; Bala, 3,000*l.* Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; St. David's 3,500*l* Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, and Cardiganshire; Llandaff, 3,500*l.* Glamorganshire and part of Monmouthshire; Brecon, 3,500*l.* Brecknockshire and Radnorshire; Sodor and Man, 2,000*l.* Isle of Man; St. Helier's, 1,500*l.* Channel Islands. This would give a total of 54 bishops, with an annual aggregate income of about 185,000*l.*

THE AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.—Mr. McCormick's reaping machine, which has been making an experimental tour of the country, was on Thursday tried on the manor farm, in the occupation of Mr. Gardner, at Much Wymondley, about two miles from Hitchin, in this county. Great numbers attended to witness its operation. The field to be operated contained about 12 acres, four of which had been reaped with the sickle, consequently eight remained to be experimented upon. The sodden state of the ground presented considerable difficulties, but the energies of the American conductors overcame all difficulties, and the giant reaper pursued its way triumphantly up the sides of the field, making a complete circuit of it, and only occasionally stopping to give time to remove the accumulation of clay and straw from the broad wheels, or to remonstrate with the crowds of spectators, who, in their eager pursuit, trampled down the fresh cut sheaves so vigorously, that at one time we were under considerable apprehension that Mr. Gardner's crop would be totally destroyed. Of the general success of the experiment there can, however, be no doubt. There never was an agricultural implement which, on its first exhibition, obtained the approval of practical farmers so generally as this has done. Every body wonders that a piece of mechanism so simple, effective and useful was never invented before.—[Hertford Mercury.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.—A cargo of Cotton has recently been imported into England from Liberia, in Africa. In May, 1850, Messrs. John Pender & Co., of Manchester, Mr. Gurney, the Banker, and others, sent out two ships partly laden with cotton seed, and machinery for cleaning the produce, in order to experiment on the possibility of raising cotton on the coast of Africa. The article thus produced is of the New Orleans variety, worth about 5d per lb., and amply proves the capabilities of the soil and climate for the cultivation desired. All parties are very highly satisfied with the success of this, their first experiment.

A horrible catastrophe has overwhelmed the family of Mr. Brunet, British Vice Consul at St. Sebastin, in Spain, and has excited universal consternation there. That gentleman's daughter, a beautiful girl of 18, whilst dancing at the last public ball, was stabbed to the heart by a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, whose addresses had been rejected by her family. She died on the spot, and the murderer was instantly arrested. He afterwards tried, unsuccessfully, to poison himself. The unfortunate deceased had just returned from Madrid, where she had been sent by her parents to avoid the importunate attentions of the miscreant who has imbrued his hands in her blood. Mr. Brunet was in London at the time, and a relation immediately set off to break the sad intelligence to him.

LADIES IN CALIFORNIA.—No one can attend our houses of worship on the Sabbath, in this city, without being struck with surprise at the remarkable change which a few months have brought about in the character of our church congregations. The time was when to see a lady in church in San Francisco was a curiosity. Now, they make up more than one-third of each congregation in every church. The numerous private dwellings and cottages which skirt the busy streets of our city, and the constant increase of our retail shopping houses, are evidence of the presence of women amongst us. There is now as good female society in San Francisco as is to be found in any western or south-western city in the Atlantic States. The presence of woman in our midst is the only guarantee of permanent prosperity to our state, and good order and happiness among our people.—*California Courier.*

The NEW YORK STATE FAIR at Rochester still attracs a perfect jam of people, it being estimated that 100,000 were on the grounds, embracing 29 acres. The price of admission has been fixed at one shilling, and tickets for the festival have been reduced to $2 for a gentleman and lady. Senator Douglass, who was to deliver the address, had not arrived at noon yesterday. Among the visitors were Jenny Lind, Lord Elgin, M. Van Buren, Gen. Scott, &c.—$14,000 were received at the doors for admission to the Exhibition.

ECONOMY IN CANDLES.—If you are without a rushlight, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two, sometimes to the endangering the safety of the house. This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly-burnt candle, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly, yielding a sufficient light for a bed-chamber; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt, and consumed in the wick.—*The Economist.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Andrew Barberie, Esq. to be Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, in the room of the Hon. J. A. Street, appointed Attorney General. Henry Chubb and John Johnston, Esquires, to be additional Members of the Board of Health for the City and County of Saint John.

Francis E. Beckwith Esquire, to be Commissioner under the Labour Acts, 12th Victoria, chap 4 and 19

By His Excellency's command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 22d Sept. 1851.

Passenger in the ship *Mary Caroline*, from Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday—J. William Boyd, Esq., of this City.

In the ship *Speed*, from Liverpool.—Mr. John McLardy, of this City.

TO MEN OF TASTE.

Those who wish to possess a healthy and luxuriant head of hair, avoid baldness, and desiderate freedom of the scalp from dandruff and other parasitical accumulations, which destroy vitality in the hair, should use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, famed over the Union for its preservative and beautifying effects. Sold by the inventor, William Bogle, at 277 Washington Street, Boston.

Sold also by S. L. TILLEY, Druggist, St. John.

INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.

It is indeed a melancholy truth, that thousands fall victims to consumption every year from no other cause than neglected colds, yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such complaints with the greatest indifference, and let them run on for weeks, and even months, without thinking of the danger. At first, you have what you consider a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure, or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your lungs, you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value your life or health, be warned in time, and don't trifle with your cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you; but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which is well known to be the most speedy cure ever known, as thousands will testify, whose lives have been saved by it.

For influenza it is the very best medicine in the world.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.—For Sale by S. L. TILLY, King-street, Saint John, N. B.

MARRIED.

On the evening of Thursday the 18th instant, at St. Malachy's Church, by the Rev. James Quin, Mr. Patrick Connolly, to Miss Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. John Kennedy, of Quaco.

On the 22d inst., by Mr. W. W. Eaton, Minister of the Christian Church, Mr. Thomas E. Andrews, to Miss Charlotte McLauchlin, both of Portland.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Carleton, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Robert Cooney, A. M., Mr. Edward D. Gore, to Miss Rebecca Lee.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. Samuel R. Bulyea, to Miss Lavinia McKeel, both of Petersville, Queen's County.

On the 26th inst., at Irish Town, Lancaster, by Rev. T. W. Robertson, Rector, Mr. Joseph Logan, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Elizabeth Splane, of the former place.

At Upham, August 31st, by the Rev. George Burns, Mr. Thomas W. Beggar, of Studholm, to Miss Sarah Jane, fifth daughter of Mr. Isaac Allaby, of Upham, K. C.

At Sussex Vale, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. William Walker, Dr. Edwin Couple, of Sussex, to Frances, third daughter of Isaac Foshay, Esq., of Studholm, K. C.

At Belvoir Cottage, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Samuel Henderson, Esq., of Upham, King's County, to Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Dr. King, Ballyboley, County Donegal, Ireland.

At St. Michael's Church, Chatham, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. R. Vercker, Mr. Edward Daly, Jr., Merchant, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Martin Cranney, Esq.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, Eleanor Charlotte, only daughter of Capt. I. S. Lawson, in the eleventh year of her age.

On Tuesday evening, 23d inst., Ella, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Gilmour, aged one year and three months.

On Wednesday evening last, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Phœbe Cox.

On Friday last, of consumption, in the Parish of Lancaster, County of St. John, Miss Jane Beggs, in the 23d year of her age.

On Saturday morning last, after a short but severe illness, Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Magee, aged 14 years. Her end was peace.

At Fredericton, on the 12th inst., very suddenly, Sarah Baine, aged 72 years, an old inhabitant of that City.

At the same place, on the 17th, William Herbert Bliss, infant son of Mr. James S. Beek, aged one year and six months.

At the same place, on the 22d inst., Edward S., son of the late Sylvester Wood, in the 5th year of his age.

At Douglas, on the 9th inst., Mr. Edward Bartlett, aged 77 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Keswick Ridge, on the 9th inst., Miss Ann Fleming, third daughter of Mr. Archibald Fleming, in the 22d year of her age.

At Chatham, on the 18th instant, Mr. James Henderson, sen., in the 89th year of his age.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Ship Probus, Livingston, New York, 10—Lunt & Pickup, ballast.
Mary Caroline, McGregor, Liverpool, 40—Wm. Jarvis, salt, coals, &c.
Zoraton, Chase, New York, 7—W. & G Carvill, ballast.
Brig Sterling, Smith, New York, 14—D. S. Howard, general cargo.
Brigt. Village Belle, Davidson, Porto Rico, 23—J. M. Hamilton, ballast.
Schr. Herald, Andrews, Boston, 4—George Eaton, general cargo.
Echo, Holder, New York, 9—J. V. Troop, flour, pork, &c.
Steamer Creole, Atkins, Eastport—George Thomas, passengers and merchandise.
Wednesday—Ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool, 24—S. Wiggins & Son, general cargo.
Helen Thomson, Gray, Troon, 38—R. Rankin & Co., coals.
Barque Highland Mary, Baker, London, 26—C. McLauchlan, general cargo.
J. S. DeWolf, Bradshaw, Liverpool, 37—G. & J. Salter, general cargo.
Kingston, Robinson, London, 39—Master, ballast.
Humber, Lawson, Hull, 40—R. Rankin & Co., coals.
Brigt. Margaret, Brannen, New York, 9—Thomas Yorke, general cargo.
Thursday—Ship Milla, Garguroick, New York, 14—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Brig Wanderer, Hodgson, Ballynoe, 30—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Schr. Hero, Flewelling, Bath, 4—Thos. McHenry, locust treenails.
Friday—Brig Alexandria, Weatherhead, Nantucket, 14—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Schr. Charles, Whipple, Halifax, 5—G. & J. Salter, ass'd cargo.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland—Thomas Parks, passengers, &c.
Steamer Creole, Atkins, Eastport—George Thomas, passengers and merchandise.
Saturday—Schr. Mars Hill, Clifford, New Haven, 14—Master, ballast.
Alabama, Wall, St. George, (U. S.)—Master, ballast.
Brunswick Lyon, Craft, Lubec—Master, do.
Roxana, Whelpley, Lubec—Master, do.
Brig Albion, Leslie, Halifax, 4—R. Rankin & Co., goods.
Sunday—Schr. Mariner, Hoyt, Hallowell—Master, ballast.

CLEARED.

Sept. 23d—Barque Nova-Scotian, Corning, Greenock, timber, deals, black lead, fish, &c.—Wm. Thomson; Endymion, Cordingly, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.
24th—Ship Jenny Lind, Lovell, Liverpool, deals—John Robertson; Schr. Triumph, Bissett, Portsmouth, (N. H.) boards and scantling—J. Clark.
25th—Brigt. Eliza Goddard, Sproule, Boston, hackmatack timber and scantling—Wm. Scoullar; Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, Boston, pine timber and clapboards—E. D. Jewett & Co.
26th—Ship Hope, Bradford, Liverpool, deals—John Robertson; Schr. Monadnock, Colson, Hallowell, chalk—G. Eaton; Franklin, Mussells, Boston, boards—E. D. Jewett & Co.; Mary, Mahony, Hallowell, chalk—Geo. Eaton.
29th—Barque Aurora, Cherry, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Brigt. Kingston, Fortune, hence, for Cork, put into Halifax, 23d inst., leaky.

Brigt. Belle, Capt. S. Poole, of Yarmouth, (N. S.) was wrecked on a ledge of rocks, at St. Kitts, on the 18th ult., during a hurricane. Capt. Poole was lost, but his wife, with the crew, were miraculously saved. The Belle was insured in the Yarmouth Office for £300.

Cleared at New York, Sept. 20th, ship Harvard, Lane, St. John; Malabar, Scovil, St. Stephen; barque Amelia, Cann, Shediac; Schr. Daring, Fought, Miramichi; Brigt. Emily Allison, Scott, St. John; 23d, schr. Richard Cobden, Chisholm, do.; Barque Gipsy Queen, Lockhart, do.—At Boston, 22d, brigt. Portland, Scott, St. John; Juverna, Hennebery, Nassau; 24th, brigt. Elizabeth Hastings, Heard, Kingston, (Jam.)—At Quebec, 15th, barque Snowdon, Walker, Liverpool; 20th, ship Montezuma, Leavitt, Bristol.—At Halifax, 20th, brig Albion, Leslie, St. John.

Arrived at Quebec, 23 h, (by telegraph,) ship Belmont, Grant, Bristol.

Cleared at Boston, 25th, ship John Miller, Foy, St. John.

Seal Oil and Indigo.

Per 'Charles,' from Halifax,—

6 CASKS pale SEAL OIL. Per *Montrose* from Liverpool—1 Chest Superior Madras INDIGO.

Sept. 16. JAS. MACFARLANE.

Superior India Rubber Shoes, &c.

20 CASES Mens', Womens', and Children's over Shoes and Buskins; 10 brls. Spirits TURPENTINE; also, Blue Vitrol, Pearl Sago, POTASH, Red Ochre, Rochelle Salts &c.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Saint John, Sept. 9, 1851.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE

Autumn Importations.

Per 'Speed,' from Liverpool and 'Highland Mary,' from London:

97 PACKAGES of NEW GOODS—received by the above vessels, being the first portion of the present season's Stock for this Establishment.

T. W. DANIEL.

Sept. 30, 1851.

INDUCEMENT.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

LOCKHART & CO.

ARE prepared to offer, on the best terms, to the Trade and at Retail, the largest Stock of

New and Desirable Goods

they have ever imported. Having purchased directly from the manufacturers in Europe, in July and August, at about ten per cent. less than the earlier orders were placed, we are able to make our Goods look very Cheap.

Our Styles are chaste, attractive, and fashionable—the influence of the "*World's Fair*" will be seen in the exquisite style and quality of our

Ladies' Furs, Fur Caps and Gloves,

HATS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We wish every body to examine this large Stock, without any fear of being rudely urged to buy.

We have a "Hungarian" Furrier, from London, added to our *Manufacturing enterprise*, who will make and repair Furs of every description, to order.

☞ FURS PURCHASED. ☜

LOCKHART & CO,

Brick Building, No. 1, Prince William Street.

September 30.

400 STOVES,

Wholesale or Retail.

THE above STOCK is now on hand, and the Subscriber *is hard at it making more*, in the hope of keeping out lots of *light Yankee trash* heretofore crowded on our Markets, calculated to injure those who purchase them.

Cooking Stoves from £2 10 to £7 10;
Franklin do. from £1 5 to £6 0;

and many other varieties equally low, comprising nearly 100 different patterns; among which are—

Round and Square Coal STOVES;
Double and Single Wood do.
Air Tight and Hot Air do.
Parlour Stoves; Cabin do.
Cambooses and Stoves of superior construction for Vessels;
Register and Half-Register GRATES, &c. &c., with about 6 tons of STOVE PIPE, to fit at a moment's notice.

—ALSO—

PLOUGHS, with or without wood work; Oven Doors; Furnace Doors and Bars; Sand Boilers; Charcoal Furnaces; Ship's Bells; Patent Geer; Windlass Rings and Palls; Sheaves; Hawse Pipes; Too Irons; Sash Weights, and most articles in demand at a Foundry.—Selling on the *Cash System* at lower rates than ever.

THOMAS C. EVERETT.

St. John, N. B, Sept. 30, 1850.

[Cour., Cron., News, N. Br., Free, 6 weeks each]

DOMESTIC.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

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

COOKING STOVES,

FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES,

WOOD STOVES, AND PLOUGHS,

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

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

JOHN V. THURGAR.

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

German Window Glass,

—VIA LONDON—

By the 'Highland Mary,' Just Received:—

700 BOXES consisting of 7x9 to 10x12, 10x14 to 12x16, 12x18 to 20x30 and 24x36 to 34x46 with all the intermediate sizes.

ALSO—6 cases containing 1200 feet double thick GLASS, 28x30, 24x36, 20x38, 30x40 and 32x44; the above is for sale at the usual low prices either in Boxes, Cases, or by the Pane.

ALSO—25 dozen Silvered Plate GLASS from 10x8 to 30x20, with the intermediate sizes.

JOHN KINNEAR,

September 30. *Prince Wm. Street.*

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

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

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

Sept. 30 S. K. FOSTER.

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN

Railway Company.

AT a Meeting of Subscribers to the E. & N. A. Railway Company, held in the Commercial Bank on Saturday, 20th September, 1851, it was resolved that the Subscription Books be now opened, and remain open in the Commercial Bank, in this City, and in the Central Bank, Fredericton, for Thirty days from this date, of which notice is hereby given.

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, CHAIRMAN.

W. R. H. BURTIS, *Secretary.*

St. John, N. B., Sept. 22, 1851.

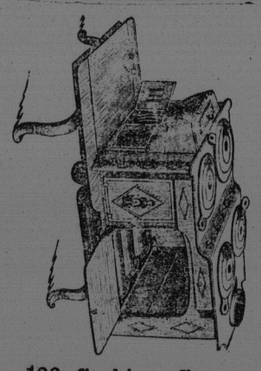
NOTICE.

The European & North American Railway Company.

WHEREAS, One Hundred Thousand Pounds of the Capital Stock of the European and North American Railway Company has been duly subscribed, and a deposit of five shillings per share has been actually paid on the said amount so subscribed, into the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, I, Daniel J. McLaughlin, President of the said Bank, do by virtue of the power and authority in me vested in and by the Act of Incorporation of said Company, hereby call a General Meeting of the Shareholders of said Company, to be held in the Commercial Bank building, in the City of Saint John, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of October next, at twelve o'clock, noon, in order to organise the said Company, make bye-laws and to choose the Directors thereof, of all which all persons interested will take due notice.

Given under my hand at the City of Saint John, this twenty-third day of September, A. D. 1851.

D. J. McLAUGHLIN.



100 Cooking Stoves.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is receiving a very choice assortment of STOVES, which he is disposing of at lower rates than any in the market, of the same good quality.

E. STEPHEN.

Sept. 30th, 1851.

HARDWARE.

W. Tisdale & Son

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

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse TRACES and Ox CHAINS;
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS:
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS:
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved; all which will be sold at low rates.

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

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY,

Prince William Street,

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their

GENTS. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,

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

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

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

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

TO ARRIVE.

A large and splendid assortment of WOOLLEN SCARFS & SHAWLS, FLANNELS, SERGES, BLANKETS, COBURGS, and other *Fall* and *Winter Goods*, which will be sold at unusually low prices. Sept. 23.

W. R. ADAMS

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

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

From the United States:

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

—ON HAND—

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

Cooking Stoves, &c.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received a good assortment of the following STOVES, &c., which he offers at low prices, viz:

COOKING and Close STOVES;
Air-tight Cast Iron Franklins & Hall Stoves,
Charcoal FURNACES; OVEN MOUTHS,
Ornamental Parlor STOVES,
Farmers' Boiler Stove. Sept. 23, 1851.

Steel-point Socket Shovels.

150 DOZEN Steel-point Irish Socket Shovels, just received.

23d Sept., 1851. W. H. ADAMS.

Notice to the Public.

A SUPPLY of *POSTAGE STAMPS* has been received from England, and will be on Sale at this Office on and after FRIDAY next the 6th September. They are of the respective colors and values as under, viz:

Scarlet—Three Pence.
Yellow—Six Pence.
Pink—One Shilling.

Supplies will also be immediately forwarded to all Postmasters throughout the Province, and thro' them to the Way Office Keepers, from whom the Public will be able to obtain them at cost prices, in any quantities they may require.

N. B—The Postage Stamps should be affixed to the *face*, or direction side of the Letter, at the Right hand upper corner.

J. HOWE,

Post Master General

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St John, 1st September, 1851. } 4i.

Hall's Clothing Store.

JUST received, a lot of very extra solid Leather Iron framed Travelling TRUNKS and VALISSES, warranted superior to anything of the kind hitherto imported into this market. Also, a large assortment of TRUNKS and VALISSES, from 8s. 9d. to 40s. Parties wishing to purchase Trunks, will find the largest and best assortment at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, *Prince William street.*

Sept. 9. J. T. HALL.

Burning Fluid.

THE Subscriber has just received per '*Cuba*' from Boston, a further supply of the above, warranted a *superior* article.

T. M. REED,

Sept. 16. Head of North Wharf.

Porto Rico Sugar.—57 Hhds. by late arrivals, very bright.

Sep. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Properties and Real ESTATE.

By AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of OCTOBER next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be Sold at the Sales-room of the Subscriber, the following valuable and well-known Properties:—

NO. 1.—The Dwelling house and Premises in Queen-square, late in the occupation of JAMES KIRK, Esq.

No. 2.—The Dwelling-house and Premises in Queen's-square, next adjoining the premises of the Hon. JOHN R. PARTELOW.

No. 3.—A large double and well-finished Dwelling-house situate in Morris-street, late in the occupation of Mr. A. ROBERTSON.

No. 4.—The valuable Lot of Land situate in Duke-street, on which the Madras School stands.

No. 5.—Two very valuable Farms in Norton King's County, a short distance from Hampton Ferry.

No. 6.—A valuable Tract of Land leading from the City to Loch Lomond, 500 Acres, situate about five miles from the Market-square.

No. 7.—A Town Lot in Carleton, on the western side of the Harbour.

No. 8.—A Lot of Land at the Oromocto, Sunbury County.

Information and all particulars in reference to the above Properties, and the terms and conditions on which the same will be sold, to be obtained on application at the Counting-room of

JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, August 23, 1851.

AUTUMN, 1851.

New and beautiful style of Hats.

C. D. EVERETT & SON having received their Autumn style of Blocks, are now prepared to furnish the public with HATS of all qualities of this universally admired fashion.

On hand and constantly making up—HATS and CAPS of a variety of styles which we offer at very low rates. A few Drab Union Summer Hats—low crown and very light—having been left on hand, will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. Please call and examine at either of our Stores—East side of Market Square or North side of King Street. Sept. 9.

Partnership Notice.

MR. JOHN POLLOK, of Saint John, New-Brunswick, retired by mutual consent from the Concern of Messrs. ROBERT RANKIN & CO., of Saint John, New Brunswick, on the 9th August last, of which all persons will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALEX. RANKIN,

for self and remaining Partners.

Saint John, 5th September, 1851.

GOODS

Per the Montrose, from Liverpool:

BALES Grey Wrapping PAPER,
Bags of Black PEPPER,
Bags of ALLSPICE,
Bags Bengal RICE,
Barrels Blue VITRIOL,
Barrels LAMP BLACK,
Barrels CREAM OF TARTAR,
Kegs Ground MUSTARD and GINGER,
Boxes Patent STARCH,

A box Cassia, a cask Glue, a pipe of Boiled Linseed Oil, and a box of Reference Files in Cloth and Leather.

Also, 120 boxes Sheet Window GLASS.

—*Now landing, for sale.*

sept. 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

FRAMES

FOR THE VIEW OF SAINT JOHN.

SUBSCRIBERS to this *PICTURE* are respectfully informed that in consequence of arrangements made with Messrs. SMITH, the Publishers, we are enabled to furnish

Rosewood, Plain and Ornamental Gift, and Richly Carved Dark FRAMES,

one third less than our usual price, and fully *one half less* than similar Frames can be obtained at any other Establishment in the City. Those wishing Frames for their Pictures are invited to call at their Establishment in *Germain Street*, near Trinity Church, and examine a variety of specimens of the different styles. POTTER & CO.

September 2—1m.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

JOHN KINNEAR,

(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,)

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes;
Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS:
Cut NAILS of every size:
English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6x8 to 34x36,
PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece,
English and American Floor CLOTHS,
Flint *Glass-ware*, assorted kinds,
Scotch Wool CARPETING,
American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds;
Raw and Boiled Linseed OIL;
Sea Elephant and Florence OILS;
CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL;
SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds,
FEATHERS, (cleaned,) assorted qualities,
Mott's Broma, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger,
American and Bengal RICE;
Wooden Wares of various kinds,
Paints, Whiting and *Yellow Ochre*, and a number of other articles. August 26, 1851.

BRIGHT SUGAR.

Per 'Daring' from Porto Rico—

50 HHDS. choice SUGAR—for sale by

JAMES MACFARLANE,

August 23 *Market Square.*

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEAMERS

"ADMIRAL," CAPTAIN WOOD,

AND

"CREOLE," CAPT. DEERING.

Two Trips a Week!

THE American Steamships '*Admiral*' and '*Creole*' will, for the remainder of the Season, run in connection, meeting at Eastport—commencing on *Tuesday* the 8th inst., as follows:

Steamer '*Creole*' will leave St. John for *Eastport* every *Tuesday* and *Friday* morning at 7 o'clock, returning same afternoon.

Steamer '*Admiral*' will leave Eastport for *Portland* and *BOSTON* every *Tuesday* and *Friday* at 2 o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the 'Creole.'—Passengers for Boston on Tuesdays will go by rail road from Portland, on Fridays leave Eastport at 2 o'clock for Boston *direct.*

RETURNING, will leave *Boston* on *Mondays* at 12 o'clock, for Eastport direct. *Thursdays* at 10 A. M. for *Portland* and *Eastport*, leaving Rail Road Wharf; Portland, at 7. P. M., after the arrival of the 12½ o'clock train from Boston.

Passengers for St. Andrews and Calais take steamer *Nequasset* at Eastport.

FARE:

CABIN to Boston, $6. DECK to Boston, $4.
" Portland, $5. " Portland, 3.
" Eastport, $1 50. " Eastport, 1
St. Andrews, $1 75.
Calais, $2.

Bills Lading for Freight, must have the names of both Boats inserted. For passage apply to

GEORGE THOMAS, AGENT

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

Important to the Public.

Just Received, per ships "Glasgow" and "Onyx," from the Clyde, "Speed" and "Lisbon" from London and Liverpool, and Steamer "Admiral,"

A LARGE and varied assortment of British and American Fancy and Staple GOODS.

DRESS MATERIALS,

in French and English Delaines, Printed Orleans, Printed Muslins, Organdies, Worsted Barages, Plain and Shaded Orleans, Cobourgs, Saxonies, 4-4 and 5-4 Prints, in great variety.

SILK GOODS,

in Fancy Glace, Plain and Embossed Satinetts Poplins, Watered and Figured Gros de Naples Persians, &c., a large assortment of French and British Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Plain Satin and Corded Lutestring do., Ladies' Fancy Neckties, Gents' Bandanna, Barcelona, Barathea, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Operas, Paris Ties, &c.&c. Ladies' Mantles, in Satin, Glace, and Fancy Silks.

PARASOLS,

Fancy Claremont, Victoria, Columbine, American, &c. &c.

BONNETS,

in Satin Mixtures, Albonia, Crimp Edge, Devon-Fancy Straw, Rice, Luton, Indented, Open Edge, Tuscan, Willow, Colored Albon, Imperials, &c.—Misses' in great variety; Children's Hats, in Spanish, Venetian, Cyprian, Princess Royal, Swiss, Cobourg, Trimmed. Velvet and Felt Hats, Belistre do., Vermont, Hungarian, Richmond and Cachmere Hoods.

GLOVES,

Ladies' and Gents' French and English Kid, Lisle Thread, Fancy Silk, Berlin, &c., Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c., &c.

An immense assortment of Laces, Netts, Tarlatons, Muslin Collars, Chemenetts, Habits Shirts, Mourning do., Blonds, Rouches, Cap Fronts, Muslin Trimmings, &c.

Long and Square Shawls, Fancy Indianna, plain and printed Cachmere, Handkerchiefs, &c.

TOILETTE REQUISITES, &c. &c.

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Satinetts, Cassimeres, and Summer Cloths, a choice assortment of Satin and other VESTINGS.

G

Poetry.

THE BLOOMER COSTUME.

In reference to the Bloomer Costume, a correspondent of the Leeds (Eng) Mercury sends the following *jeu d'esprit.*

Let the dames of America dress as they please;
Should they ALL* cut their petticoats round by their knees,"
'Tis only a bold protestation
Against a bad habit, called SECTARIAN in Latin,
That spoils every place where their husbands have sat in,
Defiles all their carpets, and dirts their matting,
And *sticks to* [illegible] *spots* on the mat out!
Don't fancy dear Jonathan, ladies are flirts,
Because they have *cut* their old danglers the skirts,
They have done it to shame *you*, they readily own,
And will lengthen *their* habits when *you* mend your own.

The Electric Clock.

Have you seen an electric clock? If not you have yet to see one of the wonders of this wonder-working age; a beautiful example of natural phenomena co-operating with the skill of the mechanician.

Will you read a description of of this clock? Here it is—the best we can supply without the aid of drawing. The clock we have before us is enclosed in a neat oak case, about four and a half feet in height, and one foot four inches wide. Its face is of ample dimensions, very plain in appearance, and is furnished with second, minute and hour hands, in all respects similar to those of the usual construction. The pendulum is the same length as that of the ordinary old fashioned eight day clocks. Here, however, analogy ceases. It is true, there are some wheels and pinions to move the hands, and afford accurate indications of the divisions and progress of time; but these are few in number, and do their work in a manner totally different from those in other kinds of clocks. The electric clock has neither weight nor spring, nor power of any other kind, within itself, to keep it in motion; and it therefore never requires winding up. The very terms employed to denote important parts of common clocks are inapplicable to this. Thus the escapement of a clock implies some contrivance by which the motive power is permitted to escape; that is, to expend its force in such equal quantities, and at such exactly equal intervals, that the motion of the hands shall be uniform so long as the power is sustained. As the giving or maintaining power of the electric clock is entirely independent of the machinery, there is no necessity for an escapement.

Whence then, does the electric clock derive its power of continuous motion? Wait a little—we will try to explain it.

There are two very small copper wires fixed in the angles of the clock case, which communicate with similar wires at the back of the pendulum bar, and are thence to a coil of the same kind of wire enclosed in a circular brass box, which box constitutes what is usually termed the hob of the pendulum. The box being hollow in the direction of its axis, the cavity thus formed admits of the insertion of permanent magnets, whose similar poles are placed near to, but not in contact with each other. These magnets are kept in their places, by being enclosed in brass boxes secured to the sides of the clock case. The pendulum is so adjusted that it has, of couse, perfect freedom of motion; whilst in its oscillations it passes alternately to the poles of the magnet just mentioned.

Leaving the clock for a few minutes, we now observe two copper wires, the ends of which are in contact with those within the case. Continuing their course along the wall these wires pass out of doors, descend below the surface of the earth, and, at a short distance from the house, are connected the one with a few bushels of coke, and the other with five or six plates of zinc. These materials are buried in a hole in the earth, about four feet square, and five feet deep, the coke being placed at the bottom with a layer of earth above it, and then the zinc plates are laid thereon, and the whole covered up, thus forming a galvanic battery. Herein consists the power, which imparts to the clock a current of electricity being induced by the coke and zinc, which although of low intensity, is unlimited as to quantity, the source whence it is derived being the earth itself—The pendulum being set in motion and the current of electricity through the wires established, a beautiful arrangement of simple mechanism immediately comes into operation, by means of which the circuit is broken and renewed at each alternate oscillation. Thus, by the skill of the inventor, the combined agencies of galvano-electricity, electro-magnetism, and permanent magnetism, are made to produce an uniform, and so to speak, perpetual motion of the pendulum; and we obtain a time-measurer of such extraordinary accuracy, that we believe it will bear comparison in this respect, with the best constructed chronometer.

If it be desired to have other clocks in different parts of the house, that we have been describing requires only to be connected with them by a copper wire, and the circuit completed to the battery; and they will all be kept going by the motion of one pendulum, and record exactly the same time. So also the public clocks in a town could, by similar means, be made to synchronise.

Such is the electric clock, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, of Edinburgh—a gentleman deservedly known in the scientific world for his successful labors in connection with the electrical telegraph; and who is likely soon to be, if possible, better known for achieving in that particular department a means of communication which leaves far behind it all that has hitherto been accomplished.

A Gun's Mechanism.

The Springfield Republican has an interesting article on the United States Armory at Springfield. Government owns about 100 acres of land in that place. The new arsenal, which is 200 feet long, 70 wide, and 50 high, is large enough to contain 300,000 muskets. Last year, no less than 21,000 percussion muskets complete, were manufactured there, and 57,000 muskets were altered from flint to percussion. The average number of men employed is 381. We quote what is said of the mechanism of the gun:

The manufacture of a single musket is effected by four hundred different operations, and the majority of the men employed, engage in only one of the operations. A larger number of muskets were manufactured last year than any year previous, and a calculation based upon the number turned out, shows that throughout the year of 313 working days, of ten hours each, a musket was completed every eight minutes and fifty-six seconds. The various parts of the musket pass, during their manufacture, through the hands of inspectors, who, with their guages, determine the exact dimensions of every piece, and reject every one that is not exactly what is required. Thus, a hundred thousand muskets might be taken to pieces, and thrown promiscuously into a pile, and the whole taken up and put together again without the mis-fit of a single component to its appropriate place. Thus, too, when the arms are in use, there is never need of sending them to the armory for repairs. Hammers, screws, springs, &c., furnished from the armory as extras, will take the place of any damaged part, precisely as if they were made for the arms to be repaired.

The process of manufacturing the musket barrel is one of the most importact and difficult in the whole range of the armory operations, and one which is guarded with multiplied tests, at every step of its progress from the bar to the finished tube. The bar, which is of the best Salisbury and Ancrom refined iron, is first cut into lengths, weighing 10 3-4 lbs. each. These are rolled into shapes, and then the edges rolled up, lapped upon each other and welded. They are then inspected, and the imperfect ones rejected. As they pass along through turning, boring, and grinding, they are subjected to inspection at each step, and the workmen are held responsible for the full value of any barrel they may spoil, at the stage in which it is spoiled, and the amount is deducted from their earnings; and we may say here that the same course is adopted to every component of the musket. The barrel having been reduced to the dimensions required for proof, (by powder,) which dimensions are three-hundredths of an inch greater in the exterior diameter of the barrel, and three hundredths of an inch less in the diameter of the bore, than the finished barrel, leaving an ounce and a half to be worked from each barrel, in finishing; it is then subjected to the powder test. Fifty-five barrels are loaded and discharged at the same time, in a building made for this purpose. Each barrel is discharged twice, the first charge consisting of one-eighteenth of a pound of powder, one ball and two wads, each wad occupying three-fourths of an inch of the bore, and each ball weighing one-fifteenth of a pound. The second charge consists of one-twenty-second of a pound of powder, one ball, and two wads, and each charge is well rammed. These barrels are laid on a cast iron grooved bed, and the balls are discharged into a bank of clay, which is occasionally washed for the lead it contains.

The inspection of the barrels is so rigid before they come to the proof, that very few of them burst. After proof they are again inspected, as before, to see that there are no ring-bones, cinder-holes, flaws or cracks, or defects of any kind, that will not disappear in the finishing.

The best Time to Cut Timber.

In the Agricultural Department of the Report from the Commissioner of Patents, William Painter, of Concordville, Pa., makes the following communication:

"During an experience of more than forty years, as a plain, practical farmer, I have taken much interest in ascertaining the best season for felling timber, and I now state with confidence, that fencing timber, such as all kinds of oak, chesnut, red hickory, and walnut, cut from the middle of July to the last of August, will last more than twice as long as when cut in winter, or common barking time in spring.

For instance, cut a sapling, say five or six inches in diameter, for a lever, in the month of August, and another of similar quality and size in winter or spring. I *know*, if the first is stripped of its bark, (which, at the present time, runs well,) it will raise, as a lever, at least *twice* the weight that can be raised by the latter.

Another great advantage derived from felling timber in the last running of the sap, (the time above specified,) is, that it is neither subject to dry rot, nor to be injured by worms; while oak cut at this season, if kept on the ground will season through two feet in diameter, and remain perfectly sound many years; whereas, if cut in winter or spring, it will be perfectly sap-rotten in two years.

For ship building and other purposes where great expense is incurred in construction, the immense advantage of preparing the timber at the proper season must be evident to all. I have no doubt a ship built of timber cut between the middle of July and the last of August, would last nearly twice as long as one built of timber cut at the usual time, and would bear infinitely more hard usage, as the timbers season more perfectly, and are harder. A few years since, one of the large government ships, built in Philadelphia, of the very best of materials, but several years in construction, when ordered to be finished and launched, was found, upon inspection, to be entirely worthless in many of the timbers, (though kept under cover,) from dry-rot. In my buildings for many years past, with large timbers of white or other oak, this has never occurred, nor are they subject to be worm-eaten. Even firewood cut at the proper season is worth from 30 to 60 per cent. more than when cut in spring or winter."

Mr. Emerson, in his report on trees and shrubs of Massachusetts, asserts that the soft maple cut in September, is three times more lasting than ash or walnut cut in the winter.

The inference he draws from the facts brought to light by experiment is this: there are two seasons suitable for cutting wood or timber. If you desire it to last long, cut it during the last of summer or early part of autumn, if it is wished to clothe the surface of the ground with a new growth of trees, the cutting should be made late in winter.

The First Baby.

In a new work, "The Glenns," recently published, occurs the following striking picture of domestic felicity, which crusty old bachelors will read with much interest.

"If the baby' was asleep, no one was allowed to speak except in a whisper, on pain of instant banishment; the piano was closed, the guitar was tabooed, boots were interdicted, and the bell was muffled. If Mr. Vincent wished to enjoy a quiet cigar, he must go out of the house, lest the smoke might hurt 'the baby'—and, lest the street-door might disturb its slumbers, he must make his *exit* by the back way, and reach the street by the garden-gate. The Doctor was scarcely ever out of the house; not because 'the baby' was ill—for indeed it was most alarmingly healthy—but because she was 'afraid it might *be* taken with some dreadful disease, and no doctor near.' If coal was placed in the grate, either Mr. Vincent must put it in lump by lump with his fingers, or Thomas must come in on tiptoe, leaving his boots below, least the noise should disturb 'the baby.' Mr. Vincent might lie in one posture until he was full of aches from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot; he must not move or turn over—for fear of waking 'the baby.' And yet he must not take a bed in another part of the house, because 'the baby' might be attacked by the croup, or might cry to have some one walk up and down the floor with it in his arm, and then he would not be within call. In short, when 'the baby' slept the whole house was under a spell, whose enchantment consisted in profound silence and unbroken stillness, and all who came within the magic circle were at once laid under its influence.

"On the other hand, when 'the baby' was awake the household was equally subject to the tyranny which seemed to be condition of its existence. If Mr. Vincent's watch-chain attracted its attention, the watch must come forth and be delivered over, at the imminent risk and to the frequent smashing of crystals and face. If 'the baby' cried for the porcelain vases on the mantel, or the little Sevres card-basket on the table, they were immediately on the floor or in the 'crib' beside it, and were, soon afterwards, in many pieces. If it wanted papa's papers, either they must be forthwith given up, or both baby and mother would concur in raising a domestic storm. If an important paper, or any thing else of peculiar value was missed, when inquiry was made for it, the chances were twenty to one that it had been given to 'the baby,'—and on all such occasions, Mr. Vincent's chagrin or vexation was treated with merited indifference. If, as often happened, after obtaining every thing within its mother's reach, and breaking every thing that could be broken 'the baby' still cried immoderately and annoyingly, it was quite as much as Vincent's life was worth to express the least vexation or impatience. He might be roused from a sound sleep, and forced to get up in the cold ten times in a night for something for 'the baby,' and yet a murmur of a natural wish expressed to know the necessity of all these things, was high treason to the household sovereignity. The lawful master of the premises had sunk, like a deposed monarch, to utter insignificance, and became the lowest servant to the young usurper. The mother was the Grand Vizier of the little Sultana, and in her name ruled every one, herself included, with an iron rod. There was no law but the will and pleasure of the despot, and on appeal from her determinations. And this was the woman whom Abraham Glenn had loved!"

A Good Lesson.

A naturalist says that if the boys were acquainted with the wonderful structure of insects, and of other animals low in the scale, they would never be found sticking pins into flies, or tormenting cats; nor, when men, would they treat those noble domestic animals, the horse and ox, with cruelty. The girl who has learned to derive enjoyment from observing the operations, and watching the metamorphoses of insects, who knows their history and is conversant with their structure, habits, and curious economy, will mark those circumstances in animals higher in the scale; and, ascending to her own species, will learn also the elevation of her own nature. As she grows up to womanhood, she will feel more intensely the delicacy and dignity of the feminine character, and resist with more force the temptations which always beset innocence, amiability, and inexperience, both from without and from within.

A PHILADELPHIA QUAKER.—A certain "Friend," whom we very well knew, was recently at a distant place of summer resort. He stepped into the post-office one morning, and while there the post-master asked him if he knew any English people staying at the hotel? "Why does thee ask?" said the Quaker. "Because," said the post-master, "here are a half a dozen letters directed to England by next steamer, and as the postage to Boston is not paid, I cannot send them. If I cannot find the writers of them they will be forwarded to the dead letter office in Washington." Our "Friend" looked at the letters. They were all double, and he remarked, "They appear to be family letters, and will no doubt be most welcome if received, or may cause great anxiety if they should not be." "I cannot help it," said the post-master." "Well, I can, if thee cannot: what is the postage?" "For six double letters, three dollars." "Well, here is the money; thee will please mark the letters 'paid." and send them to Boston." And with this injunction the Philadelphia Quaker left the post-office, his pockets not quite so heavy as when he entered, but his heart, we are sure, a great deal lighter.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

God bless that man!

THE ORANGE CULTURE IN FLORIDA.—It was with gratification that we saw it announced that the Orange Trees of Florida were fast recovering from the deadly blight which had afflicted them for the last sixteen years. Should the announcement prove true, it will be a source of immense wealth.

Previous to 1835, when the orange groves were killed by the unprecedented frost of that year, not less than 10,000,000 of oranges were shipped from the St. John's river and the port of St. Augustine, and sold at the average price of $1 per hundred. It was a heavy blow to the citizens of Florida to have the source of so much wealth cut off in one night.

And this was the produce of a comparatively small portion of ground and trifling labor. The average produce of an acre of full-grown orange trees was about $1,000 per annum, and one hand could tend two or three acres with ease. Their culture is no more difficult than anyo ther fruit tree. The principal mode of producing them is from the seed. They may be produced also from the layer or cutting. There are some groves on the St. John's river which have been budded upon the native sour orange, which is found in almost every swamp and hammock in the State.

With the very extensive means and facilities of communication by means of steam and railroad now existing, many, very many years elapse before the market can be supplied fully with this luscious fruit.

Sincerely do we hope the announcement alluded to may not be premature. It will restore wealth to a large portion of the State, and give to property the value of millions where it is scarcely worth thousands now.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—Lieut. M C. Watkins, of the American Navy, has laid a plan for the exploration of Africa before the Secretary of the American Navy. His scheme is to cost the Government nothing. He simply asks leave of absence, on present pay, for himself, one midshipman, one engineer, and six mechanics, now belonging to the naval service and under pay, and doing little or nothing. He also asks for the use of a small iron steamer, to be built under his direction, which steamer he will take out to Africa in one of the government storeships. The boat will be made in two pieces, and will be so light that she can easily be carried around the falls and other obstructions that may be met with in the rivers. Mr. Watkins does not even ask for rations for his party, as he expects to procure supplies very cheaply by traffic with the natives. 10,000 dollars will cover all the expenses of the expedition, which the government is called upon to pay. With a staff of scientific men, including a physician, he will take six or eight coloured natives of Liberia who are accustomed to the people, and have accompanied former exploring parties. Mr. Watkins will first explore the St. Paul—a very interesting river—and trace it to its source. He will next trace the Niger and the Congo, and other important rivers from their mouths to their sources, and proceed to explore the vast and now unknown regions of the interior. Lieutenant Watkins says, "If we do not come back, our journals will, and there will be many officers ready to take up our work where we leave it." His offer is now under consideration, and it is supposed that if the President makes no objection, it will be accepted.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.

April 25, 1851.

THE STOCK of this Establishment having during the past season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive Importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely

New Assortment,

carefully selected on the best terms in the principal Markets of Great Britain and the United States,

NOW OPENING—received per Steamers "*Canada,*" "*America*" and *Admiral,*" and Ships "*Speed*" and "*Glasgow*"—

115 Packages of British and American GOODS,

consisting, in part of

LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;
Long and Square *SHAWLS*, in newest styles;
DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials particularly the Stock of French and Scotch
In De Laines and Printed Muslins;

which will be found worthy of special attention comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;

A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 PRINTS, good Styles, very low;

Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Furnitures, and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks;
Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,
Black and Coloured *Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes* and *Paramattas, Doeskins, Satinetts, Drills, Flannels.*

MOREENS, CARPETINGS:

a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"

The above Stock will be completed on the arrival of the "*Lisbon*" and "*Faside,*" from LONDON, and "*Titania*" from LIVERPOOL,—all now daily expected. T. W. DANIEL.

T. M. REED,
Apothecary and Druggist,
Corner of North Wharf and Dock Street,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above well-known premises, where he intends carrying on the APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST Business, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ By recent arrivals from England and the United States he has received a large and well-selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

☞ Pure SODA WATER, with choice SYRUPS, constantly on hand.

WORTH KNOWING,
To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,
HAS ON HAND

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

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

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

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

JUST opened—a choice assortment of Meersham PIPES, Stems, Mouth Pieces, &c. &c.; Cigar Cases, Vesuvian Lights, Portemannais, &c.; also, a beautiful lot of Lava and Turkish Pipe Bowls, Repeal, Tyrolese, Quasem do.; Respirators; China, Cutty, and Rowers' Clay Pipes—all new articles in this market; with a great variety of other fancy and staple Goods, received per '*Harriot.*'

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON.
St. John, N. B., Aug 5, 1851. *Proprietors.*

GOODS

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

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, at 2¼d per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head NAILS,
10 casks 2½, 2¾ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING,
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.

ALSO—*By the 'Albert' from London:*

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

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

Just received at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store, Germain Street, per ship *Thomas Fielden*, from Liverpool—

A NEW SUPPLY of Ladies', Misses', and Children's very fine Summer BOOTS and SHOES, of the newest styles.
Aug. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

Groceries! Groceries!
Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 brls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz. BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 caroteel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, WALNUTS and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Cumberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,
JAMES MACFARLANE.
March 18. *Market Square.*

Oakum, Paint, and Oil.

Landing ex Caros, from London—

5 TONS London OAKUM,
130 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
6 casks Brandram's Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil,
1 cask PUTTY.

Ex John S. DeWolf, *from Liverpool—*

6 cases Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes,)
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.

For sale by GEORGE THOMAS.
29th April. *South M. Wharf.*

New supply of cheap & handsome ROOM PAPERS.

THE Subscriber has just received another supply of New and Handsome ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.
June 3, 1851. S. K. FOSTER.

Gas Fittings and Hardware.
W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Barque Janet, from Liverpool—

2 CASES plain Gas FITTINGS, containing single and double plain PENDANTS sliding Harp Lamps and single Pendants, plain and scroll Brackets, Glasses, Jets, &c.
4 Casks containing Brass Goods, Planes, Iron Squares, Parrie's Pincers and Hammers, Door Bolts Locks, Copper Tacks, Brass Bells, Door Knockers Grid-Irons, Brass Cooks, &c.
5 Dozen round-point Ballast SHOVELS.
June 24, 1851.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Doeskins.

Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral—*

THE Subscriber has just Received a splendid assortment of the above Goods, *which are quite new in this Market*, and he begs to call particular attention to a make of Cloth for PALLITOTS, which will be made in a superior style to any in this City, at extremely low prices.

Call and examine the Stock of Goods now for Sale at the *Howard House, North Side King Street*
May 27. JAMES MYLES.

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. &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

☞ Sold by J. G. SHARP, Market Square; and FELLOWS & Co., King Street, St. John; J. COOK, Carleton; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.

HAYS 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.

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 is unequalled. 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.

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.

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.

☞ All the above sold by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John; by COY & SON, Fredericton; MORTON & Co., Halifax; G. SPEAR, Robbinstown; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O K. 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.

The Great Cough Remedy.
BLISS'S COMPOUND
COD LIVER OIL CANDY,

(The Original and Only Genuine.)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchites, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Bronchial Affections.

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil*, in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use, a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtue, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste*, which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated curatives*, in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil*, without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John Dec. 3.

Superior Old Pale Brandy.

Just received per ship "Harriott," from Liverpool,—

6 HHDS. very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY.—Will be sold low by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 4th, 1851. North Mkt. Wharf

REMOVAL.

MR. G. BLATCH, *Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.*, has removed his Office to the new Building owned by F. A. Wiggins, Esq., at the corner of Prince William and Princess Streets.

Entrance second door on Princess Street
April 15.