The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." } Whole No. 1636.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 24.

The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

I. WOODWARD.

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demand against the Estate of JOHN APPLEBY, late of this City, deceased, will present the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber for payment, within one month from this date; and to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment.

MARGARET APPLEBY, *Administratrix.*

St. John, 6th Nov., 1849.—3wp.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. RITCHIE to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

October 16th, 1849.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

From LONDON, LEEDS, MANCHESTER and GLASGOW, per ships *Snowdon, Lisbon* and *Unicorn*, comprising—

BRITISH and French SATINS & SILKS, *in newest shades and patterns,*
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, newest styles, in French Merinos, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, and every kind of newest WOOLLEN and WORSTED Materials,
Long and Square SHAWLS, in *Plaid Wool, Fine Cloth, Paisley, Maude, &c.*
CLOAKINGS, in every new style, in Plain and Fancy Fine Cloth, Tweeds, Plaids, &c., with Trimmings to suit, and a few LONDON made FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS,
FURS of every description, in CAPES, BOAS, VICTORINES, MUFFS, Gauntlets, &c.
SILK VELVETS in Black and Fancy colors,
TERRY Velvets in all colors, with RIBBONS to match,
British and Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, newest styles,
VELVET SATIN and Silk NECK TIES,
HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description,
Thread and Wove Laces, Edgings and Footings,
ILLUSION NETTS, white and colored, for Ladies Dresses, &c.
Fancy and Plain BOBBINETTS,
Black and colored LACE VEILS of every kind,
Limerick LACE CAPES,
French and British Embroideries, in COLLARS, Chemazetts, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HDKFS., in Plain and Trimmed, with Limerick Lace,
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.
French and English Garment and FURNITURE PRINTS,
Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Checks, &c.
PILOT, BEAVER, and BROAD CLOTHS,
VELVET, SATIN, and CACHMERE VESTINGS,
FANCY TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.
Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, STOCKS, &c.
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
WHITE FLANNELS in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.
Damask Table LINENS, Napkins, Towels, &c.
OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c., &c.
White and Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS, and WARPS.
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.

☞ *The above being personally selected in the best markets, will be sold at the LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Winter Importations--1849.

J. & R. FOTHERBY

Have received per "*Lisbon*," from London, and "*Snowdon*" from Liverpool, part of their *FALL STOCK*, consisting of:

PILOT, Beaver, and BROAD CLOTHS;
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and CASSIMERES;
Superfine Double Mill'd Drab KERSEYS;
FLANNELS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, and Serges;
7/8, 9-8, and 5-4 Fancy Printed COTTONS;
Black and Coloured Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Coburgs, Orleans, Mohairs, Glacis, &c.;
Gro de Naps, SATINS, and SATINETTS;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and NETTS;
FUFS in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Victorines, Cuffs, &c., &c.;
Silk Ribbon VELVETS in all colours;
Gimps, Fringes, Fancy Worsted Braids, and other TRIMMINGS

October 2.

CIGARS!

The Subscribers have received direct from Havana

10 M. CARASPO;
9M. FLOR DE CABANA;
5 M. FLOR DE SILVA;
4 M. CARBARGOS.

The above are at present the best brands in Havana.—For sale by

October 30. JARDINE & CO.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The regular FALL SUPPLY of this Establishment are now being received per ships "*Lisbon*," "*Snowdon*," and "*Unicorn*," among which will be found—

AN extensive assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in Shot and Brocaded Alpacas, Mohair and Lyonese Cloths, Shot Check Lustres, Californias, Kossuth and Venetian Stripes, Shaded and Striped Poplin de Soies, Cashmeres, Chameleons, Coburg and Orleans Cloth, Black and Col'd Plain Shot and Glacie GRO DE NAPS, French and Turc SATINS and PERSIANS.

CLOAKINGS in French Merinos, Plain and Fancy Tweeds, Hungarian and Genoa Cloaks, &c., Woollen and Gala Plaids.

SILK VELVETS, colored and Black;
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
SHAWLS in Plain, Printed and Embroider'd Cashmere, Check'd and Plaid, Woollen, Squares and Long;
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; Black and Col'd Silk Neckerchiefs and Scarfs, Opera and DeJoinville Ties and Stocks, HOSIERY and GLOVES, LACES, Edgings, Nets, Black and Fancy Demi VEILS, Stays, Umbrellas, &c.;

A large Stock of FURS in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs and Cardinals, of Squirrel, Fitch, Mock Ermine, Stone Marten and French Sable;

FLANNELS in Plain Super Welch, Lancashire, Galloway, Swanskin and Donmetts;
KERSEYS and SERGES;
BLANKETS, Quilts and Counterpanes; Moreens, Diapers, Dowlas, Towellings, Cotton Swanskins, Linings, Osnaburgs and Ducks;
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 PRINTS in great variety; Fancy Regattas and Furnitures;
Grey and White COTTONS;
SHEETINGS, Striped SHIRTINGS;
BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS
DOESKINS, KERSEYS, Tweeds and Satinetts, Napoleon Cords, Lastings and VESTINGS;
Cotton WARPS, Wadding, Batting, FISHING THREAD, Ribbon VELVETS, Braids, Gimps, and a general stock of Trimmings and Small Wares.

☞ *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.* ☜

October 2. T. W. DANIEL

Oct. 6, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

Received per *Lisbon* from London, and *Snowden* from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of GOODS, comprising—

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CARDINALS, Victorines, Cuffs, Caps, &c.
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Gro de Naps, SATINS and SATINETTS,
Lambswool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk HOSIERY:
BLONDS, Netts, Laces and Edgings,
GLOVES of every description,
SILK, RIBBON VELVETS, all colors,
Gimps, Fringes, Bindings and Braids,
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties;
A variety of Woollen Square and Long SHAWLS,
GALA PLAIDS and Fancy Cloakings,
Fashionable DRESS MATERIAL, of various kinds,
A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
Umbrellas, Stocks, Braces and Shirt Collars,
Witney, Bath, and Rose BLANKETS,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES,
Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Doeskins,
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Kerseys,
Velvet and Satin VESTINGS;
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
White, Red and Yellow FLANNELS,
Green Baizes, Kerseys and SERGES,
QUILTS, Counterpanes, and FRINGES,
Blue and White COTTON WARPS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,
OSNABURG, Canvas and Duck.
Black, Brown and Check'd HOLLANDS,
CARPETING and Floor Cloths.

With a variety of other Goods, the whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

Flewwelling & Reading,
No. 10, King Street,

Have landing per *Lisbon*, from London—

23 HHDS. *Martell's* Dark and Pale BRANDY, 15 do. GENEVA,
2 ditto White Wine VINEGAR;
3 tierces LOAF SUGAR,
40 kegs *Coleman's* MUSTARD,
5 cwt. ditto STARCH,
40 dozen PICKLES—assorted,
5 boxes SPERM CANDLES,
2 cases Cassia, 1 brl. Nutmegs, 1 sack Cloves.

In Store, per late arrivals—

80 chests CONGO TEA, English importation,
10 do. Souchong ditto, very superior,
40 hhds. MOLASSES,
4 hhds. and 10 qr. casks Port and Sherry Wine,
5 hhds Crushed Sugar, 30 bags Java Coffee,
15 bags Pepper, 7 casks Currants,
10 brls Cider Vinegar, 50 boxes Tobacco,
Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Salt, Castor Oil, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Black Lead, Lampblack, Lamp Oil, &c., &c.—For sale at lowest market rates.

October 2.

Scotch Barley, Oatmeal, &c.

Now landing ex *Mary Campbell*, from Glasgow:—

25 BARRELS fine Seconds BARLEY,
15 do. fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL
1 Cask Carbonate of SODA,
1 Bale TWINE,
75 Reams WRAPPING PAPER.

Ex schooner "Echo," from New-York:—

20 Barrels MESS PORK,
1 Barrel Scotch SNUFF.—For sale by

October 30. JARDINE & CO.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER

SAFES.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to the above *extraordinary* articles, which, as yet, though *severely tested* at various fires in the United States, have withstood the action of heat, and preserved their contents *uninjured.* Specimens have been received per Schr. Covenant, and may be seen, together with certificates, &c. at the Store of

H. G. KINNEAR, AGENT.
Oct. 23. *No. 20, Dock-street.*

SEAL OIL, &c.

Per "*Charles*," from Halifax—

10 BRLS. PALE SEAL OIL,
2 cases Bermuda ARROW ROOT.

Oct. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Sugar and Tea!

Landing ex "Charles," from Halifax:—

25 HHDS. BRIGHT SUGAR,
25 chests CONGOU TEA.—For Sale by

(Oct. 23.) JARDINE & CO.

The Garland.

THE AUTUMNAL LYRIC.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

How liberal and lovely
Is all the varied year;
The winter only showers,
And the summer only flowers,
To bring ripe autumn here.
When roared the wintry tempest,
When fell the sleet and snow,
When rushed the mountain torrents
In vernal overflow;
When fell the sweet spring blossoms
Into the lap of June,
And leaves grew thick and juicy
In many a summer moon;
'Twas all for sake of autumn,
So bountiful and free;
'Twas all for the golden harvest,
'Twas all for thee and me.

We've lost the spring-time glories,
And pomps of summer's days
We prized them well and truly,
But form'd no wish unduly
That all the months were May.
We knew, that we were grateful,
That after these had fled,
The wheat-stalk fully laden,
Would bear a heavy head;
That mulberries would ripen,
And filberts cluster brown,
And winds through orchards roving
Shake pulpy apples down.
We knew that fruitful autumn
Would smile on field and tree,
And pour its annual treasure,
And all for thee and me.

And now that we have garner'd
The tribute of the year,
We'll seek our humble fellows
For whom no corn-field yellows,
And bid them to our cheer.
And grateful for the blessings
So bounteously bestow'd,
We'll share them with the needy
That meet us on our road;
With the gleaner and the beggar,
And the man of low estate,
With the widow and the orphan,
And the stranger at our gate.
So shall the autumn bless us,
And Heaven be pleased to see;
And the pray'rs of the sorrow stricken
Ascend for thee and me.

Miscellaneous.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

The city of London, within the walls, occupies a space of only 370 acres, and is but the hundred and fortieth part of the extent covered by the whole metropolis. Nevertheless it is the parent of a mass of united and far spreading tenements, stretching from Hammersmith to Blackwall, from Holloway to Camberwell. A century ago, according to Maitland, the metropolis had drawn into its vortex one city, one borough, and forty-three villages. Despite its vast extent, still its increase continues to be so rapid that every year further house room has to be provided for twenty thousand persons—so that London increases annually by the addition of a town of considerable size. At all times there are 4000 extra houses in the course of erection. By the last return the metropolis covered an extent of nearly 45,000 acres, and contains upwards of two hundred and sixty thousand houses, occupied by one million eight hundred and twenty thousand souls, constituting not only the densest, but the busiest hive, the most wondrous workshop, and the richest bank in the world. The mere name of London awakens a thousand trains of varied reflections. Perhaps the first thought that it excites in the mind, paints it as the focus of modern civilization, of the hottest, the most restless activity of the social elements. Some, turning to the west, see it as a city of palaces, adorned with parks, ennobled with triumphal arches, grand statues, and stately monuments; others, looking at the east, see only narrow lanes and musty counting houses, with tall chimneys vomiting black clouds, and huge masses of warehouses with doors and cranes ranged one above another. Yet all think of it as a vast bricken multitude, a strange incongruous chaos of wealth and want—of ambition and despair—of the brightest charity and the darkest crime, where there are more houses and more houseless, where there is more feasting and more starvation, than on any other spot on earth—and all grouped round the one giant centre, the huge black dome, with its ball of gold looming through the smoke (apt emblem of the source of its riches); and marking out the capital, no matter from what quarter the traveller may come.

Those who have only seen London in the day time, with its flood of life pouring through its arteries to its restless heart, know it not in its grandest aspect. It is not in the noise and roar of the cataract of commerce pouring through its streets, nor in its forest of ships, nor in its vast docks and warehouses, that its true solemnity is to be seen. To behold it in its greatest sublimity, it must be contemplated by night, afar off, from an eminence. The noblest prospect in the world, it has been well said, is London viewed from the suburbs on a clear winter's evening. The stars are shining in the heavens, but there is another firmament spread out below, with its millions of bright lights glittering at our feet. Line after line sparkles, like the trails left by meteors cutting and crossing one another, till they are lost in the haze of the distance. Over the whole there hangs a lurid cloud, bright as if the monster city were in flames, and looking afar off like the sea by night, made phosphorescent by the million creatures dwelling within it. At night it is that the strange anomalies of London are best seen. Then, as the hum of life ceases and the shops darken, and the gaudy gin palaces thrust out their ragged and squalid crowds to pace the streets, London puts on its most solemn look of all. On the benches of the parks, in the niches of the bridges, and in the litter of the markets, are huddled together the homeless and the destitute. The only living things that haunt the streets are the poor wretches who stand shivering in their finery, waiting to catch the drunkard as he goes shouting homewards. Here on a door step crouches some shoeless child, whose day's begging has not brought it enough to purchase even the two-penny bed that its young companions in beggary have gone to. There, where the stones are taken up and piled high in the road, and the gas streams from a tall pipe in the centre of the street in a flag of flame—there, round the red glowing coke fire, are grouped a ragged crowd smoking or dozing through the night beside it. Then, as the streets grow blue with the coming light, and the church spires and chimney tops stand out against the sky with a sharpness of outline that is seen only in London before its million fires cover the town with their pall of smoke—then come sauntering forth the unwashed poor, some with greasy wallets on their back, to hunt over each dirt-heap, and eke out life by seeking refuse bones or stray rags and pieces of old iron. Others, on their way to their work, gathered at the corner of the street round the breakfast stall, and blowing saucers of steaming coffee, drawn from tall tin cans, with the fire shining crimson through the holes beneath; whilst already the little slattern girl, with her basket slung before her, screams water-cresses through the sleeping streets.

Yet who, to see the squalor and wretchedness of London by night, would believe that twenty-nine only of the London bankers have cleared through their clearing house as much as nine hundred and fifty-four million pounds in one year, the average being more than three millions of money daily—or that the loans of merely one house in the City throughout the year exceed thirty millions.

THE BLESSED RAIN.

"It rains!" Yes, we have got it at last! it rains; there is no mistake about it—it does actually rain. The great round drops of refreshing rain "come dancing to the earth," and our dry, parched New England hills, and hard, sun-baked corn-fields and potato patches are having a nice time of it. The trees seem to rustle through their leaves a murmur of quiet satisfaction, and the grass looks greener already, though it has just begun. The thirsty earth drinks it in like a tired stage horse on a dusty road, and not a man, woman, or child but looks at least fifty per cent better for it. For five or six long weeks, we have been blessed with only one slight springling. The sky has looked like brass, and the ground like the Great Sahara, without the "oases." The mercury in the thermometers has put on its most mercurial airs, and thought nothing of going up to 90, and from that to 98 and 100. It *has* been a scorcher, and no mistake. Evening after evening the farmers have stood in their doorways, looking up to the sky as the sun went down, for the signs of rain; and then, as they have glanced at their suffering crops, walked into their houses and sat down to the evening meal with long faces and heavy hearts. But now, it rains! and the sad forebodings of the future have all given way before the glad promises of the present refreshing shower. How it does come down! Surely never was rain so grateful before. It needs no great effort of imagination to see in these liquid shining drops of pure water, a descent of the real California "yellow scales," or a shower of dimes and half dimes, they are so bright and precious. Any man who has a farm or spot of ground can soon step out and pick them up if he chooses. All the gold diggers upon the Sacramento, and in Mexico or Brazil, and everywhere else, never began to wash out the precious ore from the sombre earth as this shower is washing it out now. The early potatoes, concerning which the farmer's lad had brought the sad story of "small, few in a hill and hard diggin," feel it, and begin to crowd each other for room to grow. The Indian corn elongates its *ears* as though it heard something. The cabbages hold out their broad, basin-shaped leaves to catch a drink. The "huckleberries" fatten on the hill-sides, and all the vegetable kingdom, from the lofty elm to the humble chickweed, luxuriate in the moisture like young ducks in a mill pond. We cannot reckon the aggregate value of this rain in anything short of millions, for it puts money or leaves money in every man's purse. Not a member of the community but is richer for it. To the farmer it gives a greater abundance, and to him who buys of the farmer it gives a lower price.—*Burritt's Christian Citizen.*

FRESH AIR.

Man acts strangely. Although a current of fresh air is the very life of his lungs, he seems indefatigable in the exercise of his inventive powers to deprive himself of this heavenly blessing. Thus he carefully closes every cranny of his bed-chamber against its entrance, and he prefers that his lungs should receive the mixed effluvium from his cellar and larder, and from a patent little modern aquarius, in lieu of it. Why should man be so terrified at the admission of night air into any of his apartments? It is nature's overflowing current, and never carries the destroying angel with it. See how soundly the delicate little wren and tender robin sleep under its full and immediate influence, and how fresh and vigorous and joyous they rise amid the surrounding dew-drops of the morning. Although exposed all night long to the air of heaven, their lungs are never out of order, and this we know by the daily repetition of their song. Look at the newly-born hare, without any nest to go to. It lives and thrives, and becomes strong and playful, under the unmitigated inclemency of the falling dews of night. I have here a fine male turkey, full eight years old, and he has not passed a single night in shelter. He roosts in a cherry-tree, and always is in primest health the year throughout. Three dunghill fowls, preferring this cherry-tree to the warm perches in the hen-house, took up their airy quarters with him early in October, and have never gone to any other roosting place. The cow and the horse sleep safely on the cold damp ground, and the roebuck lies down to rest in the heather, on the dewy mountain's top. I myself can sleep all night long, bareheaded, under the full moon's watery beams, without any fear of danger, and pass the day in wet shoes without catching cold. Coughs and colds are generally caught in the transition from an over-heated room to a cold apartment; but there would be no danger in this movement if ventilation were properly attended to—a precaution little thought of now-a-days.—Wakefield's Essays on Natural History.

THE FIRST HOUSEHOLD OF LADIES.

Anne de Bretagne was the first female sovereign of France who had ever conceived the idea of enhancing her dignity by the formation of a regularly organized household of ladies; and Brantome expatiates with enthusiasm upon this novel addition to the court circle, so well calculated to increase the attraction of those receptions where hitherto all had been stately tedium; while he also asserts that so earnest was Anne in the accomplishment of her object, that she never refused to admit into her service any dame or damsel who was authorised to aspire to it by gentle birth; but, on the contrary, frequently questioned the nobles by whom she was approached, as to the extent of their families; and authorised them to invite their wives or daughters in her name to join the royal suite. Thus she soon accumulated a train of eight and twenty maids of honor, at salaries varying from thirty five to one hundred annual livres; and sixteen ladies, either princesses, or the wives of men of the highest quality in the kingdom, all of whom were likewise salaried; and her court soon became the school in which the noble youth of both sexes, who were permitted to study it, sought to fashion themselves.—*The Court and Reign of Francis the First.*

FARMERS' SONS.

It is quite too much the case that boys brought up on the farm are required to labour with tools quite ill suited to their age and strength. Farmers are very apt to give their boys implements to work with which have been thrown by as unfit for further use, and altogether too heavy for their strength. I very well remember the first time I was set to mowing. It was with an old worn out scythe, (heavy enough and long enough for a strong man;) but still I thought it a very pretty notion to mow, even with an old scythe. This is one reason why boys dislike farming, and prefer some other kind of business. A farmer might as well attempt to break a colt or a yoke of steers after the same manner, by attaching them to waggons heavy enough for old and well disciplined teams.

Boys at a very early age may be of essential service on a farm, provided they are rightly managed. Their work should be light, and should be performed with light tools. How many boys leave their homes for no other reason than because they are overtasked, and no pains taken to provide for them light and handy implements to work with! Every boy whose father designs him to become a farmer, should, when of suitable age, have his hoe, his shovel, rake, wheel-barrow, and other things necessary for his business. Thus equipped, how proud the little fellow will feel! Each should have his little spot of ground set off to him every spring to manage and till after his own fashion. How natural for every one to have something he can call his own, especially boys. If each has his little patch of ground to plant, how much pride he will take in working it! and how much interest will be manifested in the growth of the various crops with which it is planted! To have an interest, boys should have an object; and if farmers would train their *sons* farmers, they should interest themselves in their behalf, encourage them by their assistance and approval, and by so doing, we shall not only have more farmers, but better ones.—*New England Farmer.*

HINTS TO THE SCHOOLMASTER.—Be not sarcastic. Some teachers have a natural tendency to say things which cut through a boy's heart like a knife. A scholar makes some mistakes; instead of a simple reproof, comes a tone of ridicule. The boy feels wronged. One is stung into revengeful passion, another crushed with despair. I do not think a child should be mimicked, even for a drawling tone, without explaining beforehand that it is not for ridicule, but to show in what the fault consists;—while that scorching sarcasm which some teachers use, should be wholly abolished. It tends to call up bad passions, and to engender bad feelings, in the child's mind, towards the teacher, and all that he does.

A teacher, in order that he may best exert a moral and spiritual influence, should be familiar and gentle. There is, no doubt, a dignity that is essential in the school-room, but it need not partake of *arrogance.* True dignity must always be connected with simplicity.—Children are keen observers, and they either shrink from artificial austerity, or smile at it as absurd. A teacher who should walk about his school, with a domineering manner, might talk about moral and spiritual truth till he was weary and do little good. To produce much good, a teacher must win the confidence and love of the children; and to do this, he should in his manners, be natural and gentle.

THE DESSICATED FLOOR OF THE LONDON COAL EXCHANGE consists altogether of upwards of 4000 distinct pieces of wood, of various kinds and qualities. The great feature of the affair is, that the whole of these pieces were, only a few months since, either in the tree in the growing state, or cut from wet logs, and were prepared for use in the course of a few days, by the new method of seasoning. The names of the woods thus introduced are, black ebony, black oak, common and red English oak, wainscot, white holly, mahogany, American elm, red and white walnut (French and English), and mulberry. It is mentioned, as a proof of the rapidity of this mode of seasoning, that the black oak is part of an old tree which was discovered and removed from the bed of the Tyne river, about the latter end of last year. The mulberry wood, introduced as the blade of the dagger in the City shield, is no less than a piece of a tree which was planted by Peter the Great, when working in this country as a shipwright. The patentees state that *no one piece of the 4000 occupied more than ten or twelve days in seasoning.—The Builder.*

BRITISH LADIES.—I think it is not national prejudice which makes me believe that a high-bred English lady is the most complete of all Heaven's subjects in this world. In whom else do you see so much grace and so much virtue, so much faith and so much tenderness, with such perfect refinement and chastity? And by high-bred ladies I don't mean duchesses and countesses; be they ever so high in station they can be but ladies, and no more. But almost every man who lives in the world has the happiness, let us hope, of counting a few such persons among his circle of acquaintance—women in whose angelic natures there is something awful as well as beautiful to contemplate; at whose feet the wisest and fiercest of us must fall down and humble ourselves, in admiration of that adorable purity which never seems to do or to think wrong.—*Pendennis.*

MARRIAGE IN THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY.—Wednesday last was appointed for the wedding, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, of Baron William de Rothschild, of Naples, to a grand-daughter of B. Solomon de Rothschild, of Vienna. Nearly all the members of the houses of Rothschild, at Vienna, Naples, London, and Paris, came to Frankfort to attend the solemn ceremony. Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore were also present. The bridegroom is very young and handsome. It is most remarkable, however, that he attends very little to business, but is mostly engaged in religious study, and in the affairs of Jerusalem. He is a punctual attendant at the synagogue twice every day of the week, and wherever he goes is accompanied by his Hebrew tutor. Indeed, his incessant devotion to the religion of his ancestors has secured for the young baron a universal reputation.—*London paper.*

CARTHAGENA.—By the arrival of the Bark *Bogota*, from Carthagena, we have advices from that place to the 12th ult.—The Cholera had committed awful ravages all through that Province, and New Grenada. In Carthagena, a city of 11,000 souls, 2,430 fell before it; in Barraquilla, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, 630 died; in the villages or towns of Yarbaco San Estanislao, and Villa Nueva, with an aggregate population of 9000—1500 cases proved fatal. But its most frightful ravages were on the banks of the Magdalena, and throughout the interior. Whole villages were completely annihilated by this terrible scourge, leaving not even a vestige of any living thing. Where it had not yet reached, whole populations were flying in consternation, they knew not where. Terrible alarm was felt in the Capital of Bogota, where at the latest intelligence (19th Sept.) it had not reached, but which it was approaching with gigantic strides, all business was suspended, politics forgotten or unheeded, and the greatest fright seemed to have seized on all. Every precaution and preventive were recommended by the journals, which teem with nothing but the "cholera" and its rapid approach.—*N. York Courier.*

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE JUDGES.

The President, on the 31 instant, installed the Judges in the Palais de Justice. The ceremony is described as being very imposing. Louis Napoleon went in the uniform of a General of the National Guard, and was strongly escorted. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Paris, in the newly restored Sainte Chapelle, after which the President and those who assisted repaired to the Great Hall of Justice. After a short address from M. Rouher, one of the ministers, Louis Napoleon replied as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN.—I am happy to find myself among you, and to preside at a solemn ceremony, which, in reconstituting the magistracy, re-establishes a principle which a momentary error alone could have misunderstood. During a period of agitation, and at a time when notions of what is just and unjust appear to be confounded, it is useful to restore the *prestige* of great institutions, and to prove that certain principles contain within themselves a force which cannot be destroyed. One is rejoiced to be able to say that the fundamental laws of the country have been renewed; that, although the powers of the State have passed into other hands, nevertheless, in the midst of this confusion and shipwreck, the principle of the irremovable character of the magistracy remained unchanged. In fact, society is not transformed at the will of human ambition—forms change, but the substance remains. Notwithstanding the political tempests which have raged since 1815, we still exist—thanks alone to the large institutions founded by the Consulate and the Empire. Dynasties and charters have passed away, but that which survives and saves us is religion, combined with the organizations of justice, the army, and the administrative establishments. Let us, therefore, honor that which is immutable, but let us likewise honor that which is good in the changes which have been introduced. To-day, for example, you come from all parts of France to take an oath in presence of the first Magistrate of the Republic. It is not to an individual that you swear fidelity, but to the law. You come here in the presence of God and of the great powers of the State, to fulfil religiously a commission of which the austere accomplishment has ever distinguished the French Magistracy. It is consoling to reflect that, without the pale of political passions and of the agitations of society, there exists a body of men having no other guide than their conscience, no other passion than that of doing good, and no other object than that of contributing to the reign of justice.

"You, gentlemen, are about to return to your Departments. Carry with you the conviction that we have quitted the era of revolutions, and that we have entered the era of ameliorations which prevent catastrophes. Apply firmly, but likewise impartially, your greatest privilege—the tutelary dispositions of our codes. Let there never be a guilty man unpunished, nor an innocent man persecuted. It is time, as I have already said, that those who are well-intentioned should be re-assured, and that those who wish to set up their opinions and their passions in place of the national will, should abandon their intentions. You, gentlemen, by administering justice in the noblest and the most extended acceptation of the word, will have done much for the consolidation of the Republic, for you will have fortified throughout the country a respect for law, that first duty and that first quality of a free people."

This speech, which was delivered in a clear and firm tone of voice, was received with unanimous cheers and cries of "Vive Napoleon."

VIEWS ON THE CONSTITUTION.

On the 5th inst., the President said to his new Ministers:—"I have called upon you to co-operate in the patriotic work of maintaining the Constitution in the interest of society. I have sworn to preserve this Constitution, and I will observe my oath. I did not like to assist in framing it, but I have taken it, such as it is, and I will not betray the trust that is reposed in me. I have seen, and have not hesitated to speak of, its imperfections; but there is enough in it to enable us to do good, and the time will come for the legal revision of these imperfections."

SAINT JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[The following Letter was published in connection with the Annual Report of the Society.]

The Directors, thinking it might be of service to obtain the opinion of Mr. Robert Gray, a practical Farmer, recently from Scotland, on various points of husbandry, the following is his reply to their application:

OAK PARK, FREDERICTON, Oct. 24, 1849.

To the President of the St. John Agricultural Society:

SIR.—In answer to your request to furnish you with my mode of cultivating turnips, my opinion of what kind of cows are best adapted for dairy purposes, what rotation of crops I think would be most suitable in this country, and the way in which "Dunlop" cheese is made, I beg to submit the following.

THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

Land intended for turnips should be ploughed in *the fall, especially if it has any portion of clay in its composition.* It has thus the benefit of the winter's frost, which renders it friable and easier worked in the Spring. The number of spring ploughings and harrowings will depend on the nature of the soil, which must be thoroughly pulverised and cleaned, every clod broken, and every weed gathered off.—It is then drilled up into ridges of from 26 to 30 inches, according as the land is level and clear of stones or otherwise. Well prepared manure is then put into the drills, and seed sown (at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre) as soon after as possible.

It is of great importance that the operations of drilling, manuring, covering the manure, and sowing, should be carried on in as rapid succession as possible. Seed sown on the evening of the day that the manure is applied and covered, will vegetate under the most unfavorable circumstances, whilst, if it is delayed for only twelve hours, it will either not vegetate at all or so partially and feebly as to render it useless as a crop. So soon as the young plants show their rows distinctly, the grubber or cultivator should be passed between the rows, and the stripe of surface left between its operation and the line of plants should be taken off by the hand hoe. This gives an effectual check to the first growth of weeds, and renders the subsequent weedings comparatively easy. When the plants have got to some size, and begin to crowd each other, they should be singled out to a distance of from ten to fourteen inches, according as the crop is likely to be, a bulky one or otherwise. Moist weather is the best for this operation, but it should not be delayed more than eight days beyond the proper stage, even though the weather should be unfavorable. While the thinning is going on, the earth should be removed from the roots of the plants left, so that only the taproot shall have a hold of the soil. At least one hand hoeing will be necessary after this, and as much cultivation between the rows as there is leisure for up to the time that the plants begin to meet their leaves across the drill, when the drill plough may be passed lightly between the rows, so as to form a channel for the surface water to run off, but without putting any earth up to the bulbs.

MANGOLD WURTZEL.

The culture of mangold wurtzel is much the same as for turnips, only the seed requires to be sown by the hand, and slightly covered with a rake or shovel. It is chiefly valuable as food for milch cows, as it does not, like turnips, taste the milk. In other respects I think it inferior to turnips, and being easily damaged by frost, should not, in my opinion, be grown to any great extent in this Province.

CARROTS.

Land intended for carrots should have the manure ploughed in the fall, and by as deep a furrow as possible. The seed should be thoroughly separated, mixed up with moist earth or sand, and placed in a rather warm situation, such as a kitchen, and turned over repeatedly for say forty-eight hours before sowing. This will cause the seed to germinate and insure an early braird. The rest of the treatment is similar to that for turnips, only in thinning out the distance between the plants should be from four to six inches.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

From my experience in the matter, I give a decided preference to Ayrshire cows for the dairy.

I believe they will yield a greater quantity of milk in proportion to the food they consume than any other breed. Besides this, they are docile and hardy, and will thrive on pasture and with a description of keep when such breeds as the Short Horns would starve. They also possess more than average feeding qualities of their own, and when crossed with the Short Horn or Durham Bull, the produce is an animal remarkable for early maturity and a disposition to fatten. If proof were wanting of the excellence of the breed, it would be found in the circumstance that they are carried to almost every quarter of the globe. Large droves are every year taken to England, and during the last ten years, considerable numbers have been shipped to the Cape, the Isle of France, to Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and the United States.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The same rotation will not answer equally well on all soils and under all circumstances. The one

I consider most generally applicable, and which I have myself adopted, is the following.

First year (and when the ground has been broken up from grass) oats or buckwheat; Second year, dolled green crop, properly cleaned and manured; Third year, wheat, barley or other grain, with grass seeds; and fourth, fifth, sixth and perhaps seventh year, grass made into hay or pastured.

METHOD OF MAKING DUNLOP CHEESE.

When more than the produce of one milking is used, the old milk must be heated to the same temperature as that newly drawn from the cows, or a little above it.—This is best done by putting the milk, after taking off the cream, into a tin pan, and that again into boiling water. When the milk is properly heated, it is (together with the cream previously drawn off) and the new milk, put into a tub and well stirred together, and the steep applied. When the milk has coagulated, which will be in about twenty minutes, the whole should be stirred up and thoroughly broken by the hand. In ten minutes afterwards the whey should be taken off, and the curd pressed against the bottom of the tub, till it is firm enough to be lifted into a drainer, or vessel with a porous bottom, when it is cut with a knife, once in every ten minutes for an hour. It is then put into a cloth, and a pressure applied to expel the whey more thoroughly. When this is done and the curd gets dry and firm, it is put into a tub and carefully minced with the curd knife, and salt and a little nitre applied. The curd, with a cloth round it, is then put into a chesset, set before the fire for three hours, and turned from time to time to preserve a uniform heat. It is then put in the press and a light pressure applied. At the end of an hour the cheese is turned upside down in the chesset, and a cloth drawn from boiling water applied. At the end of another hour the cloth is again changed, and the cheese is left in the press till the following morning, when it is taken out, slightly heated before the fire, and again returned to the chesset and the press. When the wet cloths have been changed a time or two, a dry cloth is substituted and a greater pressure applied. The dry cloths are changed every two hours till the cheese is perfectly dry, when it is taken out, the chesset well warmed and a thin cloth put into it. The cheese is then returned to the chesset for the last time and subjected to a slight pressure for half an hour, when it is taken out and laid on a plank in a dry situation with a cloth thrown over it for a day or two, and turned over and rubbed with a coarse towel, (take care not to break the edges,) every two days till it is sufficiently dry for keeping.

The above cannot be called *my* methods exactly, but are the modes considered at present in Ayrshire as the most profitable and advantageous.

If they contribute to make the way more smooth to my brother Farmers in this Province, I shall be gratified. I am your obedient Servant,

ROBERT GRAY.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 4, 1849.

The Steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax, at 8½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, in 10¾ days from Liverpool. James Kirk, Esq., of this city, came passenger in the Canada.

The Express Mail arrived at the Post Office in this city about 12 o'clock on Thursday night.

The general news is uninteresting, and there is no new feature to report. Trade during the week had been satisfactory.

The Grain and Flour markets begin to exhibit more firmness than they have of late. The best brands of American Flour were scarce at Liverpool, and commanded full prices—inferior descriptions were dull of sale. Indian Corn was in limited demand, and had given way from 6d. to 1s. per quarter.

Trade and Navigation Returns.—The monthly accounts relating to trade and navigation, which were published on Saturday, continue to present the same gratifying comparison between the last year and the present, as those to which we called attention on former occasions. In nearly every description of manufactured goods the increase this year is very great. Altogether the declared value of our exports for the first three quarters of 1849 amounts to £44 830,414, against £36,534,860 for the same period last year, an increase of £8,295,551 already, or at the rate of more than £11,000,000 on the year.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO BIRMINGHAM.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Birmingham on Monday morning, at half past 11 o'clock, attended by the Hon. Col. Grey and the Hon. Col. Gordon. The engine, driven by Mr. J. E. McConnell, ran the 112 miles in rather more than two hours and a quarter, being the shortest run ever made from London to that town. His royal highness was received by the mayor, W. Lucy, Esq.; the ex-mayor, Alderman Thornton, and by the Hon. Col. Arbuthnot, commanding the district. The Prince at once proceeded to the exhibition of manufactures, where, accompanied by the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, he inspected the stalls, and expressed surprise at the magnitude and splendour of their contents. Time did not allow of a minute inspection. After passing two hours in the rooms, his royal highness left the exhibition, regretting that he could not prolong his stay. The Prince was enthusiastically cheered as his carriage passed to the station, and, having partaken of lunch at the Queen's Hotel, his royal highness left for town.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF AUSTRALIAN SEED WHEAT.—We are informed that an important and novel importation of seed wheat from Australia, took place at Liverpool last week. The import amounted to upwards of 6000 bushels, of excellent quality, brought by the Jumna, from Port Adelaide; we understand it forms the first large importation of the kind from the colony in question. From an inspection it would appear to be extremely fine in quality, and likely to prove valuable to the landed and farming interests. By the same vessel, also, fifty tons of flour, the growth and manufacture of the same dependency, and of extraordinary fine quality, have been received.

DOVER REFUGE HARBOUR.—This great work has ever been to many a subject of deep interest, and we feel assured our countrymen will witness with satisfaction its rapid advance towards completion, which will render the port accessible at all hours and seasons. By means of diving bells and other appliances the rock has been levelled to the extent of 200 feet. Should the weather be propitious, the ensuing two months will place 420 feet in a fit state to receive the upper coping. In this case the aggregate amount of material set within 19 months will be 330,000 cubic feet. The late gale, we are happy to state, effected no damage to the works.

OUR FIRST SNOW.—Tuesday was the day on which we had our first instalment of winter's snow. We had then a smart foretaste of Christmas. Snow fell briskly with a driving wind, and at night the streets were dried by a scorching frost (if we may use the epithet), and every pool ice-bound. On Wednesday we had a second fall of snow.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Rear Admiral of the Blue, the Hon. William FitzWilliam Owen, has been promoted to be Rear Admiral of the White, in consequence of the death of Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Brooke Pechell, Bart., C. B. and K. C. H.

Sir Peregrine Maitland is spoken of as the new Governor of Chelsea Hospital—an office which has become vacant by the recent death of General Sir George Anson.

Colonel Chatterton, a conservative and protectionist, has been returned for Cork by a majority of 293 over Mr. McCarthy, a repealer and free-trader. At the close of the poll, the votes were—Chatterton, 880; McCarthy, 587.

Mr. Cobden is the most successful agitator of the day, and the memory of past victories haunts him still. The excitement of the platform possesses pleasures that are unattainable in the more cold and critical atmosphere of the House of Commons. The member for the West Riding, notwithstanding his great and deserved popularity in the country, was never a favourite in St. Stephens, and he seems to take a malicious pleasure, like the late Mr. O'Connell, in showing the discordant elements of which that body is composed.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The subjoined is an extract from the narrative of Capt. Sir James Ross's late voyage to the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin:—

The sun was not seen from the 9th of November until the 9th of February from the ship, but from the top of a hill, N.E. Cape Leopard, a sight was caught of him so early as the 26th of January. During the long evenings, from October till May, schools were formed along the midship part of the lower decks, which were well attended by the young men, who were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on board the Enterprise, by the clerk; and a youngster from Greenwich school, named Grunsell, second-class volunteer, taught the pupils navigation. Many of the scholars made great progress in their studies during the six months. Ample time was allowed to the crews of both ships to meet each other, and games of football and other exercises relieved the monotony which surrounded them. During the whole of that dreary winter, the only other living animals seen were the white foxes. These were not allowed to be shot, but as many were taken alive as could be trapped, and about forty were then sent away with copper collars round their necks, upon which was stamped the name of the ships, and the localities of the depots of provisions, &c. As it was well known that these foxes travel an immense distance, this measure was resorted to with the view of making them the possible medium of acquainting the missing parties with the means taken for their relief and succour. The foxes were caught in a barrel converted into a door-trap; and to show the intensity of the cold, it may be stated that the poor little animals in endeavouring to escape, often attempted to gnaw the iron bars, when in many cases their tongues adhered to the iron, and were frozen off; when they were killed from motives of humanity. The foxes were facetiously denominated "Twopenny postmen."—All around Leopold Harbour nothing was seen but snow, rocks 1100 feet high, bounded on each side; and a narrow low ridge enclosed the harbour northward. There were very few icebergs seen from this point.—The Enterprise, and Investigator, lost three men each during the voyage.—In the course of the voyage there were shot three bears, two or three seals, many swans, geese, and ducks, and more than 3000 loons.

BALLOONING IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We mentioned a few days since that Lieutenant Gale had made a proposition with reference to the use of a balloon for traversing the impassable wastes which separate Sir John Franklin from his friends. The following is a letter received by the gallant and enterprising officer from Lady Franklin:—"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd October, proposing the use of your balloon in the discovery of the missing expedition in the arctic regions. It will give me great pleasure if your plans, when examined, are approved by men of science capable of estimating them, and you cannot doubt that I should greatly rejoice in the adoption of any means which promise to aid the object I have most at heart, and especially if they are recommended to me by the disinterested and noble motives you have kindly expressed. I am, sir, your obedient servant, JANE FRANKLIN."

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Richard Holmes, late of Liverpool, arrived from California, by way of New York, in the Canada steamer, on Sunday evening last week. Mr. Holmes was well known in Liverpool as foreman to Mr. Richard Crossly, boot and shoe maker, South Castle Street, and subsequently in business for himself in Whitechapel. A little more than two years ago his premises were burned down, and he left for South America. Not liking the country, he started for California, long before the gold fever set in, and he has resided there altogether about eighteen months. He left San Francisco on the 2d September last. During a part of last year and at the beginning of this year he was at work at the mines, and has realised a very handsome sum, and he brings home with him 50 lbs. weight of pure gold. He favoured us with a call, and showed us some of the gold dust, with several large pieces of the precious metal, which he had picked up from the beds of the river. The large st piece of pure gold which he secured weighed eight ounces and a half.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

EXECUTION OF THE MANNINGS.—The execution of the Mannings—husband and wife—for the murder of P. O'Connor, a custom-house officer, in London, took place at Horsemonger-lane gaol, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 13. The remarkable circumstances attending the perpetration of the crime for which they suffered, drew together nearly 100,000 persons to witness their execution. Crowds remained on the streets all the preceding night, so dense was the crowd at the appointed hour in the morning, that a woman was crushed to death, her back having been broken, and several others were taken to hospitals in very precarious condition. The man Manning made confession, in which he states that his wife who had for some time before stated her intention to murder Mr. O'Connor, shot him with a pistol in her own kitchen, having invited him to dinner. The man acknowledges having afterwards taken part in the deed of blood, and a crowbar which had been used in entirely destroying life and forcing the body into the hole in the kitchen, where it was discovered, was found at a railway station, upon his information, besmeared with blood and hair. The woman, however, persisted in declaring her innocence, and stated that the murder had been perpetrated by a man whom her husband had brought with him from Jersey. She refused to allow her husband an interview with her after the trial,—but when they met in the chapel of the prison immediately before the execution they embraced and kissed each other. She had on a black satin dress, and in compliance with her request a black silk handkerchief was tied over her eyes, and her face enveloped in a black lace veil before she went upon the scaffold.—The behaviour of the immense crowd on the awful occasion was so disgusting, that measures, it is expected, will be taken to make the infliction of capital punishment a private solemnity, within the prison walls.—The subject has been commented upon by the well known popular writer, Mr. Charles Dickens, who gives it as his opinion "that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in the city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits."

The Lord Mayor of London has an allowance of £8000 per annum; but he is not considered to support the office with becoming dignity unless he spends £4000 in addition.

Between 1820 and 1832, 605 097 new houses were built in Great Britain, the rental of which amounted to £13,655 364.

A number of locomotive engines has just been ordered of Messrs R. Stevenson and Co., of this town, for a railway in Peru?—*Newcastle Journal.*

By the death of the late William Long, Esq. of Cheapside, London, and Mrs. Fowler, his sister, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has come into the possession of the large sum of £33 200 stock, bequeathed by Mr. Long. An anonymous donor has given £4000 3¾ per cent. Consols to the society.

In the Austrian monarchy, exclusive of Hungary, there are 61,000 priests and nuns; namely, 35 574 parish priests and chaplains in 703 monasteries 14 500 monks and 6000 clergy in 113 convents, 3660 nuns, and 2000 noviciates. The clergy of Hungary is estimated at 20,000 individuals.

The *Hungarian Allgemeine Zeitung* gives the following ethnological statistics concerning Hungary: Magyars, 5,278,665; Slavonic races, exclusive of the Bulgarians, 5 277 329; Romanen, 2 908,876; Germans, 1,377,484; smaller nations, 381 064.

It is singular that, although the Magyar power is completely broken, and the question of extradition definitively settled, Russia increases, rather than diminishes, her preparations for war.

Emigration continues from Germany in a frightful degree. In the course of the present year the number of emigrants who have embarked at the port of Bremen alone, amounts to upwards of 57,000; 8000 of whom left during last month. The majority have taken their passage to the United States.

Of 14,538 persons who died of cholera in London during fifty-five weeks, nearly one-half expired after less than one day's illness, and a large proportion after less than two days' sickness.

From a recent report of the Austrian Minister of War, it appears that 660,151 muskets, 2897 pistols, 216,000 swords, 2073 lances, and 500 cannons of various calibre have been captured in Hungary.

A Scotch contemporary observes, on the Canadian question, "The difference between our system is, that the United States give their colonies representatives and make them at once states; Britain, on the other hand, makes its colonists aliens."

Lola Montes is the subject of many paragraphs in the Barcelona papers. She goes to the pistol gallery every day, and astonishes the officers of the garrison with the precision of her fire.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has proceeded to Rome, with the view of operating with greater effect for the release of Dr. Achilli.

Dr. Pusey has been ordered by his physicians to reside during the winter on the southern coast.

At present no less than 20,000 families, or, on an average, 100,000 persons, are supplied by the Glasgow Water Company without the payment of any rates.

The *Principality* states that the interment of the late Bishop of Llandaff, in Cardiff cathedral, was the first interment of a bishop there for four hundred years.

A scheme is being organized in Liverpool to constitute a company for the promotion of trade with Africa; the capital to amount to £100 000 in 2,000 shares.

Lord Denman has had a severe attack of paralysis, which we fear will preclude the possibility of his lordship remaining much longer on the bench. He is entitled to a retiring pension of £4,000 per annum.

The *Athenæum* announces that Dr. Dick, after a career of seventy two years, has been reduced to a state little above positive destitution. Several Scotch noblemen are exerting their influence to obtain a pension for the venerable man, from the Government.

Mr. Wyld, of Charing Cross, has published a chart of the Arctic regions, from the Admiralty surveys, in which the routes of the principal voyagers are marked in different colours. It is appropriately dedicated to Lady Franklin.

A benevolent lady, who signs herself "M. O." has sent £100 to the Society in London for bettering the condition of the Labouring Classes, as a thanks-offering for the preservation of herself and family from the late epidemic.

We understand that Admiral Sir Byam Martin is to succeed Sir J. Hawkins Whitshed as Admiral of the Fleet.

The Paris *Evenement* announces a visit paid by Miss Burdett Coutts to the president, and deduces therefrom a forthcoming marriage and a series of amusing genealogical blunders.

The Queen of Prussia and Saxony are now on a visit to Vienna for the purpose of negotiating the marriage of the emperor with the Princess Jane of Saxony. The betrothment was expected to take place on the 4th instant.

The Russian government has completed a trigonometrical survey of the territories of the Caucasus, from the mountain chain to the frontiers of Persia and Turkey, and from Tiflis to Baku.

Major Rawlinson has recently been excavating at Hillah, the site of the ancient Babylon, where he discovered a great number of marble slabs illustrative of the Babylonian Pantheon.

H. M. S. Champion arrived at Mazatlan from Callao on the 16th of August, and was expected at Panama on the 10th of October, with specie to the amount of 15,000,000 dollars, which would be brought home across the Isthmus by one of the West India packets.

Field-Marshal Haynau has just demanded from the Jews of Ofen a sum of 200,000 florins, to be paid in twenty-four hours!

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, gives the following lesson to clerical agitators in replying to the circular from the National Conference:—

"GALWAY, Oct. 29, 1849.

"My dear Sir:—I received the letter of the Secretaries relative to the intended meeting of men of all parties, irrespective of creed or national party sections, to be held on the 13th November next, to devise some plan for the improvement of our ill-fated country. I, above two years since, soon after the death of O'Connell, determined, and gave due notice thereof to the public, that in future I would not attach myself to any political party; and this I shall inflexibly adhere to. Indeed, I think whatever exertions may be made, should be made without including in them ecclesiastics of any grade. One party will call us abettors of treason, if not downright and open conspirators; whilst another party will attribute their want of success in their undertakings to our undue interference. Hence, I look on neutrality on the part of the clergy to be the very best policy. I have witnessed during the past twenty years so much of selfishness and perfidy amongst the apparently most enthusiastic patriots, that I became resolved never again to help men by my name, humble though it be, to provide for them selves, and then forget their country. The history of Ireland does not furnish us with a single record of the name of any Catholic ecclesiastic being engaged or enrolled in any successful movement or enterprise for our country. In truth, they injured the cause whenever they did interfere."

The speech of Mr. Bright on Ireland has been received with great favour by the Repeal party.—Mr. John O'Connell announced a vote of thanks to Mr. Bright by the Repeal Association, and it is intended to circulate the speech freely in both countries.

We are happy to notice that the Dublin Freeman's Journal reports an improved state of trade in Ireland. "There has been a decided improvement in trade this week," remarks that paper, "and matters look more life like than they have done of late. There has been a large increase in the amount of business done in several leading articles, and prices generally are very well maintained. Money is also plentiful.

Saunders' Dublin News Letter notes the sale of a farm of 154 acres, in Dublin County, on which £1600 had been spent for improvements, for the sum of £110.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—We feel much gratification in stating that the health of the army stationed in this country is now much better than for several years past. The deaths last month amongst the entire of the troops were but twenty-five. The average monthly number of deaths heretofore (not including the period of the cholera) had been from fifty to sixty.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

FRANCE.—THE PRISONERS OF BELLE ISLE.

—Louis Napoleon on Sunday night last, announced to his astonished Ministers that he had resolved to liberate the whole of the prisoners of Belle Isle, amounting to 1,200, and who, it will be remembered, were confined there in consequence of their participation in the terrible and most sanguinary insurrection of June, 1848.

Mr. Rives, the new minister plenipotentiary of the United States, was received on Thursday by the President of the Republic. The prince was most gracious, but he observed, that in consequence of the difference that had arisen between the two governments he would have been deprived of the honour of receiving him if, instead of being a republican minister, he had been a monarchical ambassador.

The appointment of M. Carlier as Prefect of Police, in the room of Colonel Rebillot, appears in the *Moniteur*. The appointment gives much dissatisfaction to the honest Republicans. M. Descampeaux, sub-chief of the Municipal Police, has been promoted to be chief of that body. Colonel Rebillot has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade.

HANOVER.—The States of Hanover were opened on the 8th inst. M. Bennigsen, the President of the Council, addressed them, congratulating the country on having been preserved from the anarchy which had prevailed in so many other kingdoms, and promising to lay before the states the negociations relative to the general constitution, which had been a subject of anxious consideration, but had not yet been finally arranged.

A great banquet has been held lately in Berlin, in honor of the first anniversary of the Brandenburg ministry. 1000 guests sat down. There was little to interest the general reader in the proceedings. The usual monarchial toasts were given and enthusiastically responded to. General Wrangel was the lion of the evening.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Count Caroly, and four other Hungarian state prisoners, have been removed to the fortress of Theresienstadt in Bohemia.

In consequence of the intercession of the Papal Nuncio with the Government in favour of the Hungarian Bishop Rudmansky, who had been condemned to several years imprisonment in a fortress, and who in the meantime had been quartered in a Franciscan convent, the Emperor has granted the Bishop a free pardon.

The widow of Louis Batthyany passed through Vienna lately, on her way to Switzerland, from which country she embarks in the spring for America.

The Hungarian hussars (150 in number), who fled to England, and were sent thence to Turkey, were not permitted to land at Constantinople. As they had not got military passes, and were in uniform, they were looked upon as deserters.

One of the officers of the Comorn garrison has been lately executed at Schemnitz in direct violation of the terms of General Klapka's capitulation.

Sixteen hundred and nineteen sentences in all have been pronounced by the courts martial sitting in Vienna.

Twelve men, charged with putting to death some Croatian prisoners at Gunz, in the early part of the war, have been given over to the hangman.

Schusetka's new work, entitled "German Journeys," has been forbidden in all places within the state of siege.

The change of ministry in France has caused great sensation in Vienna. The calculation of reliance on French aid had all been swept away by the circumstance, and Austria would more than ever be thrown into the hands of Russia.

The *Weiner Zeitung* contains an ordinance of the Minister of Justice, Schmerlin, completely reorganizing the judicial system of Hungary, which is assimilated to that already promulgated for the other dominions of the crown. One of the main features of this plan is to place the nomination of the judges, who were heretofore elected for a term by the counties and towns in the hands of the crown, by whom they are to be appointed for life.

ROME.—Notwithstanding renewed personal solicitation by M. de Corcelles and General Rostolan, his Holiness Pius IX. still refuses to return.

The diabolical scenes which have disgraced the Austrian rule have found counterparts in the Papal States. On the 31st ult., four persons were executed in the meadows of St. Anthony, at Bologna.

A number of public functionaries have been dismissed by order of the Commission of Cardinals.

It is said the Pope is about to raise a body of Swiss or Irish troops for the maintenance of his authority. There seems to be some truth in the report that the Spanish auxiliaries have been recalled by their own Government.

The three deputations, who had been sent to the Pope, have returned. They had been well received by his Holiness, who, however, would not fix a day for his coming back.

Lunati and Rossi, the ex-ministers, who received an order of exile some weeks ago, have obtained leave to return home.

Dr. Achili, the Protestant missionary, is still confined in the Castle of St. Angelo, for "apostatising" from Popery, and distributing copies of the Bible. The French envoy refusing to interfere on his behalf. He is allowed 30 sous a day to maintain himself.

Pius IX. visited Herculaneum on the 25th. He was received by Professor Avellino, the Minister of Public Instruction, and many officials.

TURKEY.—Private letters from Constantinople announce the arrival of the British fleet, under command of Admiral W. Parker, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO HIS COUNTRY.

The following is the farewell address of Kossuth to his country, written at Orsova:—

Farewell, my beloved country!—Farewell, land of the Magyar!—Farewell, thou land of sorrow!—I shall never more behold the summit of thy mountains. I shall never again give the name of my country to that cherished soil where I drank from my mother's bosom the milk of justice and liberty. Pardon, oh! pardon him who is henceforth condemned to wander far from thee, because he combated for thy happiness. Pardon one who can only call free that spot of thy soil where he now kneels with a few of the faithful children of conquered Hungary! My last looks are fixed on my country, and I see thee overwhelmed with anguish. I look into the future, but that future is overshadowed.—Thy plains are covered with blood, the redness of which pitiless destruction will change to black, the emblem of mourning for the victories thy sons have gained over the sacrilegious enemies of thy sacred soil.

How many grateful hearts have sent their prayers to the throne of the Almighty! How many tears have gushed from their very depth to implore pity! How much blood has been shed to testify that the Magyar idolizes his country, and that he knows how to die for it. And yet, land of my love, thou art in slavery! From thy very bosom will be forged the chain to bind all that is sacred, and to aid all that is sacrilegious. O Almighty Creator, if thou lovest thy people to whom thou didst give victory under our heroic ancestor Arpad,* I implore thee not to sink them into degradation. I speak to thee, my country, thus from the abyss of my despair, and whilst yet lingering on the threshold of thy soil. Pardon me that a great number of thy sons have shed their blood for thee on my account I pleaded for thee, I hoped for thee, even in the dark moment when on thy brow was written the withering word "Despair." I lifted my voice in thy behalf when men said, "Be thou a slave." I girt the sword about my loins, and I grasped the bloody plume, even when they said, "Thou art no longer a nation on the soil of the Magyar."

Time has written thy destiny on the pages of thy story in yellow and black letters—Death. The Colossus of the North has set his seal to the sentence. But the glowing iron of the East shall melt that seal.

For thee, my country, that has shed so much blood, there is no pity; for does not the tyrant eat his bread on the hills formed of the bones of thy children?

The ingrate whom thou hadst fattened with thy abundance, he rose against thee; he rose against thee, the traitor to his mother, and destroyed thee utterly. Thou hast endured all; thou hast not cursed thine existence, for in thy bosom, and far above all sorrow, hope has built her nest.

Magyars! turn not aside your looks from me, for at this moment mine eyes flow with tears for you, for the soil on which my tottering steps still wander is named Hungary.

My country, it is not the iron of the stranger that hath dug thy grave; it is not the thunder of fourteen nations all arrayed against thee; and it is not the fifteenth nation traversing the Carpathians, that has forced thee to drop thy arms. No! Thou hast been betrayed; thou hast been sold, my country; thy death-sentence hath been written, beloved of my heart, by him whose virtue, whose love for thee I never dared to doubt. Yes, in the fervour of my boldest thoughts, I should have almost as soon doubted of the existence of the Omnipotent as have believed that he could ever be a traitor to his country. Thou hast been betrayed by him in whose hands I had but a little space before deposited the power of our great country, which he swore to defend, even to the last drop of his heart's blood. He hath done treason to his mother; for the glitter of gold hath been for him more seductive than that of the blood shed to save his country. Base gain had more value in his eyes than his country, and his God has abandoned him, as he had abandoned his God for his allies of hell.

Magyars! Beloved companions, blame me not for having cast mine eyes on this man, and for having given to him my place. It was necessary, for the people had bestowed on him their confidence; the army loved him, and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud. And, nevertheless, this man belied the confidence of the nation, and has repaid the love of the army with hatred. Curse him people of the Magyars! Curse the breast which did not first dry up before it gave him its milk. I idolize thee, O thou most faithful of the nations of Europe, as I idolize the liberty for which thou hast proudly and bravely combated.—The God of liberty will never efface thee from his memory. Mayest thou be for ever blest.

* The Arpad alluded to by Kossuth is the celebrated chief or khan of the Hungarians, who, when driven with his tribes from the banks of the Volga, towards the end of the ninth century, settled on the Theiss, and, as the ally of the Emperor Arnoul, beat the Moravians in the year 895. Under the weak rule of the son of Arnoul, Lewis, surnamed the Child, became master of Pannonia, which the Hungarians have since then kept possession of. Arpad gave his name to a Hungarian dynasty, which began with St. Stephen in 997, and which kept the throne till the death of Andrew III., in 1301. This race of kings is known as the Arpades.

My principles have not been those of Washington; nor yet my acts those of Tell. I desired a free nation—free as man cannot be made but by God. And thou art fallen; faded as the lily, but which in another season puts forth its flowers still more lovely than before. Thou art dead—for hath not thy winter come on? but it will not endure so long as that of thy companion under the frozen sky of Siberia. No! Fifteen nations have dug thy tomb. But the hosts of the sixteenth will come to save thee. Be faithful, as thou hast been even to the present. Conform to the holy counsels of the Bible. Lift up thy heart in prayer for the departed; but do not raise thine own hymn, until thou hearest the thunders of the liberating people echo along thy mountains, and bellow in the depth of thy valleys.

Farewell, beloved companions! Farewell, comrades!—countrymen! May the thought of God, and may the angels of liberty for ever be with you! Do not curse me. You may well be proud; for have not the Lions of Europe risen from their lairs to destroy the rebels? I will proclaim you to the civilized world as heroes; and the cause of an heroic people will be cherished by the freest nation of the earth—the freest of all free people!

Farewell, thou land dyed with the blood of the brave! Guard those red marks—they will one day bear testimony on thy behalf.

And thou, farewell, O youthful Monarch of the Hungarians? Forget not that my nation is not destined for thee. Heaven inspires me with the confidence that the day will dawn when it shall be proved to thee even on the ruined walls of Buda.

May the Almighty bless thee, my beloved country. Believe: Hope, and Love! KOSSUTH.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the non-arrival of Professor Johnston, from Fredericton, the Lecture Season at the Institute did not commence last evening, as had been advertised.

THE CHARITY BALL, under the patronage of the Saint Andrew's Society, came off on Friday evening the 30th November, at the St. John Hotel, that being the anniversary of Scotia's patron Saint. The elegant manner in which the spacious Ball Room was decorated for the occasion, reflected much credit on the Committee. The company assembled in strong force (numbering about 250), at an early hour. The Ball was opened about nine o'clock, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till three o'clock, when the company separated, highly delighted with the entertainment of the evening.

The arrangements of the Messrs. Scammell, in the Refreshment Room, were in their best style.—A strong detachment of Price's Band discoursed eloquent and appropriate music.

The Ladies, comprising a large portion of the beauty and fashion of our fair City, by their bright smiles lent enchantment to the scene. But we noticed some of the gentlemen in rather exceptionable *fit-out* for a Ball Room.

A Deputation of the Society proceeded to the Telegraph Office at 9 o'clock, and, with the aid of the wires, exchanged compliments with the Halifax "North British Society."

THE WEATHER, which had been unusually genial throughout November, suddenly changed on Saturday evening, to a piercing North Wester, which continued to blow with violence till Sunday at noon. It continued cold throughout yesterday, and the River Navigation is closed. Last night there was a moderate fall of snow; to-day the air is again mild.

We learn that the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum have appointed Dr. JOHN WADDELL, of Truro, Nova Scotia, to be Superintendent Physician to the Institution, who is to enter upon the duties of the office on the first of January next. Previous to that time, Dr. W. will visit some of the Institutions for the Insane in the United States, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the working of those Institutions, mode of treatment &c. From a large number of testimonials in Dr. W.'s favour, published in the *Courier* of Saturday, we select the following:—

MY DEAR WILMOT,—Dr. WADDELL has just shewn me a letter from you which has given me sincere pleasure. I have known him and his wife, whose cheerful and kindly manners will be invaluable to the unfortunate, for twenty years, and have for both a very great regard. He is the son of a Clergyman,—has been regularly trained in Scotland and France and possesses the confidence and esteem of the entire population of one of our finest Counties. You will not find a more suitable or deserving person for the office you desire to fill, on this said of the Bay.

Yours sincerely, JOSEPH HOWE.

Halifax, Nov. 21st.

FIRE.—This morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the "gong" and bells sounded an alarm of fire, when it was discovered that a barn on the premises of Mr. J. G. Lester, in Charlotte street, was on fire, which was entirely consumed before sufficient water could be obtained. It is unknown how the fire originated.

To morrow evening, Alderman Needham will deliver a lecture on Law Reform in this Province, a subject which at present appears to attract considerable attention.

☞ We refer our readers to the notice of Mr. Bennison's Singing Class in another column.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia has appointed Thursday the 20th instant, to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving in that Province.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Friday last, in 56 hours from New York, with 75 passengers, and sailed again for Liverpool.

REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE.—It gives us much pleasure to state, that the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, H. M. Attorney-General, is now engaged in the weighty and laborious task of revising, classifying and consolidating the whole of the Provincial Statutes, and that he has to be ready at the opening of the next Session of the Legislature, with the Bills in such well-digested shape, that as little delay as possible may arise in enacting them: thus at once heaving our Statute-Book of the huge mass of rubbish which now encumbers, and renders it almost worthless.

This great work has been much needed for some years past, and its necessity has, each year, become more apparent; for the multiplicity of enactments on the same subject, and the confused and intricate manner in which the laws have every Session been continued, repealed, revived, or partially amended, have left them almost unintelligible and frequently uncertain. We therefore congratulate the country that this onerous duty has been voluntarily undertaken by the learned Attorney-General, as the public, having full confidence in his well-known ability and energy, will rest assured not only that the preliminary work will be well done, but that it will be carried out and completed at the next Session of the Legislature, in the most satisfactory manner.

We learn that all the Public Acts—that is, such as relate to the whole Province—will be consolidated by the Attorney-General into about fifty Acts; and that these will be arranged as nearly as may be, in the same clear and methodical manner as the Criminal Law passed last Session. In one instance, no less than one hundred and twenty acts, all relating to the same subject, and now scattered throughout the Statue Book, will be consolidated into one single Act! This case alone will give some idea to those not familiar with the subject, of the loose and confused state in which the laws are at present.

This laborious undertaking of the Attorney-General will, on its completion, confer a great boon on the people of New-Brunswick. It will not fail to be viewed by them as evincing a sincere and earnest desire on the part of the Attorney-General, not merely to fulfil the duties of his office, but at the same time to tax his uttermost powers, mentally and physically, for the public good, in a matter which all must consider of the greatest importance.—*Courier.*

A vessel with 58 emigrants from Madeira arrived at Bermuda last month. They are all engaged to persons residing in various parts of the Island. It is intended to cultivate the vine more extensively than at present.

LUMBERING.—We learn that many of our friends in the upper parishes, who have been in the habit of lumbering year after year, will this year be unable to get into the woods, on account of the high rates imposed for stumpage by the parties who have leased the land from Government. In one instance a party has to pay £50 for the privilege of lumbering on 2000 acres, this winter while the lessee from the Crown pays only about 30s., or 10s. per square mile.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

The following communication was recently received by the person to whom it is addressed, and has been handed to us for publication; the essay alluded to was upon ANNEXATION, and was published in the Chronicle of the 28th Sept. and 5th Oct. last.—*Chronicle.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Fredericton, November 26th, 1849.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to acquaint you that Earl Grey desires to convey his thanks to you, for the copy of your ESSAY, which he has received from you, and for which his Lordship is much obliged. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, R. T. PENNEFATHER.

Peter Stubs, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN HALIFAX.—The North British Society celebrated the anniversary of St. Andrew, the tutelar Saint of Scotland, by a dinner at the Masons' Hall, last night. Mr. John McDougall, the President of the Society, discharged the duties of his office with inimitable facility and discretion, and the Vice President, Mr. George McKenzie, also acquitted himself most creditable, and to the entire satisfaction of the Company, which consisted of about 150 persons, including members of the Society and guests. Sir John Campbell, the gallant Lieut. Colonel of the 38th Regt. was present, as a public guest, and enhanced the enjoyment of the occasion, by his happy replies, to toasts on behalf of himself and the Garrison. The President, too, enlivened the board with many a sally of wit and humor. Since the origin of the Society, none of its anniversary meetings was ever marked by such an extraordinary circumstance as one that occurred last night, namely: the North British Society of Halifax despatched their compliments to the Societies celebrating the day like themselves in St. John, N. B. and New York, and received a due acknowledgment from each city, the same evening!—*Halifax Recorder, 1st Dec.*

Erection of a Stone Wharf Wall at the Ordnance Yard.—The Government contract for building a stone Wharf Wall at the Ordnance Yard has been taken by our enterprising town-man, Mr. Henry G. Hill, for Eight Thousand Pounds, very nearly. This, we understand, will be the most expensive and perfect erection of the kind in America. A Coffer-dam will be required to be first built to embrace the whole site of the wharf, and the sea water pumped out by appliances of an extraordinary size and structure adapted to the circumstances of the case. A Coffer-dam, so far as we can learn has never been built in any of these colonies. It is a temporary wooden structure usually of piles of heavy timbers grooved and tongued, and driven so as to be capable of being caulked and made water tight; and so arranged as to enclose the space covered with water, and upon which the intended permanent works are to rest. This enables the mechanics and operatives to pursue their labours unmolested by the action of the sea. The wharf is to be constructed of heavy granite, and labourers are already engaged in procuring the necessary materials. We wish our townsman success in his undertakings.—*Ibid.*

With respect to our local religious affairs, we may mention that the Bill for the Incorporation of the Catholic Bishop of Halifax has received the Royal Assent and is now the Law of the Land. Under this Bill all the Catholic Properties in the City and County of Halifax can be secured forever for the Sacred purposes to which they are now applied, and will pass from Bishop to Bishop in regular succession.—*Halifax Cross.*

The Toronto *Examiner* of the 14th ult. says, that for the last six weeks, 10 000 bushels of wheat and 1200 barrels of flour, on an average, have been delivered *daily* for shipment at the wharves in that city.

The schooner *Elizabeth*, of Toronto, arrived at that port on the 11th ult., direct from Halifax. She left Toronto, about twelve weeks previously, taking a cargo of flour to Halifax; and brought back a miscellaneous cargo of fish and oil, the produce of the Nova Scotia waters; also West India sugar and molasses. This is the third trip that has ever been made direct between the two ports; and it is believed that seven weeks will be about the average time consumed in a voyage from Toronto direct to Halifax and back.

A fire broke out at Cap Blanc, Quebec, on the morning of the 26th ult., by which four or five houses were consumed.

PROGRESS IN CANADA.—If we look with a scanning eye into the state of Canada and the projected works at present upon the *tapis*, what may we not rationally hope for, both immediately and prospectively. Notwithstanding that the days of the year have not increased in number, yet so have our desires multiplied and our world by ideas become so accelerated that we must be whirled through it with ten times the velocity of our immediate fathers.

In this transition state we now are in Canada, and it will turn out that if we wait with patience, and apply ourselves with industry, we will be rewarded with plenty. Although the late depression in Lower Canada may have borne heavily and sorely upon many individuals, and in cases of the nerv

A Move in the right Quarter.—We are pleased to observe the press of the Province taking up the subject of postage on newspapers. The Fourth Estate asks the slight privilege, of exemption from charge on transmission of journals by mail; and in these days of progress and professed liberalism, we venture to pronounce any government which would refuse compliance no less bold than impolitic. Shall it be said that, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the members of the third branch of our legislature, most of whom seek election from motives of self-aggrandizement, shall annually vote themselves four dollars per day each during their Sessions, and that a class of men who do not only devote their time and mental energies the year through, but also embark considerable capital in conducting and publishing public journals, shall be refused this boon, when respectfully demanded?

The tax complained of operates as a restriction on our issues, and deprives us, moreover, of the means of receiving the most valuable of our exchanges, the daily papers of the United States.

The postage payable on an American daily, payable in Canada, being £1 6s. 1d. per year, which with the American postage makes in all £2 1s. 8½d. per annum.—*Kingston, Canada, Argus.*

RECEIPTS FLOUR, GRAIN, &c., AT TIDE WATER.—The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d November inclusive, is as follows:—

	Flour brls.	*Wheat bu.*	*Corn bu.*	*Barley bu.*
1848.	2,840,582	2,962,003	2,327,913	1,478,010
1849.	2,893,528	2,486,114	5,031,583	1,302,690
Inc.	53,246	Dec. 475,889	Inc. 2,203,670	Dec. 175,320

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 41,872 brls. of flour.—[Albany Argus.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Boston, Nov. 27.—A destructive fire occurred at Charlestown, last evening, which consumed Messrs. Heywood & Came's steam mahogany mill, and 8 or 10 other buildings. The loss on the mill is $35,000—$24,000 of which is insured in the Protection and Etna Companies, Hartford. The total loss is not short of $50,000.

The Merrimac House at Lawrence, Mass., was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. The inmates had barely time to escape with their lives.

Nothing more clearly shows the rapid increase of population in California, than the size of the mails carried there semi-monthly. The steam ship Ohio took from New-York 15,405 letters, and 18,000 newspapers. This will be increased by additions, at Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, and will probably reach 30,000 letters. The Crescent City's mail was also large.

A Californian paper says that in the river Sacramento and its tributary streams the fish are dying by thousands, in consequence, as it is supposed, of the waters being continually disturbed and muddied by the gold diggers.

Real property in the city and county of New York has increased in value, since 1848, sixteen millions of dollars. It was estimated at $239,905,517 in 1848, and $256,217,093 in 1849.

The number of passengers arrived at quarantine, New-York, from 24 April to 19th October, 1849, amounted to 173,924.

The city of Philadelphia, since 1836, has paid $238,000 for the suppression of riots. The late election riot has not yet been paid for.

NOTICE.

A SERMON will be delivered in the Baptist Chapel, German Street, on Sunday Evening next, addressed to Parents and the Children of the Sabbath School, by the Rev. J. D. CASEWELL, lately from England. (formerly Pastor of the 1st Church).—At the close, a Collection will be taken upon behalf of the Sabbath School. Service to commence at Six o'clock, and persons will be in attendance at the door to conduct strangers to seats.—All friendly to Sabbath Schools are respectfully invited to attend.

December 4th.

NEWS FOR THE SICK.

Whitehall, N. Y., July 10, 1848.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle;—Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I write you this certificate, stating my experience in the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In November last I was taken with a severe cough. My lungs were much affected, so much that it was with difficulty I could breathe. Hearing of your Balsam, I procured and took part of one bottle; and to my utter astonishment, my *lungs were freed and my cough cured.* I am happy to recommend this Balsam of Wild Cherry to the public as one of the *best medicines* for *cougha* and *colds* I ever used.

WM. SWIFT.

N. B. Remember, it is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper, that performs such cures.

[From the Boston Daily Times.]

☞ A certificate has been handed to us for publication, and as the case is one of a very remarkable character, we comply with pleasure. Certainly, well tested cases of cures of severe diseases by the use of a particular medicine, should be made known to the public for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.

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

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 27th ult., by the Rev. F. Coster, the Rev. R. D. Palmer, Missionary at Springfield, King's County, son of the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Vicar of Yarcombe, Devonshire, to Ellen Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Langsford, Esq., of Exmouth, in the same County.

In this City, on the 7th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Dimock, Mr. William O. Thorpe, of Cornwallis, to Miss Catherine Amelia Oulton, of Cape Tormentine, N. B.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. W. Donald, Mr. Edward J. Brass, to Miss Margaret L., daughter of the late Capt. George Rusland, of this City.

On Thursday the 8th ult., by the Rev. William Harrison, Mr. John V. Dykeman, of Carleton, to Miss Cynthia E., third daughter of Mr. Gilbert Purdy, of Indian Town.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. E. D. Very, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Sarah Louisa Masten, all of Portland.

At the Parish of Hampton, King's County, on Saturday, 24th ult. by the Rev. W. W. Walker, Mr. George Christie, Mail Contractor between St. John and St. Andrews, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. William Tilton, of Musquash, Parish of Lancaster.

At Edinburgh, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. George Conventry, B. D., Henry Fitzgerald Jarvis, Esq., M. D., second son of the Hon. the Chief Justice, to Frances Stewart, second daughter of David Walker, Esquire.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, after a lingering illness, Mr. Christopher Brown, Cabinet Maker, in the 35th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow and two children to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Wednesday evening, after a short but very severe illness, Miss Mary A., only daughter of Mr. John Bogan, aged 21 years.

At Carleton, on the 24th ult., after a lingering illness of seven months, Mr. Beach P. Seely, aged 42 years, leaving a wife and seven children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Westfield, King's County, on the 27th ult., Thomas Albert, only son of Mr. James E. Fanjoy, aged one year and nine months.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Canima, Guptad, Bristol, (U. S.) 3—G Eaton, ballast.
Ottawa, Urquhart, Boston, 2—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Schr. Albert, Hilten, New-York, 12—G. Best, flour and pork.
Batavia, Eells, Boston, 4—George Eaton, ballast.
John Snow, Gordon, Blue Hill, 2—Geo. Eaton, ballast.
Wednesday—Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, New York, 6—Wm Thomson, flour and naval stores.
Schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, 2—Master, molasses, sugar, fruit, &c.
Thursday—Ship Maranham, Jamieson, Boston, 2—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Schr London, Frost, New York, 3—Geo. Thomas, flour, molasses, &c.
Sarah Buck, Rose, Castine, 1—Geo. Eaton, ballast.
Steamer Commodore, Browne, Eastport,—Jas. Whitney, passengers.
Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Saturday—Barque Ann Grant, Williams, Bangor (Wales), 38—to order, ballast.
Schr, Venture, Pangburn, Boston, 36 hours—J. Whelpley, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Nov. 23—Schr. Victoria, Sinclair, Halifax, limestone—J A. Harding; General Jackson, Kelly, Boston, scantling and boards—George Eaton; Sarah Ann Fowler, Mussels, New-York, scantling and pickets—Allison & Spurr.
29th—Brig British Queen, Errington, Yarmouth, (Eng.) timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.
30th—Brigt. Portland, Scott, New-York, pickets, &c.—Allison & Spurr.
Dec. 1—Brig Deva, Smith, London, deals and pailings—John Robertson; Brigt. Bream, Joslin, Barbados, boards and scantling—J. & T. Robinson; Schr. Hero, Eaton, Boston, boards, &c.—C. Whitaker.
3d—Schr. Clarimont, Betts, California, lumber, &c.—A. Betts; Alabama, Wall, Weymouth, (U. S.) lumber—Geo. Eaton.

The new ship Alice Bentley, from Petitcodiac, with timber, anchored at the Island on Saturday last.

Arrived at New Orleans, Nov. 16th, ship Unicorn, Irvine, St. John.—At Savannah, 21st, ship Perthshire, Tait, Bristol.—At Alexandria, 25th, Brigt. Gem, McCready, St. John.—At Boston, 26th, schr. Meridian, Brannen, do.—At Halifax, 26th, schr. Relief, Johnston, Philadelphia; 28th, brigt. Juverna, Reed, New-York.

Arrived at Halifax, Nov. 29th, schr. Pheasant, Troop, Boston.—At Boston, 28th, schr Julia & Martha, Crowley, St. John.—At Providence, 23d, brigt. Sarah, Johnson, do.—At New London, 26th schr. Gen. Washington, hence for New York.—Cleared at Halifax, 28th, schr. Hazard, Rice, St. John.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—Nov. 8th, Industry, at Dublin; Henry Pottinger, at Belfast; 9th, Clarence, at Newport; Isabella, (last from Queenstown) at Deal; 10th, Aurora, at Hull; Joseph Howe, at Gravesend; Lively, at Galway; Avon, Curry, at Liverpool; 11th, Palestine, at Deal; 12th, Helen Thomson, at Troon; 13th, Mary Lawson, at Gravesend; Venerable, at Hull; 14th, Edmond, and Elizabeth Bentley, at Liverpool.

SAILED FOR ST. JOHN.—Nov. 9th, Britain, from Gloucester; 13th, Retriever, from Dundee.

At Deal, 6th, ship Montrose, Hue, from London, for Mobile; 9th, Allen Brown, Shaw, and Medium, Crosby, from do., for St. John; 15th, Ashley, O'Hara, from Newcastle, for New York.

Arrived at London, Nov. 9th, ships Infanta, Purdy, and Samuel, Leighton, Quebec.—At Deal, 15th, John Fielden, Strang, do.—In the Clyde, 12th, Spartan, Hyland, do.—At Liverpool, 16th, Iowa, Till, do.

Cleared at London, Nov. 8th, barque Susan, Marshall, Savannah.—At Liverpool, 14th, Sultan, Risk, and Harriott, Dyer, St. John; Commodore, Prichard, Mobile; British American, Powell, Apalachicola.

Loading at Liverpool, Nov. 17th, ship David Cannon, for Staten Island and Mobile; Cambria, Warbler, and Montezuma, for New Orleans; Edinburgh, for Mobile; Avon, for Savannah; Juno, for Charleston; Olive Branch, for Boston.

Sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 2d, ship Arab, Lewis, New Orleans; 12th, Harmony, Jamieson, Mobile.—From the Clyde, 14th, Queen Pomare, Wiseman, Savannah.—From Cork, 14th, Brant, Robinson, New York.—From Plymouth, 15th, Thomas, Betts, New Orleans.—From Deal, 16th, Oriental, Kidson, Savannah.

GALWAY, Nov. 10.—The Charlotte, Fowles, from Saint John, which grounded on Milton Island, on the 4th inst., is still ashore there, and if the weather becomes moderate may be got off; an effort will be made in a few days.

DEAL, Nov. 10.—The Duke of Wellington, Thomas, which sailed this morning for St. John, N. B., has put back with loss of bowsprit, &c., having been in contact, off the South Foreland, with the Conservative, Crawley, for Mauritius, which vessel continued on her voyage, with but trifling damage.

TROON, Nov. 12.—Arrived, ship Helen Thomson, of Ayr, from St. John, N. B., in 22 days, all well—reports that on the 5th Nov., lat. 54 N., lon. 20 23 W., came up with the brig South Stockton, of Newcastle, late Wicker's, waterlogged. The circumstances are as follows:—The brig left Quebec, 5th Sept., for Newcastle. On Oct. 11th, the brig was running in a heavy gale of wind from the westward; at 3 P. M., the master judged it necessary to heave the ship to, which he did under the close reefed maintopsail; at midnight they tried the pumps, and found her to make her usual quantity of water; at 4 A. M., they again tried the pumps, but could not get her to suck; all hands were immediately called, but still she gained upon them. They then sounded her, and found eight feet water in her hold. In this dilemma they considered it vain to pump longer, but rather began to prepare for the worst. They put a considerable quantity of provisions, water, and other articles in a large house, which the vessel had on deck, which just having succeeded in doing, the vessel suddenly careened over on her beam ends, and washed the master and a boy overboard. She then hove the deck cargo off, carrying away the topmast and rudder, and sweeping the decks of everything, house and all, and afterwards she gradually began to right. The mon now took to the tops, and made a cover of canvas around them, to save them as much as possible from the severity of the weather. In this state they remained eleven days without subsistence, excepting a very small quantity of water, when one of them died; they were under the necessity of eating a small portion of their companion. They continued dropping one by one till they were all dead but Robert Hogge, chief mate, and Henry Leslie, second mate, who sustained themselves by eating small portions of their companions, and drinking their blood. They were in this deplorable situation twenty-five days, when, on the 5th Nov., the Helen Thomson, in company with the barque Ganges, came up with her, it then blowing fresh gales at N. N. W., with a heavy sea running. The Helen Thomson succeeded in putting out a boat, and bringing the sufferers on board in a very exhausted state. Everything was done for them that prudence could suggest, and which would tend towards their recovery. The chief mate recovered very fast, but the second mate still remains in a very poor state of health, having very sore hands and feet, from which he will take a considerable time to recover.

Corporation Creditors.

A DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the several Bond Debts of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for the Half Year ending the 1st day of December, instant, will be paid to the respective Creditors, at the Chamberlain's Office, on the production of the Bonds or other Securities held by them. Dated this 1st day of December, 1849.

WM. WRIGHT,
HUGH JOHNSTON,
THOS. MERRITT, } Trustees, &c.

Anniversary Soiree!

THE Congregation worshipping in St. Stephen's Hall, with their friends, intend to meet in the Hall on the evening of Wednesday the 12th instant, at 7 o'clock, to commemorate the arrival of the Rev. Mr. THOMSON in St. John.

Doors open at half-past Six—TEA at Seven.

*** Tickets, 2s. 6d each, to be had at the Stores of C. & W. H. Adams, North Wharf; Robert Wallace, Germain Street; and Neil McLardy, Sydney Street; and of the Members of Committee.

WM. SMALL,
December 4. *Secretary.*

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, in consequence of numerous applications for admission to his present Class, has concluded to open a new one, on the Sight Singing System, which will be continued on MONDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, and commence on Thursday Evening, 6th December. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to become pupils are respectfully invited to visit his present class, at Saint Stephen's Hall, on Tuesday Evening next, Dec. 4th. A Subscription List may be seen at Mr. John Ansley's Store.

R. S. BENNISON,
Dec. 1. *Professor of Music.*

NEW FRUIT, &c.

Landing per *Cuba* and *Jane Allison*:

150 WHOLE, Half, and Qr. Boxes Raisins; 10 kegs Cooking do.
23 boxes TOBACCO,—choice brands.

Just received from Sackville:
130 firkins PRIME BUTTER;
10 brls. Pot BARLEY; 10 barrels OATMEAL.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
December 4.

STARCH, &c.

Landing ex *Olive* from Liverpool:

10 BOXES Patent STARCH;
10 kegs Ground GINGER;
10 casks SODA ASH;
3 hampers Wilts, Cheshire and Chudder Cheese;
Casks Bath Brick, Saltpetre, Cream Tartar, &c. &c. For sale by
Dec. 4. JARDINE & CO.

FLOUR and PORK.

Ex schr. *Venture* from Boston, on Consignment—

100 BRLS. *Howard Street* Superfine FLOUR;
48 barrels Extra Prime PORK.—For Sale by [Dec. 4.] H. G. KINNEAR.

Lines and Twines.

Just received, ex "*Olive*," Olive, Master, from Liverpool—

200 DOZEN 9, 12, 15, and 18 thread ST. PETERS & COD LINES.
20 dozen SALE TWINE; 30 do. SNOUDEN,
160 dozen Herring TWINE,
40 dozen Mullet TWINE,
50 dozen Gilding Twine, a new and beautiful article; 550 do. Salmon, Shad, and Seine Twines.
1 bale Shoe Thread and Shop Twine,—which will be Sold low while landing, by
Dec. 4. W. TISDALE & SON.

TOBACCO.

Just landing per "*Mary Ann*" from New-York—

36 BOXES TOBACCO—8s., assorted brands;
Daily expected per Dolphin—
19 casks Bright SUGAR,
20 do. prime MOLASSES.
FLEWWELLING & READING,
Nov. 6. *No. 10, King-street.*

New Fruit, Hickory Nuts, CRACKERS, &c.

Landing ex Venture, *from Boston:*

150 WHOLE, 150 Half and 100 Quarter boxes Bunch Muscatel RAISINS—this year's crop.
10 kegs Butter CRACKERS.
7 bales Candlewick; Brooms, Hickory NUTS, COFFEE, &c., &c.

Also, Lately Received,
1 ton Prime Java COFFEE.—*Also, To arrive,* 25 kegs Fine Malaga GRAPES, LEMONS, ORANGES, &c. &c.—For sale by
JAMES MACFARLANE,
December 1. *Market square.*

BRUNSWICK SHOE STORE, *Germain-street.*

Just received from Liverpool per *Olive*, a splendid assortment of—

LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S WINTER BOOTS, Lined throughout with Fur and Shammy Leather, and of the best Superfine Cloth.—*Rather than describe*, we earnestly and most respectfully solicit the attention of the LADIES' and Heads of Families to examine our Importation, which will bear the most rigid inspection, and give ample evidence that they were *Manufactured in the month of September*, from designs then transmitted to the Factory in *Norwich, England.*—Ladies who left their orders in September, will please call immediately, or we shall sell them after next week. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.
December 4th, 1849.

No. 1, SOUTH WHARF! HARDWARE, &c.

WALKER TISDALE & SON

Have received per *Unicorn, Charlotte* and *Olive*, a perfect assortment, which, with their stock on hand in the above line, will be sold at greatly *reduced prices for cash.*

6 SHEETS LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.;
1 ton SHOT, assorted Nos.;
Pots, Bakepans, Frypans, Griddles, Teakettles, Saucepans and Fish Kettles;
Ox Chains, Horse Traces, Short link Chain;
Cut and Wrought Board Nails, Horse and Ox Nails, Clout and other Nails;
Cut and Wrought Tacks, Spikes and Sheathing Nails;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Patent Axles, Block Bushes and Rivets;
Heel and Toe Sparrowbills, Heel PLATES, Tip NAILS;
Smiths' BELLOWS, Vices, Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; *Naylor's* CAST STEEL;
Blister, German and Sleigh Shoe Steel;
Vickers' Mill, Cross-cut, Smiths' and other FILES and Rasps;
Hoole, Stanforth & Gray's 5½, 6, 6½ feet Mill SAWS;
Welch & Griffith's 5½ and 6 feet MILL SAWS;
Do. do. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 36 inch warranted Circular SAWS;
Rowland's Philadelphia 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 feet MILL SAWS;
Also, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Back and other SAWS by the above makers;
Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks; Cast Steel American SHOVELS;
Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord and Fasteners, Door Springs, Bolts, &c.
Carpenters' Bench and Moulding Planes;
A superior assortment of Locks, Hinges, Latches, Mortice Locks, with Knobs, Glass, China, and Porcelain Knobs;
Chest, Pad, Cupboard, Desk, Till, and other Locks in brass and iron.
Hair CLOTH, plain and figured; Curled HAIR; Iron Wire, Copper and Brass WIRE; House Bells, Sleigh Bells, strung or otherwise; Brass Balls for cattle's horns; Gridirons; Italian irons; Sad Irons, improved make; Iron WEIGHTS and SCALES; Fire Irons; AND IRONS and Fire dogs; COFFIN Furniture, &c. &c.
BRASS GOODS in great variety;
A good assortment of CUTLERY;
HORSE and OX CARDS and Curry Combs;
Thomson's AUGERS, Axes, Zinc;
5000 feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x10 Window GLASS, &c.
December 4.

HARDWARE! 4th DECEMBER, 1849.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per *Olive*, from Liverpool, a further supply in their line, amongst which are—

SHOT, SHEET LEAD, HORSE and OX NAILS, Japan'd COAL SCOOPS, Iron SPARROWBILLS, Hook and Eye, and PLATE HINGES, WHIP THONGS, Wove WIRE, Coffin Mounting, Glass Paper, Mortice LOCKS, with white furniture, Coach Wrenches, Brass Cabin Hooks, Locks, Butt Hinges, Rack Pullies and Roller Ends, and a variety of Small Wares, which, with their stock on hand, will be sold as low as at any other Establishment in the City.

Mechanics' Institute.

THE Lecture Season of the above Institution will commence on Monday evening, the third of December next, when Professor Johnston, so justly celebrated in the scientific world, has kindly consented to open the Session.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that the following talented and well known gentlemen have consented to lecture during the Season:—

Professor Johnston; Rev. Messrs. Casewell, Lawson, Cooney, Wishart, Thomson, Elder, Knight; Drs. Dow and Kennedy; Messrs. M. H. Perley, G. N. Smith, Duval, McLardy, Fouris, Miller and Walters.

The Directors are in correspondence with a number of other Literary Gentlemen, from whom they expect to receive assistance, whose names, with the subjects of the Lectures, will be published so soon as the arrangements are completed. They have also procured the services of Dr. Dow, the popular Lecturer on Anatomy, who will deliver a course of three Lectures before the Members of the Institute at an early period.

The GESNER MUSEUM, which has now for the most part, become the property of the Institute, will be opened for exhibition to Members and their Families, during each Lecture evening, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

From the Entertainment given by Signor Britz for the benefit of the Institute, and the liberal patronage of the public at the Pictorial and Horticultural Exhibition held at the Hall in September last, the Directors have accumulated a large amount, which they have applied to the extension of the Library by the purchase of a number and variety of standard and interesting works, which are expected to arrive and to be ready for distribution in a short time.

An additional number of popular newspapers, published in Great Britain and the United States, have been subscribed for to be used in the Reading Room, and every pains will be taken to render the coming Season attractive and attractive.

The Board of Directors flatter themselves that on no former occasion has the Institute been opened under more auspicious circumstances, and they trust that the exertions made will be appreciated, and that the Institute this season will receive the cordial support of its members, and the patronage of the public generally.

The Library will be opened on Monday and Friday Evenings, from 7 to 8 o'clock; the Reading Room from 7 o'clock to half-past 9, every evening in the week, Sundays and Sundays excepted.

Members' Tickets, 15s.; to admit to the Lectures and Museum the Member and two Ladies, with the privilege of the Reading Room and Library.

Non-Members' Tickets, to admit to the Lectures for the Season, 10s.; Ladies', Youth's and Apprentices' Tickets, 5s. each. Admission to one Lecture, 1s. 3d.

No Tickets transferable. It having come to the knowledge of the Board that Lecturers have heretofore felt great inconvenience and annoyance from the numerous applications made for free Tickets: To relieve them from such importunities, and to compel all persons desirous of attending the Lectures to pay their fair share for such a limited number of Tickets will be placed at the disposal of the Lecturers for distribution among their immediate friends.

Members and others may obtain Tickets by application at the Institute any evening during this week.

W. HUTCHINSON, Jr.
St. John, 27th Nov. 1849. *Secretary.*

Sugar and Currants.

On Consignment, per "Portland," from Boston:

20 HHDS. Bright Muscovado SUGAR,
10 barrels superior CURRANTS—
(Fresh and in good order) GEO. THOMAS,
Nov. 27. *South Market Wharf.*

Sales by Auction.

Sugar, Currants, Chairs, Beans, &c.—BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, 5th instant:

5 HHDS. Muscovado SUGAR;
5 barrels Zante *CURRANTS*, fresh and good; 8 brls. White Beans; 10 dozen Wood Seat CHAIRS; 4 barrels Groat BREAD.

GEORGE THOMAS,
Dec. 4. *South Market Wharf.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK ELECTRIC **Telegraph Company.**

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the "New-Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company," a Dividend was declared of Six per Cent. on that portion of the Stock subscribed for the Line between St. John and Calais.—Holders of Certificates dated 1st January, 1849, will receive their Dividends at the Telegraph Office in St. John.

Nov. 27. R. JARDINE, *President.*

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of THREE SHILLINGS in the Pound, will be paid to the Creditors of THOMAS PICKARD, at the office of Coburn & Temple, on or after 1st December next.

JAMES TAYLOR,
A. T. COBURN,
R. JARDINE,
R. REED, } *Trustees.*
Fredericton, Oct. 30th, 1849.

St. John Hotel Company.

AT a Meeting of Directors, held 14th instant, a Dividend of *Two Shillings* per Share was declared payable to the Stockholders by the Secretary, on or after the 1st December next.

Nov. 20. A. ROBERTSON, *Sec'y.*

VESTINGS.

A LARGE assortment of Black, Brown, and Blue Silk Velvet Vestings; PLAID do. Thibet Wool and Edinburgh Twist do. Gold Mixed and Granite Grey Tweed do.—All of which are suitable for the Fall & Winter wear.

GARRETT & SKILLEN,
Nov. 27. PANTECHNETHECA, *Corner of King and Cross streets.*

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

Landing ex "*Dolphin*,"

20 HHDS. Fine Retailing MOLASSES.
—IN STORE—
20 hhds. Bright SUGAR;
15 ditto Porto Rico MOLASSES;
100 chests Fine Congo TEA;
25 chests and half ditto Souchong and Fine Oolong TEAS;
—ALSO—
50 firkins Prime Cumberland *BUTTER*,
1 ton do. do. *CHEESE.*
With a good assortment of all articles in the Trade,

JAMES MACFARLANE,
Nov. 27. *Market Square.*

Window Glass, Nails, Tin, &c.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

7000 FEET 8x10 to 12x16 English Sheet GLASS.
25 Kegs 7, 8, 9 and 10 Horse NAILS,
10 do. 1¾ to 2¼ inch BOAT NAILS,
20 do. 6 and 7 inch *SPIKES*,
20 boxes IC. Charcoal TIN,
20 do. DC. ditto do.
20 do. IX ditto do.
1 bundle No. 22 *SHEET IRON*;
18 do. No. 24 do. do.
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
November 27.

FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THE CHURCH and Lot of LAND owned and occupied at present by the Rev. Mr. STAVELY's Congregation, Lower Cove.—The HOUSE is 37 by 51 feet, and is adapted for a Gallery, and when finished will accommodate 500 Persons. The Lot is 50 by 200 feet, to which an undisputed Title will be given, without encumbrance.

If not disposed of before the 10th day of December next, the House will be removed to their new Lot in Sydney Street.—Apply to

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
JAMES AGNEW,
Nov. 20th, 1849. *Committee.*

Instruction in Music!

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Organ, Piano Forte, and Singing.—Residence, Golden Ball, Union Street.—Tuition, 30s. per quarter. The lessons will be given at the pupil's house, if required.

☞ When satisfaction is not given to persons under his instruction, no charge will be made.

November 20.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession:

Two BRICK BUILDINGS, entrance of the New Market, each containing 4 Rooms, a good SHOP, and Cellar. Water Works and Gas on the premises, with every convenience.

☞ The above are good Business Stands.—Apply to J. FROST,
November 20. *King street.*

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the HOUSE in Charlotte-street now occupied by him.

Oct. 3. JOHN BURNS.

For SALE or to LET,

THAT pleasant RESIDENCE, fronting the head of the Sand Flats, Courtney Bay, at present in the occupation of Mr. Marsh. Possession given on the first day of May next.—Enquire of G. G. GILBERT, Jr., Attorney at Law, or

WILLIAM J. GILBERT.
25d September 1849.—6i.

CHEAP HARDWARE.

T. R. GORDON

OFFERS his Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, GAS LAMPS, Steel, Stoves, Hollow Ware, Tools, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Axes, Nails, Spikes, Shovels, Mill Saws and Files, at *greatly reduced prices*, wholesale or retail, for cash or good paper.

The Stock comprises everything that is required in the Hardware business, is principally new and in good order, and will, for cash, be sold lower than any other in the city. Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having this day sold out his Stock in Trade to Mr. JAMES MYLES, hereby notifies all parties indebted to him that immediate payment must be made of their respective Accounts, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection. Parties wishing to adjust the same will find the Subscriber at his Office, over his late Shop in King's Street.

Oct. 9. JAMES HOWARD.

Printing Paper, Combs, &c.

50 REAMS PRINTING PAPER—various sizes;
50 Reams LETTER PAPER;
50 Dozen assorted Dressing COMBS;
50 do. do. Buck do.
5 Bales BATTING.
Selling at Reduced Prices by
VAUGHANS & LOCKHART
November 20.

CHOICE TEAS.

On Retail, at the subscriber's Tea Store, King street:

GENUINE OOLONG;
Moken SOUCHONG; *Scented* PEKOE;
Strong Black Leaf CONGO;
First-Crop SOUCHONG—in 10 lb. Catties;
Mixed BLACK and GREEN;
Fine and Common CONGOS;
☞ *This assortment of TEAS is well worthy the attention of buyers.*

—ALSO—

Excellent JAVA COFFEE—*fresh Toasted;*
Bright SUGARS; CIGARS; choice Tobacco;
And other GROCERIES.—*Cheap!*

JOHN SEARS.
St. John, Nov. 20, 1849.—3i.

LOOKING GLASS AND Picture Frame Manufactory, *Germain Street.*

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment continue to Manufacture all descriptions of Plain and Fancy PORTRAIT & PICTURE FRAMES; Window Cornices and Poles, plain or carved; Fire Screens, plain or richly ornamented; LOOKING GLASSES of all descriptions, in plain and Gilt Frames, at prices lower than ever before offered in this Province.

ON HAND.—A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, including Cheval, Mantle, Pier, Dressing and Common Glasses, in Gold, Rose Wood, Mahogany and Pine Frames, which *will be sold low for Cash.*

GILDING of all kinds done in the best style on the lowest terms. SIGN PAINTING in plain and gilt letters executed in the neatest manner at prices lower than at any other Establishment in the Province.

☞ Cornices Ornamented and Gilt; Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice. Old Frames re-gilt. Pictures cleaned and varnished. MAPS mounted and varnished in the neatest manner.

November 27. POTTER & CO.

SHIP GILDING,

OF all descriptions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, at a great reduction from former prices, at the Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory, Germain Street.

Figure Heads painted and gilt, Stern and Bow Boards lettered, in carved, gilt, and plain letters, &c. &c. &c. POTTER & CO.
November 27.

Ladies' Shoe Store, *GERMAIN-STREET.*

New Boots and Shoes!

Just received per Charlotte from Liverpool:

AN Extensive and beautiful variety of Ladies', Gents', Girls' and Children's Cloth Boots;
Ladies' and Misses' Black and Bronze French Kid SLIPPERS;
Ladies' and Misses' White and Black Satin do.
Do. Prunella, patent and embroidered do.
Do. Black Satin DRESS BOOTS;
Do. Fancy Carpet Slippers, several varieties.
Do. Black and Drab Snow Boots;
A large assortment of Children's Shoes of the best sort;
A full assortment of Women's and Girls' Cheap SHOES.
Also,—An Elegant assortment of INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of every style, quality and price. S. K. FOSTER.
November 27.

NOVEMBER 20th, 1849.

RECEIVED at the "*Liverpool House*," Prince Wm. Street, ex "*Charlotte*" from Liverpool, an Invoice of BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS. For sale cheap by

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

New Winter Goods.

Per *Prince of Wales* from Glasgow, and *Unicorn from* Liverpool,—

A large and choice assortment of **DRESS GOODS,**

—*consisting of*—

PLAIN, Shaded, and Fancy ALPACAS,
Plain, Printed, Check'd and Brocaded ORLEANS,
Lyonese, Coburg Cloths, and Corded Lustres,
Striped, Shot, and Checked Mohairs,
Scarlet and Black Orleans and Merinos,
Gala, Tweed and Fancy CLOAKINGS,
Maud, Plaid, and Long SHAWLS. *New styles,* 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Printed Cashmere MUFFLERS,
Neckerchiefs, Cotton Hdkfs., Ginghams,
Twilled Shirting Stripes, Seniette CAPS,
Cotton Rees, &c. &c.
One case FISHING THREADS.
☞ *Wholesale and Retail.*

J & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, 2d Nov. 1849.

FALL GOODS. Gilchrist & Inches

Have received per ships Snowdon, *and* Unicorn, *part of their*

Fall Importations,

comprising a well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade—among which are:

ALL the most Fashionable DRESS MATERIALS;
Plaid, Mauve, Paisley, and Cashmere SHAWLS,
Long PLAIDS, (new styles and large size,)
Wool and Gala PLAIDS, in great variety,
RIBBON, SILK and Cotton VELVETS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY of every kind,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
LINENS, Sheetings and Towelings,
White, Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Saltsbury FLANNELS,
Scotch PLAIDINGS and SERGES,
Broad, Beaver, Pilot and Canada CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and TWEEDS,
SILK, Satin and Woollen VESTINGS.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Victorines and Cuffs,
Fur, Cloth and Plush CAPS.
All of which will be sold at the lowest prices,—

Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Remainder of FALL STOCK to arrive per "*Prince of Wales*"

October 2, 1849.—[Cour., N. Bruns.]

COALS!

A SUPERIOR description of HOUSE COAL, daily expected to arrive per brig "*Nancy*," from Liverpool, obtained there from Messrs. A. & D. MACKAY'S *Victoria Mines*—On sale by

JOHN McGRATH,
North Market Wharf.

☞ The COALS from A. & D. Mackay's "Victoria Mines," are equal if not superior to the best Coal brought to this city, and are preferred in Liverpool to Orrel.—Persons wishing to purchase their Winter supply had better speak in time, as there is but a small quantity to dispose of.

Nov. 6th, 1849. J. McG.

Sugar, Oil, Stoves, &c.

15 HHDS. Bright SUGARS,
10 brls. best Sea Elephant OIL,
2 cases Metalic India Rubber SHOES,
14 Box STOVES,
31 bundles warranted CHAIRS.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 6, 1849. *Prince Wm-stree*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
SAINT JOHN, 19th October, 1849.

THE NOTES of this Bank are redeemable in Canada, by the City Bank, at MONTREAL, and its Branches and Agencies at

QUEBEC,
THREE RIVERS,
SHERBROOKE, and
STANSTEAD.

G. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

BRANDY, Geneva, Groceries, &c. &c.

Now landing ex ship "*Lisbon*," from London:

55 HHDS. *Martell's* and *Hennessy's* best BRANDY,
1 hhd. Fine Old Pale BRANDY,
18 hhds. best Pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
20 barrels Byass' Bottled PORTER,
54 chests Fine CONGO TEA,
5 hhds. Boiled Linseed OIL,
100 kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
10 cwt. PUTTY,

Poetry, &c.

KNOW YE NOT THAT YE ARE MEN.

Know ye now that ye are men?
Ye laboring throngs of earth?
Must ye be told and told again
That Truth and Toil are worth?

Why do ye look upon the ground?
No fire within the eye,
When noble born are all around,
And Wealth and Rank go by?

For have ye not a heart within,
And sense and soul as they?
And more—have ye not toiled to win
The bread ye eat to-day?

Do ye despise your sunburnt hands—
So hard and brown with toil,
That have made fair the forest lands,
And turned the forest soil?

What! do ye fear the haughty gaze
Of men in rich array?
'Tis said Pride hath not many days,
And Riches fly away.

Up heart and hand, and persevere,
And overcome the scorn—
The haughty hate and heartless sneer
Of this world's gentle born!

Fear not—shrink not—to you is given
The guardianship of Earth;
And on the record book of Heaven
Is writ your honest worth!

Honor yourselves! be honest, true,
And willing, firm, and strong!
Do well whate'er your hands may do,
Though praise may linger long!

A high and holy work is yours,
And yours shall be a fame
That lives for ages, and endures
Beyond the Hero's name!

Go—with your hand upon the plough,
And the plough beneath the sod;
Pity the heart that scorns, and bow
To nothing but your God!

THE REGICIDES.—A monument is about to be erected at New Haven, just in the rear of the Centre Church, over the remains of Col. John Dixwell, one of the Judges who caused King Charles the First to be condemned and executed. The remains were exhumed on Thursday morning last, as we learn from the New Haven Palladium, and the skeleton was found in a tolerable state of preservation. The bones were gathered into a small box, partly filled with earth, which was then placed in the centre of the plot over which the monument is to stand. It is erected by Mr. Dixwell of Boston, a descendant of the Judge,—the city of New Haven having given him permission to erect it where the body was interred, now the Public Green. Mr. Dixwell died in 1668, at the age of 82.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.—While single ladies are being shipped off by the cargo to Australia, and the residents of California, glutted with gold, are stretching out their arms to the world for wives, we fear there is a great disproportion between the demand and the supply in the home market, even in Essex. A correspondent informs us that there are thirty-six widowers in the small parish of Castle Hedingham, who are longing to remate again, could partners be found, and he urges us to call upon the Queen for an order in council to prohibit the exportation of women. We pity their case, but, of course, if there be a scarcity of wives, the single must be suited first, and the widowers must wait, unless they can persuade a few fidgety old bachelors to give up their turn for a consideration.—*Observer.*

FIRST IMPULSE OF PAMPERED HUMAN NATURE.—Have you never remarked a nurse, when a child has fallen down and hurt itself, bid it beat the naughty ground against which it fell? Have you never seen a boy, when he has cut his finger, throw the knife out of the window? or even a man curse the instrument that he has used clumsily? It is the first impulse of pampered human nature to attribute the pangs we suffer to anything but our own errors, and to revenge the pain which we have inflicted on ourselves upon the passive instrument.

CALIFORNIA JEWELRY.—We were shown this morning a pair of breastpins, joined together by an elaborately worked chain, made in California, with the gold of that country, The ornaments were pieces of the metal in a rude state—very unique, rich, and valuable. They were sent by Mr. Chapin, a Boston boy, now in California, as a present to his brother in this city.—*Boston Herald.*

LOVERS' QUARRELS.—A gentleman having prevailed on a young lady, to whom he was engaged, to give him her miniature, promised his in return as soon as he could find a good artist. The lovers, meanwhile, had quarrelled. The gentleman, desirous of making peace, said, "I have just seen a fine miniature; mine shall be executed next week, if you say so."—"It is a matter of equal indifference to me," she replied, "which is executed, you or your miniature, for I have resolved to accept neither."

A WILL.—The following is a copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:—"This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas; I give all my things to my relations to be divided among them the best way they can.—*N. B.*—If anybody kicks up a row, or makes any fuss about it, he isn't to have anything.—Signed by me, JOHN THOMAS."

TEMPERANCE.—Two old gentlemen were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance. "Did you ever, neighbour," said one, "see me with more than I could carry?"—"No, indeed," was the reply, "not I; but I have seen you when I thought you had better have gone twice after it."

CONTRARIETIES OF TASTE.—The German likes narrow streets and wide trousers, and the Magyar wide streets and tight breeches.—*Times.*

Variety Stove Warehouse,

Between the Courier Office, and Wm. Major's, Prince Wiliam Street.

NOW READY FOR SALE:

THE Trojan Pioneer COOK STOVE;
The Empire (Attwood's,) ditto;
The Boston Union ditto;
The Hatheway ditto;
The Butler ditto;
The Economist ditto;
The Elevated Oven ditto;
Russia Sheet Iron Air Tight STOVES;
Ornamented Cast Iron ditto;
Assorted sizes (wood) Close STOVES;
Do. Cylinder (coal) STOVES;
Do. Plain and Figured Franklin Stoves;
Do. Chamber STOVES;
3 large Cooking RANGES.

Sept. 11, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

Sugars, Corn Meal, Teas, &c.

Just received and on sale by the Subscriber

6 HHDS. very superior Porto Rico SUGAR, 20 chests Fine Souchong and Congo TEA; a few firkins prime quality BUTTER; a small quantity very excellent live Geese FEATHERS.

Also—50 Bags fresh ground CORN MEAL, *(very superior quality.)*

Oct. 9. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Butter, Flour, and Pork.

JUST Landing—73 Tubs Family Goshen BUTTER; 100 barrels Fine FLOUR; 15 barrels Extra Clear PORK; 15 do. White BEANS; 7 dozen wood seat CHAIRS.

GEORGE THOMAS.
October 23. *outh Mkt. Wharf.*

GOODS

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE
By JOHN KINNEAR,
PRINCE WM. STREET

600 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, 80 crates Tumblers, Decanters &c.
5 crates BLACK TEA POTS,
50 dozen Small LOOKING GLASSES,
18 hhds BRIGHT SUGAR,
20 do. Muscovado MOLASSES,
25 barrels Prime and Mess PORK,
100 boxes *Steele's* SOAP,
25 barrels Lard and Sea Elephant OIL,
10 ditto BRIGHT VARNISH,
3 ditto best COPAL VARNISH,
30 ditto Pitch and Tar, 15 bales BATTING,
200 casks assorted Wrought NAILS,
100 ditto 5 to 9 inch SPIKES,
200 bags assorted CUT NAILS,
25 barrels *Warren's* BLACKING,
6 cases INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
20 kegs SMALL CHAIN,
5 Chain CABLES,
7 Iron and Wood-stocked ANCHORS,
1 ton SPELTER,
250 assorted STOVES; 20 doz. do. CHAINS,
10 casks PUTTY,
23 barrels Bolted WHITING.

ALSO:

Kegs Mustard and Ginger, Blue Vitriol, Tartaric Acid, Chloride of Lime, Sweet Oil, Boxes Starch, Glue, Black Lead, Cassia, Cloves, Bags of Coffee Salt Petre, Tobacco Pipes, Bags Shot, Brls. Beans, Brls. Vinegar, Camphor, Clothes Pins, Brls. Onions, Firkins Butter, Stationery, ass'd. Paper Hangings, Bath Brick, Cream Tartar, Pearl Sago, Sulphur, Brimstone, Corks, Senna Leaves, Bottles Castor Oil, Rotten Stone, Bottle Ink, Green Tea, Nutmegs, Lampblack, Caraway Seed, Washing Soda, Carbonate of Soda, Alum, Epsom Salts, Wrapping Paper, Fig Blue, Copperas, one case Umbrellas, Wool CARPETING, Narrow Axes, Pots Ears, &c.—With sundry other articles.

St. John, October 2.

Sugars, Teas, &c.

Just received, and on Sale by the Subscriber:

10 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 20 chests Fine Congou, and 6 do. Souchong TEAS.

JOHN V. THURGAR.
Sept. 25, 1849. *North Mkt. Wharf.*

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Just Received—

100 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, well worthy the attention of the Retail Trade,—for sale by

Sept. 11. JAMES MACFARLANE.

18th AUGUST, 1849.

"Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS.

Per ship Zetland, just received—

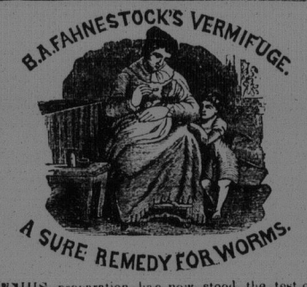
2 CASES GANG SAWS, 5½ feet, No. 10.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Rubber Shoes.

Ex *Venture,* from Boston, on consignment—

12 CASES (2149 pairs) Common Rubbers, 7 do. (337 do.) Men's, Women's and Misses' Metallic and Patent OVERSHOES, Buskins and Sandals. For sale by

Oct. 30. H. G. KINNEAR.



THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

Lowell, Mass., April 2d, 1844.

I have a child six years of age, who has been troubled with worms for some time past, and I have endeavoured to obtain a specific, but have found nothing that could be relied upon, until *Fahnestock's Vermifuge* was recommended to me by a friend. I procured a bottle, and gave it according to directions, and in less than three hours my child passed seventeen large worms. I subsequently gave it two other doses, and it passed in all about one hundred worms. I also gave one tea-spoonful of it to a child three years old, and to my surprise it brought away more than a hundred fine worms, in less than two hours from the time I administered it. AMASA WOODWARD,
Moody Street.

☞ A Supply of the above valuable Medicine constantly on hand, and for Sale by the subscribers whole sale and retail.

THOMAS WALKER & SON
St. John, June 5, 1849.

JOHN BARRY,
Silversmith,

INFORMS his Customers and the Inhabitants of the City and Province generally, that he has REMOVED his

Silver Plate Manufactory

to the premises next adjoining S. K. Foster's *Ladies' Shoe Store,* in Germain Street, three Stores South of FOSTER'S CORNER, where he is prepared to execute with neatness and punctuality all orders for every variety of SILVER PLATE with which he may be intrusted.

Jewellery of all sorts Repaired.

Having purchased from Mr. JOHN MUNRO his Stock of superior Jewellery, he offers the same for Sale at greatly reduced prices.

All Silver Plate made by the Subscriber will be Warranted, and Engraved without extra charge.

May 15, 1849. JOHN BARRY.

New-Brunswick STONE Works,

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

WHILE thanking the public for the favour he has hitherto received, begs to invite attention to his very extensive and select Stock of Cut MARBLE and FREE STONE, comprising *Monuments* of every description, *Obelisks, Tombs* and *Grave Stones,* &c. &c.—In order to render his Establishment perfect in this department, he has lately entered into partnership with P. McGRATH, whose proficiency in this line, and Ornamental CARVING generally, has enabled him, even during his short residence here, to attract public notice. He has also a large collection of very beautiful MONUMENTAL DESIGNS, which he offers for inspection.—He hopes that their combined efforts will render them worthy of public support.—HOUSE WORK of every kind, as usual, is executed in the best and cheapest manner.

☞ Come and see their Works at Portland Bridge, St. John. January 30th, 1849.

Ex "ZETLAND."

Received at the Brunswick SHOE Store:

A GOOD supply of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Prunella BOOTS.—*For Sale Cheap for Cash.* FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

August 21st, 1849.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ.:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c. &c.

This Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigour. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, have been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla.

This is to certify that I have a coloured woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use it as a article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles, she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.—In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS' STANDING

This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848.

New York, July 25, 1848.

Messrs. SANDS:—Gentlemen—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate CANCEROUS ULCER on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long deep-seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself well,* and the cure *entirely effected by* SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, *as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.*

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgement, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case. NANCY J. MILLER, 213, Sullivan-street.

SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.—This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favour of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—it we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the SAFEST, PLEASANTEST and BEST compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of "nostrums and nostrum venders, that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest we jeopardize our reputation for correctness and consistency; but in this instance we hesitate not to hazard the remark which we have made above.—[Hartford Review.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. D. & D. SANDS,—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS!—This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preperation.—A little grandchild of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with scarlet fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump something like a bile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character. Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter-street, near Pawn-st.—[Baltimore Sun.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For sale by THOMAS WALKER & SON, North Market Square, St. John, N. B.

CLOTHING.

A NOVELTY!

Something that interests every Lady, Gentleman and Boy, and all the small Children in Saint John and Vicinity.

IT INTERESTS LADIES,

As it is for their interest to furnish their Little Ones or Brothers with care and taste, and with the least trouble and expense.

IT INTERESTS GENTLEMEN,

For, although the true gentleman is known even in Homespun, yet a due regard for his personal appearance will sometimes preserve him from the impertinent annoyance of the idle and ignorant.

IT INTERESTS BOYS

Of every age and position in the community, and more especially that class who have had the misfortune to lose their parents, and are thereby left to take care of themselves, as here they will find everything suited to their wants,—and by purchasing at

THE PANTECHNETHECA,

Corner of King and Cross Streets,

will be sure of getting the most durable as well as genteel CLOTHING, and at the lowest possible price.

IT INTERESTS LITTLE CHILDREN,

For what can more interest a child than a pretty dress—and here can be found every variety and novelty of dress suited to the child of three years old and upwards, the prices for which are so low that all can afford and none can help purchasing.

CONVENIENT FITTING ROOMS

Are attached to this establishment, which have been furnished for the convenience of Ladies accompanying their Children. Every attention will be paid to Visitors, and it will be the aim of the Proprietors, aided by their numerous Assistants, to make a visit to this establishment one of pleasure as well as profit. As it is essential to close off our ENTIRE STOCK OF

Gentlemen's & Boys' Clothing,

together with our immense stock of

Furnishing GOODS,

we ask attention to the following

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

At the following Low Prices.

LIST OF GOODS AND PRICES.

☞ *Mark this! One Price, and no Abatement.* ☜

250 Fall Business Hunting COATS, formerly 30s.—now 20 shillings;
130 Tweed, Summer Cloth, and Cashmarette SACKS, former price 40s.—now 30s.;
75 Croton Cloth, Alpacca, Bombazine and other FABRICS, suitable for Professional men and others; former price 30s.—now 22s. 6d.;

Also—A great variety of Broad Cloth Dress and Frock COATS, OVER-COATS, SACKS, &c. &c., which will be sold at decided Bargains;

"PANTALOONS,"

500 PAIRS Fine Doeskin Pants; black Cassimere, Broad Cloth and many other Fabrics too numerous to mention, at prices from 5s. to 30s.—*Cheap.*

VESTS!

2000 Assorted VESTS, of every description, from 2s. 6d to 12s. 6d.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY, AND AT VERY LOW PRICES!

The following is the List with our former prices, and the prices now asked—See what a falling off!

250 black and colored Broad Cloth Boys' Sack COATS, former price 30s.—at 17s. 6d.;
150 pairs PANTALOONS, all sizes, usually charged 12s.—at 8s. 9d.;
220 VESTS, various patterns, usually sold 6s. 3d.—at 4s. 6d.;
150 Albert JACKETS, usually sold 15s.—at 10s.

Read this also!—See what a Discount Improve this opportunity!!

A LIST OF OUR PRESENT PRICES:

SCARFS AND CRAVATS. Rich patterns of Scarfs, fancy and plain, Cravats, latest and choice patterns and quality, of Silk and Satin, Silk and Linen Cravats, light and dark colors, Gingham Cravats, various styles, Muslin Cravats, light summer patterns, Muslin Cravats, Fall and Winter patterns, Cravat Stiffeners,	at prices from 1s. to 15s.
STOCKS. Self-Adjusting Stocks, plain and figured, silk and Satin, with long Bosoms and Bows, Buckle Stocks, plain Bombazine and rich Satin,	
SHIRTS. Plain Shirts, Shirts with Bosoms, Linen Bosom Shirts, Flannel and Merino Under Shirts, Silk Under Shirts, Knit Woollen Shirts and Drawers, good for gentlemen preparing for a journey, Outside Shirts, for seamen's wear,	from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
HANDKERCHIEFS. Pocket Handkerchiefs of Cotton, Pocket Handkerchiefs of silk, China silk, Pongee, Bandanna, Choppas and Twilled Spitalfields, Brocade Handkerchiefs, white and red, fig'd. White Linen Hdkfs. plain and figured	from 1s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.
HOSIERY. In great variety; half Hose, silk, Woollen Hose, Long Woollen Hose, for Gentlemen, Merino half Hose, Wigonia half Hose,	from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.
GLOVES. Fine Paris Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, white, colored and black, Lisle Thread Gloves, Patent Lisle Thread Gloves, mechanic sewed. Cotton Gloves,	from 7½d. to 5s.
SUSPENDERS. Of the latest improvements; New York Suspender Shoulder Braces; Silk Suspenders.	

Together with a variety of

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

At the "Celebrated CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT of

GARRETT & SKILLEN,

Corner of King and Cross Streets.

2d October, 1849. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Colored Engravings.

Just Published, 40th Edition, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelope, 2s. 6d. Sterling.

SELF-PRESERVATION:

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and *Disorders of Youth and Maturity* usually acquired at an early period of life, which enervate the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the energies of Manhood. With practical observations on the Treatment of Nervous Debility and Indigestion, whether arising from those causes, close study, or the Influence of Tropical climates; Local and Constitutional Weakness, Syphilis, Stricture, and all Diseases and Derangements resulting from Indiscretion. With Forty *Colored Engravings,* illustrating the *Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs,* explaining their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries that are produced in them, by "solitary habits, excesses, and infection."

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,
Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations, and on Intellectuous and Unproductive Unions.
CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependant on their healty action.
CHAPTER III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs and Brain, and general Weakness of the Mental Faculties.
CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.
CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and as true source in every instance disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift which, when used in moderation, is taught with advantage, becomes, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers.

The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame, than any other to which it is subject.

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

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

August 21, 1849.

TO LET,

THREE very desirable Dwelling HOUSES, situate in very eligible situations, with Stables, Gardens, and every convenience.—Apply at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE.

April 10, 1849. -[Courier.]

FLUID

Extract of Valerian,

For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

From Parker Cleaveland, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, Mineralogy, Geology and Natural Philosophy, Brunswick College, Maine.

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. EDW. BRINLEY & Co.

I HAVE not till the present time found leisure to devote any attention to the "Fluid Extract of Valerian," a bottle of which you were kind enough to send me a few weeks since. I have now sufficiently tested it, to satisfy me, that it contains the active medicinal principle of Valerian, in a *purer,* more simple and concentrated state, than *any other* preparation of this root, with which I am acquainted. From the great success which has attended its use, I think the public may rely upon it as a very *valuable* medicine in all Nervous Affections, Headache, Sleeplessness, &c. Permit me to add that it is important that the manufacturer should *continue* to prepare the Extract with the same care as heretofore. With much respect, yours, &c. P. C. CLEAVLAND, M. D.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,
Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1848.

DAVID PARKER, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 3d, has been received, and I hasten to reply. We have used only one bottle of your "Fluid Extract of Valerian." It was one case of a mild form of Delirium Tremens in which we used it, the agitation and trembling were subdued by one hundred drop dose of it.

I hope to be able to say something in favor of the Valerian before long; it is an elegant preparation.

Yours very truly,
GEO. CHANDLER, M. D.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the method of making the Pure Fluid Preparation of Valerian, as put up by the United Society of Shakers, at Enfield. It possesses the properties of the Valerian highly concentrated, and may be used in all cases where the medicine is proper, and all may rely on its being genuine. It is the kind we use and recommend.

DIXI CROSBY, M. D., *Dartmouth College, N. H.*
ED. E. PHELPS, M. D.
JOHN CLOUGH, M. D., *Enfield, N. H.*
BENJAMIN GALLUP, M. D., *Lebanon, N. H.*
M. M. DAVIS, M. D., *Norwich, Vt.*
ALBIGENCE PIERCE, M. D., *Strafford, Vt.*
B. N. STILES, N. D., do. do.

March 17, 1848.

The above invaluable Preparation is signally efficacious in all Nervous and Hysteric Affections, Sleeplessness, and Sick Headache, producing quiet and tranquil sleep, and leaving no unpleasant sensations after its use,—the inevitable result of Opiates, Camphor, and the many articles usually administered.

☞ S. L. TILLEY, King-Street, Sole Agent for St. John, N. B. February 13, 1849.

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 29th, 1847, *from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect 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.

☞ 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 Lockhar, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O X. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; Jol n 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.

A NATURAL REMEDY

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that the said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every one from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the best, if not the very best, medicines in the world for carrying out the

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and NATURAL MANNER, and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is radidly driven from the body.

CAUTION.

The citizens of New England are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity which the above named Indian Vegetable Pills have earned by their astonishing goodness, a gang of counterfeiters are now industriously engaged in palming on the unsuspecting, a valueless and perhaps dangerous medicine,