The Weekly Observer.

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The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

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

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

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $5000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

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

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

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

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

This Office insures from the *nearest* birth-day, instead of the *next*, as in other offices. The Charter makes it "*unlawful to loan any sum of money to any Director or Officer of said Company upon any security whatever.*" In no case is the person insured liable beyond the amount of premium.

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

—Local Referees—

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

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

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

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

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

Coffee, Raisins, Hams, &c. &c.

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—

50 BAGS Java and Laguira COFFEE; 1 cask Prime HAMS;
10 boxes SALERATUS; 6 barrels Pea Beans;
6 sacks Filberts and Walnuts,
5 boxes LEMONS; 1 tierce HONEY,
20 jars and bladders Scotch Snuff,
5 barrels Ground LOGWOOD,
¼ ton Logwood; 1 half-ton Fustic.
3 barrels QUINCES; 10 brls. APPLES.

Per "*Gazelle*," from Halifax—
200 half and quarter boxes new RAISINS.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90, 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 30. North Market Wharf.

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:—

2000 PAIRS Men's Over SHOES;
1600 pairs Women's Over Shoes;
600 pairs Women's BUSKINS;
100 do. Women's GAITERS;
200 do. Jenny Lind BOOTS;
750 do. Misses' Over Shoes;
400 do. Children's Over Shoes;
50 do. Men's India Rubber Boots.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

MORRISON & CO.,

Prince William-street,

Are Receiving per Mail Steamers "Canada" and "America," Ships "Olive," "Zetland," "J. G. Hall," &c., &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

SHAWLS, Long and Square, in French Filled, Paisley, Printed Cachmere, Wool, &c. &c.;
French MERINOS, in every shade;
EMBROIDERED DRESSES.
Printed CACHMERES;
Black and coloured Habit CLOTHS,
Black and coloured Vecuna CLOTH,
Black and coloured MANTLES, newest styles;
Black and coloured Genoa Velvets and Plushes;
Black, coloured and Shot Glace Silks,
Black Barached SILK; Black French SATIN;
Black Pure SATIN;
Plaid Bonnet RIBBONS;
Velvet and Ribbon Bracelets,
Cloak Tassels; Fitch FURS;
Linens, Linen Sheeting and Table Damask,
FLANNELS, Twilled and Plain, &c. &c., which with their present stock, will be sold decidedly cheap *for Cash.*

MORRISON & CO.

Dec. 7.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

HAS received per *Actæon*, from London, *Themis, Devon* and *Commodore* from Liverpool, *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow, *Admiral, Creole* and *Cuba*, from the United States, his Fall and Winter supply of

BRITISH & FOREIGN DRY GOODS, viz.,
Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in black and coloured Gro de Naps, Coburgs, CASHMERE, Orleans, Circassian CLOTH, DeLAINES;
Long and Square SHAWLS;
Grey, White, and *PRINTED COTTONS*;
CLOTHS, VESTINGS, and Sattinetts;
Red and White FLANNELS,
Shirting Stripes, Ticks, Blankets.
Linens, Lawns, Duck, Diaper, Towelling,
Silk and Cotton Velvets;
Plaid Cloaking; Colored BONNETS;
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Artificial Flowers, in great variety;
HOSIERY & GLOVES, an excellent assortment;
Wool Polkas, Hoods, Boas, Cuffs and Caps;
Laces, Edgings and Insertions;
Sewed MUSLINS, Frock Bodies, Robes,
Habit Shirts and Collars;
Black and Coloured Veils;
Muslin Stays; *UMBRELLAS*;
Cotton Batting, Warps;
Paramattas, Crapes, Barege;
White and Coloured Table Cloths;
Mufflers, Comforters, Hair Nets and Platts;
Neck Ties, Lawn Hdkfs., Nun's Lace;
White and Shaded Lambswool Yarn,
Pound Cottons, Worsted Fringes;
Gents.' SHIRTS, Fronts, and Collars;
Gents.' Stocks, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Braces, Combs, Smallwares, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The above Stock having been carefully selected purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine, as it will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
Nov. 2. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

Corner of Dock-street and Market Square.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ship *Commodore*, from England, and other arrivals, the following Goods, viz

2 BDLS. Wire Riddles: 2 Grocers' Coffee Mills, on Metal stands;
2 cases Counter Scales; 1 cask Weights; 1 cask Butt Hinges; 1 cask Hand and Tenon Saws.
2 cases Cross cut Saws; 75 Plough Moulds;
10 bundles Long handle Frying Pans;
8 casks Tea Kettles and sauce Pans; 6 casks Sad Irons; 6 rolls Lead; 2 tierces Lead Pipe.
12 bales Iron Wire; 1 cask Traces;
25 bags 8d'y and 10d'y Rose Nails; 75 bags Spikes and Clinch Rings; 14 bags Tinmen's Rivets;
3 casks Tin Ware, comprising Dish Covers and Japanned Ware;
7 packages Sheffield Goods, consisting of Tools, Files, &c.; 1 case *Thomson's* Long Treenail Augers; 1 cask Curb Chain, for Wells;
1 case Guns, including one MINNIE RIFLE;
3 casks Barn-door and Gate Hinges;
1 cask T, Chest, and Strap do.; 1 cask Venetian Shutter, &c.; 95 coils Manilla Rope;
75 boxes 10x12 Glass; Gas Pendants & Brackets

17 Packages containing

Brass and Iron Shelf Goods, amongst which are Brass and Iron Chamber and Pillar Candlesticks, Pocket Compasses, Copper Coal Scoops, Counter Weighing Machines with Tin and Copper Scoops, Curtain Pins and Bands, Powder Flasks, plated Cruet Frames and Candlesticks, Locks of all kinds, Cornice Slides and Tester Hooks, Whip Thongs, *Planes*, Brass Rack Pullies and Roller Ends, Castors, Cornice Ends and Rings, Bell Levers, Brass Latches, screw Hooks and Rings, Brass and Iron Bolts, stair Rods and Eyes, Coffin Mounting, *Percussion Caps*, Glass *Paper*, Wire Web, Awls, *Punches*, *Punchers*, shoe Hammers, *Peg* Breakers, Tinned Tea and Table Spoons, Coolers, Ladles and Forks, Britannia and German silver and Albata do., Jack Chain, Knitting *Pins*, Brass Butt Hinges, Cart Hames, Gimblets, Japanned and Mahogany Knobs, Mineral, Glass, *Porcelain* and other Knobs for Locks, Italian Irons, Cork Squeezers, Shoe Bills, Screw Bolts, Door Springs, Brushes, Curry Combs, House Bells and Copper Wire, Gridirons, short handled Fry *Pans*, Rat and Fox Traps, Farriers' Hammers and Knives, Hooks and Staples, Brass and Tin Cocks, Chest Handles, &c. &c.

Nov. 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Boots and Shoes.—*Ex "Olive.*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR

HAVE just received by the above ship—Ladies Misses, and Children's superior CLOTH BOOTS, Soles made thin, with Military Heels, so as to wear with Rubbers; Ladies and Girls Kid SLIPPERS, and a variety of Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS—☞ Please call and see. Will be sold cheap. *Rocky Hill, Germain Street.*

December 4th 1852.—6i.

GAS FITTINGS.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per brig "I. G. Hall," from Liverpool:—

1 CASE containing two and three light GAS PENDANTS.

Also—One Light Pendants and Brackets; 1 cask Glass SHADES. *Dec.* 14.

Hemlock Logs.

WANTED by the South Bay Boom Company, a quantity of HEMLOCK LOGS.

Parties desirous of Contracting will please make immediate application to A. McL. SEELY,

St. John, N. B., Dec. 18, 1852. *President.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

JUST opened, per last two Mail steamers, an excellent assortment of Electro and Albata Plate Tea and Table Spoons, Fish Slices, Carvers, Sauce and Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Toast Racks, Hair Bracelets, Jet Bracelets, (rich Jewellery in great variety,) and other Fancy Goods and Novelties, suitable for the season.

☞ An Invoice of the real Joseph Rodgers & Son's Pocket Cutlery, Razor and Pruning Knives, direct from the manufactory.

Per "Themis."

Papier Machie Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Card Racks, Portemonnies, Card Cases, Portfolios, &c.; Fancy Cornice Poles, Bracelets and Rings complete; Cash Boxes, Brass Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Per "Devon,"

An Invoice of Guns, Pistols and Rifles, well assorted, and made expressly to suit the wishes of the sportsmen of these Lower Provinces, all warranted.

Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it to the advantage to look over our extensive stock of goods, comprising such an assortment as is not to be found elsewhere in this City, and at prices remarkably low.

A further supply daily expected, per *Commodore, Olive* and other vessels.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Oct. 25.—4i. Proprietors

AUGUST 11, 1852.

Per Steamer "Niagara."

JUST ARRIVED—

A LOT of black and coloured Ribbons, Persians, Sarsnets and Satins, Black Ribbon Velvets, Sewing Silks and Twist, superior black Laces, Crimson and Scarlet Worsted Fringes.

—ON HAND—

An assortment of FLOOR CLOTHS, comprising the following widths, *(in chaste new patterns:)*

2 feet,	5 feet 4 inches,
2 feet 3 inches,	5 feet 6 inches,
2 feet 5 inches,	5 feet 9 inches,
2 feet 9 inches,	6 feet,
3 feet,	7 feet 5 inches,
3 feet 6 inches,	7 feet 10 inches,
4 feet 6 inches,	8 feet 3 inches.
5 feet 3 inches.	

The whole of which are offered at the very lowest market rates. W. G. LAWTON.

KING STREET HOUSE,

No. 18, King Street.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has received per Themis, Actæon Henry Holland, and British Steamer, the greater part of his *FALL & WINTER SUPPLIES*

CONSISTING OF—

CASHMERES, Delaines, Coburgs, Lustres, Striped *SOIS*, Sprigg'd *VICUNAS*,
Broaded LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES;
Flounced CRUVELLIS;
Albinese and Chene LUSTRES, &c., &c.;
Pilot, Beaver, Whitney and Broad CLOTHS;
Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings;
Silk Velvets, Silks, Persians, and Ribbons;
Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS;
Hooded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, *in all the new styles.*
CLOAKINGS, in Lustre, Tweed, Ermine, and Mantle Cloth;
FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Prints, Woollen Druggetts, &c., &c.

Also, every other description of DRY GOODS suitable for the season, to which he would call the attention of *Wholesale* and *Retail* buyers.

Oct. 19th, 1852. JAMES HARDY.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

W. TISDALE & SON

Have received ex 'Actæon' from London, "Henry Holland" from the Clyde, and "Themis" from Liverpool—

CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; casks PUTTY; casks Brandram Bros. best WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black Paints;
100 kegs Hall's Fowling and Cannister Powder;
12 tons of Pots, Bakepans, Spiders, Griddles, Fry Pans, Boilers, &c.
Casks Cart Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.
Cases Thomson's long and short screw Scotch Augers.
Casks SHOT, and Bolts SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, and BLOCK TIN;
Casks Tea Kettles; Saucepans, tin'd, untin'd and Enamelled;
Casks SAD IRONS, Shoe Bills, in iron, brass, and zinc; casks Clinch Rings, from ½ inch to 1¼ inch.
120 bags Wrought NAILS, from 4dy to 50dy;
100 do. Spikes from 2½ to 8 inch,
50 do. Patent Pressed Nails from 1¼ to 6 inch.
12 pair Smith BELLOWS, 12 Anvils, 24 Vices, 1 keg Hammers and Sledges;
1 ton Block Bushes; Half ton Block Rivitts.
2 cwt. BORAX; 1 keg Red Chalk;
1 case HAIR SEATING, 1 cask Curled Hair.
155 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS;
50 do Eye Handle Shovels and Spades.
Casks CUTLERY, viz., Table and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, sets Ivory ditto; Carving, Butcher, Shoe, Putty, Farriers, and Oyster Knives, Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors in very great variety; Sheep Shears; Coopers ADZES and AXES, Braces and Bitts, Gimblets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Spokeshaves, Plated Squares Files, &c. &c
3 tons Naylor's CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round, and octagon.
Cases Hoole & Co's Gand and Circular MILL SAWS, X Cut, Hand, Tenon, Pitts, Buck, and other Saws;
Casks containing HINGES, and Locks in every variety including a few Chubb's Patent, Screws of all kinds, Steel Yards, Bolts, Chest and other Handles, GUN LOCKS, Flints, Curry Cards and Combs, Castors, Pump Tacks, Iron squares, Iron Weights, Counter Scales and Beams, welded head Bed screws, Coach Screws and Nuts, *GUNS* and *PISTOLS*, Measuring Tapes, *CANDLESTICKS*, Shot Belts Pouches and *POWDER FLASKS*, &c. &c.—Which with the Stock on hand, comprising a very general assortment, are offered on their usual low terms.

☞ The Remainder of *FALL GOODS*, expected in the "Devon," "Commodore," and "Olive."

Oct 26, 1852.

PERFUMERY.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Lubin's celebrated PERFUMES, consisting in part of "Jockey Club," "Boquet de Caroline," "Eau de Adelaide," "Patchouly," &c. &c., all of which are *warranted genuine.*—Also, a small assortment of Perfume and CONFECTIONARY BOXES, suitable for Christmas Presents.

THOMAS M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

☞ Martin's superior *unadulterated* Confectionary, always on hand. Dec. 28.

Corn Meal, Beans, &c.

Landing ex ship *Constitution*, from Baltimore:—

150 BAGS CORN MEAL; 50 bags White BEANS;
11 M. Locust Treenails.

Also—A cargo of superior White and Red Wheat and Yellow Corn, from which Superfine FLOUR, CORN MEAL and BRAN will be kept always on hand. For sale by

Jan. 11. JARDINE & CO.

POISON—For Wolves and Foxes—for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 18. *Corner of North Wharf & Dock St.*

Poetry.

[From the N. Y. Bible Society Record.]

THE DAYSPRING ADVANCING.

BY REV. WM. H. LAWRENCE.

Night wraps the realm where Jesus woke,
No guiding star the Magi see,
And heavy hangs oppression's yoke
Where first the Gospel said "Be free."

And where the harps of angels bore
High message to the shepherd-throng,
"Good will and peace" are heard no more
To murmur Bethlehem's vales along.

Swarth India with her idol-train,
Bends low by Ganges' worshipp'd tide,
Or drowns the suttee's shriek of pain
With thundering gong and Pagan pride.

On Persia's hills the Sophi grope;
Dark Burmah greets salvation's ray;
Even jealous China's door of hope
Unbars to give the Gospel way.

Old Ocean, with his isles, awakes,
Cold Greenland feels unwonted flame,
And humble Afric wondering takes
On her sad lips a Saviour's name.

Their steps the forest children stay,
Bound to Oblivion's voiceless shore,
And lift their red brows to the day,
Which from the opening sky doth pour.

Then aid with prayer that holy light
Which from eternal death can save,
And bid Christ's heralds speed their flight,
Ere millions find a hopeless grave.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1852.

DEATH WILL COME.

"Death will come; he will certainly come. He cannot be evaded; he cannot be put back; he cannot be made to take his steps any slower. Oh! he will come. All that lives on earth will die—every beast, bird, and creeping thing; the humming-bird, the insect that flutters in the sun-beam; every tree, and shrub, and flower—the oak, the pine, the acacia, the moss that grows over the wall; every monarch, every peasant, every rich man; every poor man; every master of a slave; every slave; every woman; every child; every old man that prides himself on his honors or his wealth; every young man that prides himself on his talents and his strength; every maiden that prides herself on her beauty. Oh! all will die!—I am in a world of death; I am amidst the dying and the dead; I see not a living thing in all my rambles that will not die—no man, no woman, no child, no bird, no beast, no plant, no tree. The eagle that cuts the air cannot fly above it; the monster of the deep cannot dive below it; the tiny insect cannot make itself so insignificant that death will not notice it; leviathan cannot with his great strength struggle against it.—The Christian will die—the sinner will die—yea, the sinner! Your wealth cannot save you. Death cares for none of these things; they are all trifles—gewgaws beneath his notice. He no more 'loves a shining mark' than an ignoble one; he has no more pride in cutting down a rich man than a poor man—the daughter of beauty and fashion than the daughter of ugliness and sin. He loves to level the thistle as well as the rose-bud; the bramble as the magnolia; the briar as the cedars of Lebanon. He cares as little for the robes of ermine as for the beggar's rags; as little for the robes of richest vestments and gayest apparel as for the blanket of the savage. You will die, and fear of death will come upon you. Death comes just as he is—pale, solemn, fixed—determined on his work. He hears no cry for pity, he regards no shriek of terror. He comes steady, certain, unchanged and unmanageable in his purpose to take you out of the assembly-room—taking you away from your companions, that will miss you for a moment and then resume their dance, that you may die. Death will come. He has been advancing towards you ever since you began to breathe. He has kept on his way, always advancing to meet you; while you have gone north or south, east or west, he has always put himself in your path—how near or how remote you have never known. Death will come. He has always been advancing, never receding; and soon his baneful shadow will fall upon your path. And that shadow will deepen and become more chilly, like an advancing eclipse; and then his dark form will stand right before you, between you and the light of the living world, and you will be in the dark valley. Death will come—fearful enough under any circumstances, even if you are a Christian; awful, unspeakably awful if you are not."—*Albert Barnes.*

The Espiritu Santo.—This beautiful flower appears to be a description of lily, possessing a bulb root, long oval leaves, and a stock from three to four feet in length. The Espiritu Santo is one of those rare flowers that is said to be found only on one particular part of the isthmus, a short distance from Panama. It requires little earth for vegetation, growing among heaps of stones, with the fibres alone covered, the bulb being almost entirely exposed. The plant possesses little beauty beyond what is contained in the flower itself, which is of a most elegant and peculiar formation. The outward part, which is smaller than a pigeon's egg, resembles a curious shaped vase, on opening the lid of which the most perfect and beautiful *fac simile* of a dove is found within.—The head is turned over its back, appearing as if it were about to take its farewell of earth and soar to some brighter region.

No person can see this extraordinary flower for the first time without a deep feeling of wonder and admiration at the perfection and beauty displayed in its formation, and every succeeding time it is met with, the observer gazes upon it with increased admiration and curiosity. Of all the really beautiful plants or flowers we have ever seen, we recollect none so beautiful as the *Espiritu Santo*, or "Holy Spirit," and we are sure that if a specimen could be sent to the United States or England it would be looked upon as an invaluable curiosity.—*Panama Star.*

Can't Afford it.—Can't afford to take a paper! Two dollars a year, and can't afford it! Your wife and children need a good paper, in which religion, morals, philosophy and general intelligence are judiciously blended—the expense is two dollars for twelve months, and you "can't afford it!" We never hear a man make that excuse, for discontinuing the paper, but we think that that man probably spends *ten times as much in some ways, which are of no permanent benefit either to himself or his family.* Let retrenchment begin in dress, in amusements, in things which pamper the appetite, and not in that which elevates the mind and makes it free. Of whatever you deprive your family, do not deprive them of *good and useful books and papers.*—[Trumpet.

"A journalist," said the great Napoleon, "is a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets."

Overtasking the Mind.—Dr. Wigan remarks, in his work on the mind, that he could not read the correspondence between William Pitt and his father without a feeling allied to terror. Never did man go so near to destroy the intellect of his son by over-excitement as the arrogant, unreasonable, imperious, and much overrated man, the great Earl of Chatham, as he is called. "Courage, my son," said he in one of his letters when the poor lad was complaining of the enormous variety of topics urged on his attention; "Courage, my boy, remember there is only the Cyclopædia to learn." William Pitt was near falling a sacrifice to his father's ambition. Great as were his talents, I do not doubt that they would have been much greater had they been more slowly cultivated; and he might then have attained the ordinary term of human life, instead of his brain wearing out his body at so early an age. To see him, as I have done, come into Bellamy's, (a place for refreshments,) after the excitement of debate, in a state of collapse, that with his uncouth countenance gave him the air of insanity, swallow a steak without mastication, and drink a bottle of port wine almost at a draught, and then be barely wound up to the level of ordinary impulse—repeat this process twice, or, I believe, even three times during the night, was a fearful example of over-cultivation of the brain ere it had reached its full development. So much had its excitability been exhausted by premature and excessive moral stimuli, that when his ambition was sated, it was incapable of ever keeping itself in action without the physical stimulants I have spoken of. Men called this sad exhibition the triumph of mind over matter. I call it the contest of brain and body, where victory is attained at the sacrifice of life.

Woman's Rights.—David Hale, late editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, once wrote a *jeu d' esprit* on the "Rights of Woman," in which he showed that the balance of wrongs was decidedly on the side of men. When the simple question of superiority is at issue, the men always have to give up. If ladies and gentlemen meet on the sidewalk, who has to turn out? If there are not seats enough for all the company, who has to stand up? When there is danger to face, who must go forward? If there is a curiosity to gratify, who goes behind? If there is too much company for the first table, who eats at the second? Who has always the right hand and the most respectable position? We could mention a hundred other cases, in which on the simple question of right, every thing is yielded to the woman.

But there are many cases in which the condition of men is still worse. For instance if on any public occasion, a pew at a church, or a seat anywhere, be occupied by men ever so respectable or aged, smirky little beauty trips along and presents herself at the top of the seat, and they must all jump up and clear out as if they had been shot. Especially ought it to be noticed, that, when matrimonial negotiations are to be made, the whole burden of performing the delicate and often very embarrassing parts of making proposals is thrown upon the men, while the women sit and say no, no, no, no, as long as they like, and never say yes, until they have a mind to.—*Savannah Republican.*

Mrs. Merrifield on "Dress."—Fashion is the only tyrant against whom modern civilization has not carried on a crusade, and its power is still as unlimited and despotic as it ever was. From its dictates there is no appeal; health and decency are alike offered up at the shrine of this Moloch. At its command its votaries melt under fur boas in the dog-days, and freeze with bare necks and arms, in lace dresses and satin shoes in January. Then, such is its caprice, that no sooner does a fashion become general, than, let its merits or beauties be ever so great, it is changed for one which, perhaps, has nothing but its novelty to recommend it. Like the bed of Procrostus, fashions are compelled to suit every one. The same fashion is adopted by the tall and the short, the stout and the slender, the old and the young, with what effect we have daily opportunities of observing.—*Art Journal.*

The Ship Albatross for Australia.—Letters were received on Tuesday from passengers in the above vessel, under date of Dec. 9th. The *Albatross* sailed from Liverpool on the 15th November, and experienced a violent storm when crossing the channel, which kept her beating about for nearly a week, and so strained her that at one time it was feared her masts would have to be cut away. Fortunately, however, the gale ceased, and she proceeded on her voyage until, on the 9th of December, she was near the coast of Africa, on the point of crossing the line. It was then hoped that she would complete her voyage about a fortnight sooner than was originally expected. The passengers express themselves perfectly satisfied with the captain and the officers, who treated them with much consideration and kindness. Much inconvenience had arisen from the misconduct of some of the first-class passengers. No wines or spirits were served to either second class or steerage passengers, but unfortunately several of the first claess got intoxicated and conducted themselves in a most disgraceful manner, so much so that the captain had to put two of them in irons. With these exceptions everything on board was satisfactory.—*Cork Constitution.*

Extraordinary Marriage.—A female of the sect of Johanna Southcote was married at St. Peter's, Walworth, on Monday week, to a priest of the same persuasion, when an extraordinary procession to the church door took place. Some of the males wore jackets of light material, others a species of coronet, and several singular-looking caps, while around the waist, and across the shoulders of most were polished leather, and other bands and belts, inscribed with, apparently, cabalistic and zodiacal characters. The females, about twelve in number, were attired in white, with various singular decorations, and from the head of each depended a long showy veil. In this singular procession were borne sixteen various banners, comprising the standard of England, the union jack, one for each of the twelve tribes of Israel, one of the sun, and one of the moon and stars. In the midst of these was a sort of shepherd's crook; and the bridegroom, who, together with his companion, headed the procession, bore on his shoulder a species of mace, surmounted by a crimson velvet cap with gold fringe.—*English paper.*

A Disappointed Bridegroom.—A young couple about to be married, and twice proclaimed, had fallen out, when the woman prohibited the third proclamation of the bans. The youth, however, not satisfied with this summary turn-off, very cowardly attacked his intended, assaulting her in such a ferocious manner that several of her ribs are said to be broken. The case is at present under the authorities, and it is not unlikely that he may pass the time proposed for the honey-moon in a very different quarter.—*Fifeshire Journal.*

A Quick Passage.—Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., the owners of the Eagle, are about to present Captain Boyce, the Commander, with a handsome silver salver, appropriately inscribed in commemoration of his bringing the vessel from Melbourne to London in the shortest time the voyage has yet been accomplished, namely, 76 days.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Human Remains in Guano.—From the ship Brandscompt, unloading Peruvian guano at Leith, there were, a few days ago, exhumed, the remains of three persons, evidently Peruvians, buried in the guano, and which had apparently not been disturbed by the process of loading the ship. The remains illustrate a curious property in the guano in preserving bones, hair, and clothes, while completely decomposing flesh. It is not known when the bodies where originally interred, but the bones were as entire as if they had been preserved in a museum: the hair remained upon the skull, and the clothes were very little decayed.

Salaries of English Ambassadors.—The ambassador at Paris receives £10,000; at Vienna, £9,000; at Constantinople, £7,000; at St. Petersburgh, £6,000; at Madrid, £6,000; at Berlin, £5,000; at Washington, £4,500; at Naples, £4,000; at Lisbon, £4,000; at Rio Janeiro, £4,000; at the Hague, £3,600; at Brussels, £3,900; at Turin, £3,600; at Munich, £3,000; at Copenhagan, £3,600; at Stockholm, £3,000; at Hanover, £3,000; at Frankfort, £2,600; at Athens, £2,500; in Wurtemberg, £2,000; in Saxony, £2,000; in Tuscany, £2,000; in Switzerland, £2,000; at Mexico, £3,600; and at Buenos Ayres, £3,000.

Frightful Executions in Russia.—On the 22nd ult. Randous Kroitinus, the smuggler condemned to receive nine thousand blows with a rod, and three other delinquents, condemned to ix thousand each, suffered their punishment on the plain of Tanroffen. A large military force was drawn up to witness the execution. The arrangement was that the punishment should be distributed to each in three thousand strokes a day. Krotinus having received his three thousand died; two of the others expired before that number of blows had been inflicted: and the fourth sank on the morrow. The punishment of death is abolished in Russia.

Diamonds in Australia.—Lieut. Colonel Sir Thos. Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, has brought with him a diamond of good form and of the finest water, weighing three-quarters of a carat, found at the gold diggings at Ophir, west of Bathurst; and also a sapphire, found in the same locality.—*Liverpool paper.*

Business at Australia.—Some idea of the business done at Melbourne, Australia, may be obtained from the fact that the Argus of that place, of Sept. 1, a daily paper, contains over *forty-two columns* of advertisements, seven of which are auction sales.

Ericsson's Engine.—In answer to a Western correspondent, who asks the editors of the New York Evening Post if "it is possible that you have been humbugged" into believing in the soundness of Ericsson's invention, they say—

"The strength of our faith may be judged from the fact, that we have contracted with Captain Ericsson to furnish us with a Caloric Engine, as soon as it can be made, for the use of the Evening Post, and it is already in a state of considerable forwardness. The patterns are prepared by Capt. Ericsson, and the machinery is making by Messrs. Hogg & Delamater. It is to have sufficient power to drive one of Hoe's rotary presses at the rate of 10,000 impressions an hour, and four Job-office presses, with a reserve force of two or three horse power, and yet it is to occupy only the space enclosed in a cast iron box six feet square, and between five and six feet high. It is to be finished, and in operation by the middle of April. If it succeeds, of which, of course we have no doubt, we shall feel proud of the distinction which will properly belong to the journal that first avails itself of so important an improvement. If it fails, we mean the world shall know it, and the reasons why, if we can ascertain them."

Removal of Free Persons of Color from Virginia.—A bill has been reported in the Virginia House of Delegates, which provides for the appointment of overseers, who are to hire out at public auction, all free persons of color, to the highest bidder, and to pay into the State treasury the sums accruing from such hire. The sums are to be devoted in future to sending free persons of color beyond the limits of the State. At the expiration of five years, all free persons of color remaining in the State are to be sold in slavery to the highest bidder, at public auction, the proceeds of such sales to be paid into the public treasury, provided that said free persons of color shall be allowed the privilege of becoming the slaves of any free white person whom they may select, on the payment by such person of a fair price.—*New York Herald.*

Arrival of a Vessel from the Holy Land.—The bark Mareitta, Captain Capureo, arrived here a few days ago, from Malta. She belongs to Jerusalem, and is owned by one of the inhabitants of the Holy City. This is the only vessel that has ever entered New York harbor, belonging to Jerusalem, and is therefore a great curiosity to historians an dantiquarians. Ship builders will find her model a great curiosity when compared with the supurb sailing craft of this country. Her Captain is a Maltese, as are also several of her crew. Having no Consul in this city, the Captain delivered his papers to the British Consul, he himself being an English subject, and that government being represented at Jerusalem by a Bishop of the established church.—*Ib.*

Reciprocity.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says, it appears that a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the British North American Provinces, has not only been concluded between the British Minister at Washington, and the United States Secretary of the Treasury, but ratified on the part of the British Government. In that shape it was returned to the American Government by the last British steamer from Liverpool, which explains the cause of her detention. The fisheries are embraced in the stipulations of the treaty, but precisely what are its provisions, we are not informed.

If the United States Senate should concur in the ratification, an act of Congress will stil be necessary, in order to carry into effect such parts of the treaty as refer to revenue.

A despatch from Buffalo states that a destructive fire occurred in Brockport, Canada, on the morning of the 1st inst., consuming the American hotel, the bank, telegraph office, ten business establishments, and many offices and other apartments. Loss estimated at $30,000.

The Hon. Edward Everett has been chosen United States Senator for Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th March next, in place of the Hon. John Davis.

The Australian trade continues to increase. Notices of New lines of packets are daily announced. One of the noblest enterprises is the new steamship *Golden Age*, now up for the golden colony. She is 3000 tons measurement, and will take freight and passengers, and sail from New York.—*Boston paper.*

FRANCE.

The London Times gives the following account of the family of Count Montijo:

"Of the future Empress of the French we wish to speak with the deference due to herself and to her position, for it is impossible to have remarked the attractions of her person, the distinction of her manners, and the vivacity of her character—as many of us must have done in her visits to this country, where she is no stranger—without feeling a more than common interest in her extraordinary destiny. To France, indeed, she has hitherto owed little beyond the graces of her education, though she is, of course, far better acquainted with the character of the nation over which she is called to reign than a Princess summoned from the stiff nursery of a German principality. But she combines by descent the energy of the Spanish and the Scottish races, and, if the opinion we have formed of her be correct, she is, as Louis Napoleon said of her, fitted not only to adorn the throne, but in the day of danger to defend it. Among the long catalogue of names and titles of this Castillian maiden, which we publish in another column—including even the churches, religious houses, and colleges, of which she is the patroness—that of Palafox conspicuously occurs, for that heroic defender of Saragossa against the French invaders of Spain was, we believe, her grandfather. To go much further back, we are assured by a high authority on Spanish genealogies, that the true *sangre azul* of the great Alonzo Perez de Guzman, who defended Tarifa in 1292, flows in her veins; and undoubtedly the first Count de Teba was created about 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella for his gallant conduct before Granada. The Count de Teba, father of the future Empress, was a man of talent and science, but he was crippled in his person, and we suspect that the military exploits which are now attributed to him in the ranks of the French army are confounded with those of his brother, the Count de Montijo, to whose title and large estates he eventually succeeded. When the Count de Teba was about to marry Miss Kirkpatrick, the daughter of a Consul at Malaga, it was necessary, as he was a grandee of Spain, to obtain the King's consent. The descent of the Kirkpatricks was rather less illustrious than that of the defender of Tarifa, but the Scottish heralds set to work with such diligence that a suitable pedigree was produced, and Ferdinand exclaimed, "Let the good man marry the daughter of Fingal." The issue of this marriage was the lady who now attracts so large a share of the attention of Europe."

The second imperial ball took place at the Tuileries on the evening of the 22d, and it was attended by a much greater crowd than before—in fact nearly double—many having been attracted by the hope that the future Empress might be present. In this, however, they were disappointed. The ball passed off without anything to distinguish it materially from that which preceded, except in the numbers of the company. These it was asserted were augmented by the announcement that no one will be admitted at the future balls unless in a prescribed costume, consisting of a velvet coat, white waistcoat, velvet small clothes, and silk stockings. Many men in fashionable life, it is said, look forward to the exposure of their physical conformation in this costume with a good deal of alarm; and it was, perhaps ill-naturedly, conjectured that many were anxious to be present at this ball under the apprehension that they might not have courage to encounter the next.

The Countess of Montijo and her daughter left their hotel immediately after the delivery of the Emperor's address to the Council of State and Legislative Corps, and took up their abode in the Palace of Elysee, where they will remain until the solemnization of the marriage, which was appointed to take place on Sunday the 30th—the 29th having been previously named. The correspondent of the Times says that the young lady has undergone no change in manner since the day when the formal proposition was made to her by Louis Napoleon, and that she wears the incipient honors of her approaching rank quite as if she had a consciousness that they are not superior to her merits. The same correspondent adds:

"There can be no doubt that nothing will be left undone to render the future Empress popular. Even now rumors are in circulation—whether well *founded* or not remains to be seen—that the lady has already exercised her influence to induce Louis Napoleon to restore to the family of Orleans the proceeds of the property belonging to Louis Philippe, and confiscated by the decree of the 22d of January. An amnesty more or less extensive, and owing to the same influence, has been also spoken of; and even it is whispered that a further small reduction in the army may be expected. I give these as rumours only, and without in any degree vouching for their accuracy."

The mother of the future Empress is First Lady of Honor to the Queen of Spain, and is a member of the Royal order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa, to which most of the females of the Spanish aristocracy of the highest class belong. The Countess of Montijos' eldest daughter—she has, I believe, but two—is married to the Duke of Alba and Berwick, who has also inherited the Ducal title of Linares. Eugenia de Montijos, Countess-Duchess of Teba, is about 26 years of age.

MARRIAGE OF NAPOLEON III.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, the Corps Legislative, together with the Council of State assembled, at noon, in the *Salle du Trone*, in pursuance of notice that they would be met there by the Emperor.

The ex-king Jerome, wearing the uniform of a marshal of France, seated himself to the right of the throne, and his son Napoleon Jerome, in citizen's dress, occupied a similar seat, on the left. The ministers, officers of State, and members of the Imperial household, grouped around the throne, as they best might. By and by the Duke of Cambaceres entered from the apartments of the Emperor, with the announcement, "His Majesty," on which the *ci devant* Louis Napoleon entered, and taking his seat on the throne proceeded to read the address which we translate as follows:

THE EMPEROR'S ADDRESS.

"*Messieurs.*"—

"I assent to the wish so often expressed by the nation, and come to you to announce my intended nuptials.

"The alliance I contract is not in accordance with old political traditions, and therein lies its advantage.

"France, with its successive revolutions, has ever abruptly severed herself from the rest of Europe.—Every enlightened Government ought to seek to lead her back within the pale of the old Monarchies, but this result will be more certainly attained by a just and straightforward policy, and by honesty of conduct, than by royal alliances, which creates false security, and often substitutes family interests for those of the nation at large.

"Besides in this respect the examples of the past have left in the spirit of the people superstitious feelings:—it is not forgotten that for seventy years foreign princesses have ascended the steps of the throne only to see their race dispersed and proscribed by war or by revolution. Only one woman has seemed to bring happiness and to live more than others in the affections of the people, and this woman, the modest and good wife of Gen. Bonaparte was not of royal blood.

"It must be admitted, however, that in 1810 the marriage of Napoleon I. with Maria Louisa was a great event; it was a guarantee for the future, and a real satisfaction to the national pride to see the ancient and illustrious house of Austria which had so long been at war with us, solicit *(briguer)* the alliance of the elected chief of a new Empire.

"How, on the other hand, under the last reign, had the *amour propre* of the country to suffer when the inheritor of the crown vainly sought, for several years, to ally himself with a sovereign house, and obtained at length a princess, accomplished, no doubt, but of second-rate rank and of a different religion.

"When in the face of old Europe, one is borne by the force of a new principle to the height of ancient dynasties, it is not by antiquating one's escutcheon [vielliant son blason,] and seeking to introduce himself at any price into the family of kings, that one makes himself accepted. It is much better by always keeping one's origin in remembrance, in preserving one's own character, and in taking frankly before Europe the position of a parvenu,—a glorious title, when it comes from the free suffrages of a great people.

"Thus obliged to depart from the precedents followed even to the present day, my marriage became but a private affair, and it remained only to choose the person. She who is become the object of my preference is of high birth. French in heart, by education, by the remembrance of the blood shed by her father for the cause of the Empire, she has, as a Spaniard the advantage of having no relatives in France to whom it might be necessary to give honors and dignities.

"Endowed with all the qualities of the soul, she will be the ornament of the throne, as in the day of danger she would become one of its courageous supports. A devout Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers as myself for the welfare of France. Good and gracious, she will revive, I have the firm hope, in the same position the virtues of the Empress Josephine.

"I come then, Messeiurs, to say to France, that I have preferred a woman whom I love and respect to any unknown lady whose alliance would have brought advantages mingled with sacrifices. Without disdaining any one I yield to my feelings, but after having consulted my reason and my convictions. In short, in placing independence, the qualities of the heart, and family happiness above dynastic prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not be less strong, because I am more free.

"Ere long, proceeding to Notre Dame, I shall present the Empress to the people and to the army; the confidence they have in me, assures me of their sympathy towards her I have chosen, and you, gentlemen in learning to know her better, will be convinced in this also, I have been directed by Providence."

This address was received with cries of Vive l'Empereur, and soon afterwards the assembly broke up apparently pleased with the announcement. Copies of the speech were immediately read at the Bourse, and placarded on the walls of the city. Jerome Bonaparte and son proceeded straightway to the residence of Mdlle. Montijo to congratulate her on her good fortunc.

If we may accept the sentiments uttered by the press as an indication of public opinion, the feeling of dissatisfaction with which the first rumors of the marriage was received, is dying away, except among the Bonapartists, who regard the marriage altogether as a mesalliance.

The name of the Empress is Eugenie, and her marriage will be celebrated in the Church of Notre Dame, on Sunday next, 30th January.

AUSTRALIA.—Fresh arrivals from Australia posterior to the dates given last week, announce the shipment of nearly two millions of gold in addition to the previous supplies. The Victoria mines steadily yield £400,000 weekly, and the considerable immigration now setting in from England, and elsewhere, must give a fresh impulse to new discoveries, to repair any diminution which may take place after the first rich surface produce may cease. The extraordinary impulse which must be given to commerce by the new discoveries is perhaps best evidenced by the fact that the value of the exports from Victoria alone have been raised, in one year, from about one million to fifteen sterling! Several steam vessels sent from England for sale have been disposed of at enormous profits. Many more will be wanted to carry on the rapidly increasing intercourse between the various flourishing ports of the Australian continent. The steamers which have made the long voyage with passengers have not as yet been remarkably successful, so that public attention is directed once more to the passage by the way of Panama and the Pacific, which course, having regard to rapidity of communication alone, will, we have no doubt, be eventually adopted for the mails.

The following is an extract from the *Sydney Empire* of Nov, 8:—

"The general condition of these colonies remains nearly unaltered. The specific condition of a locality is affected by the quality and the numbers of its arrivals and departures. *The authenticated* accounts of Victoria, and particularly of Melbourne are most distressing, and they are confirmed by all the private testimonies we receive. The Government is destitute of vigor and wisdom. The arrivals are too rapid and too numerous to be suddenly provided with homes and employment. The golden idea has excited cupidity to a pitch so extreme that there is the utmost insecurity both of person and property. The more respectable diggers and dealers are swamped by the vast crowds of disreputable adventurers who have no stake in the colony, no interest in its welfare, no concern with its final success, nor any moral principle to keep them from the most atrocious outrages. But the general state is best indicated by the universal recklessness of high prices in every branch, showing that neither political economy nor moral discretion at present obtains, in any appreciable degree, in the mass of the people collected in that colony to profit by the gold excitement.

"The case, although very far otherwise than as it should be, is still exceedingly different in New South Wales. What it might have been had we been inundated with so sudden and so reckless a throng as that which has for a time inundated Victoria, it is hard to say. The money spent in drunkenness is enormous. The largest wages creates the worst habits. Men were far more steady and prosperous generally at half their present wages than they are now. The wealth acquired at every handicraft does not so much fill churches and reading-rooms as public-houses. Little good in point of morals has yet been derived from the immigration that is going on. The ship generally proves a bad place for moral training, and on arriving, the inflamed minds of the immigrants are rarely capable of settling down to the sober duties of industrious and orderly life. Such is certainly the general state of the case, albeit distinguished by honorable exceptions. The gold fever must be allayed, or the number of persons not affected by it must be largely increased before the ordinary courses of industry will offer so much the stronger inducements as they furnish the best means of securing a good moral and religious state of mind."

That portion of the earth, which, a short time since, was the sink of British felony, has become a chief subject of interest in England; and Australia has now more books written about it, than any other division of the globe. The latest of these publications is called "*The Three Colonies of Australia*," and was written by SAMUEL SIDNEY. It is historical, descriptive and practical, and gives us as much information about the new El Dorado as any one would care to get. On the whole, it is one of the most reliable works called forth by the gold discoveries.—*Putnam's N. Y. Magazine.*

EXPORTS OF POULTRY AND EGGS FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—

It is calculated, here, that from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty thousand turkies, and an enormous quantity of eggs, were exported to England for consumption, last week, from the ports of Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Havre, and some others of the French channel-coast. Such a supply might alone be thought to guarantee *Peace*: and, apropos of eggs, a London amateur advises that they should be sold everywhere by weight, and not by number; the difference is enormous; large eggs weighed, on trial, twenty-four ounces: the small, fourteen and a half: price the same. At the recent meeting of the London Horticultural Society, a dish of lemons was produced, as fine as any imported from abroad, which were grown at Plymouth, in the open air. The tree was planted upwards of thirty years ago, against a south wall; the only protection was mats or glass frames to exclude moisture; the plant was not affected by the coldness of the temperature.

EGYPT.—The anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Mahommed had just been celebrated at Cairo with the usual festivities, and the extraordinary ceremony of the Doseh was performed on the 23rd of December. On this occasion a number of dervishes and other Mussulman devotees placed themselves on the ground side by side, as closely as possible to each other, with their backs upwards, and the Sheikh, or chief of their religion, passes over them on horseback. None of the men thus trodden upon showed signs of being hurt.

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, February 15, 1858.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!—The Steamship *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, 26th ult., arrived at New-York on Monday the 7th inst.

In the Cotton market, the improvement advised, per *Canada*, was fully maintained—the market closed firm. Sales of the last three days 20,000 bales.

Corn market—dul, with a small business at low prices; Wheat 1d. to 2d. per bushel, and Flour 3d. to 6d. cheaper; Indian Corn neglected, at a decline of 6d. to 1s.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns again indicate, from the slight effect produced by the further rise in the rate of discount, the healthful state of affairs that generally prevails.

The accounts of the Scotch iron market show a considerable recovery from the recent fall. There are many buyers of pigs at 65s. per ton, and no sellers under 66s.

The weather in Great Britain is more settled. The rain does not appear to have much damaged the prospects of agriculture.

A great meeting was held at Exter Hall, London, on the 25th, in behalf of the Madiai, and another at Birmingham, and petitions to the Queen were adopted, in favour of religious liberty in foreign countries.

There is an impression that on the assembling of Parliament, Lord Palmerston will bring forward a motion for the increase of the army.

Baring Brothers & Co. have given notice that the dividend warrants on Canada debentures, due the 1st of February, will be paid on or after that date.

The dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent., due the 31st January, to the class A shareholders of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway Company, has been advertised for payment at Messrs. Glyn & Co.'s.

Much anxiety is felt by the friends of the troops on board the *Vulcan*, steamer, from England to Australia, that vessel not having arrived out in more than three months.

Two soldiers of the 46th Regt. have been arrested for conspiring to carry off a young lady, aged 17, from her parents.

Marlborough. 130, (s-s), was launched at Portsmouth 15th ult.—No less than 200 men are at work on the *Royal Albert*, 120 (s-s.)

There are five 80 gun ships and two fifty gun frigates now on the stocks at Chatham, all to be fitted with the screw.

Of 654 persons on board a Government emigrant Ship for Australia, 126 died on the passage, 200 were placed in Hospital on her arrival.

The Duke of Northumberland, and Marquis of Londonderry, have been made Knights of the Garter.

The British ship of war Swift, arrived at Spithead on the 20th from the Pacific, last from Valparaiso, bringing $800,000 in specie. She had been four and a half years absent from England, had sailed 90,000 miles, and had not lost a man by sickness or accident during the period.

The West India mail steamer Parana arrived at Southampton on the 18th, last from St. Thomas with 27 passengers and $800,000 in specie. There had been much sickness on board, including 30 cases of yellow fever, of which there had been five deaths.

The Laws of England.—On the re-assembling of Parliament, Mr. Phillimore is to move an address to Her Majesty, to appoint commissioners to digest the Laws of England into a code.

The papers announce the decease of the Earl of Beauchamp and the Earl of Oxford. The former is succeeded in his title and estate by General Lygon. The Earl of Oxford leaves no issue, and the title therefore becomes extinct.

THE ARMY.—A notice has been posted up at the Horse Guards, under the head of "Encouragement to Soldiers." It states that "by her Majesty's warrant it is provided that commissions are to be given to deserving non-commissioned officers recommended by their colonels. In appointments to the cavalry, a sum of £150 will be granted as an outfit, and in the appointments to the infantry a sum of £100 as an outfit. All sergeants, corporals, and privates are also to be allowed a gratuity for length of service or good conduct; a sergeant to have £15, a corporal £10, and a private £5. They will also be allowed a progressive pay per day over and above the usual pay. It was stated in a note that several regiments of cavalry at present offer an opportunity for recruits joining from the age of 16 to 25. Since the alteration of the standard of height many young men join the line.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the Lady Jocelyn, steamer, advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 18th Dec. have been received. With respect to the war, the news is not of much importance; none of the proscribed chiefs has been given up. Gen. Cathcart, with 2500 men, crossed the Orange river into the sovereignty on the 30th November.

BELGIUM.—The King has discharged all foreign officers from the army.

ITALY.—Another Madiai case has occurred at Genoa. The victim's name is Daniel Magzinghi, surgeon, who had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for preaching.

The Pope is reported to be seriously ill of apoplexy.

TURKEY.—The Turks are pursuing operations vigorously against the Montenegroes.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

BOSTON, Feb. 14.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 29th ult.

There is but little English news worth reporting. A rumour prevails that Mr. Gladstone is about to give up the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Francis Baring.

The weather continued favourable for farming operations, consequently flour and wheat were rather lower, and dull of sale. Cotton had advanced ¼d. per lb.

In Burmah, one British garrison had been invested, and were only relieved after a desperate battle.—*Telegraph to News Room.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening WM. DOLE, Esq., delivered a lecture on "*The English Language*," to a large and respectable audience. Mr. Dole is a young man of energy and talent, who received his education at the Grammar School of this City, and King's College, Fredericton. His teachers in both Institutions have always spoken in the highest terms of his ability and good taste. His lecture, which is his first, more than justifies all that they have said of him. He traced the English language through its various changes, giving illustrations in very apt quotations from various authors. His style is easy, simple, correct, and, if we may use the term, *Saxonic*. His predilection for the Saxon phraseology is founded in good taste, and discovers an abhorrence of what is affected and characteristic of pedantry. The Directors of the Institute are doing the public a benefit, by bringing forward our talented young men in this way.

Next Monday evening, D. B. Stevens, Esq., will deliver a lecture on the *Electric Telegraph*, and exemplify its workings before the audience by passing communications between two stations erected in the Hall.

A. C. Morton, Esq., C. E., the Consulting Engineer of our Provincial Government, proceeded to England from New York by steamer, a few days ago. He will, doubtless, there acquire proficiency in all recent Railroad improvements, and thereby increase his future usefulness in this Province.

Two vessels, schooners *Vivid* and *Charles*, are at present fitting out at this port for Australia, and are expected to sail in a short time. A number of families and young men intend proceeding to the land of gold in those vessels.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening last, the following resolution passed unanimously:—

"*Resolved*,—That this meeting warmly approves of the design of opening the Suspension Bridge across the Falls by a public procession; but that owing to the inclemency of the season, and to the uncertainty of the weather, it is inexpedient to undertake it at present."

The Common Council, Fire Companies, National Societies, and other associations, while approving of the plan of opening the Bridge by a public procession, if the weather were suitable, have deemed it inexpedient to carry out such a ceremony at the present inclement season of the year.

At the Meeting at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening last, it was stated by Mr. Whitman, the Colonial Agent for the New York Industrial Exhibition, that the Provincial Executive had resolved to advance £250 immediately, to enable the Institute and New-Brunswick Society to forward articles to the New York Exhibition, and that application would be made to the Provincial Legislature for a further grant towards promoting the object.

It is greatly to be desired, that our mechanics and artizans will exert their utmost ingenuity, in producing such specimens of skill, as will ensure New-Brunswick an honourable position in the great Exhibition, and thus redeem the credit which our careless neglect deprived us of at the memorable "World's Fair" of London.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received, through Messrs. McMillan, the February number of this ever popular and delightful Periodical. It is, as usual, replete with interesting matter, and ornamented with numerous beautiful embellishments; and must be truly acceptable to its very numerous readers.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—This is a new candidate for public favour. We have received the February number (being No. II of the Volume,) from Mr. B. O'Brien. This excellent Periodical is published by G. P. Putnam & Co. of New York, and is highly deserving of general patronage. The number before us contains no less than 120 pages of literary matter of a high order, great variety and interest; and is embellished with numerous beautiful engravings. We strongly recommend it to public notice, as a Magazine of great merit.

We have also received several numbers of the new volume of "GLEASON'S PICTORIAL," published in Boston; and BARNUM & BEACHS' new "ILLUSTRATED NEWS," published in New York.—These papers contain a large amount of interesting and instructive reading matter; their illustrations are executed in excellent style; and they must command an extensive circulation.

The Nova Scotia Government Railway Bills passed a second reading in the House of Assembly, by a majority of *two*, last week. The votes were 27 in favor, and 25 against the Government measure.

COMMISSARIAT.—We are happy to learn that Oliver Goldsmith, Esq., who was for many years in charge of the Commissariat Department in this City, and subsequently at Hong Kong, and is now in the same capacity at Newfoundland, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary General.

The Messrs. Wrights' new ship "*Star of the East*," sailed for Liverpool at a quarter past one o'clock on Saturday last. Her cabins and state rooms are finished and furnished in a remarkably handsome manner, and during the week she was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who were much gratified with her appearance.

Another superior new ship, called the "*Star of the South*," was launched on Tuesday last from the building yard of Mr. James Nevins, near the Aboideau. She is 1252 tons, new measure, and is owned by Thomas E. Millidge, Esq.

STEAMER COMMODORE.—This boat has recently been purchased by a company, who, we understand, are giving her a thorough repair in every respect, it being their intention to employ her on the route from St. John to the Bend, Dorchester, and Sackville.

C. Boultenhouse, Esq., is the active party in the above Company, and from his well known energy and business habits, we feel confident that no exertions will be wanting to make her, what the public require.—*Courier.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—We have been informed that information was received by telegraph, last evening, of the rejection by the United States Senate, on Thursday last, of the Reciprocity and Fishery treaty lately agreed upon by the American Secretary of State and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington; but that a bill on the subjects embraced in the treaty would be reported in Congress by the Committee of Commerce, to-day.—*Ib.*

GRAND MANAN.—We observe by a notice in the St. Andrews papers, that the inhabitants of this Island intend at the coming Session of the Legislature, to renew their application for making this Island a Free Port, where all the products of the world may be entered free of duty. Practically, this is the case at present, as there is no officer at Grand Manan to receive duties; and legalising this state of things, would render the Island a grand *entrepot* for supplying all sorts of foreign goods to the whole of North America.—*New Bkr.*

OPENING OF THE BAPTIST CHAPEL IN CARLETON.—This Chapel was opened for divine service on Sabbath 6th. Preaching in the morning by Elder Bill, of Germain street; in the afternoon, by Elder Robinson, of Brussels street; and in the evening, by Elder Clay, the Pastor of the Church. These services were numerously attended, and the preaching of the gospel was listened to with marked attention. Collections were taken up towards defraying the expenses of furnishing the house. On Monday, we are informed, the pews were sold to great advantage; and the prospect for an increase of the congregation is highly encouraging. The Chapel is finished in a plain, chaste style, and its appearance does much credit to our friends in Carleton. We trust the divine blessing will continue to attend the labors of our young brother, and that he may soon see the place filled with those who shall worship God in spirit and in truth.—*Christian Visitor.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident happened on Wednesday evening last. A poor, old coloured woman by the name of Amelia Heath—better known to all the neighborhood as "Milley"—was burnt to death in a most shocking manner. She resided in the basement story of a house in St. George's Street. About seven o'clock, groans were heard by some of the neighbours, and smoke was seen to issue from the premises. An entrance was forced, and the poor old woman was found upon her knees, her clothes all on fire. A bucket of water was thrown upon the flames. On examination it was discovered that one side of her was literally roasted. She lingered in dreadful agony until one o'clock on Thursday morning, when death put an end to her sufferings. "Milley" was a kind creature. Every one who knew her respected her. She was a member of the Methodist communion, and was thought very much of for her piety and Christian virtues. She was 85 years of age, and resided alone. It was supposed that her clothes had caught from a candle.—*News.*

DROWNED.—On Sunday morning last, the body of a man was discovered lying on the beach near the market wharf, which, upon examination, proved to be that of Mr. James Curtain, Joe's Point, for many years the Mail contractor between St. Andrews and Robinston. An inquest was held yesterday under the direction of the Coroner, Dr. Gove,—the verdict "found drowned."

Mr. Curtain has left behind him a wife and family who bitterly mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

Gustave Krollman, Violinist, who went out to the West Indies in December last, has died of Yellow Fever at Berbice.

U. S. CONGRESS.—In the Representatives, Feb. 8, a message was received from the President, when the Committee rose and the message was read.

The message covered a report from the State department on the fisheries and commercial reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces, which follows as follows:

MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President the following report in relation to the negotiations pending between this Government and that of Great Britain on the subject of the Fisheries, of reciprocal intercourse with the British American Provinces, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the canals connected with it. The prospects of the negotiation at the commencement of the session were alluded to in a general way in the President's Message. The attention of this department was given to the subject at the earliet day possible, and it has been pursued with diligence. It has been perceived with satisfaction that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the fishing vessels of the United States to a full participation in the public fisheries on the coasts and shores of the Provinces;—with the exception at present of Newfoundland,—and in the right of drying and curing the fish on shore on condition of the admission, duty free, into the market of the United States of the Colonial fish, and on the like condition of these privileges being reciprocally enjoyed by British subjects on the coasts and shores of the United States. It is also understood that the British Government is desirous, in concert with the Provinces, to come to an agreement with the United States for reciprocal free trade with the Provinces in certain natural productions, and that the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence and of the Welland Canal would be conceded as part of the arrangement. An agreement of this kind has for several years received the attention of Congress, and a bill providing for reciprocal free trade in certain articles on one occasion passed the House of Representatives. The present negotiations have been concluded by the departments under the impression that if the details of the arrangement could be satisfactorily settled, and in such a way as to afford mutual benefit, Congress would be disposed to perform its part to carry it into effect, even if the United States, the party which furnishes by far the largest market to the other, shall think it necessary in some respects to limit, and in others to enlarge the number of articles subject to the arrangement beyond what the British government of the Provinces would prefer. The Secretary of State has been of opinion that the main provisions alluded to promised so much benefit on both sides that it would be felt to be expedient to enter into the arrangement for a definite time, leaving to future legislation and negotiation, guided by experience, to render it still more satisfactory by future limitation or enlargement. The number and variety of the details which have presented themselves in the progress of the negotiations, and the important interests in different parts, both of the United States and the British Provinces, requiring to be carefully considered, with the necessity of a reference to London for instructions as to all questions of moment, that arose unexpectedly, have thus far prevented, and will render impossible the conclusion of a comprehensive arrangement of the kind contemplated to be submitted in season to the Senate, and to have been made the subject of legislative action during the present short session. It is believed, however, from the progress made, and the present state of the negotiations, that time is only wanted for a satisfactory agreement between the governments on all the subjects above alluded to. The only part of the proposed arrangements which may be considered of an urgent nature is such an adjustment of the fishery question as would remove all danger of trouble on the fishing grounds during the approaching season. This is an object of great importance and worthy the immediate attention of Congress, as belonging to a general settlement. The British Government is not willing to dispose of it separately, but the Secretary of State is of opinion, under the circumstances of the case, if Congress should pass an act admitting Provincial fish, free of duty, into the United States on condition that the fisheries of the United States are admitted to a full participation in the provincial fisheries, the government of Great Britain would give effect to the measure by the requisite legislation on her part, in the expectation, on both sides, that the question of reciprosity and of the use of the St. Lawrence, and the Canals connected with it, will be taken up hereafter with a favorable disposition to come to a mutually advantageous agreement on the subject. And even if such an act should fail to produce the desired result, which is not apprehended, it would relieve the United States of the responsibility of the consequences. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

U. S. SENATE, Feb. 5.—Mr. Davis introduced the bill to regulate the rights of fishing and the rights of disposing of the proceeds of the fisheries in and between the British North American Provinces and the United States. He said he was unwilling the Session should pass off without the introduction of some measures and desired that the bill might be printed; it was referred.

It provides that whenever the President shall be satisfied that the American fishermen are admitted to the privileges of British residents in the Provinces, with all the incidental rights of curing and preparing for market the proceeds of such fisheries, both on water and land, then he shall issue a Proclamation, authorising fishermen of the British Provinces like privileges in the waters of the United States, together with the privilege of entering the ports of entry on payment of the same duties which are required by law of American fishing vessels, provided that the act shall in no way affect the rights of property.

We record with sincere regret the death of David S. Kennedy, Esq., long known and respected in the commercial and monetary circles of this metropolis. As Agent for the Bank of Montreal, his name is familiar to many of our readers.—Mr. Kennedy was an ex-President of the St. Andrew's Society of New York. He was also a liberal benefactor to several of our charitable institutions.—*New York Albion.*

THE NEW YORK MARBLE PALACE.—From a recent notice of the *St. Nicholas Hotel*, we extract the following description of the *comforts* of this establishment:

"The admission of light into, and thorough ventilation of this hall, cannot be excelled, and produces a most pleasing, beautiful effect. Owing to the peculiar arrangement of the building, there is not a dark room, nor one with a borrowed light, in the entire house. Upon the second story of the front building are the public and private parlors, and bridal and star chambers, which are decorated in a most chaste style, and are frescoed with colours of azure blue and delicate pink, which combine with the gilding so as to produce an impression of grandeur and taste. The dining hall is gorgeous and commodious; their is a delicately carved ceiling of nineteen feet high, supported upon pilasters and capitals of novel design and exquisite workmanship. The ornamental work and frescoing are rich, but not tawdry or glaring. The hall is well lighted by day, whilst, three massive chandaliers, showing twenty lights each, are prepared to bid defiance to the night. The room contains eight splendid mirrors, ten feet high each, some four, and others five feet in breadth. The third and fourth floors of the front and centre buildings are divided into suits of rooms, which have parlors, with bathrooms, bedrooms, and every requisite convenience connecting in a manner unsurpassed for neatness and taste. The other story of the front, centre, and rear buildings is appropriated to single rooms; each room to the sixth story is provided with hot and cold water, and gas, to be used at pleasure by the occupant or visitor of the hotel—a convenience not often met with in this or any other country. The rooms are all well ventilated, and have commodious fireplaces, with marble mantle in each. Every room is provided with Norton's magnetic telegraph. All the halls and public rooms throughout are heated with steam. There are two large tanks in the attic of each building, to supply water to the rooms above the pressure of the Croton. The water is forced up by steam power, and each tank is furnished with a hose, to be used in case of fire."

The amount of tonnage of vessels built in the district of Belfast, Me., the past year is 9201 tons. The total enrolled and registered tonnage of the district is 60,636 tons, engaged in the cod fishery 4824 tons; in the mackerel fishery 3696.

The ammount built in the district of Portland and Falmouth last year was 9980 tons.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF COTTON.—The clearances of Cotton at the Custom-house yesterday amounted to 30,565 bales of which 24,408 were for Liverpool, 2057 for Trieste, 1169 for Barcelona, and 2931 coast wise. This is believed to be the largest quantity ever cleared from any port in the U. States in one day The exports to Liverpool during the past three days amount to 43,406 bales, and the entire exports for the same period to 50,416 bales.—*New Orleans Bulletin, Jan. 8.*

MARRIAGE OF A CHINESE.—Mr. Oong Ar-Showe, the well-known tea vender, was yesterday united in wedlock at St. Matthew's Church, South Boston. Ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Clinch, in the presence of quite a large number of persons. The bride's name was Louisa M. Henss, a young lady of German parentage.—*Boston paper.*

SMART SAILING.—Ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Cressy, made the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu in eight days, eight and a half hours.

A slip from the Norfolk papers gives the particulars of the awful mortality on board the Antarctic. The passengers were attacked with the small pox, ship fever, measles and dysentery. There were between 500 and 600 passengers in all. The captain and mate were both sick, and the second mate dead. No deaths occurred since the ship arrived in Hampton Roads.

FOG AT NEW YORK.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that—

"The dense fog which has prevailed for the last few days, prevent the arrival in port of a fleet of vessels, which are no doubt on the coast, groping about in the thick weather. Numbers of them with passengers have been anxiously expected for some time; some of them having been at sea over eleven weeks. On referring to the shipping list, we observe there are only about two hundred and twenty square-rigged vessels in port, which is about as small a number as has been known for some years."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The floor of a store at Glen Cove, Long Island, in which a court trial was being held yesterday, gave way, precipitating the whole party 20 feet into the cellar. The stove went down also and set fire to the clothes of many persons, burning them seriously. A man named Perry McKay was instantly killed. Several others had each an arm or a leg broken, and many others were seriously injured.

Judge Duer issued an order this morning for the bringing up of Alderman Sturtevant, to answer to the charges against him in relation to his official proceedings in the granting of the Broadway Railway charter.

The ship Ticonderoga, from Liverpool for Australia, arrived at Port Philip Bay on the 3d of November, with 200 passengers sick of the cholera. One hundred and twenty passengers had been previously buried at sea.

Wm. Peter, Esq., H. B. Majesty's Consul for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon last. Mr. Peter was appointed Consul in 1840, and occupied the post to the period of his death.

The couple who announced their marriage in the *Gardiner* (Me.) *Transcript*, by mutual agreement to live together, being threatened with the law unless the knot was legally tied, went before a magistrate and had the matter done up in a business-like manner. Their neighbors did not fancy the relation existing; hence the action as above related.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE MEETING.—On Monday evening, the 7th inst. in New York, a public meeting of Temperance women was held, which was numerously attended, and conducted with order and decorum. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, in the costume to which her name is attached; Miss Antoinette L. Brown and Miss Susan B. Anthony made speeches. Horace Greeley took part in the proceedings.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS!—The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New Orleans on the 9th instant, having left Aspinwall on the 2d. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th of January, two weeks later, and 180 passengers. The P. left at Aspinwall the steamships Uncle Sam and Ohio, with 500 passengers and a million and a half in gold.

The Sacramento and San Juan valleys were still flooded, and much distress continued among the miners. The roads in many places were impassable.

Flour was selling at the mines at one dollar per pound. The health of the Isthmus was good.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Congress driven out at the Point of the Bayonet.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Schooner Aquill from Vera Cruz brings intelligence to Jan. 20th.

The City of Mexico pronounced in favour of Revolution on the evening of Jan. 19th. President Cevalos finding Congress refractory, introduced a body of soldiers and cleared it of members, at the point of the bayonet. The same evening he issued a decree calling a National Convention at the Capitol on the 15th of June to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise Legislative powers.—Two new papers have been started to advocate the return of Santa Anna.

WEST INDIES.

DEMERARA.—Fever continued to prevail; weather favorable for planters.

We are pleased to learn that the fever is abating both at St. Thomas and Barbadoes. Among the recent deaths is Dy. Ass. Com. Gen. Cummins.

H. M. S. Cumberland, Geyser, Highflyer, Persian and Buzzard were at Jamaica, on the 11th inst. Sir George F. Seymour was in good health at the date of the latest advices from Jamaica. Influenza had prevailed in the Cumberland.

H. M. Steam-Frigate Dauntless, arrived at Barbadoes, 16th Nov., from St. Thomas. Before reaching Barbadoes, 12 of her crew fell victims to the Yellow Fever; and up to the 10th January, despite of unremitting care and attention, no fewer than 18 Officers and 60 men had been swept away by the disease. She was about to be removed to Antigua, where, it was hoped, the lives of the remnant of her officers and crew might be preserved.

NEW PROVIDENCE.—Cholera continued at Nassau and neighboring Islands. More than one eighth of the population have been carried off.

The extraordinary mildness of the weather in Europe continues to be such that it appears as though autumn were only giving place to spring without the intervention of winter. Accounts from the south declare that the summer fruits are actually ripening; and even here, the lilac and other spring-flowering shrubs have large flower-buds. As is generally the case in such seasons, much sickness prevails; typhus fever, small-pox, and influenza are particularly active.

M. Dayres, one of the most distinguished men of science in France, who was transported to Algeria after the *coup d'etat* of 2d December, died a few weeks since, in the Military Hospital of Oran. His son, nineteen years of age, who was transported with his father, has petitioned to be allowed to return.

A sheet or web of white paper was made in Sterling, Scotland, 3,000 yards (or nearly a mile and three quarters) in length. It was 54 inches in width, and weighed four hundred pounds. It was

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MR. WALTER SCOTT LOCKHART, of Abbotsford, only son of Mr. J. G. Lockhart, and grandson of Sir Walter Scott died, on the 10th January, at the early age of twenty-seven. When Sir Walter Scott died, he left two sons and a grandson to perpetuate the lineage of his house; and it is difficult to conceive that even a chance thought could have crossed his mind that all three should die childless and abroad in the short space of twenty years. The only grandchild of the great novelist now alive is Mr. Lockhart's only surviving child, Mrs. Hope. It was but a month ago that we were called on to chronicle the death, at thirty-seven, of the choicest link in blood to Byron's great contemporary Scott. It seems, says the *Athenæum*, as if it were ordained that the children of the brain shall be the sole creations of great authors destined to endure.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—*Year of Jubilee.*—On the 7th of March next, the British and Foreign Bible Society enters on its *fiftieth year*; and it is proposed to observe that day as a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving for the signal prosperity which has attended that institution since its organization, and for its present condition and prospects.

On the day above named, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a special meeting of the committee will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, *in the room where the Society was formed in* 1804, which all the Presidents of Auxiliaries and Branches in Great Britain are invited to attend.

On the day following, at twelve o'clock, a special public meeting is to be held in Exeter Hall, in the Strand; when a statement will be presented containing a brief review of the history and operations of the Society. The occasion promises to be one of extraordinary interest.—*N. Y. Bible Society Record.*

LITERATURE.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS:—*Library Edition*—From the last revised Edition, containing the Author's final corrections, notes, &c.—Vol. XX.—Containing, "Chronicles of the Canongate; 1st Series."—Vol. XXI.—Containing, Do. Do. 2d Series.—[BOSTON:—S. H. Parker, *and* B. B. Mussey & Co.—1852.]

The above two volumes, in continuation of the Series, have reached us through Messrs. McMillan. Vol. 20 comprises several Tales, viz.: "The Highland Widow," "The two Drovers," "The Surgeon's Daughter," and some minor pieces: Vol. 21 contains "St. Valentine's Day, *or* the Fair Maid of Perth," complete. The last mentioned highly interesting Tale comes at a singularly appropriate season; it being on St. Valentine's Day that we are penning this notice. The "Chronicles of the Canongate" are replete with striking incident and stirring narrative, in no way inferior to any other of their gifted Author's productions. We need scarcely repeat our oft expressed commendation of the beauty and cheapness of this Edition. B.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. William Paisley, to Annie, sixth daughter of the late Mr. Robert Barbour, all of this city.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. B. Scott, Mr. Robert Lyons, to Miss Ellen Rossetor, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday the 27th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Trimble, Mr. John Macrea, of the Parish of Wickham, to Miss Rebecca, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Nickison, of the Parish of Springfield.

At St. George on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. S. Thompson, Mr. Dominicus Milliken, of Saint George, to Helen Sophia, second daughter of the late T. P. Shaw, Esq., of the same place.

At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, E. I., on the 4th Nov., Mr. William Philps, of the firm of Binney & Coy, formerly of Fredericton, N. B., to Charlotte, daughter of Charles Cozens, Esq., of England.

At Boston, Jan. 10th, Mr. John Reed, of St. John, N. B., to Lydia Conner, of Boston.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, John Alexander, third son of Mr. John Heneberry, aged 5 years and 6 months.

At Shemogue, Westmorland Co., on the 14th of December last. Margaret, wife of Joseph Avard, Esq., aged 56 years, leaving a large family and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss.

At his residence in King's Clear, on the 29th ultimo, after an illness of nine weeks, Mr. Francis Good, in the 60th year of his age, leaving a wife, eleven children, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Friday—Brig Elizabeth, Moses, Yarmouth, (N. S.,) 2—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Sunday—Schr. Martha Greenow, Whelpley, Boston, 14—master, gen. cargo

CLEARED.

Feb. 9th—Ship Constitution, Mainland, London, deals and spars; brig Velocity, Cook, Glasgow, deals and smoked herrings.

10th—Schr. Harmony, Bulyea, Eastport, scantling, &c.

11th—Ship Star of the East, Wright, Liverpool, deals, lathwood, &c.—W. & R. Wright.

14th—Ship Tasmania, Cronk, Liverpool, deals.

Schr. Jason, of Prince Edward Island, Morrison, master, from Savannah, for this port, with a cargo of pitch pine timber, while making for Vineyard Sound on the night of the 2d inst., in a thick fog, went ashore on the south side of Cuttyhunk, where she remained on the morning of the 4th, when Capt. M. left her; at that time the hull remained tight, and exertions were being made to save vessel and cargo.

Schr. Jason, before reported on shore at Cuttyhunk, has been taken to New Bedford, and placed on the Railway for repairs.—Cargo all saved.

Cleared at New York, 9th, schr. Sterling, Barker, for this port. At Boston, 9th, brigt. Mary, Holwell, do.

Arrived at New Orleans, (no date,) barque Olive, Olive, from this port, and engaged a cargo of cotton at ¾d., with immediate dispatch.

Cleared at Charleston, Jan. 29th, ship Cambria, McCulloch, Liverpool.—At New York, Feb. 4th, brig Kendall, Cathrin, St. John.

Sailed from Queenstown, 22d, Perseverance, for St. John.—From Callao, Dec. 2d, ship Lady Blaney, Wiseman, Pisco.—From Alexandria, Feb. 1st, schr. Iris, Gunn, this port.

At Liverpool, 26th ult., ship Miles Barton, Robertson, from this port.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

THE Committee of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute invite the Mechanics and Manufacturers of the Province, to contribute to the New York Industrial Exhibition, which will be opened on the 2nd May next. The Executive Government have placed at the disposal of the Committee a sum of money to aid the undertaking, and it is requested that those persons who are desirous of transmitting specimens of their skill and workmanship will inform the Committee of their intention, by Wednesday the 23d instant.

Any further information will be given on application to the undersigned.

JAMES R. RUEL,
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE W. SMITH,
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
JOHN ALLAN,
ROBERT SHIVES,
JOHN J. MONROE,
WILLIAM F. SMITH,
} Committee.

Feb. 15.

London Oakum—In Store.

2 TONS London OAKUM.
Jan. 18 GEO. THOMAS.

English and American Fashions. 1853.

THE Subscribers have received the Spring Style Hat Blocks and having in their employ both London and New York Workmen, are now busily engaged in making up SPRING STYLE HATS to suit all parties, whether they may prefer English or American Fashions.

The "*Coffee House*" being about to be torn down, we shall, on the 1st May next, remove the whole of our business to the Store, No. 12, *North Side of King Street*, previous to which we are anxious to reduce the Stock on hand. Parties giving us a call will, therefore, be furnished at reduced prices.

☞ Our present Stock consists of HATS and CAPS, of every description.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, *North Side King Street, and*
Feb. 15. *East Side Market Square.*

MORRISON & CO.

HAVE received a small lot of Gents' Italian Black SILK NECK HANDKERCHIEFS, which will be sold low. Feb. 15.

FAVOR'S
Package and Letter Express,

WILL be made up to go by the Admiral as usual, for all parts of the United States. Goods purchased, drafts collected and money carried on reasonable terms. All matters connected with this Express will receive the personal attention of Col. FAVOR.

This Express will not be accountable for any Money Letters or parcels unless the value is marked on the same and paid for accordingly.

L. H. WATERHOUSE, Agent,
Feb. 15. *South Market Wharf.*

Saint John Hotel Company Stock.

43 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the ST. JOHN HOTEL COMPANY, for sale by early application to

JOHN V. THURGAR,
8th February. *North M. Wharf.*

Water Loan Debentures.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
St. John, 5th February, 1853.

WATER LOAN DEBENTURES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, amounting to £550, will be paid to the parties holding the same on application at this Office. The Interest thereon will cease by law in one month from this Notice.

THOS. MERRITT, *Chamberlain.*

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

City of Saint John, January 15th, 1853.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 16th day of February next, at noon, from persons disposed to lend Money on Debentures to be issued by the Corporation of this City, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, 15th Victoria, Cap. XI., entitled "An Act to provide for the Erecting and Making certain Wharves and Improvements in the Harbour of Saint John." The amounts required will be as follows:—

£1000 on 1st March next;
1000 " 1st April "

The Tenders to express the amount (in Debentures of £100 each,) the applicant will take, and the rate of Interest, not exceeding Six per Cent., for which the Money will be loaned.

By order of the Common Council.

THOMAS MERRITT,
CHAMBERLAIN.

TO LET,
From the first day of May next,—

THE DWELLING HOUSE in St. James' Street, at present occupied by Captain Hare.

JOHN M. ROBINSON.
February 8.

TO LET,
And possession given on the 1st day of May next.

THE House and premises on Queen's Square, now in the occupation of H. P. Sturdee, Esq.

ALSO—The two Houses and premises next adjoining the Barrack Gate and now under lease to Mr. John Anderson.—Enquire of St. John, Feb. 1. BENJAMIN SMITH.

TO LET.—*From 1st May next.*—THAT four story fire-proof Brick STORE, situate on the South Market Wharf, now occupied by Messrs. Estabrooks & Ring, and Mr. Charles Whitteker

Apply to (Jan. 25.) WILLIAM JARVIS.

Mr. Malcolmsen's School,

PRINCESS STREET.

MR. MALCOLMSON respectfully announces that his SCHOOL will be opened on Monday next, the 7th instant.

Mr. M. will be in attendance at his School Room, (South side of Princess-street, a few doors East from Germain-street,) from ten till eleven o'clock, A. M., and from two till five, P. M., every day during the present week, except Saturday, to answer inquiries and enrol pupils.

February 1, 1853.

The Business of the
VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
IS REMOVED,

FOR A FEW DAYS, TO THE

BRITISH HOUSE, King-street,

In consequence of making Extensive Improvements in the *Victoria House!*

J. DOHERTY & CO.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 1, 1853.

270 Canada Stoves.

For sale at low rates, Wholesale or Retail:—

270 CANADA STOVES, assorted sizes; Also—150 Cooking Stoves of St. John and American manufacture, which can be recommended with confidence to those in want of a good and durable article.

Oct 12. E. STEPHEN.

Salmon, Shad and Herring Twines, Cod and Pollock Lines.

The Subscriber has received per late Fall arrivals, and is now opening, a large assortment of

SALMON, Seine, Shad and Herring Twines, all of superior quality and description; also of Cod and Pollock Lines, from 9 to 18 thread.

Will be disposed of at the lowest prices, by

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 1. North Market Wharf.

Sewing Threads, Cotton Reels, &c.

Received per ship *Cathcart*, from Liverpool,

4 CASES containing an excellent assortment of White, Black and Coloured Cotton Reels, of very best quality, and put up expressly for the Saint John market.—Will be sold low by the package, JOHN V. THURGAR,
Feb. 1. North Market Wharf.

Children's Chairs.

ONE Hundred, consisting of Dining Table cane and wood seat; Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat, low back, with and without hole.

—ALSO—

ROSIN OIL, in barrels, a good article for Machinery, especially when mixed with Sperm Oil, it is found to strengthen the latter very much.

St. John, Dec. 18. JOHN KINNEAR.

Sales by Auction.

Brick Stores to Lease, by Auction.

On THURSDAY next, the 17th of Feb. inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, will be leased by Public Auction, for one year, from the 1st of May next:

THOSE Two Four Story Substantial Fire Proof BRICK WAREHOUSES situate and fronting on the North Market Wharf, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Thos. Hanford, and Thos. Gilchrist, being spacious and well adapted for an extensive general business.

The said Properties are too well known to require further description.

Feb. 15. JOHN V. THURGAR.

Facts—Not Fiction!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GOLDEN FLEECE

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend to commence on Monday next selling off the remainder of their FALL and WINTER STOCK—**not at 50 or 100 pe cent. less than Cost Price!** (as is *sometimes* stated, yet *never* done,) but at a

Considerable Reduction from the usual Selling Prices!

GOLDEN FLEECE,
Jan. 25. *Prince William-street.*

NEW GOODS,
Per Latest Arrivals.

MORRISON & CO.

Prince William Street,

Have received per Steamers *Niagara* and *Canada*, a splendid assortment of

FURS,
PITCH AND STONE MARTIN
MANTLES,
Newest Styles;
FLANNELS,
White, Red and Black, &c. &c. &c.

The above having arrived *much* later in the Season than was anticipated, when ordered, will be disposed of at prices that will defy competition.

Jan. 4. **MORRISON & CO.**

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:—

37th.—That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in each County where Newspapers are published.

38th—That this House will sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licenced—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

25th January, 1852.

100,000 Feet of Window Glass,

now on hand, which is offered for sale at

FURTHER REDUCED PRICES,

consisting of the following sizes:—

306 BOXES containing 50 and 100 feet, each 7x9: 600 do. do., 50 and 100 do., 8x10; 200 do. do. each 50 do., 10x12; 100 do. do. do. 50 do., 9x12 to 10x14; 30 do. do. do. 50 do. 10x16 and 10x15; 90 do. do. do. 50 do., 11x 14 to 11x16; 120 do. do. do. 50 do., 12x14 and 12x 16 and 12x18; 60 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x16 to 14x 20; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 14x24 to 14x28; 30 do. do. do. 50 do., 15x20 to 15x28; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 16x20 to 16x30; 70 do. do. do. 50 do., 18x24 to 18x30; 50 do. do. do. 50 do., 20x29 to 20x30; 3,000 feet from 22x30, 24x36, up to 34x46.

Persons wishing Glass of any particular size differing from the above, can have it cut without any additional charge. Sales are made by the Pane as well as by this Box.

A quantity of beautiful French Crystal Sheet GLASS, both double and single—thick—is ordered to be here in April, which will be quite as good for Shop and Store Windows as plate, and will not cost quarter the price. Samples of which can now be seen.

ALSO—350 Warranted Wood and Cane Seat CHAIRS, of various sizes and patterns. A great variety and form of FLINT GLASS, such as Show GLASSES, TUMBLERS, &c., with Alum, Cream of Tartar, Bread and Washing SODA, Brimstone, Refined and Crude E. I. CASTOR OIL, Blue VITRIOL, &c.

Also—SPICES, of various kinds; Wrought and Cut NAILS; Machinery and Lamp OILS; Writing and Wrapping PAPERS; White and Brown SUGARS; Paints, Paint OIL and TURPENTINE; Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; Ground DYE WOODS; assorted WOODWARE. Please apply at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Prince William-street.

Cheap Room Paper.

THE subscriber informs his country friends and others who wish to make their rooms comfortable for the winter, at a very cheap rate, that he has just received another lot of handsome Room Papers, which he is now selling at Five pence, Six pence and Seven pence a Piece. Call and see.

Dec. 7. S. K. FOSTER.

Men's Heavy Overall Wool Stockings.

THE subscriber has just received per ships *Olive* and *Cathcart*, three cases of the very best quality of Men's Dark Grey Woollen Overall Stockings that have ever been imported. For sale by dozen or retail. S. K. FOSTER.

Dec. 7.

White Sugar, Feathers, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE—

20 BARRELS Crushed SUGAR;
500 pounds Live Geese FEATHERS;
15 bales COTTON WICK;
4 tins East India CASTOR OIL.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 25, 1853. *Prince William-street*

Raisins, Saleratus, Florence OIL, &c.

By the *Charles*—Just received and for sale—

50 BOXES Christina RAISINS;
50 half-boxes Muscatel do.
8 cwt. Chamberlain's Saleratus,
1 barrel Florence OIL,
200 doz. Mason's Blacking,
1 brl. Brunswick Green PAINT,
10 small casks Linseed Oil.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 16. *Prince Wm.-street.*

St. John Public Grammar School.

THE following is the course of Study proposed to be followed during the Term which is to commence on Wednesday, January 5th, 1853.

UNDER THE PRINCIPAL.

(The Senior division of the School attending in the forenoon, and the Junior in the afternoon.)

On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, *Latin, Greek* and *French*. The lessons will include *Construing*, with attention to idiom, *Parsing*, with attention to the formation, derivation, and composition of words, and the application of the rules of Syntax, and *Scanning*, with the application of the rules of Prosody; and likewise the Antiquities, Mythology, Biography, History, or Geography, which may be necessary in the explation or elucidation of of the lessons. Grammar Recitations, and Written Exercises, either in verse or prose, will also be exacted on these days Every alternate Friday will be devoted to Repetitions

On Wednesday and Saturday, *Geometry*, plane and solid; *Trigonometry*, plane and spherical; *History of Greece*, with contemporaneous events and condition of other countries; *Planetory and Stellar Astronomy*, illustrated by Maps and the Celestial Globe, and occasional evening entertainments with the Magic Lantern and the Telescope; *English Composition*, to consist of letters, prose versions of poetical pieces, original efforts on given subjects, and written translations from Latin or French into English; and Natural Philosophy, to include Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

Under MR. BLANCHARD, *Master of the English Department.*

(The Junior division in the forenoon, and Senior in the afternoon.)

Every school-day, excepting Saturday, *Reading*, with attention to emphasis and just pronunciation; *Spelling*, with meanings and derivations, taught orally and by dictation: *Arithmetic*, both Mental and Written; *Book-Keeping*, according to the most approved plan; *Penmanship*; *Algebra*; and *Mensuration*.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in addition to the above daily lessons, *English Grammar*, with initiatory lessons in *Composition*, and the *Histories of England and America*.

On Tuesday and Thursday, *Geography*, both *Territorial* and *Physical*.

On Saturday, *The Use of the Globes*, and *Elocutionary Exercises*.

The present is a very favorable time for young pupils to commence their Classical curriculum.

The Master of the English Department can receive a few pupils, designed for an English and Commercial Education only, to be altogether under his own instruction.

JAMES PATERSON, LL.D.,
January 4th, 1853. Principal.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, December, 1852.

WE are just opening, ex *Olive, Cathcart* and other vessels, a splendid assortment of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Presents.

We invite the attention of purchasers to the following list of articles, which are offered at such prices and quality as will ensure a continuance of that patronage we have so liberally enjoyed.

Gold and Silver WATCHES, with all the modern improvements; rich gold JEWELERY, in Brooches, Rings, Cuff Pins, Lockets, Earrings, Gold Chains, Vest do., Necklets, Seals, Keys, Slides, Studs, Spin Rings, Hooks, Gold and Hair Bracelets, gold and silver Thimbles, gold and silver Pencil Cases, Penholders, Toothpicks,

Silver and Plated JEWELLERY, in great variety—Black Brooches, shawl Pins; gold, silver and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks, Albata and Electro do., silver, electro and albata Spoons, Forks, &c. silver Combs and Boquet Holders, silver Mugs, and Knife, Fork and spoons in cases, silver Bell Corals, Paper Knives in cases, Cake Knives and Fish Carvers in cases, silver Fruit Knives, Vinegarets, silver Sensors, Bodkins, Emerys, Waxes, Yard Measures, Card Cases in silver, pearl, papier machie, tortoise shell and leather, Portemonnies do. do., silver top Smelling Bottles &c. &c.

☞ *One Large and Powerful Achromatic MICROSCOPE.*

Electro Plate TEA SETS, Cake Baskets, Salvers, Castors, Butter Coolers; Table, Piano and chamber Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays to match; Common Sets; Coasters, Toast Racks, plated Desserts in case, &c.

Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, do. Urns, Kettles, do. on stands, Castors, Candlesticks, snuffer Trays, Winestraners, Flasks, &c. block tin saucepans, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Egg Coolers, Graters, patty pans, soup tureens, dish covers, bedroom candlesticks, foot warmers, fish trowels and slicers, gravy steamers, pepper and flour boxes, dust pans, Japanned Dish Boxes, &c.—Six sets new patterns fancy Toilet Ware; japanned and copper Coal Pans, small Brass Kettles, Tea Trays and Waiters, Fenders and Fire Irons, Crimping Machines, Hearth Brooms, Gilt Cornices and Cornice Polls, Rings for do.

Papier Mache Tea Trays, Work Boxes, Desks, Portfolios, Card receivers, Hand screens, Tea Caddies, Inkstands; a large lot of Rosewood Work Boxes, all prices; Ladies' and Gents. Rosewood and Leather Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Papateries, Draft and Backgammon Boards; Ladies' Companions, in great variety; a beautiful assortment of Toilet and Mantle Ornaments, in Isabella terra cotta, china and glass ware; Fancy Handkerchief Boxes, Scents, power Weights, Snow Storms, Accordeons, Ivory and Bone Fancy Articles, Fancy Fans, Games, Alphabets, Puzzles, Magic Toys and Lanterns, Transparent Slates, porcelain Slates, Boxes Tools, Colour Boxes, &c.

Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps, shot Belts, Powder Flasks; GLASSWARE—Pitchers, Creams, Sugars, Decanters, Toilettes, Plates, Dishes, Salts, Tumblers, Wines, Jars, Butter Coolers, spoon Glasses, Bowls on feet, Glass Lamps (Fluid and Oil), Lamp shades, &c.

An invoice of DOLLS—a Wax, Composition and Wood; Cutlery of every description, Combs and Brushes, Bronzed Ornaments, &c. &c. with a great variety of other Goods not enumerated.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Expected daily per Steamer—A good supply of Ivory Handle Table Knives, self tip and other Patterns; Carvers to match—in sets 51 pieces and dozens.

☞ The above, with the large stock of fancy articles on hand, not enumerated, are worthy of inspection. We can with confidence say, that there is not such a selection of novel and seasonable Goods to be found elsewhere in this city. Thanking our friends for all past favours, we solicit a continuance for the future.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Dec. 7, 1852. Proprietors.

MARKET SQUARE.
OCTOBER 1, 1852.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & H. FOTHERBY have received per *Themis* from Liverpool, *Acteon*, from London, *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, and Steamer *Admiral* from Boston, a varied and general assortment of Goods adapted for the present and approaching Season, consisting of all the novelties out, in Long and Square SHAWLS, ladies' CAPES and MANTLES; DRESS GOODS in great variety; Gala Plaids, Tweeds, Mantle Cloths and Monairs, Pilot, Beaver, Bath and Witney CLOTHS, Tweeds, Kerseys, Doeskins and Satinetts.

Stoves! Stoves!

THE Subscriber is in receipt of upwards of 30 different New Patterns of STOVES, comprising the most approved sorts, which with his former HEAVY STOCK is now being sold at LOWER RATES than ever. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine them.

Stove Pipe, Tinware, PLOUGH IRONS, Furnace and Oven DOORS, *Sand Boilers*, and his usual extensive variety always ready.

☞ Repairs executed at short notice.

THOMAS C. EVERITT.
St. John, Nov. 2, 1852.—2m.

Superior Burning Fluid, Fluid Lamps, and Safety Cans,

FITTED with "Horsford's" safety patent, by which accidents *can be prevented* and the explosion of the lamp is impossible. The *safety Can* is so constructed that all danger of explosion is removed, and all loss by evaporation prevented.—Just received and for sale by

THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 18. *Corner of North Wharf & Dock-street.*

FOR SALE.—25 Share of the St. John Gas Light Stock.—Enquire at this Office.
St. John, Jan. 25, 1853.

FIRST PRIZE.

TO be found at the Establishment which gained the FIRST PRIZE for TAILORING at the last *New-Brunswick Provincial Exhibition*, No. 4, BRAGG'S BUILDING, South side King-street, opposite Estey's Hotel.

The large st, *cheapest* and by far the *best* assortment of CLOTHS, BEAVERS, Cassimeres, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. &c., in the New Brunswick market, consisting of—Wooded West of England, Extra Damped and Imperial Black, Brown, and Green Wool Dyed BROAD CLOTHS. Double Milled Black, Brown, Invisible Green and Olive Brown Corded Satara BEAVERS.

Fine, Superfine and Extra West of England Wool Dyed Black *CASSIMERES*, West Saxony Double Milled Black DOESKINS.

Fancy Doeskins and Heather Tweeds, in endless variety; a good quality of SATTINETT, RUSSELL CORD, and Shepherd Plaid, always on hand.

VESTS.

The richest and newest English and French Style of VESTINGS.

Superior Revers-able OVERCOATS, only £4.

A good supply of FURNISHING GOODS constantly on hand.

The subscriber will dispose of the whole of the above large STOCK—Wholesale and Retail—at a lower figure than can be procured in any other Establishment in this city, in order to make room for a large Spring importation.

Dec. 23, 1852. A. GILMOUR.

NEW GOODS.

Received ex steamers *America* and *Niagara*,

AN excellent variety of Embroidered Dresses, in Cobourg, Australian Cloth and French Merino;
Paisley Long and square SHAWLS;
Woollen ditto ditto;
Embroidered Muslin Dresses;
Habit Shirts, Chemizettes;
Collars, Maindain Sleeves;
Insertions, Trimmings and Flowerings.

ALSO—per *Themis*, from Liverpool—Plain and Printed Cobourgs, Cachmeres, Flannels; Grey, White and Printed Cottons, &c.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBIE.
Nov. 16.

CHEAP GOODS.
No. 13,
KING-STREET HOUSE!

JAMES HARDY

HAS received by English steamers further supplies which, will complete his Stock for

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S TRADE,

WHICH CONSISTS OF

Printed, White, Striped and Grey COTTONS; Printed REGATTA, Osnaburgh and Towellings, Warps, LINENS, Ginghams, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Laces, Edgings, Netts, Handkerchiefs, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, CASHMERES, DELAINES, Orleans, Coburgs and EMBROIDERED DRESSES, SILKS, SATINS, Persians, RIBBONS, BROAD CLOTHS, Doeskins, Tweeds, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, BLANKETS, DRUGGETS, CARPETINGS, &c., which he will clear off at a *very low figure.* Dec 21.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS,

Just received per *Niagara*, and other late arrivals,

RICH Printed CASHMERES, in a variety of styles;
ORLEANS and COBOURGHS;
Printed COTTONS; BROAD CLOTHS;
BLANKETS and FLANNELS;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

And from Nova Scotia:—
1000 yards HOMESPUN;
500 pairs SOCKS.

Dec. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Received per *Themis*, from Liverpool, *Glasgow*, and *Village Belle*, from the Clyde, *Acteon*, from London, and *Admiral*, and *Creole*, from Boston

197 Packages, comprising

LONG and Square SHAWLS;
MANTLES, CLOAKINGS, FURS;
DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, SATINS,
VELVETS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, NETS, LACES,
FLANNELS, CLOTHS, VESTINGS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, TICKS
Grey, White, and Striped SHIRTINGS;
MUSLINS, POPLINS, HOODS,
RUGS and CARPETING;
which, together with One Thousand Pairs of

BLANKETS

are offered Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market prices.

—ALSO—

Per Ship *Devon*, from Liverpool;

Furnitures, Regattas and Printed Cottons, Orleans, Coburgs and Fancy DRESS Materials, Orleans Aprons, Damasks and Moreens, Linens, Lawns, Hollands and Diapers, Twill and Plain Linings, Grey and White Cottons, Red and white FLANNELS, &c. &c.

W. G. LAWTON.
St. John, N. B., 26th October, 1852.

Dick's Celebrated Threads.

THIS unrivalled and superior Sewing Thread can be supplied by the Subscriber, "the sole Agent of the Manufacturers in New-Brunswick," in any assortment and quantity to suit purchasers. The Threads can with all confidence be recommended to importers and parties in the trade.

Just received per Ship *Cathcart*—Four cases of Dick's three and six-cord Threads, in 100 and 300 yard reels, of white, black and various colours, which are ready for inspection, and will be sold low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Dec. 11. North Market Wharf.

STOVES & PLOUGHS.

DESIROUS of reducing his very heavy Stock of *STOVES* and *PLOUGHS*, previously to removing to his New Establishment, the subscriber is now selling out his large assortment at lower rates than ever, and respectfully solicits an early call from persons wishing to purchase.

THOMAS C. EVERETT,
St. John, Sept. 7, 1852.—2m.

Bran, Horsefeed, &c.

THE subscribers are now receiving from the CARLETON MILLS all kinds of FEED, a supply of which they will always have on hand throughout the winter.

Dec. 18. JARDINE & CO.

Buffalo Robes, Fur Caps, &c.

C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received per *Admiral*—a lot of *BUFFALO SKINS*, Dressed *OTTER SKINS*, Fur CAPS, Oiled Silks and Trimmings.

ALSO—From Great Britain—Fur, Plush, Beaverette, Glengary and Cloth Caps.

On hand—our own manufacture and constantly making up:—Satin, Fur, Kossuth, Rustic and Glazed HATS; Broad Cloth, Whitney Cloth, Hungarian, Plush, Silk and Glazed Cotton Caps, &c.

All the above will be sold at a small advance.—*Cash on Delivery.*

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, North side King-St., and
East side Market Square.

THOMAS M. REED,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

Corner North Wharf and Dock-street,

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, PAINTS, OILS, Dyestuffs BURNING FLUID, Fluid Lamps, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He has just received by recent arrivals from England and the United States—

Holloway's Pills and Ointment,
Morrison's celebrated Life Pills,
Roberts' Poor Man's Friend,

All of which are warranted genuine.
Nov. 30, 1852.

Here is Your Remedy!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to try. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scam or scars, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Works, of Rastrick, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 16 Market Street,

From the New England Farmer.

Keep Exact Records.

MR. EDITOR:—Some remarks in your paper of the 1st inst. have led me to make the remarks which follow, and which if yon deem appropriate at the present time, are at your service.

Farmers should record with more care than they are accustomed to do, the results of their own experience. When they raise a good crop, they should record the fact, and describe the soil and the mode of tillage by which so good a result was obtained. If they make a poor crop, they should make a record of this also, and the circumstances which led to it. The experience of the practical farmer is worth more than all the theories and experiments of the chemist in his laboratory. Experience at the bedside is worth more to the physician, than all the theories of the Professor in the lecture room. Theories may assert experience. They may give a right direction to the experiments of the practical man, and often enable him to arrive at his conclusions by a shorter path than he would without them. But experience, after all, must decide. In the living organization we do not always obtain the exact results from the application of chemical principles, that we do when experimenting upon dead matter in the laboratory.

This is true in the stomach. Medicines often fail of their expected results, because their action is modified by substances which they meet with in the stomach, or by the vital powers of the system. So in vegetables, the promises of the chemist are not always fulfilled. There are so many varying circumstances connected with temperature, moisture, and the constitution of the atmosphere for the time being, which are beyond our control, but which, nevertheless, modify the results of chemical activities, that the promises even of Liebig must be received with considerable latitude—a wide margin must be allowed for the record of the deviats from the rigid rule.

Theories can only give a general direction to experiment. Like theories in medicine and morals, they need to be corrected in their working by experience.

But the sciences of morals and medicine are not therefore useless. Far from it, they impart to us the knowledge of certain fundamental principles, which are of universal application, but which, in their application to individuals, require the modyfying hand of experience. The case is precisely analogous in agriculture. The careful hand of intelligent experience is needed to modify the application of its theories. For this reason the man of mere science is not the safest teacher, or the surest guide. He may be an accomplished scholar, he may present plausible theories and fine speculations, but they may not be applicable in the circumstances under which it is proposed to apply them. *The man who is to meet the farmer in the walks of every-day life, who is to suggest to him safe and useful experiments, who is to assist his efforts, and correct his practical errors, who is to secure his confidence and be to him a guide and a friend, must not only be a man of science but a practical man. He must possess a large share of practical sense, and have occupied a wide circle of observation. The mere Agricultural Chemist, fresh from the schools of Germany, would cost our farmers more by the fruitless and unsuccessful experiments he would set them upon,* than all the advantage would be worth, that would result from his teachings. Our farmers would be disgusted with his ignorance of practical details.

That fine spirit that is manifesting itself at the present time, especially among our young farmers, needs to be fostered and encouraged, If it is directed by skilful hand, it cannot fail to lead to good results. But if an unskilful hand attempt to give it direction, it will be more than discouraged. It will be changed to prejudice, against all science—which will retard for years the march of improvement; like the prejudice which arose against the expensive and impracticable experiments of the gentleman farmers of the last generation, and which has not yet died out of the community, but is still found opposing the efforts of the patriot and the philantropist for the good of his country and his race.

It seems to me, that what is wanted at the present time, is that the spirit of improvement and enterprise should be encouraged and strengthened, and the farmers taught to unite their efforts, and concentrate their influence for their own and the public good. Prejudice is to be overcome, and a deposition is to be awakened and developed in some practical form, to secure for themselves and their children more and better instruction than they have hitherto enjoyed upon all subjects relating to their daily business. When a public feeling has been called forth, and a demand created for more scientific instruction—then the farmers will be prepared to sustain institutions that will afford them instruction of a highar character. But until a larger demand exists, it will be in vain to furnish a supply. Scientific instruction of a high grade will not be appreciated, and if provided before the practical men are prepared for it, it will only serve to put off to a more distant day the very object at which we are all aiming, viz., practical farming, guided by scientific knowledge.

REMARKS.—We commend the above remarks to every reader, and epecially to those in every State, who have a controlling influence in directing agricultural education. The first thing to be done is, to prepare the mind for a better system by the plainest and most practical teachings—the initiatory steps—and until that can be accomplished, all higher aims will prove worse than useless.

A good Winter Feed for Milch Cows.

MR. EDITOR:—Cows, restricted during their confinement to the barn, in winter, to a dry diet, almost invariably "shrink their milk." That is esqecially apt to be the case, where very particular attention is not paid to supplying them with water, and where they are restricted to dry hay or cornstalk feed. When roots cannot be supplied, a very excellent substitute may be provided, by chafing and steaming; but to one who has a supply of potatoes, the following method will be found very economical and efficient in retaining a flow of milk:

Take a quantity of potatoes—(those which are not marketable will answer this purpose.)—crush or rasp them, and put them in a close barrel, Over a layer of six inches thick of potatoes, deposit a stratum of three inches of Indian meal, and so on alternately, till the barrel is full, In the centre of the mass introduce a pint of good yeast, and set aside for one week. A vigorous fermentation will be the result, and the contents, when thouroughly mixed, will be a most excellent and nutrutive feed, not only for cows in milk, but for all description of farm stock. If the number of your animals is large, a more spacious receptacle may be supplied—say a hogshead or a wine-pipe. Of these there should be several, as will be necessary to have the progress going on, while the prepared food is being used. For mashing the roots, where rasping is not practicable, a plank trough should be used, or a floor that can be traversed by a heavy roller.

In warm weather, a little water will be sufficient to set the fermentation going, and yeast need not therefore be introduced.—Apples, cabbage leaves, and, indeed, almost any green succulent matter may be added to the mixture. And here let me add that when the root crops are to be taken in till the commencement of cold weather—which they never should be when intended for stock feeding—the tops should be saved for winter use. They will keep well during the colder months, unless placed where there is too great a degree of heat, and will add in a very important measure to the resources of your barn, and the comfort of your stock. Cabbages are excellent for milch cows, and no farmer should neglect to put in an acre or so every year, to feed out toward the last of summer and through the fall, as well as for winter use. The loose heads and leaves are as good for this purpose as those which are most compact.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

Leached Ashes on Wheat.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be respecting the particular ingredients to which the fertilizing power of leached ashes are owing, nearly all agree that they are a valuable manure for the wheat crop. And as there are, in different parts of the country, old asheries from whence old leachen ashes can be obtained at a mere nominal price, we are surprised that they are not more eztensively used thae they are. The good effects of 100 or 200 bushels of old leached ashes per acre, are most decided on all light wheat soils, and are visible often for ten years after their application. This prolonged benefit is probobly derived from the lime, of which the leached ashes contain some thirty per cent. It is impossible, however, that leached ashes contain the double salt of silicate of alumnia and soda, which Prof. Way found was the real agent of soils in retaining ammonia and other fertilizers, and therefore by adding leached ashes, we add ammonia, or at least the means of obtaining it from the atmosphere in the most available form for the wheat plant; and that it is this alkali that so much benefits the crop, and not the soda and potash which may be left undissolved from the ashes. If this be the case, the older the leached ashes are, the better; the more they have been exposod to rain and the air, the more ammonia they will contain, and the more good they will do to the wheat crop. And it would indicate that on all our wheat soils, leached ashes would do more good than the unleached ashes, from the fact that ammonia is so much more necessary as manure for wheat, than the alkalies potash and soda, which are washed out in leaching.

These views, however, are at present somewhat hypothetical, and further experiments are necessary to confirm or refute them; yet the *fact* that leached ashes are a first-rate fertilizer, remains a fact still, though we cannot dicidedly account for their good effect; and we would recommend all farmers that con obtain them, to do so, and apply them to their light soils previous to sowing wheat this month. —*Genesee Farmer.*

To Kill Crows.

In the winter or towards spring, the crows are generally very plentiful. Take the entrails of hogs or sheep, or a dead carcass of any kind, and place it at a proper distance behind the barn, or other out-building. Then take a two inch auger and bore a hole through some convenient spot, the proper height, and remain inside after they frequent it. Then take a good fowling-piece, well loaded, and when the black gents assemble to dine, point the muzzle of your gun through the port-hole, take a dead level at the thickest part of the assembly, and let go, and the carnage will be desperate. This is no theory; it is practical experience. I think nothing of killing twenty at four shots with a small gun. I have often done it, and had crows in the spring by the bushel. If you want them for scare-crows take out the insides and throw in a handful of salt to preserve them, and you can have crows to hang over the fields in the spring in any quantity; and depend upon it, they are perfectly horrified at the sight, and have no idea of entering premises where their black brethren are so uncivily dealt with.—*Ib.*

A Good Cow.

William Ellsworth, of Mayfield, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, has a cow, a cross of Devonshire and Durham, that gave fifty-two and a half pounds of milk per day during twenty-one successive days, and gave as high as three pounds and four ounces of butter per day, her feed being hay and eight pounds of bran per day.

Interesting Discovery.

The Paris correspondent of a St. Louis paper says:—

"And now let me tell you of a most beautiful discovery which has lately been made by a celebrated Parisian hoticulturist, by the name of Herbert. I was persuaded to go to his rooms a few days since, and I assure you I had not to regret the long walk I had taken. Beneath a large case, four or five feet in height, and as many in circumference, were, placed pots of roses, japonicas, dahlias, China asters, &c, all in bud. By meaus of a certain gas, invented by himself, and which is made to pass by a gutta percha tube to any pot required, Mr. Herbert causes the instantaneous blooming of the flowers. The ladies in the room asked successively for roses, pinks and japonicas, and saw them burst into full bloom in a second. It was really wonderful.

"Mr. Herbert is now trying to improve on his discovery, and make the gas more portable and its application less visible. The secret is, of course, his, and his rooms are crowded every day with the most delighted spectators I wish I could send you the lovely camelia which I received, which, when asked for was so tightly developed in the green leaves of its calyx that the colour of the flower could not even be gessed at; and yet the request was hardly out of my lips, when the beautiful camelia was in my hand. When he has made a little more progress, Mr. Herbert intends to get out a patent, and deliver his discovery to his friends and the public."

New Uses for the Dauguerreotype.

The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* alludes as follows to the new uses to which daguerreotype is applied;

"The German papers told us some weeks ago that the station of railroads in Prussia and Austria were furnished with apparatus for taking a daguerreotype sketch of the appearances offered by any railroad accident immediately after its occurrence. A broken bridge, smashed cars, killed passengers—in fine, the accurate likeness of a disaster, the portrait of an accident, will be given to the life, and serve as evidence in after investigations of the cause. The Swiss police authorities take the likeness of rogues and vagabonds when they catch them. But a French dauguerreotypist has discovered new processes which enable them to seize more fugitive subjects than these. The very bird flying in the air is taken on the wing, and the form is caught on the crested wave.

This sounds like exaggeration, but the proofs hang visible in the passage Jouffray, Boulevard des Italiens. I regret that I cannot recall at the instant the artist's name. It is said that the government proposes to use his process in a *Daguerreotype Coast Survey*, from which a series not of charts, but of pictures of a dangerous coast, *as seen from sea*, can be drawn and placed in the hands of navigators. While on this topic I will mention another application of Daguerre's discovery which has not perhaps come into use in New York. A placard in white, red and black posted on the walls here sets forth the merits of a certain journal, and offers to each new subscriber for a year a portrait of himself and two friends."

Rapid Evaporation of Ice.

Every washerwoman knows by experience that when wet clothes are hung out in a freezing day, they will soon become hard; then they will dry, and become quite limber after being exposed for some time. This is owing to the rapid evaporation of ice. In the Arctic regions, the dryness of the atmosphere is remarkable. Wood, horn, and ivory are shrivelled up. The handles of razors, knives, combs, &c., are damaged in the same way as when kept in warm rooms. The human body, in the Arctic regions, becomes highly electric from the dryness of the skin. Friction of the skin produces the electric ozone odor. "A piece of linen," says Sir John Richardson, "after being washed and exposed in the air at forty degrees below zero, if agitated by the wind dries nearly as fast as if it were exposed to the sun in England."

Minerals in Vermont.

Professor Hubbard, of Darmouth College, has in his possession several specimens of gold found in Bridgewater, on the Quechee river. What quantity of ore exists there is not known, but the specimens received by Professor Hubbard are worth working.

Ochre is produced in Strafford county, by taking the spent ore of the copperas works and subjecting it to various degrees of heat—the result, when pulverized, is pure ochre, varying in color according to the degree of heat.

A Sheet of Paper.

An English paper gives a description of an enormous web or sheet of white paper, which was manufactured in Stirling. The web is without a break, being one continuous sheet, three thousand yards in length—within a little of a mile and three quarter—fifty-four inches broad, and weighs 400 lbs. This web was made, dried and finished, ready to be despatched, within three hours. The cost of the sheet was a little less than £10.

New Species of Locomotion.

Galignani informs us that recently, on the esplanade, near the church of St. Vincent de Paule, a small carriage containing two men, was seen moving about with the utmost falicity, in every direction. without the aid of horses. The motive power was air compressed by means sufficiently economical, it was said, to allow its employment in most of the cases in which steam is now used.

Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Landing ex Actaon, from London, and Village Belle, from Glasgow:

30 HHDS. HOLLANDS GENEVA;
10 casks Old Port and Sherry Wine;
40 kegs Coleman's MUSTARD, F. S. F. & D. S. F.;
10 casks Coleman's No 1 STARCH,
2 casks Mixed PICKLES,
5 casks Washing SODA; 5 casks Epsom Salts,
1 cask Refined SALT PETER,
30 brls. F. and FF GUNPOWDER,—*Hall & Son's;*
150 boxes TOBACCO PIPES, assorted;

Daily expected, direct from Charente,
32 hhds. Hennessey's best Dark and Pale BRANDY.

Per Martha Greenow—
15 puncheons strong RUM

IN STORE—
A well selected Stock of TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, COFFEE, &c. &c., either in Bond for Ships' Stores and exportation, or duty paid.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Oct. Prince Wm. Street, St. John, and Queen Street, Fredericton.

London House,
Market Square, Sept., 1852.

Fall and Winter Goods!

Per "*Themis,*" "*Village Belle,*" and "*Glasgow.*"

A considerable portion of the WINTER STOCK of this Establishment has arrived by the above vessels, which, (with those previously received per Steamers,) comprises a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS; some of which are Ladies' MANTLES, and SHAWLETTES, Long and Square SHAWLS, *DRESS GOODS*, in various styles; SILKS, SATINS, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloakings.

Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS, Kerseys, Doeskins, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Sheetings, LINENS; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS—and such other general Goods as are generally found in a Stock of this kind.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sept. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

MORRISON & CO.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Are receiving per "Devon," another
EXTENSIVE ADDITION
TO THEIR
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
To which they respectfully solicit the attention of both Wholesale and Retail buyers.

MORRISON & CO.
St. John, 26th Oct., 1852.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

40 SMALL Tubs Extra Family BUTTER, for sale by GEORGE THOMAS,
Dec. 18. South Market Wharf

RUBUBCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in manufacture—healthful in use—healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in whiteness, clearness, and brilliancy of color—and permanent. Two hundred weight of this Paint, with *nine gallons of Oil*, will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of White Paint made from Lead, and *twelve gallons of Oil.*

Further particulars will be given at another time.

☞ A quantity of this Paint, in kegs of all sizes, is expected from London about the end of this month. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.

In course of landing, ex the Barque *Oromocto*, from Glasgow:

200 BOXES Tobacco PIPES, 5 to 10 gross each, of first quality and description, put up expressly to suit the *St. John market*—for sale low while landing, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 4, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

HARDWARE.

Corner Dock Street and Market Square.
W. H. ADAMS

HAS received by late arrivals from England and the United States, extensive additions to his former Stock of HARDWARE, comprising all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "*Loyal,*" from Halifax—

15 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA.
Ex Admiral, from Boston—
15 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;
23,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 20.

Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.

On Consignment ex "N. Noyes," *from Boston:*

200 BARRELS Superfine Canada FLOUR—*Fancy Brands;*
10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA, Shanghai importation;
30 boxes TOBACCO, of the following Brands—Palo Alto, Randolph, Lamartine, John Cary, E. A. Price, and Thompson's.—For sale at low rates. GEORGE THOMAS,
April 27. *South Wharf.*

Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION—

A SPLENDID assortment of *TWEEDS* and *DOESKINS*, in the newest styles and patterns. Purchasers in want of such articles, have now an opportunity of selecting from an entirely new stock, which can be MADE UP TO ORDER on the Premises, if required.
June 1. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Fresh SEEDS!

Just received by the 'Faside,' from London:—

A FRESH and well selected Stock of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS; for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
May 4. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Landing ex "Bream":—

400 BARRELS superfine FLOUR, fancy Brands.

—IN STORE—
25 barrels Heavy Mess PORK
10 hhds bright SUGAR;
20 zeroons Soft Shell Almonds; for sale by
GEORGE THOMAS,
Nov. 16. *Sout hMarket Wharf.*

GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH.

THE subscribers have been appointed Wholesale Agents in New-Brunswick, for the above celebrated STARCH, to which the *Prize Medal* was awarded at the late Great Exhibition in London, and noticed for its "*general superiority,*" by the Royal Commissioners and Jury, from amongst thirty or forty Samples Exhibited.

The manufacturers have also received testimonials from Her Majesty's Laundress, the Countess of Eglinton, and many others of the Nobility of the United Kingdom and, from its superior and peculiar qualities, it has met with an almost universal acknowledgment.

In the manufacture of "Glenfield Patent Double Refined Powder Starch," it goes through a process so simple and efficient, that it acquires no properties hurtful to either texture or appearance of the goods, but on the contrary, produces a fine, clear, flexible finish; it requires no boiling, is perfectly free from all impurities, and is warranted not to adhere to the Iron.

A consignment has just been received of the above celebrated STARCH, to which the attention of the public is solicited.

☞ *Retailers supplied on favorable terms.*
Sept. 7. JARDINE & CO.

Corner Dock-Street and Market Square
25th SEPTEMBER, 1852.
W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themis," and "Village Belle

15 TONS Hollow Ware, consisting of Pots, Boilers, Frying Pans, Bake Ovens, and extra Covers;
6 casks Teakettles and Frying Pans;
3 each casks and cases (Thompson's) Augers, assorted;
45 bags Rose and Clasp Headed Nails;
4 kegs Copper and Composition Sheathing and Boat ditto;
1 cask Wrought Pump Tacks;
3 casks and cases Hair Cloth and Curled Hair;
2 casks Cutlery;
3 cases Sanderson's best Bar Cast Steel;
4 casks sheet Zinc;
4 do. Borax and Glue;
An assortment of Vices and Anvils;
3 casks shoe Thread;
2 cases Lines and Twines.
☞ Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

Window Glass and Champagne.

Landing this day by schr. 'Charles' from Halifax:

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes, 10x8 to 15x11;
20 Baskets Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

Daily expected from Glasgow:—
200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases COTTON REELS.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

FALL SUPPLIES.

Landing ex 'Village Belle,' from Glasgow, and 'Themis,' from Liverpool—

5 BARRELS Split PEAS,
15 do. Pot and Pearl BARLEY,
20 do. Fresh Ayrshire OATMEAL,
5 boxes patent Sago, and Glenfield Powder STARCH
4 cases patent Chinese STARCH.
1 case Spanish Chocolate; 1 bale Shop TWINE,
1 bale Hemp Bed Cords; 1 cask Scrubbing BRUSHES,
1 barrel Flour of SULPHUR.—For Sale by
Sept. 28 JARDINE & CO.

Cheese, Cheese.

THE Subscribers have received from the Dairies of Gray, Aiton, Clarke and Smith, seven tons of CHEESE, quite equal to the best English, and which will be sold at half the price.

Gray's and Aiton's Cheese took the First and Second Preminms at the Provincial Exhibition. The former is the genuine Dunlop, and the latter an imitation of Cheshire.—For sale wholesale and retail by [Nov. 9.] JARDINE & CO.

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer.

LADIES' white and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. White, Black and Bronzed Kid ditto;
Do. French Cachmere BOOTS, *very light;*
Do. *Exhibition Slippers*, Silk Lin'd for Dancing,
Do. Black and Coloured French Merino—"*Cossacks*" for Walking;
Misses and Children's very Fine, Medium and Low priced BOOTS and SHOES, in almost endless variety.

And always on hand—Every description of BOOTS & SHOES that may be required for City or Country wear.

Further Supplies of the Newest and most Fashionable work, shortly expected per Ship *Mary Caroline* and Steamer.

Ladies and Families visiting our City are most respectfully invited to call.

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress BOOTS;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Boottees.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.
☞ Orders from the Country attended to.
Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

New Fruit, Tea, &c.

Now landing ex Brigt. Arrow, from Halifax—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 bags PIMENTO,
408 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Muscatel and Layer RAISINS:
20 kegs Grapes; 50 drums fresh FIGS;
10 frails and boxes Jordan Almonds,
5 sacks fresh Filberts;
2 kegs best Bermuda ARROWROOT;
5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts;
150 bags superfine Buckwheat Flour,
5 brls. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts,
5 dozen Lemon Syrup; 7 caske New Rice.

To Arrive—2500 bushels BLACK OATS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

Scythes, Shot, &c.

Landing ex ship *Devon*, from Liverpool—

100 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHES;
10 boxes English Scythe Hones;
60 bags *SHOT*: 1 hhd. *BATH BRICKS;*
2 hhds. GOLDEN SYRUP;
10 boxes "Halls's" Patent STARCH;

Ex schooner "Franklin," *from Boston—*
10 casks RICE; 25 bags Gov't. Java COFFEE;
Bitter and Shelled ALMONDS; SNUFF; *TOBACCO; LEMONS*, &c.

Ex *Victoria*, from New York—
15 barrels *CLOVER SEED;*
20 barrels New-York City MESS PORK.—For sale by [May 18.] JARDINE & CO.

Sheffield House,
Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just opened an assortment of WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c., which they offer to the Trade at very low prices, consisting of English and Geneva Gold, Steel, and Metal WATCH HANDS—Butterfly, moon, swell, spade and other patterns; Steel Seconds; Gold and Metal Centres; best Lever Fusee Chains; French do. do.; English and Geneva Hair Springs; Verge do.; Chain Hooks; Lever Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; Geneva Ratchet Work; Indexes; Silver and G. S. Bows and Pendants; Watch Dials, Watch Glasses, Joints; Catches and Ornaments for repairing Brooches; Brooch Pins in Gold, G. S, Steel and Brass; Ear-ring loops, Cramps, and Claws; Screw Ferrules; French Drills; Drill Stocks, self-acting do.; Pivot Brooches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Calipers; Watch Pivers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; Pinion Gauges; Dividers. Hammers; Main Spring Winders; Joint Pushers, Tweezers, Burnishers, Enghsh and French Screw Drivers; drill, bow, and spring Gut. &c. &c. &c.

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜
Apr 17.—6i.

HOSIERY, &c.

S. K. FOSTER has just received per Steamer from Liverpool—

CHILDREN'S Cotton and Worsted Highland SOCKS;
Do. Tartan SOCKS and STOCKINGS;
Do. White and Grey Merino SOCKS;
Do. White and Grey Lambs' Wool SOCKS;
Do. Fancy, Plain and self colored GAITERS,
Infants' Fancy SOCKS, in great variety;
Misses' White and Grey Merino Stockings;
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's black, white and grey Merino Stockings,
Do. Black Cashmere ditto;
Do. Black Worsted ditto;
Do. White and Colored Cotton ditto;
Women's, Girls, and Children's Patent Elastic GARTERS, in great variety.

For sale Wholesale and Retail.
Nov. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

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

Per "*Commodore*" and "*Sarah Louisa*"—

WILL be opened in a few days—10 casks and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers; Hecla's Toddy Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cutters, Jelly Moulds, Baking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Slop Pails, Coal Vases, Candlesticks, Pattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Knife Dippers, Wash Basins, Mashn Kettles, Snuffer Trays, Tartlets, Tart Pans, &c. &c., with a large variety of other furnishing articles, too numerous to particularise in the limits of an advertisement—AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22—6i. Proprietors

Four Hundred Boxes
7x9, 8x10, and 10x12 German Sheet Window Glass,

Of an approved quality, and for sale at a low price.

—ALSO—
5 Boxes Coloured GLASS—Ruby, Green, Purple Yellow and Blue, sizes to suit buyers.
June 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

New and Handsome PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received per steamer *Eastern City—*

A NEW supply of PAPER HANGINGS, comprising the *cheapest* and most beautiful variety we have had this season. Those who want a good and handsome Paper at a very cheap price, will please call and examine the assortment.
Jul. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Received from Paris—

1 CASE ROOM PAPER—latest designs—which will be sold exceedingly low wholesale or retail, if applied for immediately.
June 12. W. H. ADAMS.

HOURLY EXPECTED.—100 MATS of CASSIA—for sale cheap in lots, on arrival. *On hand, for Sale,*
60 cases Men's, Women's, and Children's best quality INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
Dec. 21. JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm.-street

FIRE PROOF SAFES.

3 IRON SALAMANDERS, with RICH'S Improvement on Wilder's Fire Proof Patent, just received per brig *Zero*, from New York. Those requiring a Safe are requested to examine them and the certificates of their qualities
Nov. 16. W. H. ADAMS, *Agent.*

The Road to Health.

Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—YOUR Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was indueed to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart-Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing a New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.
(Signed) HENRY COE.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS FEVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heyden, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated Feb. 25th, 1851.

SIR—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a Complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first gave him considerable releif, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.
(Signed) WILLIAM JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Reeumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Teroats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Agent*, No. 15, King Street, St. John, N. B.; A. Coy & Son, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

Havana Cigars and Tobacco.

FIVE THOUSAND *HAVANA CIGARS*, and Five boxes superior Chewing Tobacco—"*Diadem of Old Virginia,*"—just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Aug. 24. Head of North Wharf

BURNING FLUID, &c.

3 CASKS Porter's BURNING FLUID;
10 brls. Crushed SUGAR; 14 bales Lute and Alicante MATS.
June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Tobacco Pipes.

Landing for the subscriber ex ship *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow:—

160 BOXES TOBACCO PIPDS, (5 and 10 gross boxes,) put up expressly for this market—will be sold low, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Oct. 5. North Market Wharf

PURE COD LIVER OIL.—Just received from Newfoundland—A fresh supply of the above, warranted a *pure article.*
THOMAS M. REED,
Sept. 28. Head of North Wharf

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

LANDING ex *Agnes Ross*, from Halifax:—25 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
Oct. 5.

Wood's Cod Liver Oil Candy,

FOR the immediate RELIEF of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.—Just received and for sale at 9d. per package, by
THOMAS M. REED,
Nov. 2. Head of North Wharf.

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Faside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM;*
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA.*
GEORGE THOMAS,
May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

THE CHURCHMAN'S PENNY MAGAZINE and Guide to Christian truth.—Back numbers for September, October, November, and December, 1851; also, for January, March, April, May, June, August, September, and October 1852, can be had at three half-pence each, on application to
JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 13. Prince William Street