

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 25, 1852.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRAMSHIP AFRICA AT NEW YORK.

New York, May 20.—The Africa arrived at 7 o'clock this morning, with three days later news. The steamer Manchester sailed from the Mercury on the 26th, for Philadelphia, with 353 passengers, and over 500 tons cargo.

Cotton during the week has advanced 1-2, with large sales, reaching 85,000 bales, of which 20,000 were on speculation, and 12,000 for export. Fair Uplands, 53-54; do. Orleans, 57-58.

Flour has declined 6d.; wheat 1d. 2d. Corn unchanged. Sugar advanced 1/4. Coffee active. Tallow unchanged. Lard brisk at 45s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 7.—The flatness of the Paris Bourse exercises a depressing influence, but the silver market is maintained steady by the impression that the billon in bank is again experiencing a large increase.

In the House of Lords, Wednesday the 5th inst., Lord Lyndhurst submitted a bill, which was read a first time, to remove all disabilities imposed by the existing law upon persons refusing to take the oath of abjuration.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords on Monday, made the announcement that Government had no present intention of sending the American mail steamers from Liverpool to any of the southern or western ports of Ireland.

NEW ZEALAND.—In the House of Commons on the 23d, Sir John Pakington, the Colonial Secretary, moved and obtained leave to bring in a bill giving a representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand.

The bill is a measure of a similar nature to that of other colonies. It was to establish councils for the management of local matters, and a Central Legislature to dispose of general or larger questions.

A convention is about to be concluded between Austria and Sweden, for the mutual delivery of criminals and deserters.

There were rumors in Vienna that the espousals of the Emperor Francis Joseph with the Princess Zolonia of Saxony, would take place soon in Prague.

TRAVEL.—Constantinople.—No political news of importance. In the course of four years a railway has been constructed from this place to the Hungarian frontier, to join the European railway.

INDIA.—The papers from India, by the Overland mail contain details of some interest, particularly in relation to the expedition ordered against Burmah. This enterprise had encountered unexpected delays, which it was apprehended might retard operations until the setting in of the Monsoons.

A Bengal native is enlisted on the condition of being able to be sent beyond sea. Four regiments of the British army, and three companies of Burmah, of which one only was enlisted for the general service and it immediately embarked, but the other regiments so enlisted were at too great a distance to be available, and the companies which were ordered out and requested to embark, they refused to go.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made between the British and Egyptian Governments, by which the latter undertakes the conveyance of the Indian and China mails across the country—the homeward mail from Suez to Alexandria in 70 hours, and the outward from Alexandria to Suez in 75 hours, thus effecting a saving of 10 to 12 hours. For this service the British Post Office is to pay the Egyptians £2000 per annum.

EMIGRANTS.—Upwards of 250 men, women and children left Penrith per rail, for Liverpool, on Monday last. The men are engaged by Mr. Thompson of Halifax, to work in the Government gold mines in Australia.

IRELAND.—The Freeman's Journal says the escape of Francis Meagher requires confirmation. Letters were received by some members of his family from South Africa, Monday, bearing date subsequent to the rumored escape, and they contain nothing relative to the subject.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

The dinner given to the President on Sunday by his uncle Jerome, was said to have been for the purpose of harmonising the several members of the Bonaparte family.

The Catholic party are a good deal scandalized at the President's visit to the Dame Aux Chapelets and his present to the Malennoiselle Dossche.

In the Budget presented to the legislative body, the following is set down as the effective force of the army to be maintained in Algeria in 1853: men, 70,000; and 14,015 horses.

All the hotels and lodging houses in Paris were crowded with visitors.

GERMANY.—Letters received from the north of Germany, state that the differences between the Duke of Ansburg and the Danish Government, in both the cabinet of Ministers and in the Legislature, have been settled. The Prince has accepted the offer of the Danish Government of an indemnity of two millions and twenty-four thousand thalers for his property, situated at the Duchies, in order to avoid the necessity of proceeding judicially against him.

SPAIN.—An opinion is very prevalent, that Government will not be disposed to acquiesce in the election of the Prince of Asturias, as it is believed that Isabella has given Bravo Morillo full power to act as he pleases.

ITALY.—The celebrated President of the criminal court, Navarra, died on the 23d ult. His sufferings were extreme, and the Neapolitan lookers on with painful desire as a visitation of Divine Providence.

The frequent representation of the foreign minister of the court of Naples, relative to the treatment of political prisoners, lay at length produced some trilling acquiescence of their unhappy condition.

AUSTRIA.—A cabinet conference had been held, at which Baron von Huleck and the Arch Duke D. Ludwig were present. The subject brought under deliberation was the present policy of France, and a note was submitted from M. De La Cour, President, and his resolutions were to accept the imperial crown, without the full consent of the great powers.

A convention is about to be concluded between Austria and Sweden, for the mutual delivery of criminals and deserters.

There were rumors in Vienna that the espousals of the Emperor Francis Joseph with the Princess Zolonia of Saxony, would take place soon in Prague.

TRAVEL.—Constantinople.—No political news of importance. In the course of four years a railway has been constructed from this place to the Hungarian frontier, to join the European railway.

INDIA.—The papers from India, by the Overland mail contain details of some interest, particularly in relation to the expedition ordered against Burmah. This enterprise had encountered unexpected delays, which it was apprehended might retard operations until the setting in of the Monsoons.

A Bengal native is enlisted on the condition of being able to be sent beyond sea. Four regiments of the British army, and three companies of Burmah, of which one only was enlisted for the general service and it immediately embarked, but the other regiments so enlisted were at too great a distance to be available, and the companies which were ordered out and requested to embark, they refused to go.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made between the British and Egyptian Governments, by which the latter undertakes the conveyance of the Indian and China mails across the country—the homeward mail from Suez to Alexandria in 70 hours, and the outward from Alexandria to Suez in 75 hours, thus effecting a saving of 10 to 12 hours. For this service the British Post Office is to pay the Egyptians £2000 per annum.

EMIGRANTS.—Upwards of 250 men, women and children left Penrith per rail, for Liverpool, on Monday last. The men are engaged by Mr. Thompson of Halifax, to work in the Government gold mines in Australia.

IRELAND.—The Freeman's Journal says the escape of Francis Meagher requires confirmation. Letters were received by some members of his family from South Africa, Monday, bearing date subsequent to the rumored escape, and they contain nothing relative to the subject.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for an Alderman of Queen's Ward, in the room of W. G. Smith, Esq., which took place on Tuesday last, took place yesterday—the Candidates being Mr. W. H. Needham and Mr. J. W. Cudlip. The poll opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the contest was carried by the British candidate, the support of both parties.

The Wesleyan District Meeting for this Province commences next Thursday at Woodstock. The Rev. Richard Knight is Chairman.

On the 13th inst., Captain Boyle, Ensign John C. Stewart, and 74 men of the 73d Highlanders, arrived at Charlotteville, Prince Edward Island, in the Brigantine Rose, to relieve the Hon. Captain Rolfe's Company of the 24th Regiment.

A complimentary dinner was given a few days ago at Toronto, to the Officers of the gallant 74th Highland Light Infantry Regt., commanded by Colonel Sir Hew Dalrymple, about to be removed to Kingston. His Honor the Chief Justice took the chair, which was surrounded by the elite of Toronto society, and by all the Officers of the Regiment, which, from "old acquaintance" is largely esteemed in Toronto.

Population of Canada.—The population of Lower Canada exceeds 900,000. Western Canada is supposed to contain the same number, and the total will be little less than two millions.

The Oshawa "Freeman," a radical paper published in Whitby, Canada, has been discontinued. The Editor, in his foreword, has announced that the Canadian part of his newspaper campaign had been like a weary pilgrim to an ignominious destination—a blank and profitless at the best.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. ELDER.—A telegraphic despatch received from Philadelphia announces the death of the Rev. Elder, minister of the Baptist Church in Philadelphia. The Rev. gentleman was well and favorably known throughout the United States, and his loss will be deeply felt by the denomination to which he belonged.—New Brunswick.

SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the South Bay Boom Company, held on Monday the 10th inst., the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year.—Hon. John Roberts, M.P., A. McLeod, Esq., John W. H. Smith, Esq., and George Young, Esquires.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, A. McLeod, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President. The Secretary and Treasurer were also elected.

DEADLY STEAMBOAT COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday morning, between one and two o'clock, a dreadful collision occurred near Harding's Point, on the river St. John, between the steamer "Anna Augusta," Capt. Barker, then on her downward trip from Fredericton, and the steam tug "Transit," going up river. Both boats were going at full speed at the time, and the collision was of a most violent nature.

The "Transit" was struck on the starboard bow, abreast of the boiler, which was immediately crushed, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam. The explosion was of a most violent nature, and the boiler exploded, forcing its way through the side of the "Anna Augusta," and striking the cabin, which was immediately filled with steam.

A new steamboat is to be placed on the River in the course of a few days by Messrs. Jones and Stephen Glazier, of Sanbury. We believe the name of this last accession to the trade is the "Highlander."—Fred. Reporter.

The arbitration in the case of the Bank of British America versus Capt. Chestnut, is now in progress. The arbitrators are James W. Chandler, F. W. Hatheway, and William D. Hart, Esq.; the former gentleman presiding.

The legal gentlemen concerned are the Hon. A. A. Ross, the Hon. M. Fisher. The case creates a good deal of interest.—B.

REVENUE.—The increase of the Revenue from Customs, for the year up to the 10th inst., exceeded the corresponding period of the last year by £15,000, being an augmentation of nearly 50 per cent.—Quebec Chron.

We regret to learn that the inhabitants of Gaspe are in the greatest distress; they are said to be starving in fact.—B.

The Granite Monument to Sir John Harvey at Fort Massy, is nearly completed.—It is 14 feet high.—Halifax North America.

GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Nothing has transpired as to the appointment of a Governor for Nova Scotia. It is probable the post will be offered to Sir Harry Smith, on his return from the Cape.—B.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—Several young fellows from this Island arrived here on Wednesday, en route for Australia. They are well, and are expected to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

The New proprietor between Boston and Halifax, to be named the "City of Halifax." This beautiful steamship will probably be ready about the middle of June ensuing.—B.

By the Miramichi Express we learn that Major Norton, U.S. Consul at Pictou, has intimated that his steamboat will not touch at Miramichi, because the New Brunswick Government has refused the prayer of his petition for an Address to the Queen to obtain permission for an American boat to touch at one or more ports in New Brunswick.

At the time of writing there were five or six ships loading with lumber.—N. Y. paper.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—At Cincinnati, at the last date, there were steamboats from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana! Old States and New States—slave States and free States—Northern States and Southern States—lying side by side in the friendly embraces of commerce. These contained the products of all the Alleghanies—the grain of Ohio—the salt of Virginia—the tobacco of Kentucky—the lead of Mississippi and Arkansas—sugar and molasses of Louisiana, and the rice of the Carolinas! Bacon for the negroes—sugar for the planters of the West Indies—oil and lard for all countries. Such a picture of extended business intercommunication probably could not be presented by any other country in the world; and it shows the extent of the prosperity of the country is due to the consolidation of national interests.—Phila. Ledger.

OREGON.—We heretofore published letters from friends in Oregon, on whose information we are fully, and we believe, expressing very favorable views of that country. The last mail from the Pacific brought us a letter from a well-informed and intelligent gentleman, who by the way is well acquainted with the rich lands in our Western States. His letter is dated at Salem, March 18th, and says, "This is a most magnificent country, and will, in the course of a few years be the garden of the United States. There are some of the most beautiful views to be seen here that ever fascinated the eye of man. I have already explored all that Puge's Sound, Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, will equal them for beauty, productiveness and climate."

"The travelling here is mostly on horseback, but it is because we have no wagons in the country, nor can we get any made here. There is no country in the world, where better wagon roads can be had than in this, with its immense open prairies and orchard-like oak groves. Within the space of a few months I have travelled 1300 miles, nearly 900 of which I rode over on horseback."

"[From the Montreal Herald, May 11.]

THE LARGEST TUG THROUGH THE CANALS.—On Saturday, the steam frigate Cherokee arrived at the Lachine Basin, having descended from Kingston, which place she left on Wednesday. The vessel is the largest which, up to this date, has passed through our canals. In order to get through the locks, it was necessary to take off the Cherokee's figure head and cutwater by which her draught was reduced to 182 feet. Her extreme breadth between the gunwales was 62 feet, and before leaving Kingston one of her paddle-boxes was cut and brought on deck, which reduced her draught to 44 feet 6 inches; but this breadth was found too great at the Beauharnois Canal, and the beam ends were again reduced by a couple of inches, which process had to be repeated in the locks of the Lachine Canal. She finally issued from her imprisonment upon the broad St. Lawrence, 44 feet 4 inches broad; she draws nine feet water. This fine frigate will know no allusion to Kingston, where she has long lain in the dockyard at Fort Henry. She is 740 tons, and has 200 horse power engines, by the celebrated makers, Maudslay & Field, of London. The engines appear to be in just as good order as when they were built. Indeed, the vessel has seen so little service, and has been so well taken care of, that she is probably as good as new throughout. It has been for sale by the Government for a long time, and has lately been purchased on speculation by Captain Gaskin of Kingston, and one or two other gentlemen, who are now sending her to find a market. The engines consist of two of coal, and one of wood, and are now being fitted out for the purpose of running, and there is little doubt that for any purpose for which her draught and build is suited, she would be found a very cheap bargain at the price which her owners put upon her. She is exactly as she stood for years, with the exception of her great guns and other warlike stores.

Passenger in the steamship Africa at New York.—H. DeVeber, Esq., who arrived here in the steamer Corcoran

THE WAY TO BE BRAVE.

Speak kindly to that poor old man,
Pick up his fallen cane,
And place it gently in his hand,
That he may walk again.
His bundle, too, replace with care
Beneath his trembling arm;
Brave all the taunts that you may hear,
To give his life a charm.

A braver deed than scorners boast
Will be your triumph then,—
A braver deed than angels tell,
Of some distinguished men.

Yes, leave that thoughtless, sneering crowd,
Dare to be good, and kind;
Then let them laugh, as laugh they may;
Pass on; but never mind.

Pass on; but think once more, of him,
The wreck that you have seen,
How once a happy boy like you
He sported on the green;

A cloudless sky above his head,
The future bright and fair,
And friends all watching o'er his couch,
To breathe affection's prayer.

But, ah, the change! He wanders now,
Forlorn, lone, and kind;
Thrice blessed is the task of those
Who strive to make him glad.

Speak kindly to that poor old man,
Pick up his fallen cane,
For that will ease his burdened heart,
And make him smile again.

The Caloric Ship.

It was stated a short time since, that a ship was building in New-York, to which a new motive power was to be applied, viz., caloric. A New-York letter in the Transcript gives some interesting particulars in regard to this new power, and the ship which is to be propelled by it. The correspondent says:

"On Saturday I visited the engine manufactory of Messrs. Hogg & Delamater, of this city, and had the privilege of inspecting Ericsson's caloric engine of sixty horse power, which is now in operation. It consists of two pairs of cylinders, the working pistons of which are 72 inches in diameter. Its great peculiarities consist in its very large cylinders and pistons, working with very low pressure, and in the absence of boilers or steamers—there being no other fires employed than those in small grates under the bottoms of the working cylinders."

"During the eight months that this engine has been in operation, not a cent has been expended for repairs or accidents. It is a beautiful and imposing object, and conveys the idea of power and symmetry much more impressively than the largest steam engine that I have ever seen."

"The leading principle of the caloric engine consists in producing motive power by the employment of the expansive force of the atmospheric air instead of that of steam, the force being produced by compression of the air in one part of the machine, and by its dilatation by the application of heat in another part."

The great advantages claimed for this improvement, are the saving in fuel, and its entire safety. A ship carrying the amount of coal that the Atlantic steamers now take for a single trip could cross and re-cross the Atlantic twice without taking in coal. A slow radiating fire without flame is required, and this can be best supplied by our own anthracite. An explosion cannot happen to the caloric engine—the only result from neglect will be the stoppage of the machinery. If these great desiderata are really found, and can be successfully applied, the world may look for another revolution in ocean navigation equal to that produced by the application of steam.

The Ericsson is a beautiful model, 2200 tons burthen, and will be ready for sea by October. The machinery is described as of the most perfect kind. The cylinders are 108 inches in diameter—72 inches larger than those in the Collins steamers.—Boston Journal.

Galvanized Iron.

Mr. R. Hunt, in the course of a lecture on mining, delivered at the London Institution, said:—"Considerable attention had been lately paid to the process of galvanizing iron,—a discovery which promises to be of the highest utility. Mr. Nadsmyth, of Patricroft, near Manchester, and Mr. Owen, two gentlemen connected with the government committee on the subject of metals, had lately been making experiments, the result of which would indicate that, by giving iron a coating of zinc, or by combining zinc with iron in its manufacture, it would be much improved, preserved from oxidizing, and rendered less brittle; and that old plates of iron—such, for instance, as had been used for the bottoms of ships—would, by an admixture of zinc, still possess its original qualities; and, in fact, iron re-melted from such plates was found to be of a better quality than at first. These experiments had, indeed, excited great attention to the important question, whether iron would not be improved by a small portion of zinc. Tinned iron, exposed to the atmosphere, very soon became oxidized; but in iron protected by zinc, although exposed to all weathers, there was no change. Indeed, a piece made bright remained so after being placed in water several months. The zinced iron, which was now used in roofing large buildings—as, for instance, the new Houses of Parliament—had the quality of becoming incrustated with a coat of oxide of zinc, which prevented any further destructive effects from exposure to the atmosphere."

Why A Nettle Stings.

The common large nettle is known by its stinging experience to every one, though, perhaps, you have never yet inquired whether the pain arises from touching it. The sting is not, like a pin or needle, solid throughout; but it is hollow at the centre, and perforated at the point; and when touched it is not only sharp enough to pierce the skin, but also is so constructed as to inject a particle of poisonous fluid into the wound it makes, and this is the source of the pain which follows. The wound itself is so minute that it would scarcely be felt, but the poison irritates, inflames, and causes the well known pain alluded to. The plant, the small root of which stings the most severely, is covered all over with hairs; but by using a microscope or magnifying glass, you may perceive that these are not all of one kind, some being perforated, which are the stings, while others are not. Each sting stands upon a pedestal, and this pedestal performs the office both of gland and of poison bag. It is cellular and spongy within; the sting is placed in its top, and may be moved

by a light pressure to either side, or round in a circle; it seems to stand, as it were, on a universal joint. When a body touches its point, the base is pressed down into the spongy pedestal, and the poisonous fluid rushes up through the tube of the sting, and flows out of the terminal aperture.

A Horse's Foot.

The foot of the ass is one of the most ingenious and unexampled species of mechanism in animal structure. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin laminae of horn, so numerous as to amount to about five hundred, and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many laminae belonging to the coffin bone; while both sets are elastic and adherent. The edge of a quire of paper inserted leaf by leaf into another will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are laminae in all the feet, amounting to about four thousand; distributed in the most secure manner, since every spring is acted on in an oblique direction. Such is the contrivance for the safety of an animal destined to carry greater weights than those of his own body, and to carry those also under the hazard of heavy shocks.

The Human Voice.

How many singers are aware that they have an eight-foot organ pipe in their throat? Says a writer in the Puritan Recorder:—"How small is the diameter of the human throat, and how short its measure! Yet, it will give the same note with the pipe of an organ eight feet in length! and the valve which excites it, and plays with electric swiftness (imitated by the reed of the organ) is, as all know, a very little thing; yet with the contraction and expansion of the throat, it will utter a scale of seventeen degrees; and divide every whole tone into an hundred parts!"

Cure for Cancer.

A Mr. Benson, of Franklin county, Tenn., has been cured of a cancer by the following means. He procured a peck of clover stalks, bark, by first cutting off the rough outside, and put it into a vessel containing about two gallons of water, which he boiled over a slow fire until the ooze became quite strong, when he strained it through a cloth to remove all the particles of the bark, then he put it into a clean vessel, and simmered it over a slow fire, till it came to the consistency of molasses when it is fit for use. It is then spread upon a piece of silk or other soft rag, and applied to the diseased part. He used about two plasters each week, until the cancer was removed and the wound healed. He says it is not painful, but believes it an infallible remedy.

Vegetable Poisons.

MR. EDITOR.—I saw in the last season's paper inquiries for what would cure vegetable poison, and cures prescribed; some of one thing and some of another, and one of buckwheat flour and vitriol, which is no doubt good. I feel disposed to give you a recipe of my own, which would have paid me eight years ago as it is as follows:—First search as long as it feels good, then take wild sandalwood, (some call it jewel weed,) crush it and rub it on until it smart well, then go to bed, and you will be ready for a good day's work the next day. It may need a few applications afterwards, but not many.—New England Farmer.

In Fits.

If a person fall in one, let him remain on the ground, provided his face be pale, for should it be fainting or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright or bleeding; but if the face be red or dark-colored, raise him on his seat, throw cold water on his head immediately, and send for a surgeon and get a vein opened, or fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

Small Pox.

Dr. Field, of Wilmington, Del., says that one tablespoonful of good brewer's yeast, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cold water, and given from three to four times a day to an adult, and in less quantities to children, is a cure for the small pox. This disease is very prevalent at the present time. The remedy above stated may be of use to persons affected with it who have not consulted a physician.

Hilling Corn.

In cultivating Indian corn, I am confident that "hilling is a disadvantage to the crop. Of this I became fully convinced several years ago on contrasting its results with those of the opposing system, in a field belonging to a friend. Since then I have instituted a variety of experiments, and have found that the best surface is a level one, and that in all modifications of soil and temperature, corn which is not "hilled up" is the most vigorous, less injuriously affected by drought, and produces more and sounder corn.—Germania Telegraph.

Barn Cellars.

MR. EDITOR.—Barn cellars have become so common and so generally praised both by scientific and practical farmers, it is doubted whether the many thing there are any evils attending them, or any precautions necessary to protect stock and their food against unhealthy influences. The barn cellar is justly described as a favorable situation for composting manure; and in exact proportion to its excellence for this purpose it will send forth unhealthy influences to the animals and hay situated over it. Would any man in the exercise of reason, direct a zinc spout into the cellar of his house, or doubt the injurious influences of the air thus produced on the health of the inhabitants, and on their provisions. Very similar cases to those such an arrangement would produce, are continually ascending from the barn cellar; the animals kept there may not be quite so sensitive as human beings, nor quite so particular concerning the purity of their food, but pure air and clean food are no less necessary to their health, than that of man. It may not be possible to construct a barn in such a manner that composting manure under it will not produce some injurious effects. Much evil, however, can be avoided with seasonable and suitable precautions. The flooring of the barn should be double and made tight as possible. Before

hay is put on the floor a coating of plaster or lime should be applied. Lime will do very well under the hay, but under the cattle plaster should be placed and often renewed. Plaster should also be scattered in the cellar often as the manure is worked over. With these precautions the air of a barn with a cellar under it may be kept in a tolerably healthy state. And to this amount of labor, we suppose, all owners of barn cellars ought to submit, in view of personal interest and the health and comfort of those animals to which they are bound to be merciful.

Pumkinke, March 26th, 1852.

It is the dictate of reason, that these "pumpkins" if allowed to penetrate the building must injure both the cattle and their food. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast," and ought in every way to consult its comfort.

LIQUID MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.

It is a fact satisfactorily established with me that there is nothing connected with the use of any fertilizer, that appears to produce a greater effect on nut trees than liquid manure. Thousands of gallons of this invaluable fluid are wasted on farms annually, which, if applied to the trunks and roots of trees, would benefit them ten times more than it would cost to make an application of the liquid. No one apprehend any danger in applying it, for it bites not, nor does it cause any serious derangement of the organic region. Where trees have been injured by drought, and have been set out heedlessly, it produces a most striking effect, causing a circulation of the sap at once astonishing. It is unquestionably preferable to solid manures, for its effect is almost immediate. It penetrates the pores of the earth and comes in contact with the roots and fibres as soon as an application is made; whereas, in applying coarse manure, such is not the case, it requires several showers to wash the strength of it out.

The manner in which I have applied it is to dig a cavity around the body of the tree, and then fill up with the liquid. In a few moments, it will be absorbed ready for replacing the dirt, thus preventing evaporation. The introduction of a painful around the trunk of a tree, at an interval of a month during the growing season, is sufficient to produce the most astonishing results. An extraordinary growth immediately commences and shoots are forced out in a few weeks, truly astounding both in length and size. I have tried soap suds and am convinced that they do not contain all the invigorating and enriching powers common to liquid manure. It must be as acknowledged, that soap suds are efficient, causing a rapid growth when judiciously applied, but not equal in my opinion to the liquid.

TO RAISE CUCUMBERS OR SQUASHES.

Take a large barrel, or hoghead, saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a peck of manure, and mix it with a peck of soil. Place the keg in the centre of the barrel, the top even with the ground and fill in the barrel around the keg, with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers.—Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel, and rise up to the roots of the vines and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated this way will grow common to the vines to run on. Independent both of drought and wet weather—in wet weather the barrel can be covered, and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

It is to be presumed that not one in a hundred of our present raisers of gooseberries, are not thought of the matter. They have a few stunted bushes set in the grass, with three-fourths of the stocks dead, and then wonder why they do not bear in abundance. There is not a more beautiful shrub growing than the currant, properly propagated; and the same name may be said of the gooseberry. Cultivators who pay any attention to the subject, never allow the root to make but one stock, or, as the English say, "make them stand on one leg"—thus forming a beautiful miniature tree.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Deskings.

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES Hoole, Stanforth & Co's GAZO, CIRCULARS, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Case Mill, Put and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and SPARE COVERS,
2 Cases of Thompson's short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States;
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes.
ON HAND—
380 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted;
LEAD PIPE, from 5 to 1 1/2 inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

All fruit trees will bear a wash of ley. For apple trees, the rate is one pound of potash to a gallon of water. But all potash is not equally strong, therefore another rule is observed. Let the ley be stronger than enough to just bear up an egg. Such ley will make soap. Other trees may be washed with weaker ley. The bark of the pear, plum, peach and cherry, is more thin and tender, than the bark of the apple tree.—Ibid.

69 Cases I. Rubber Over-Shoes.

Just landing from Boston, per schr. 'Orion',
THE BEST YET—
29 CASES Men's Over-Shoes;
10 do. Women's Baskets; 7 do. Women's Boots
4 do. Women's Slippers;
7 do. Children's Over-Shoes.—Only 25 pairs in each case.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince Wm. Street.

A. GILMOUR, Tailor and Draper.

Brigg's Building, South side King Street.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now selling off the whole of his STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, at greatly reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail. His Stock of OVER COATS is large and varied—not up in the very best style, and at such very low prices that they only want to be seen to secure a sale. Those in want of new Coats, would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere. He has on hand a large stock of West of England BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green and Brown, double milled. Cloths of different colours, suitable for Over Coats. Also Beaver and Pilot Cloths in great variety, with a large quantity of Trowser Stuffs, suitable for the present season; Black and Fancy DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c. A splendid assortment of JESTINGS, Silk, Satin, Barthele, Marselles, Cashmeres, &c., which he will sell at a great reduction in order to close up his present importation and to make room for Spring supply. December 23.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per Ships 'Bardonia' and 'Thermis'—
9 CASES Sanderson Brothers & Co's CAST STEEL; 1 Case BOKAX,
2 Cases Black Bushes; 5 Cases TEA KETTLES,
1 Case Hoole, Stanforth & Co's Circular SAWS;
1 Case Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
2 Cases Sad Irons; 1 Case WRIGHTS,
1 Case Wrought Irons and Tacks;
2 Cases Bench and Moulding Planes,
11 Bales Iron Wire; 1 bale Wire Riddles,
25 dozen riveted Eye Shovels; 4 dozen SPADES
1 Case Hoole, Stanforth & Co's Circular SAWS;
1 Case 20 Pit Saws;
25 Cases Percussion GUNS, &c.,
15 Cases containing Shell Goods, viz:—LOCKS,
Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Bed Castors, Chair Weils,
Rules, Fire Irons, Whip Trings, Shoe Hammers
and Bills, Brushes, Dish Covers, Tin Tea and
Coffee Pots, Steelyards, Brass Cocks, Fish Hooks,
Iron Hooks and Hairs, assorted; Percussion
Caps, Tea and Table Spoons, Kettle Ears, Coffin
Mounting, Counter Scales, Plated Brass and Iron
Candlesticks, Copper Coal Scoops, Powder Flasks,
Shot Belts, Wrenches, Brass Wire, and a variety
of Small Wares; which, with Goods recently re-
ceived, comprise a good assortment. Nov. 4.

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE, MARKET SQUARE.

Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part—
In Store; Bond or Duty paid—
200 C CIGARS, assorted; 1000 Choice fine Con-
go, Sonchong, Pekoe Sonchong,
Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS;
65 Hds. Porto Rico STUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 Hogs Java and Leguira COFFEE;
50 Boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands),
Pea-Monroes, and John S. DeWolf—
1 Chest INDIGO
6 Happers fine Cheese and Truckle CHEESE;
1 Case Golden SYRUP.
Per 'Henry Holland'—
3 Bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 Cases Blue and Sago STARCH;
5 Bks. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 Boxes PIPES, assorted; SPERM CANDLES;
Composite Candles; Papers, assorted; Mustard;
Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking;
Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy
Soap; Peppers; Ginger; Currants; Plum; Can-
died Peas; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle
Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c.,
&c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all
articles in the Trade Wholesale and Retail.
St. John, October 7, 1851.

GOODS

By the 'Gipsy', 'Charles', and 'Richmond', &c.,
received and for sale—
75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut
NAILS, at 24 per lb.;
35 kegs 100 lb. and 75, 80, 90 and 100 lb
Horse NAILS,
50 kegs Galy, 80 and 100 Wrought Rose and
Clap-board NAILS,
10 cases 2 1/2 and 3 inch Best Nails;
10 cases 4 and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 Yards Superior Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do.
25 kegs YELLOW PAINT;
5 Boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.
Also—By the 'Hibernia' from London:
A Case containing first-rate CHAIRS of the Eng-
lish and Irish CHANDEL, North Atlantic, Nova
Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c., &c.
6 Tons SOLE SHOES, 30 Parallel RULERS,
12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers,
Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale
by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Deskings.

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES Hoole, Stanforth & Co's GAZO, CIRCULARS, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Case Mill, Put and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and SPARE COVERS,
2 Cases of Thompson's short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States;
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes.
ON HAND—
380 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted;
LEAD PIPE, from 5 to 1 1/2 inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Deskings.

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES Hoole, Stanforth & Co's GAZO, CIRCULARS, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Case Mill, Put and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and SPARE COVERS,
2 Cases of Thompson's short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States;
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes.
ON HAND—
380 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted;
LEAD PIPE, from 5 to 1 1/2 inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Deskings.

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES Hoole, Stanforth & Co's GAZO, CIRCULARS, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Case Mill, Put and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and SPARE COVERS,
2 Cases of Thompson's short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States;
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes.
ON HAND—
380 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted;
LEAD PIPE, from 5 to 1 1/2 inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Deskings.

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES Hoole, Stanforth & Co's GAZO, CIRCULARS, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Case Mill, Put and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and SPARE COVERS,
2 Cases of Thompson's short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States;
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes.
ON HAND—
380 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted;
LEAD PIPE, from 5 to 1 1/2 inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Deskings.

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES Hoole, Stanforth & Co's GAZO, CIRCULARS, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Case Mill, Put and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and SPARE COVERS,
2 Cases of Thompson's short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States;
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes.
ON HAND—
380 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted;
LEAD PIPE, from 5 to 1 1/2 inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Deskings.

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES Hoole, Stanforth & Co's GAZO, CIRCULARS, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Case Mill, Put and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and SPARE COVERS,
2 Cases of Thompson's short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States;
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes.
ON HAND—
380 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted;
LEAD PIPE, from 5 to 1 1/2 inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Deskings.

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES Hoole, Stanforth & Co's GAZO, CIRCULARS, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Case Mill, Put and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and SPARE COVERS,
2 Cases of Thompson's short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States;
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few sets Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes.
ON HAND—
380 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted;
LEAD PIPE, from 5 to 1 1/2 inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

Prices Reduced!

Wholesale and Retail WAREHOUSE, Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

RESPECTFULLY invite purchasers to an inspection of their extensive and well assorted Stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, which (in order to make room for alterations and improvements in the premises) will be offered at such prices as must effect an entire clearance of the above stock. N. B.—No Credit given in the Retail Department. January 6.

GOODS.

Per Diadem from Newcastle, now landing and for Sale—
10 CASES LINSEED OIL,
20 cases WHITTING,
6 cases Blue VITRIOL,
10 cases Carbonate of SODA,
3 cases BISMUTH; 2 cases SULPHUR,
2 cases Epsom SALTS,
1 case Green COPPERAS,
6 cases COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM,
10 bgs Fine GLUE.

New Fruit, Coffee, &c.

NOW LANDING from Boston—170 whole, half and qr. boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 40 boxes Layer do.; 10 kegs Cooking do.; 30 bgs Java COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Leaf Sugar; 15 bbs of Saleratus; 20 gross Mason's BLACK-ING. Nov. 18. FLEWELLING & READING.

Provisions! Provisions!

From Cumberland—
100 FERRIS Prime BUTTER;
10 cwt. do. CHEESE;
From Boston—
2 tierces choice HAM;
From Nova Scotia—
75 bbls. good Eating and Cooking APPLES. Dec. 6. JAMES MACFARLANE.

PALE SEAL OIL, TEA, &c.

From Halifax, ex Schr. Charles, 11 Barrels Pale Seal OIL; 6 bgs PIMENTO. For sale by JARDINE & CO. Dec. 30.

TIMOTHY SEED.

150 Bushels, the growth of the County of York, in Two Bushel Bags. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR, Prince Wm. Street. Feb. 10.

SELLING OFF

AT Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!

HOWARD HOUSE,

North Side of King Street.

WILL selected stock of WYVREAN CLOTHS, made up in the most fashionable style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., will find by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City. The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at cut price, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province. Pants and Vestings on the same terms. Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR.

(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings), PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—ROSE and Clasp Head WOODEN NAILS, of all the usual sizes; Horse, Boat, and Pressed NAILS; Cut NAILS of every size; English and German Window GLASS of every size from 6 to 24 in. PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece, English and American FINE CLOTHS, Scotch Wool CARPETING, Flint Glass-ware, assorted kinds, Scotch Wool CARPETING, American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds; Raw and Boiled LAMSEED OIL; Sea Shell and Florence OILS; CASTLE, LARD, and FINE OIL; SPICES, both whole and ground of all kinds, FEATHERS, (cleaned), assorted Colours, and Ginger American and Bengal RICE; Wooden Ware of various kinds, Paints, Whiting and Yellow Ochre, and a number of other articles. August 20, 1851.