The Weekly Observer.

Established in 1818, Under the title of "The Star." { Whole No. 1628.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1849.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 16.

The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE undersigned, THOMAS BARLOW, having sold his right and interest in the "PHŒNIX FOUNDRY" to Mr. Thomas C. Humbert, notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm and style of THOMAS BARLOW & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by Fleming & Humbert, who are duly authorized to collect and settle all outstanding accounts.

THOMAS BARLOW,
GEORGE FLEMING.

St. John, July 24th, 1849.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY, Pond-street.

THE Undersigned, THOMAS C. HUMBERT, having purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas Barlow in the above establishment, notice is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted by the late Firm of Thomas Barlow & Company, will in future be carried on by the subscribers under the firm and style of FLEMING & HUMBERT. A continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on the late Firm is respectfully solicited.

All claims against the late firm will be adjusted by the subscribers, to whom all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment. GEORGE FLEMING.
THOS. C. HUMBERT

St. John, July 24, 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of JAMES WOOD, late of the City of Saint John, Cabinet Maker, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS MARJORIBANKS, *Executor.*
ANNE MARJORIBANKS, *Executrix.*

St. John, August 7, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of CORNELIUS McMONAGLE, late of Smyrna, State of Maine, U. S., deceased, are requested to present them within Two Months from this date, duly attested, at the Office of C. W. STOCKTON, Esq., Attorney at Law, or to the Subscriber; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to the said C. W. STOCKTON, or

JOHN McMONAGLE.
Sole Administrator.

Sussex Vale, June 19, 1849.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, Esquire, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, Farmer, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ROBERT SCOTT, Jun. } *Executors.*
WILLIAM O. A. SCOTT, }

Sussex, 7th May, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE F. GOVE, formerly Merchant of this City, are requested to forward the same, duly attested, within Six Months from this date, to JOHN GARDNER, Peters' Wharf, St. John; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to discharge the same forthwith.

JOHN GARDNER,
E. LLOYD,
Executors of the late GEORGE F. GOVE.

St. John, 17th February, 1849.

NOTICE

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

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

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

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of STEPHEN HUMBERT, Esquire, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within six months from this date, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

MARY HUMBERT, *Administratrix.*
JOHN HUMBERT, } *Administrators.*
STEPHEN GEROW, }

St. John, February 24, 1849.

JOHN BARRY, Silversmith,

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

Silver Plate Manufactory

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

Jewellery of all sorts Repaired.

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

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

May 15, 1849. JOHN BARRY.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Landing ex "Relief," from Philadelphia:

150 BRLS, "Family" Superfine FLOUR,
150 Brls. CORN MEAL,
50 Do. RYE FLOUR.—For Sale by

Aug. 21st, 1849. JARDINE & CO.

May 5th, 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE, Prince William Street.

The Subscribers have received their

Spring & Summer Stock,

Per the ships *Pilgrim* and *Lisbon* from LONDON *Infanta, Harriott, Harmony*, and *Thomas*, from LIVERPOOL, and *Ann* from the Clyde—of which the following are a part:

RICHEST French and British SATINS and SILKS, in Brocade Figures, Stripes, Shades Shot and Plain, in newest and most beautiful colourings and patterns;
Paramattas, and PATENT CRAPES,
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, in all the newest and most elegant designs in California, Napier, Chamelions, Madonnas, Chemese, Brilliants, Cashmere, French Delaines, Bareges, Balzarines, Llamas, Alpacas, Lustres, Coburgs, and Orleans CLOTHS;
French and British Printed MUSLINS;
French and British Garment Cambric PRINTS, 7-8, 9-8 and 5-4;
FURNITURE PRINTS;
French and British Plain and Fancy Linen and other GINGHAMS and LAWNS;
Newest work and patterns in Collars, Habit Shirts, Chemizettes, and Cuffs;
Infants' WORKED ROBES and CAPS;
Ladies' and Children's BONNETS, in all the newest and handsomest shapes and patterns, in plain and fancy styles;
Youth's and Children's Plain and Fancy Tuscan and Straw HATS;
Newest and Richest styles in French and British BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;
NECK TIES; PARASOLS, newest styles;
An immense variety of the newest and most elegant designs in Long and Square SHAWLS;
Limerick White Lace VEILS and CAPES;
Black Chantilla Lace FALLS and VEILS;
Fancy Colored LACE VEILS;
Thread Laces, Half Laces, Edgings and Footings
Machinery Laces, Edgings and Footings;
Black Thread and Silk LACES, Sewing Silk, Fringes and Gimps;
Illusion, Brussels and Paris white and colored Plain and Fancy NETS;
BLONDES and BLONDE QUILLINGS;
Drawing Room Window Nets and Muslins;
Ladies' plain and fancy French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs;
Gent's French Cambric and India Silk ditto ditto;
Gent's Satin and Silk Neckerchiefs, STOCKS, Opera TIES, and Braces;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Silk, Lisle, Vigonia and Lambs' Wool HOSIERY;
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid, Silk and Lisle GLOVES;
French and British STAYS;
West and North of England Extra Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, and Medyle colours;
SUMMER CLOTHS, in Cashmerets, Zephyrs and Tweeds, in black and all fashionable medley colours;
PANTALOON CLOTHS, in Single and Double Milled Cassimeres and Doeskins, in all the most fashionable and fancy colorings and patterns;
Russell Cords, Lastings, Gambroons, Cantoons, Nankeenets, and Moleskins;
VESTINGS, newest and prettiest styles, in plain and fancy Marseilles, Cashmeres, plain and fancy French Satin, Silk and Genoa Velvets;
Colored and Black GERMAN VELVETS;
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconets, Cambrics, Checks, Plaids, Cords, Stripes, Nainsooks, Mulls, Books, Tarlatans, Lappets, and colored and white Lenos;
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Towelling, Brown Holland, Brown Undressed Linen, Plaid Linen, Drills and Duck, Osnaburg, Linen and Cotton Tickings, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Toilet Covers, Sheetings, Grey Cottons, Cotton Warps, White Shirtings, Power Loom Twilled Striped Shirtings, Power Loom Ginghams;
WHITE FLANNELS, in Saxonies, Welsh, Lancashire, and Swanskins;
Red, Blue and Yellow FLANNELS;
Moreens and Damasks, with Fringes,
LACE, and Tassels to match,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.

☞ *CASH Only—No Second Price.* ☜

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Variety Stove Warehouse,

Between the Courier Office, and Wm. Taylor's, Prince William Street.

NOW READY FOR SALE:

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

Sept. 11, 1849. JOHN KINNEAR.

NOW LANDING,

Ex "Widow," from New-York:—

50 BRLS. Genesee superfine FLOUR;
20 barrels heavy Mess PORK.

By late Arrivals—

325 bags Coarse SAL;
15 barrels pure Porpoise OIL;
5 do. Sperm OIL;
5 boxes Composition CANDLES;
25 bags old Government Java COFFEE;
10 tierces RICE; 10 doz. Painted PAILS;
4 cases fine Bermuda *ARROW ROOT.*

For Sale by JARDINE & CO.

August 14.

Sugars, Teas, &c.

Just received, and on Sale by the Subscriber:

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

JOHN V. THURGAR,

Sept. 25, 1849. *North Mkt. Wharf.*

Cider Vinegar.

LANDING ex brig *Lion* from Philadelphia: 6 casks and 40 Barrels Pure Cider VINEGAR, from the celebrated Manufactory of 'Emil Mathiew.' GEO. THOMAS,

Sept. 25. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

Nuts, Apples, Onions, &c.

Per CUBA *from Boston:*

5 BAGS Castiana NUTS,
5 Brls. Green APPLES,
5 Do. Dried Do.
5 Do. ONIONS.

For Sale by H. G. KINNEAR.

11th Sept. 1849. Courier 3t.

DR. LA'MERT

ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

With Forty Colored Engravings.

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

SELF-PRESERVATION:

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

No. 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON,

Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, Honorary Member of the London Hospital, Medical Society, &c.

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE:

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

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

August 21, 1849.

SOUTH BARLEY, &c.

Now landing ex the Zealand—

PEARL BARLEY; 10 do. SPLIT PEASE;
15 brls. fresh ground "Ayrshire" OATMEAL.

For Sale at low rates by

August 14. JARDINE & CO.

EX "MATILDA."

Received at the Brunswick STORE, Store:

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

August 21st, 1849.

SUGAR, BUTTER, &c.

Ex Boston, for Sale—

20 CASKS very Bright SUGAR,
21 casks Sweet BUTTER,
36 Rocking CHAIRS, 10 casks PUTTY,
50 barrels PITCH, TAR and ROSIN,
20 barrels Bright VARNISH,
5 barrels ground LOGWOOD,
2 ditto Red WOOD,
1 barrel GLUE, 10 reams Wrapping PAPER

Sept. 18. JOHN KINNEAR.

ATTENTION!

THE Subscribers have just received per steamer "Admiral," from Boston, a further supply of Soft Mexican SOMBREROS, which they are prepared to sell at a small advance on cost.

ALSO,—Per "*Tadmor*," from New-York, a few CLOTH CAPS, of the latest styles, as patterns, together with CAP TRIMMINGS, &c. so as to enable them to manufacture CAPS from English Cloth, of any fashionable pattern to suit the purchaser.

Our Manufactory being in full operation, we are prepared to make to order, (*Wholesale or Retail,*) any kind, quality, or style of HATS of CAPS, at short notice, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

☞ Call and see for yourselves.

ON HAND—A large supply of Beaver, Moleskin, Silk and Angola HATS, Glazed HATS, &c. &c. of *Domestic Manufacture.*

July 24. C. D. EVERETT & SON.

S. K. FOSTER'S

Paper Hangings and Shoe Store,

Corner of King and Germain-street,:

AND

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

Germain-street.

Just received per "Wm. Carson" from Liverpool.

A SPLENDID assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best qualities and newest styles, in Satin, Merino, Cashmere, Coburg, and Prunella Boots; White and black Satin, black and bronze Kid, Merino, Prunella, Morocco and Patent Slippers, together with every variety of cheap Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys, and Children that may be required for City and Country wear.

For sale wholesale and retail.

April 24. S. K. FOSTER.

The Garland.

COME, KISS ME AND BE FRIENDS.

Lisette, put off that angry look, I cannot bear to see
A cloud upon that face whereon sweet smiles were wont to be;
A careless word, a thoughtless jest, in reckless humour spoken—
And oft, alas! the brightest links in friendship's chain are broken.
And is it thus that we must part? No; I will make amends,
For mine, I own, is all the blame—Come, kiss me and be friends!

Oh! think how many changing years have come and pass'd away,
Since first we met, since first we loved, two baby-girls at play;
And how, as life's career advanced, by youth's gay scenes surrounded,
From sport to sport with lightsome steps and lighter hearts we bounded.
And do I love thee less to-day? No; I will make amends,
And *thou!* thou wilt not say me nay—Come, kiss me and be friends!

The world is but a dreary place—a dreary place wherein
A blighted heart will little find that's worth its pains to win;
No future joy, nor new-formed tie, however bright their seeming,
Shall ever wholly sweep away the memory's bitter dreaming.
The Past! it is a magic word—its magic never ends
It's thraldom o'er the human heart—Come, kiss me and be friends!

How fair a sight is it to see (when summer days draw nigh)
The gladsome sun-beam chase away the dark cloud from the sky;
But fairer far than this—than aught—that with its charm beguiles us,
Is that sweet smile of hearts estranged—the smile that reconciles us.
And thou, Lisette, art smiling now, and here our quarrel ends;
I read forgiveness on thy brow—Come, kiss me—we are friends!

JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE WILLIAM JOSEPH DENISON, M. P.—The history of the Denison family, the last representative of which died recently, leaving a fortune of two millions and a half, affords a lesson which the mercantile world cannot study too curiously. Little more than a century ago the elder Denison made his way on foot to London from Skipton-in-Craven, his native place, with a few guineas in his pocket, and, being a parish boy, not knowing even how to read or write, he was recommended by a townswoman of his own (of the name of Sykes, whom he afterwards married) to the house of Dillon & Co., where she was herself a domestic servant; and for some time the lad was employed to sweep the shop and to go on errands. His zeal and industry recommended him, however, to his employers, and having been taught to read he rose to a clerkship. After the death of his wife, he obtained an independence by marrying one Elizabeth Butler, daughter of a rich butter in Tooley Street, and set up in business for himself in Prince's-st., Lothbury, where the late Mr. Denison and the Marchioness of Conyngham were born. Here, by incessant attention to business and strict parsimony, he managed to scrape together a considerable fortune, and finally removed to St. Mary Axe, where he lived and died, after having purchased his estates in Surrey and Yorkshire of Lord King and the Duke of Leeds, Denbies and Seamere.—The "Annual Register" of 1806, in recording these facts and his decease, states, that through life Mr. Denison was a Dissenter. He remained to the last an illiterate man, and even his son was, for his station in life, some what loose in his orthography. One of his daughters espoused the head of the Conyngham family, then recently ennobled. But a connection fortunate enough for Mr. Denison was with the Heywoods, the eminent bankers of Liverpool, whose intelligence enabled him to double his fortune. The late William Joseph, a man of sound principles and excellent character, though less penurious than his father, who, when he entertained a friend at dinner in St. Mary Axe, used to walk to the butcher's and bring home a lump-steak in a cabbage leaf in his pocket, as many persons still living can witness, was remarkable for his disinclination to detach even the smallest sum from his enormous capital. Three years ago, when the nephew to whom he has bequeathed £85,000 per annum, fell into railway difficulties (the speculation having been undertaken with the sanction of his uncle), he permitted him to fly from the wrath out against him to the semi penal settlement of Boulogne sur-Mer, and reside there a twelvemonth with his young family, rather than come down with a sum of £2000. Yet to this very gentleman—a man of the meest honour—he had at that very period bequeathed more than two millions. Some surprise has been excited at the smallness of his bequest to his elder nephew, the Marquis of Conyngham; but no one knew better than Mr. Denison the enormous amount of savings amassed by his Lordship's mother, the dowager Marchioness, to whom the Marquis is sole heir.—The name of Denison, we understand, is to be perpetuated in the banking house in Lombard Street, though the family is in the male line extinct. It has always been understood that a peerage was offered to the late banker, through the interest of his sister, who obtained a marquisate for her lord, and a barony for her brother-in-law; but the honor was respectfully declined by the staunch old Whig, who, conscious that one of his grandfathers was a hatter and the other a labourer, considered that his patronymic was more in its place at the head of his own ledger than in the pages of the peerage.

LAMARTINE'S OPINION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Louis Philippe d'Orleans is of a revolutionary race, although a prince of the blood. His father dabbled in all the most deplorable excesses of the convention; he made himself popular, not in glory, but in the ferocious acts of the time. The faults of the father, however, were, in the eyes of the revolution of 1830, pledges for his son. Louis Phillippe, nevertheless, was too honest and too able a man to keep for the revolution which proclaimed him king, the sanguinary promises of his name. Nature made this Prince honest and moderate, exile made him politic. The difficulty of the part he had to play at the beginning of his life, as a prince among democrats, and a democrat among princes, made him supple before circumstances, patient with respect to events, temporising with fortune. He seemed to feel that destiny owed him a throne. In the meantime, he enjoyed family pleasures and virtues in a retired, modest, and irreproachable life. He was deferential to the reigning king, and had a glance of intelligence for the opposition, without, however, encouraging them by any criminal complicity. Studious, reflecting, enlightened in all matters which concerned the interior *regime* of empires, profoundly versed in history, a diplomatist like Mazarin or Talleyrand—of easy, inexhaustible conversation, which resembled eloquence as much as talk can resemble a speech—the model of husbands—an example to fathers in the midst of a nation which likes to see morality on the throne—mild, humane, peaceable, born brave, but with horror of blood—it may be said that nature and art had gifted him with all the qualities which cause a king to be popular, with, however, one exception—that of greatness. This greatness, which failed him, he replaced by the secondary quality which ordinary men admire, and great men disdain—cleverness; and that he usedand abused. Some of his clever political acts caused him to descend from his character to tricks which would have been reproved in a private individual. How much more so, then, in a king! Such, for example, was the dishonour which he allowed his ministers to cast on a princess of his house.—The Duchess de Berry, his niece, disputed with him the throne; he allowed her to be stripped of the veil which covered her private life as a woman. If this act, the most immoral of his reign, were committed to prevent the effusion of blood, and to discredit civil war, he must be pitied; if it were done from personal ambition, he must be branded.—*History of the Revolution of* 1848.

BRIDES.—A bride is indeed for many days, to every one who does not marry her,—and especially to me,—a poor meagre shew-bread; but I except one hour, the hour on the morning of the wedding day, when the hitherto free girl, trembling in her finery, over-grown with flowers and feathers, soon with like ones to be plucked out by destiny; with anxious pious eyes, which, for the last and loveliest time, shed their tears on the mother's bosom; when standing adorned on the scaffolding of joy, she celebrates so many partings and one sole meeting; and when the mother turns away from her and goes to her other children, abandoning the anxious girl to a stranger—this hour, I say, touches me. Thou joyfully throbbing heart, I then think, not always wilt thou beat thus in the sultry years of married life; but often wilt thou shed thine own blood, that thou mayest more firmly step down the path that leads to old age, even as the chamois hunters support themselves by the blood of their own heels. Then do I feel tempted to go out to the virgins who stand by the wayside that leads to the church, looking on with envious eyes, and say to them, "Do not grudge the poor girl so much the rapture of a perhaps fleeting delusion. Ah! like her ye see today the beauty and strife-apple of marriage hanging only on the sunny side of love, so red and so soft; but the green sour side, hidden by the shade, no one sees. And if ye have ever pitied, from the bottom of your hearts, an unfortunate wife, who chanced, ten years after marriage, to pull out of a drawer her bridal dress, with all the tears which she had shed in those ten years over her sweet delusions pressed into her eyes at once, do ye then know so surely that it will be otherwise with the envied one who now flits past you so gaily and so brightly?"—*Jean Paul Richter.*

THE CAPITAL OF BOHEMIA.—Of all the ancient capitals of Europe, Prague has to me been the most interesting—Rome, perhaps, always excepted. In Rome you must live in the memory of the past, as the Romans do when they are at peace, and do not aspire to a future; and, in Prague we are in the middle ages, as they are called, far back in centuries gone by, though how long these are to be the middle ages this world as yet saith not. The Prague was once a capital seems inscribed on every tower, and gate, and proud ruined palace of its once proud nobility. Now it is a provincial town of Austria. But even then, when we trod its streets and sighed over its fall, the fire was smouldering; the torch only was wanted, and the flame was ready. We stopped at the Swarzes Ross, a fine-looking hotel, where we got the greatest profusion of carraway seeds imaginable; they are, I believe, a component part of Bohemian cookery, for the potatoes, boiled as in England, were always sprinkled with them.—*Miss Bunbury.*

AVARICE.—"Do not," said Johnson, "discourage your children from hoarding, if they have a taste for it; wherever boys up his penny rather than part with it for a cake, at least is not the slave of gross appetite; and shows besides a preference, always to be esteemed, of the future to the present moment."

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From Papers by the Canada.]

AUSTRIA.—Marshal Radetzki made a triumphal entrance into Vienna on the 18th inst. The Ban had also arrived. Haynau crept in like a thief in the night. The Hungarian mails cease not to bring daily the accounts of fresh executions. The last news of this kind is the shooting of the brave Colonel Kiss, the Commandant of Peterwardein, and General Leuker, formerly Commandant of Comern, who were sent prisoners to Arad. This intelligence is not, however, yet confirmed from official sources.

Garibaldi was on the 12th removed in a steamer from Genoa to Nice, his native place, where he is to take up his abode.

VIENNA, SEPT. 19.—*Surrender of Peterwardein.*—An official report had been forwarded by the Ban, that the garrison of Peterwardein surrendered on the 6th to the Imperial besieging force.

RUSSIA.

In order to repair the losses sustained by the Russian troops in Hungary, from cholera and the sword, the emperor has ordered a fresh levy of recruits. The Grand Duke Michael expired at Warsaw on the 9th. His remains have been embalmed, and will be conveyed to St. Petersburgh to be interred in the family vault of the Romanoffs. The emperor quitted Warsaw for St. Petersburgh on the 10th.

TURKEY.

Refusal of the Sultan to deliver up the Hungarian Refugees to Austria.

Honour to Abdul Medjid! Honour to the Turkish Ministers! They have done their duty, and have refused to become the panders to the vindictive blood thirstiness of Francis Joseph and of Nicholas. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian chiefs, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perezel, Messaros, and their companions. A Russian general arrived at Constantinople on the 15th, on a special mission, that special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria. A council was held, and the Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or the Austrian Government, and on this decision being communicated to the Sultan; he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might. We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his, and that Russia and Austria will be given distinctly to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England.—We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English ambassador, and we trust that every assistance and support will be afforded by England to the Sultan which he may require, to defend the independance of his country against the attacks of Russia and of her vassal, Austria.—*London Sun.*

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—The *Times* correspondent, writing from Bucharest, August 31, says:—"I have only time to tell you that Bem has also taken refuge in the Turkish territory, and has been conveyed to Widdin, with the other chiefs of the Magyar insurrection. In the same place is to be found, if my information is correct, Count Zamoski, a Pole, well known in England and France.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.—Last Saturday Sheriff Alison, the historian of Europe, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty, to receive the honour of knighthood. It may be recollected that, on the royal progress through Glasgow, the learned gentleman was honoured to act as her Majesty's *cicerone*, riding alongside the royal carriage, and pointing out the objects of interest which the procession passed on its route. In the forenoon her Majesty, Prince Albert, Earl Grey, Colonel Gordon, and the Hon. G. E. Anson, drove out in a pony phaeton to Abergeldie. His Royal Highness went a deer-stalking in the forest, her Majesty accompanying the party on a pony. After enjoying the sport they returned about one o'clock. In the afternoon his Royal Highness went to Ballochbuie to shoot. He was accompanied to the forest by her Majesty, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Hon. Miss Dawson. His Royal Highness stalked for several hours, and brought down a hind, returning to the Castle shortly before six o'clock. A rather numerous party joined the royal circle at dinner. It comprised, among others, Lord and Lady Portman, General the Hon. Sir A. Duff, Mr. Ricardo, M. P., and Mrs Ricardo, Mr. Alison, Mr. Fox Maule, &c.

On Sunday the pews belonging to the Royal Family in Crathie Church were again occupied. Her Majesty and the Prince were accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Dawson, Earl Grey, Colonel Gordon, and Mr. Anson. The Rev. Archibald Anderson officiated, preaching from Matt. x. 32. The royal party walked out by Invergelder during the afternoon.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and his heirs, Kings of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for ever, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Dublin.—*London Gazette, Sept. 11.*

THE NAVY.—Sir Charles Napier, in a letter to Lord John Russell, says—"All general promotions must be put a stop to, for they are the overwhelming evil. In 1841, when the Tories had been so long out of office, they made up for lost time with a vengeance, and under pretence of services on the coast of Syria and China no less than 79 captains, 157 commanders, 194 lieutenants, were added to the lists. In addition to this, after the House of Commons had in the most liberal manner voted £30,000 for a retired list, which removed 180 captains, a general promotion took place which added to the lists 70 captains, 132 commanders, 130 lieutenants. This was done by the Whigs, which showed they were nearly as hungry after being out of office five years as the Tories were after the repose of sixteen; so that what between Tory Admiralties and Whig Admiralties, John Bull, poor honest beast, is sure to be burdened, which he has hitherto borne with patience; but if he stands it any longer he has his own self to blame, and has no right to grumble."

CAPTAINS' GOOD SERVICE PENSION.—The Captains' Good Service Pension of £150 per annum, which has been relinquished by Rear-Admiral Watts on his promotion, has been conferred on Captain John Carter (1815), who was midshipman of the Penelope at the blockade of Malta, and the capture of Guillaume Tell, and who served as Lieutenant of the Leviathan at the battle of Trafalgar.

HIGHLAND EMIGRATION.—On the evening of Tuesday the 28th ult., upwards of 150 individuals left Fort-William as emigrants to Australia. They were chiefly tenants of Maclean of Ardgour, with a few families from the lands of Lochiel. A large portion of them were young unmarried people. The scene of parting was extremely painful. The village presented the same appearance as on the most crowded market days, almost the whole of the tenantry of Lochiel and Ardgour having assembled to bid a last farewell with friends and relatives, whom they expected never again to see. The *Inverness Advertiser* says that a "correspondent, who chanced to be on board the steamer when the embarkation took place, describes the scene in the most moving terms. He states that it was heart-piercing to hear their wailing—the Highland wailing—and when the bag-pipes struck up 'Lochaber no more,' the passionate outburst of their grief broke through all restraints. It was at midnight this scene took place, and by aid of the steamer's lights alone were they able to take their last look of the hills of Lochaber, from the quiet bosom of which they were thus unkindly wrenched. Australia, not Canada, is their destination. Our correspondent spoke to one poor widow, whose distress was extreme, and, by suggesting Gospel consolations, succeeded in somewhat soothing her. She was accompanied by three boys and a girl, and her total means of meeting the expenses of a four months' voyage amounted to just £17 for the five souls, derived thus—value of croft £11; allowance from Lochiel, from whose estate she was removed, £3; and from the poor's fund £3. The distress of many of the emigrants was greatly aggravated, owing to their being compelled to leave members of their families behind, from inability to pay the passage money."

CULLODEN MONUMENT.—The foundations of this monument were laid off on the 5th inst. It covers a circle of one hundred feet diameter, and the foundation stone, it is now definitely arranged, will be laid on Wednesday the 19th inst. The stone will be laid with masonic honours, by the Provincial Grand-Master, and a very large assemblage is expected. The site of the monument, by sanction of Mr Forbes of Culloden, is upon the actual battle-field, and within a few yards of the graves.

PETERHEAD, Sept. 10.—The "North of Scotland," David Gray, master, arrived early this morning, from Greenland; bumber ship—3600 seals and 7 whales. The last whale was caught on the 17th ultimo. By dint of perseverance and great courage, Captain Gray has made a most successful voyage to the owners.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 9, 1849.

The English Mail of the 22d Sept., per the *Canada*, in 9¾ days to Halifax, was received in this City on Wednesday evening. The Canada brought out 75 passengers, among whom were Hon. Mr. Hincks, of Canada; Rev. Dr. Knox, of New York; Miss Frederika Bremer, the Swedish authoress, &c.

It is now definitely determined that her Majesty will leave Balmoral on Wednesday 26th, on her return to the south. The Royal party will pass the first night at the George Hotel, Perth; on Thursday her Majesty will arrive at Derby, where the whole of Cuff's magnificent establishment, known as the Midland Hotel, has beeen secured for the Royal accommodation. On Friday, her Majesty will leave Derby; and, passing over the Midland, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Gloucester, Great Western and South-Western railways, the Royal party will arrive at Portsmouth the same night, *en route* for Osborne, Isle of Wight, where they will remain for some time previous to returning to London.

The Prince of Wales, clad in the Highland garb, is often seen wandering among the hills in the vicinity of his parents' home, at Balmoral.

The labours of the harvest throughout Great Britain had proceeded satisfactorily and were being brought to a close. As regards the potato in Ireland reports are unfavorable, the disease having made some progress in many districts. Provisions had slightly advanced in price. The amount of Cholera in London and elsewhere, recorded in our last number, appears to have been the highest point reached, and it has since been steadily decreasing. Prayers have been offered up in all parts of England, to entreat the Almighty to stay the plague, and it is remarked that the number of deaths in London was diminished to less than half the amount of the preceding week. From the commencement of the epidemic, the deaths in the metropolis had amounted to 12,837.

The weather during the past week has been variable. In many parts of the country a good deal of rain has fallen, but generally not to such extent as to intefere with harvest operations. The last two or three days have been drier and very considerably colder, whilst in the northern parts of Scotland the weather has been every thing that could be desired. Upon the whole, the interesting labours of the harvest have proceeded satisfactorily, and are now being brought nearer to a close. It will be seen that the late downward tendency of the corn market has been checked, and a slight advance of prices has taken place above the range of last week. The unfavorable reports of the progress of the potato disease in Ireland has been the chief cause of this reaction, Indian corn being also a little dearer. Up to this time no very large supplies of home wheat have found their way to market, but in a week or two the farmers will be more at leisure, and it will then be seen whether the late improvement will be maintained. Everything will depend upon the extent of the injury which may eventually happen to the stock of potatoes in Ireland, which at present cannot be conjectured with any degree of certainty.

In Breadstuffs greater firmness is exhibited, and higher prices have been paid. In Cured Provisions a moderate amount of business is reported at steady prices.

The produce markets are fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles is inactive. The Cotton trade is languid, but although sales are limited, prices have not given way.

There is no change in the money market—Cash continues abundant, and prime Bills cannot be quoted above 2½ per cent.

A most favourable change has taken place in the mortality from Cholera throughout England, and the number of cases has declined about one half.

A frightful Railway accident occurred at Lytham on the 20th. On the afternoon of that day, Lytham had been the scene of an agricultural dinner, at which upwards of 300 gentlemen were present. The dinner party broke up shortly after 9 o'clock, and the company proceeded to the carriages which were to convey them to Preston and the district.—They had barely started, when a collision of a fearful kind took place between the Lytham and the Blackpool trains, the latter running into the former with terrible impetuosity.—Many of the passengers had their teeth knocked out; others were fearfully wounded, limbs were broken, and a scene of the most appalling kind ensued. Several lives are said to have been lost.

On Monday last about £80,000 in gold bars was deposited in the Bank of England, on account of the Russian Government.

The Canada in her passage home made 892 miles in three successive days, a greater speed, we believe, than, was ever maintained for so long a period at one time by any of the line of steamers.

With the exception of the siege of Comorn now regularly established, military operations have ceased throughout all Europe. This garrison still holds out, and it is said that the besieged can defy the besiegers for an entire year. All the influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey, but letters from Constantinople to the 5th, state that this has been positively refused by the Porte.

The Pope has quitted Gaeta, and proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode in the Portici palace. His reception at Naples was of the most striking and popular character. The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present; and, thus far, no real progress seems to be made towards a satisfactory solution of the Italian question.

Russia has recalled her forces from Hungary.

THE EARL OF DURHAM.—The noble Earl, who is now in Scotland, has, we understand, given directions to his agents to celebrate the completion of his minority by a subscription of £500. to be applied to the following objects:—£100 towards finishing a school and building a schoolmaster's house at Lumley (in addition to a former donation): £100 towards erecting a chapel at Newbottle; and £300 to be distributed among the poor and distressed people on his collieries—to whom it will be an infinitely more seasonable and substantial relief, at this particular juncture, than any ordinary "rejoicings," which too often are characterized by dissipation and folly. We recognize in this fact a trait of that princely munificence which his noble father so often exhibited in the course of a life too soon closed for his country: and it affords us inexpressible gratification in being enabled to make an announcement which will so strongly recommend the young peer to the approbation, confidence and esteem of all who feel an interest in his welfare and happiness.—*Durham Chronicle.*

GREAT ARRIVAL OF TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—On Saturday, 70 tons weight of gold dust from California, and dollars from Valparaiso, were placed in the vaults of the Bank of England, brought by Her Majesty's ship *Calypso*. The specie arrived by special train from Portsmouth, and was removed from the London-bridge terminus in 20 vans, drawn by 80 horses, and escorted by the police. It was contained in 1,400 boxes, valued at £6,000,000 sterling.

The Pictorial Commissioner, deputed from Her Majesty's household to sketch the most beautiful sights of natural scenery and modern cultivation in Ireland, in order that the Queen may make a selection for her visit next year, has been in Limerick on that mission, taking sketches of the delightfully picturesque wood and water scenery of Castle Connell. The gentleman thus engaged is Mr. Bickham Escott, late M. P. for Winchester.

Bishopric of Norwich.—We are informed that Dr. Hind, Dean of Carlisle, has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Norwich, and the Rev. James Aspinall, M. A., of Althorpe Rectory, Lincolnshire, is to be his successor at the deanery.

The ravages of cholera in the beautiful and healthy town of Clitheroe, have been most painfully distressing.

The cholera had generally subsided in France. The President had recovered his health and was living in retirement at St. Cloud.

The corporation of Edinburgh has voted the freedom or the city to Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor of London, who has been paying a visit to Scotland. He is a native of Montrose, and indebted to his own indomitable energy for the high position he occupies, having, as he himself stated, sprung from a a very humble condition, and gone to London as a perfect stranger. Honour to the man!

The Pope has retired from Gaeta, and arrived at the King of Naples' palace at Portici, where it is not improbable he may winter.

It was rumored at Vienna that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians in Wallachia. Gorgey passed through Vienna on the 11th, on his way to Styria, and he was accompanied by his wife and physician, and his escort, the Austrian Major Andrassy. He was still suffering from the wounds in his head, which he received at Comorn.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—On Wednesday the first meeting in connexion with the proceedings of the above body took place at Birmingham, and was most numerously and respectably attended. At half-past one o'clock the retiring President, the Marquis of Northampton, introduced his successor, Professor Robinson, who delivered a very interesting inaugural address, in the course of which he dwelt forcibly on the value arising from the development of the principal of associations of this nature.

MR. LAYARD.—A Constantinople correspondent of the London Times says, under date of August 30th:—"Mr. Layard, author of "Nineveh and its Remains," left this city yesterday in a Turkish steamer for Trebizond, on his way to the scene of his late brilliant discoveries. Mr. Layard is accompanied by an artist, a medical man, and a secretary. He is in excellent health and spirits, and anticipates, I believe, with the resources now at his command, to prosecute his researches with even more success than before.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.

Execution of John Gleeson Wilson, alias Maurice Gleeson.—On Saturday last the curtain dropped on the closing scene of the appalling Leveson-street tragedy. Maurice Gleeson, the most foul and bloody of murderers, and the most obdurate and hardened of criminals, forfeited his life by the hand of the public executioner in front of Kirkdale Gaol. The wretch who wantonly imbrued his hands in the blood of Mrs. Ann Hinrichson, (wife of Capt. Hinrichson,) and her two boys, and her servant maid, and sent them, with a babe "that never saw the sun," without a moment's warning into the presence of their Maker, now occupies a felon's grave. No criminal ever left this world so utterly execrated and abhorred. The perpetration beyond all doubt of a crime the most horrible and unnatural—his guilt proved as never in so serious a case guilt was proved before—he has not even left to society and to him he has so sadly bereaved, that confession of his crime which was the only thing in the way of reparation he could have done, and the greatest proof he could have given of contrition for the offences for which he was condemned to die.—*Mercury.*

CAPTAIN HINRICHSON.—We are glad to state that Captain Hinrichson continues convalescent, and perfectly collected in his mind. He converses frequently with those about him, and appears to derive much satisfaction and pleasure from occasional intercourse with those kind relatives and friends who have been unremitting in their attentions to him during his afflicting bereavement. On one or two occasions allusion has been made to the wretch who was the author of his misfortunes, but no expression of revenge ever escaped his lips. Arrangements are making for giving up the house in Leveson-street, after which Captain Hinrichson will leave the town to reside for a time amongst his relatives in Hull.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

IRELAND.

THE CROPS.—The grain crops are nearly all saved, and a few more fine days would, it is supposed, suffice for the gathering the portion which remains on the ground. Wheat, as far as regards quantity, is considered to be rather above the average of the past four years; but the quality in some parts is not so good as the farmer was led to expect it would be while standing. The heavy rains at that period inflicted injury upon all the ripening crops, as well as the wheat. Oats are plentiful, and very good. On the whole, there is every reason to be thankful to Providence for the produce of the harvest, now nearly gathered in.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF CORN.—On Wednesday last no less than twenty-six vessels, laden with corn of every kind, arrived at Queenstown. Some of the captains report that numerous other ships similarly freighted are on their way to the same port.

It is gratifying to state, that cholera has not only abated, but entirely ceased in Dublin.

On Sunday, the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy was consecrated as Roman Catholic Bishop of the United dioceses of Cloyne and Ross

An emeute on a small scale had taken place at Coppoquin, county of Waterford; a police barrack was attacked, and one of the storming party killed—44 pikes were left on the battle-field.

EVICTIONS.—No less than eighty or eighty-two human beings have been evicted, and their houses annihilated, from the property of Lord Ross, in the King's County. He is said to have an income of £34,000 a year. But rich or poor, indebted or unembarrassed, the landlords seem resolved to prosecute mercilessly the war of extermination Thirty other families, or one hundred and fifty souls have, or are to be, thrown out; and yet not for them is a stipendiary or policeman ordered to interfere. —*Limerick and Clare Examiner.*

CONSPIRACY OF THE SOVEREIGNS.—A vast movement is now taking place—half covertly, half openly—throughout Germany. It is a movement of reaction—suppressive of the revolutionary or democratic spirit. The conspirators are the Sovereigns; and an arrangement seems to have been made as to the Imperial command of the confederation; supreme authority being shared as equally as possible between Prussia and Austria—Austria as the representative of the non-federative states, Prussia as the representative of the federative states.

Meanwhile the Austrian army is concentrating at Vorardberg, so as to restore its influence from the most central point, and to offer at the same time aid to Bavaria and Wurtemburg, in the event of any popular movement. Prussia, we have already observed, pouring her troops into Baden and Saxony with a like intention; and Russia, the ubiquitous impersonation and ally of despotism, is simultaneously pushing her forces in a westerly direction.

While the Cabinets are thus preparing the way for the ulterior designs of Absolutism, the crowned heads are holding conferences in different quarters. Already there have been, or will be, the following conferences:—

I. A conference at Toplitz, in Bohemia.
II. A conference at Pilnitz, in Saxony.
III. A conference at Frankfort, the Imperial Centre.
IV. A conference at Laybach, in Carniola.

On the *first* mentioned occasion there was a meeting between the King of Prussia and the Austrian Emperor. On the *second*, their Imperial and Royal Majesties were joined by the King of Saxony. On the *third*, the Archduke John was joined by the Prince of Prussia and the chiefs of the minor principalities. On the *fourth* occasion, namely, at the Congress of Laybach, which is to come, and will take place, it is generally supposed, on the 15th of this present September, there will be collected together—The Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, the Crown Prince of Tuscany, Field-Marshal Radetzky, Prince Schwartzenburg, and possibly the representative of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the King of Sardinia.—*Sun.*

General Haynau published a proclamation on the 5th, at Pesth, in which he declares that "the Hungarian revolution is at an end," and summons all Imperial officers, military and civil *employes*, members of the late Hungarian Diet, members of the Committee of Defence, after the 8th of October, 1848, and a host of others, to appear before the Military Court of the district in which they may happen to be. Several executions have recently taken place at Pesth, and among the sufferers was a priest.

Letters from Naples of the 8th contain an account of the ceremonies which attended the Pope's removal from Gaeta to Portici, and of the festival of the Pio de Grotto, at which the King made his first appearance in public since the attempted revolution of last year. Both of these events passed over in the most satisfactory manner. The reception of the Pope and the King was most enthusiastic.

The Pope in his appearance is much changed during the three years of his agitated reign. His hair has become nearly gray, and his countenance, though still retaining all its saintly placidity, is marked by some lines of care. In fact, the expression of his face is the exact reflection of his mind, which, whilst resigned devoutly to the dispensation of Providence, cannot avoid suffering for the sorrows it undergoes, and the infliction which weighs so heavily on the people. The common plaster busts of Pio Nono are excellent likenesses, and those who wish to study the combined expression of unaffected devotion, unbounded philanthropy, and saintly philosophy, will find them there united. Besides those religious qualities for which the Pope is so justly esteemed, and all who have access to him are loud in praising the courteous and noble bearing with which he receives them. He is a gentleman and a priest, and never was the Roman Catholic Church more worthily represented than by him. Unles on great occasions, the Pope's costume is particularly simple.—*Times Corresp.*

Letters from Toulon, of the 10th instant, state that the Government has ordered an expedition to Tangier to support the representative of the French Republic in his claims on the Emperor of Morocco. Five companies of the 3rd Regiment of Marines and a company of Marine Artillery are preparing for embarkation. The steam-frigates Mogador and Cacique and the corvette Cato were ready to weigh anchor. The expedition will be composed of six vessels, including two ships of the line. The expedition was expected to sail on the 12th instant. The same letters mention that the Army of Italy will be increased by the third battalion of each regiment now forming that army.

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland opened the States-General on the 16th instant. His Majesty congratulated the members on the favourable situation of their internal and external affairs, the absence of all convulsions which had disturbed other countries, and the amicable relations which continued to exist with foreign nations. His Majesty then proceeded to notice that the harvest had proved abundant, and that commerce had resumed its activity.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—After thirty four years of comparative prosperity, and we may say profound peace, but little has been done to diminish the enormous load of debt which had accumulated at the close of the war. In 1793 the whole amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded, was £261,735,059; in 1802 it had increased to £637,000,000; and in 1816 to no less than £885,186,323. In *twenty three* years, therefore, the sum of £613,451,264 was added to the amount of our national debt. On the 5th of January, in the present year, the amount of the funded debt of the United Kingdom was £774,022,638, and the unfunded debt, on the same day, amounted to £23,770,211, making a total of £797,792,849. So that while the debt increased during *twenty-three* years of war by £613,451,264, it has been reduced, in *thirty-four* years of peace, by only £87,383,474: even including all the terminable annuities which have fallen in during that period. It seems to have been laid down as a *principle* that *the national debt shall only increase; that during the best of times we must think ourselves lucky if we can make both ends meet*, and that when great and unforeseen demands are made upon us, we must resort to borrowing and increasing the amount of the debt. That such a course must, if persevered in, ultimately lead a nation to bankruptcy there can be no doubt. It may be a question when that time will arrive, but, notwithstanding the failure of all similar predictions in the past, and the extraordinary resources which this country has shown in meeting the increased charges upon it, it is certain that, if on every emergency we add to the amount of the debt, without reducing it in periods of peace and prosperity, such a catastrophe must arrive some day.—*Economist.*

FORM OF PRAYER.—The following is a Special Form of Prayer to be used in all churches and chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, instead of the prayer used during any time of common plague or sickness, on Sunday, the 16th of September; and to be continued during the prevalence of the cholera in this country; for obtaining pardon of our sins; and, particularly, for beseeching God to remove from us that grievous disease with which many places in this kingdom are now visited:—

"O Almighty God and Father, whose power no creature is able to resist, and in whose hand are the issues of life and death: look down, we beseech thee from Heaven, thy dwelling-place, upon us thine unworthy servants, who turn to thee, their only refuge, in this season of sickness and great mortality. We confess, O Lord, that we have not deserved to be free from that visitation of thy wrath, which has afflicted other nations of the earth. We acknowledge with shame and contrition that we have shown ourselves unthankful for many special mercies vouchsafed to us, and have not made that return for our national blessings, which thou mightest justly require at our hands. We have departed from thy commandments; we have followed too much the things of this present world; and in our prosperity we have not sufficiently honoured Thee, the Author and Giver of it all. If thou wert to deal with us after our sins, or reward us according to our iniquities, we could not stand in Thy sight.

"But Thou hast revealed Thyself unto us as a God of mercy and forgiveness, towards those who confess their unworthiness, and turn to Thee in repentance and prayer. When Israel had provoked Thee to wrath, and thousands fell by the destroying pestilence, Thou didst stay the sword of the avenging angel, when the purpose of Thy judgment was fulfilled. When the men of Nineveh repented of their iniquity, thou didst lay aside the fierceness of thine anger, and sparedst the guilty city, when thou sawest that they turned from their evil way.

"And now, O Lord, we entreat thee after thy rich mercy to grant unto us thine afflicted servants the like spirit of repentance, that thou mayest withdraw thy chastisements from our land, and stay the plague and grievous sickness which is abroad, making many desolate. May the judgments which thou has sent, work in us a more lively faith, a more entire obedience, a more earnest endeavour to conform to thy will, and to advance thy glory. Make us duly sensible of thy goodness, in maintaining the domestic tranquillity of our land, in preserving us from intestine commotions, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Teach us to show our thankfulness for these mercies, by an increasing desire to relieve distress, to remove all occasions of discontent and murmurings, and to promote goodwill and concord amongst ourselves. And may the frequent instances of mortality which we have beheld, remind us all of the nearness of death, and dispose us so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom; that, whether living or dying, we may be found faithful disciples of Him who has taken away the sting of death, and opened the gate of everlasting life to all believers.

"Hear us, O Lord, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

THE JEWISH FORM OF PRAYER.—A form of prayer was issued on Friday, by the Chief Rabbi, to be used in all the synagogues of the united congregations in the British empire, on account of the mortality caused by the cholera. After reading the penitential Psalms of David, the 22d, 91st, and 103d, by the reader and congregation, the following prayer is to be read:—

"Lord Almighty! gracious and full of compassion, who hast created the universe by Thy wisdom, Thine eyes are upon the earth from the beginning of the year even unto the end thereof. Thou formedst the light and the darkness; Thou spreadest peace and raiseth calamity. To Thee, O Lord, we approach now, when our souls are overwhelmed by amazement and affliction. Thou hast visited the inhabitants of this country by sending forth among them a raging disease, a dreadful destruction, so that every nerve trembles, every heart palpitates thereat. Verily, we know, O God! Thy judgments are just, for no evil can issue from Thee, the source of all goodness and mercy; but Thou chasteneth us for our sins, because our iniquities and transgressions are heavy upon us, and our hearts froward and perverse. We beseech Thee, O Lord! to let our penitential prayers ascend unto Thee like incense. In Thy mercy attend not to our wickedness, but cause us to return unto Thee by a perfect repentance. Let Thy countenance shine upon us, Thy servants. Withdraw this plague from our land. Be, as heretofore, our rock and our shelter, and deliver not the beings of Thine hand unto this destroying visitation. Be Thou, O Lord! at the right hand of the physicians; enlighten their spirits and guide their counsels, for Thou alone art the merciful, the mighty healer. Father! full of all grace, heal the hearts which are broken, bind up the wounds which are bleeding, soothe the souls which are afflicted, and grant that we may turn even the afflictions which befal us into a corrective to our souls. Bless us, and bless our children. Pour out Thy Divine Spirit upon all men, and restore unto us a year of life and plenty, a year of peace and redemption. Amen."

☞ Thursday next, the 11th instant, it will be recollected, is the day set apart by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY GOD, the bountiful Giver of all Good, for the abundant harvest with which HE has been pleased to bless this Province the present year; a blessing for which all should indeed return thanks with truly grateful hearts. The people of this Province will, we feel confident, gladly assemble themselves together in their usual places of worship, on the above day, and offer up their tribute of sincere gratitude and praise for the invaluable benefits and blessings thus bountifully bestowed.

A General Meeting of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday, and by adjournment on Wednesday last. The report from the Committee of Management was adopted.

The following Resolutions were afterwards carried:—

Resolved, That a Deputation consisting of two Members of the Association, be immediately appointed, and sent forthwith to Montreal, to confer with the British American League upon matters relating to our Colonial interests, and amelioration.

Resolved, That the Hon. Charles Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, be requested to act as a deputation, and that the Treasurer be instructed to place funds at their disposal for that purpose.

Resolved, That Messrs. S. L. Tilley, Edmund Kaye, James A. Harding, Joseph W. Lawrence, and Humphrey T. Gilbert, be a special Committee, to take into consideration the best method of carrying out the following clause of the Report of the General Committee. "To agitate a reduction on the Salaries of our public functionaries, commensurate with our population and resources, the placing "Schools and Bye Roads under Municipal management, and the necessity of rigid economy in the future expenditures of our local Government," and to submit their views to the next General Meeting of the Association.

The Hon. Charles Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, the deputation appointed by the Association to proceed to Montreal to confer with the Canadian League which is to meet in that city on the 12th inst., left town on Saturday morning for Canada, via Boston. These gentlemen are understood to be pledged to no particular course, but will make themselves acquainted with the views of the League, and report the same to the Association.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—On Saturday evening last, the ever-popular Signor Blitz concluded his performances in this City, after a most successful career during the whole week; which included *six evening* and *two afternoon* exhibitions. On every occasion, the wonderful and mirth raising Operator was greeted by crowded audiences, who testified unqualified delight and approbation. The attraction of Signor Blitz's astonishing feats has indeed suffered no decline in our community; his surprising dexterity, quiet but exciting humour and gentlemanly deportment rendering him universally popular.—Last evening, the renowned Wizard performed at Carleton, to an overflowing house; this evening he gives an entertainment in Portland, and to-morrow evening at Indian Town; after which, we believe, he will visit Fredericton and other places; and a few weeks hence, previous to his final departure for the United States, he will afford our citizens a *final* opportunity of enjoying his delightful performances, by giving one or two farewell entertainments in this City.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his Aides-de-camp, Lt. Colonels Hayne and Drury, left this City on Thursday, the 27th ult., on a tour through King's and Westmoreland Counties. At Kingston, the Shire Town of King's County, His Excellency was received in the most enthusiastic and gratifying manner. He was met at the confines of the County by a number of the Magistrates and other inhabitants, and welcomed with a salute of thirteen guns. While at Kingston, His Excellency was presented with the following Address, which had been previously agreed upon at a Public Meeting of the inhabitants, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the subjoined reply. His Excellency returned to this City yesterday, highly gratified, it is stated, with his visit, and left in the steamer last evening for Fredericton.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of King's County, gladly embrace the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to the Shire-Town of our County to welcome among us the Representative of our beloved Queen, and to express the gratification we feel at the kindly interest which is evinced by a personal inspection of this part of your Excellency's Government.

We are anxious to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded us of renewing the assurances of our continued attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and our steady adherence to, and our anxious desire to continue our connection with, the Mother Country, that great and powerful Nation to whom, through the working of her glorious Constitution, it may be truly said, that the people of all lands owe much of whatever liberties or freedom they possess—a Constitution, of which it has been emphatically said, that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

Having every confidence that Your Excellency will continue to administer the affairs of this Colony with honor to yourself, and for the general welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants, by promoting all those privileges which a free and loyal people can constitutionally enjoy, we conclude with begging that Your Excellency will accept our best wishes for the continued health and happiness of Lady HEAD, yourself and family.

WM. McLEOD, *Chairman.*

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I last year regretted that I was unable to pay a visit to Kingston; I now rejoice that the delay has occurred, since it enables me to congratulate the inhabitants of King's County on the abundant crops which I see around me

I listen to your sincere professions of attachment to our most Gracious Queen and to the British Constitution, with a satisfaction increased by the conviction that the Loyalty and Laws of our Country have, in the course of the last year, proved themselves in the midst of trouble and revolution in the old world. I believe that they are equally adapted to the wants of our race on this side of the Atlantic, and I rely with far more confidence on your steadfastness and on the sentiments which I have heard this day, than on the loose speculation which seems occasionally to float around us.

For your confidence in me, and for your kind wishes on behalf of myself and my family, I thank you most sincerely.

EDMUND HEAD,
Lieutenant Governor.

To the Magistrates and Inhabitants of King's County.

MR. PERLEY'S MISSION.—This gentleman arrived here on Saturday morning, after more than a month's absence to the North. We are informed that, during his absence, he visited and thoroughly examined the whole coast as far as Restigouche, and from thence down to New Carlisle, on the Canada side of the Bay de Chaleur, and has made himself intimately acquainted with the extensive fishing grounds and establishments around the coast, and will be enabled to give information of great importance to the Government, as to the capabilities and immense wealth from that source alone that these northern counties are to the Province at large. Mr. Perley has also examined the River Fisheries, in order to ascertain the present decay in the Salmon Fishery, and the causes that have led to it; and from personal inspection and from a mass of testimony taken on the spot, he will be enabled to propound some scheme upon which the Legislature will be enabled to deliberate, and by wholesome enactments preserve this branch of industry and provincial wealth from total ruin. Mr. Perley has remained in Miramichi for a few days, to elicit information from experienced individuals on the state of our River Fisheries.—We hope he may be enabled to trace out the evils, and propound remedies. During the last week, we are credibly informed, quantities of black salmon have been vended through our settlements; that nets are actually set for the express purpose of taking them; and that the Bartibogue is set from side to side with nets for that purpose. This reckless violation of the law should be visited by our authorities with the most active and condign punishment, as we feel assured that the great quantities of salmon taken out of season is one of the means which has led to the present decay in the Salmon Fishery.—*Miramichi Gleaner, Oct. 2.*

Mr. Perley returned to this City yesterday, after an absence of about two months in the North Eastern Counties, engaged in collecting information and statistics relating to the Fisheries on the Shores and Rivers of those Counties, the Bay de Chaleur, &c. He has visited the whole coast from Bay Verte to the Restigouche, and an interesting Report, containing much valuable information on the subject of the Fisheries may be expected from Mr. Perley's pen; and which valuable resource of the Province will, it is hoped, receive proper attention and encouragement at the next Session of the Legislature.

[From the Fredericton Reporter, Oct. 5]

At a Public Meeting held in the County Court House on the evening of Thursday the 30th of August, and continued by adjournment on the evening of Monday last the 1st inst., Robert Chestnut, Esq., being called to the Chair, and Mr. James Hogg appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and adopted, by large majorities; D. S. Kerr, Esq., taking the lead, as the propounder of the Resolutions, and several of the gentlemen present taking an active part in the discussion.

Agreeably to an addition moved by John A. Beckwith, Esq., to the 9th Resolution, the following gentlemen were named, in order to frame a constitution to give effect to the Resolutions carried, and to submit such plan to a meeting to be held on the 31st of December next in the same place: viz—Robert Chestnut, Thomas R. Baker, the Hon. Attorney General, John A. Beckwith, Dr. Hartt, John T. Smith, David S. Kerr, William Cadwallader, James S. Beek, Denis O'Leary, Jas. Hogg, Charles A. Harding, T. R. Estey, John Davis, and William Watts, Senr.; with power to add to their numbers.

It was also Resolved, that Dugald Stewart, Esq., of Restigouche; the Rev. James McDonald, of Gloucester; James Cale, Esq., of Northumberland; the Hon. William Crane, of Westmorland; Wm. H. Steves, Esq., of Albert; David Wark, Esq., of Kent; Thomas Allan and Robert Jardine, Esqrs., of Saint John; C. L. Hatheway, Esq., of Sunbury; William Foshay, Esq., of Queen's; Hon. Colonel McLeod, of King's; Jas. Brown, Esq., of Charlotte; and Charles Perley, Esq., of Carleton, be corresponded with in relation to the Constitution to be adopted. R. CHESTNUT, Chairman.

JAMES HOGG, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the members who compose this meeting, deeply deploring the low and impoverished state of this Province, and that pressure which seems so heavily weighing upon almost all classes of its inhabitants, are earnestly desirous of tracing out the true causes of the evils, and suggesting a practical remedy therefor.

1st. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the habits of the people of New Brunswick generally, in relation to the exigencies of a new Province, and as compared with those in thriving countries are at fault, and call for reform in point of industry and economy.

2nd. That the unjust method of crying down the soil, the climate, and general capabilities of this highly favoured Province, have largely succeeded in blasting its character at home and abroad, and of consequence checking the energies and dissatisfying the minds of the inhabitants, and inducing large bodies of them to leave, as well as dissuading emigrants of capital and respectability from embarking for our shores, is one great cause of the backward state of this Province; whereas such slander should be rigorously checked, and it be made extensively known, that in point of capabilities, this Province is not surpassed by any of the six North Eastern States, nor by any Province in British North America.

3rd. That the business of Agriculture, which is greater in importance than any other interest, and the station of the farmer, have been hitherto so much looked down upon and neglected by the inhabitants generally, as to have deterred, in a great degree, the youth of the country and many other classes, with their means of advantage, from choosing it as an occupation of life, and thereby contributed to the present low state in farming pursuits; and in the opinion of this meeting, reform in this particular, by endeavouring to elevate to their proper position, the paramount interests of farming and the honorable station of the farmer, would greatly tend to improve the condition of the Province.

4th. That the great want of science, skill, and knowledge in the business of farming, and the neglect of agriculture generally, is so conspicuous in every section of this Province as to lead at once to the conviction that no country, how fertile soever, could possibly flourish under so objective a system so badly carried out, and largely accounts for the agricultural depression which so extensively prevails; and effective action, towards reform in this particular, would largely contribute to increase the wealth and general advancement of this country.

5th. That the lamentable neglect of home manufactures in New Brunswick, and the importation, by a ruinous mode of payment, of almost every manufactured article in use, from British and Foreign markets, has done more than can be described to divert the flow of capital and emigration to other countries—to cripple the operations of the farmer—to retard the advancement of the Province—to occasion that backwardness, poverty and distress displayed in every part of it, and to place it in so disparaging a light especially when compared with the adjoining States, that in the opinion of this meeting, the energies of the Legislature and of the people of this Province generally, should be immediately directed to a thorough change in this particular, and that, taking into account the policy lately pursued by the Parliament of England towards her Colonies, it is further the opinion of this meeting, that the importation and use of British and Foreign manufactures should be discountenanced, and a spirited, effective and uniform encouragement afforded to the establishment of domestic manufactures, and to the protection, preference and general use of home productions.

6th. That the commerce in lumbering, called by some "our staple export," as hitherto encouraged and indiscriminately engaged in to the neglect of all other interests, has proved sadly destructive to a large body of our farmers—injurious in its results, to the great majority of the people, and a prominent cause of that embarrassment and ruin which now extensively exists throughout the Province, and that in future the employment in this commodity should be restrained within narrow limits, and the farming, the mining, the fishing, and the manufacturing interests put forward, protected, and encouraged, as offering far more healthy and profitable sources of wealth and commerce to the mercantile and other interests throughout the Province.

7th. That this meeting respectfully submits, if the suggestions contained in the foregoing Resolutions, with sentiments of a kindred order, be undertaken by New Brunswickers, and acted on with spirit and determination, it will not only in a short time relieve them from present embarrassments, but lay a permanent foundation for future wealth and prosperous advancement.

8th. That this meeting will cheerfully co-operate with their fellow subjects of Saint John, and elsewhere, in any constitutional and practical measure which may tend to improve the condition of this Province.

9th. That for the better carrying out of the foregoing objects, it is the opinion of this meeting that a body to be called "A Provincial Society for the encouragement and general promotion of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce throughout the Province," should be formed at Fredericton, and incorporated by Legislative enactment, with sufficient power and reasonable means at command for the efficient working of the Society.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.—The *Head Quarters* says, that this edifice is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The walls of the Chancel are nearly finished. The splendid group of arches of cut stone, on which the tower rests, were completed last week, and have an exceedingly imposing effect. Mr. Otis Small, the contractor, is superintending the erection of the Cathedral.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.—We learn that James W. Chandler, Esq., Barrister at Law, of Saint Andrews, has been specially appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to investigate and report upon the charges preferred against Dr. G. P. Peters, the Medical Officer in charge of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The official letter to Mr. Chandler, conferring the appointment, informs that gentlemen that he is selected by reason of his residence at a distance from local excitement, and that His Excellency is also influenced in conferring the authority, in consequence of his confidence in Mr. C.'s ability and integrity; qualities so necessary to ensure the faithful performance of a delicate and important duty.

Mr. Chandler is now in town, and we understand that the investigation, which will be public, will be conducted at the Court House, and commence to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.—*New Brunsw., this morning.*

SHIPWRECK AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE!—We have been kindly favoured with a copy of a telegraphic despatch received yesterday by Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City, which states that the brig *St. John*, Oliver, Master, 30 days from Galway, for Boston, with Passengers, was broken in pieces on Sunday in Boston Bay; and *one hundred and thirty passengers were drowned!* The master and part of the crew were saved.—*Ib.*

COLOURED SETTLEMENT, LOCH LOMOND.—For several years past, this settlement has been without a day School, but in November last one was established. The Legislature made a special grant on account of the poverty of the people. By the liberality of a few friends in this City, aided by some contributions from England, a very neat and commodious building has been erected, in which the children are instructed. On Thursday last, a public examination of the children took place, which was conducted by the Master, Mr. James F. Goulding, Rev. S. Robinson, and Mr. D. B. Duval. The pupils, about forty in number, acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner; at the close, reward books were distributed. At the same time, Premiums which had been offered to the inhabitants for the best crops of turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c. were given. Mr. Robert Jardine, who had kindly paid several visits to the settlement during the summer, to assist them by his advice, awarded the prizes. A stimulus has been thus given to the energies of the people, who, to do them justice, have exhibited a laudable amount of rivalry. The season, too, has been favourable, so that in the opinion of those well acquainted with the settlement, such crops were never seen there before. The seeds were gratuitously supplied to the people. The Premiums were given through the liberality of a gentleman in England. A Total Abstinence Society was also formed, thirty-six persons enrolling themselves as members. The proceedings of the day were closed by religious services, by the Rev. S. Robinson. There was a large attendance of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, both white and coloured, who evidently felt a deep interest in the engagements of the day.—*Courier.*

ABUNDANT PRODUCE.—Mr. William Pickard, of Douglas, has raised from 10 quarts of the old or grey buckwheat seed, the extraordinary quantity of 38 bushels; averaging the yet more extraordinary weight of 57lbs. to the bushel.—*Fred. Rep.*

THE REV. ERNEST HAWKINS, B. D.—We daily expect the arrival of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, the learned and indefatigable Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. No man has more deeply interested himself for the Church in the Colonies than Mr. Hawkins, who is the historian of several of its sees, and whose knowledge has greatly aided the missionary body, of which he is the active agent, in its pious and charitable designs. To increase this knowledge and to render himself more essentially useful to the Society, Mr. Hawkins has undertaken his present tour at his own instance and at his own cost; and we have no doubt the practical acquaintance with the Church and her missions will be of incalculable benefit to the Board. It will enable him to point out with readiness every locality and to understand every relative claim, and he will find that he has learned more from once passing in person through the land, than he could have gathered from a thousand letters illustrated by a thousand maps.—[Halifax Church Times.

LIGHTING THE CITY.—The last *Gazette* contains the ordinance, or bye-law, relative to lighting the city of Halifax with Gas—as approved or allowed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. And so we are to have the old city lighted at last. Well, we congratulate our citizens generally on having arrived thus far on the journey of improvement. It is an important point gained. With plenty

A Fight with a Polar Bear.—It has before been stated that the crew of a British fishing vessel had killed on the coast of Labrador, an enormous White Polar Bear, which was conveyed to Halifax, and the skin there carefully stuffed. On Wednesday his bearship arrived here in the brig Boston, for exhibition in this City. Mr. David Dixon, one of the chief actors in the slaughter of the animal, has furnished the following particulars of the fight to the Traveller:

"The vessel to which the crew in question belonged, was the Lord Exmouth, of Halifax. The scene was the verge of Labrador, near Greenland. Two of the crew of the Lord Exmouth were cruising in a boat, when they discovered the bear upon an Island. They immediately returned to the vessel, took in six others of the crew, and eight muskets, with which they returned to the vicinity of the Island. Upon approaching within gunshot, the bear perceived and came towards them. The first discharge wounded him in several places, but did not in the least check his approach. Finally, however, after receiving quite a number of balls in his body, he turned and slowly retreated, making his attackers shudder by the fierceness of his howling. It was then proposed by Dixon that they should land upon the Island, in order to consummate the victory. To this the majority of the crew demurred from fear. Three of the crew, however, including Dixon, landed, having armed themselves with two loaded guns apiece. The bear, as soon as he saw them upon land, turned about and began to approach, when six more balls were put into his body, without apparently checking his approach. Before, however, he got near enough to harm them, Mr. Dixon succeeded in loading another gun. At this moment the bear presented his side, which he had not before done, and a bullet was lodged in his throat, which caused the animal to fall. It was more than half an hour, however, before they dared to approach, as every few minutes the bear would, by a desperate effort, get upon his feet with the intention of reaching them. After it was deemed safe, they ventured near, and found him to be dead. He was with considerable labor taken to the vessel, and found to be 16 feet long, and to weigh 2200 pounds. Five hundred pounds of fat were taken from him in Halifax, and it was found that sixteen balls had lodged in his body. The contest lasted for an hour and a half, and the roars of the infuriated animal might have been heard for many miles.—[Boston Mail, Oct. 5.

Cure for Dysentery.—We are informed that a medical gentleman, of high standing in his profession, invariably prescribes ice, and ice only, for his patients, in dysentery, and in most cases with success. The ice is to be pounded small enough to swallow it, and the patient is to swallow a small quantity of it every three or four minutes, until the disease ceases. Three or four instances have come within our own knowledge in which violent cases of dysentery have been cured within the course of a single day by this remedy.—[N York Journal of Commerce.

For Liverpool.—The packet ship Washington Irving, Capt. Josiah Gorham, cleared at this port yesterday for Liverpool with 20 cabin and 140 steerage passengers. She takes out a cargo valued at $12,000, consisting principally of provisions.—[Boston Mail, 5th.

Palmer's Almanac.—Mr. V. B Palmer, the celebrated advertising agent, will issue his "Business Men's Almanac for 1850," in a few days. Last year he sold an immense edition of the first number. The New York Tribune calls it "the very best compilation of facts and statistics for daily reference in the counting room and the office ever sold for a York shilling."—[Ib.

An extensive fire has occurred at Williamsburgh, Long Island. The lumber yard of Lockwood & Keith, valued at $60,000; Planing and Saw Mill, $7000; Blind factory, $2000; and a number of valuable dwelling houses and shops were destroyed.

The Italians, resident in New York, have presented a splendid sword to General Avezzana, one of the exiled brave men who has escaped from Italy to the United States.

Storm on the Lakes.—It was reported at Buffalo that the steamer Tecumseh, with all hands on board, had been lost on Lake Huron. The Ben Franklin escaped into lake St. Clair, by means of burning oil, and everything combustible on board.

Father Mathew arrived at the Adams House, Boston, from Taunton, on Tuesday last. He was to stop in town a day or two, and then go East.

The hull of the ship Henry Clay, burnt two or three weeks since, was sold at auction in New York on Tuesday, for $13,000, and will be built up again.

Lucky Man.—Capt. Joseph Weldon, of Dartmouth, Mass. has remitted $3000 in gold from California to his family. With his schooner Favorite, 30 tons, he was earning $1000 a month on the Sacramento.

Ship Gottenburgh, which arrived at New-York on the 3d inst. from Hamburgh, had 26 deaths on the voyage.

Small pox prevails in Cincinnati to an alarming degree.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The convention of the Jennings family, consisting of 70 delegates from eight States, who claim to be heirs of forty millions dollars worth of property in England adjourned yesterday. They had been in session for several days and appointed a committee, who are empowered to obtain all the necessary legal evidence to substantiate their claims, and then to employ a commissioner to proceed to England to prosecute the suit for this immense sum, which they claim as heirs.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—The Ministry have left the city and gone to Toronto, for the purpose of meeting Lord Elgin, who is expected there on Wednesday.

Quebec, Oct. 1.—Another large fire occurred in our city last evening, consuming fourteen buildings before it was subdued. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fanny Kemble has repudiated the name of Butler, assuming her own more illustrious paternal one.

Oscar, King of Sweden, has turned teetotaller, and is sending tectotal missionaries throughout his country to detail the blessings of temperance.

Among the looking-glasses at the Exhibition of National Industry, in Paris, was one sixteen feet by twelve, the price of which was marked at 12,000f. A similar mirror was shipped a few days since at Havre for New Orleans.

In his "Account of the Settlement of New Plymouth," Mr. Horsthouse avers that Europeans are more capable of doing hard labour with comparative ease in New Zealand than in any other part of the world.

A little fellow, eight years old, one of the choristers, was accidentally locked up for a night, last week, in St. Philip's Church, Sheffield. On being asked in the morning whether he was not frightened, said, "the doors were locked, and no one could get into the church to hurt me; besides, God would take care of me *there*.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in September, - - - -	£1809 1 8
Withdrawn in Ditto, - - - -	820 17 2

Acting Trustee for October, James Kirk, Esq.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken its stand among the first class discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

[From the Boston Post.]

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington Street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the *best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints.* Having *tested* this medicine, we can speak with *confidence* as to its salutary effects in removing *colds* and *other complaints incident to this season of the year.*

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

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William Davis, to Miss Maria Baswell, both of this City.

On Tuesday the 2d inst., by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. William Young, to Miss Eliza Jonnston, both of Saint John.

On Thursday the 4th, by the same, Mr. William Pike, to Miss Rosanna Cord, both of St. John.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Andrew Hunter, of Springfield, to Miss Elizabeth Connor, of St. John.

DIED.

On the 13th ultimo, Charles, infant son of Mr John Weldon, aged 3 months.

On the 19th ultimo, Mrs Mary Weldon, wife of Mr John Weldon, aged 24 years.

On Wednesday evening last, after a severe illness of four weeks, Albert Richard, third son of Mr. William Seely, aged three years and nine months.

Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Marcus Crummie, aged 45 years—a native of Londonderry, Ireland.

On Thursday evening, Mary, infant daughter of Mr. Stephen J. Daly, aged 19 months

On Friday morning, the 5th inst., after seven days' severe affliction, of diarrhœa, Mr. Mark Varley, in the 47th year of his age; highly and deservedly esteemed and respected by all who knew him, while living, and whose unexpected and sudden death will be deeply lamented by his friends and a large circle of acquaintances. Of him it may be said, (if not a perfect) he was "an upright man, one that feared God and eschewed evil."

On Sunday, of the prevailing epidemic, Eleanor Eilley, beloved wife of Mr. Hugh Wilson, in the 56th year of her age. Her christian-like deportment in this life had always been a bright example, but her death bed was Heaven indeed. Her departure from this vale of tears will never be effaced from the memory of those who had the mournful pleasure of being present on that occasion;—well might it be said, "look and behold! how a Christian can die."

At Economy, Nova Scotia, on the 29th ult., Mr. John Crane, aged 75 years.

At San Francisco, California, on the 27th July last, Mr. George Patterson, aged 28 years, son of Mr. George Patterson, West River, Pictou.—Also, at the same place, on the 29th July, Mr. James McKeand, aged 29 years, son of Mr. John McKeand, Rogers' Hill. They were young men of integrity and worth, and their untimely end is sincerely regretted by their former friends and companions. From letters received some months ago their relatives were expecting their immediate return home, with a considerable portion of this world's goods, which they had amassed by honest industry in the Sandwich Islands, and subsequently at the gold region in California, but the last mail from that region brought the intelligence that they had fallen victims to fever and diarrhœa, which was prevalent at the diggings.—[Pictou, N. S., Chronicle, Oct. 5.

Lost overboard from brig British Queen, on her passage from Aylesford, N. S., to Boston, Wm. Crowley, 1st officer, son of James Crowley, Esq., of Digby.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Schr. Mary Chase, Robinson, New York, 7—Wm. Thomson, flour, pork, &c.

Sterling, Holmes, Fredericksburgh, 15—J. M. Hamilton, flour and wheat.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland, 30 hours—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Friday—Brigt. Hebron, Scaling, Baltimore, 12—Henry Gilbert, flour and wheat.

Schr. Relief, Johnston, Halifax, 3—R. Caleff, ballast.

CLEARED.

Oct. 3d—Barque Palendar, Lovett, London, timber and deals—Chas. McLean; brig Velocity, White, Waterford, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; schr. Eagle, Evans, Boston, scantling—T. Donagine.

4th—Brig Lafayette, Clifford, Philadelphia, scantling and palings—John Robertson; schr. Dolphin, Holder, Boston, scantling and boards—James Vernon; Eliza Jane, McLean, Hallowell, (Me.) chalk—Master.

6th—Ship Portland, Abell, Liverpool, timber and deals—Wm. Leavitt; schr. Calder, Calder, Boston, chalk—C. McLauchlan; Koscinsko, Hierup, Providence, (R. I.) boards—Jas. Vernon.

6th—Francis, Comeau, Boston, alewives—J. Noble.

8th—Barque Sir Henry Pottinger, Gregg, Belfast, timber and deals; brig Mary Lawson, Wilkins, London, deals.

9th—Barque Clarence, Douglas, Newport, pickets and sleepers—Allison & Spurr.

Spoken, June 6th, lat. 18 38 S., lon. 37 52, steamship Unicorn, from New-York, for California—all well.

Arrived at Boston, Oct. 3d, schrs. Adventurer, Brandon; Anna, Baker; Sultana, Whitney; and Alabama, Wall, St. John; 4th, bark Laconic, Miller, Newcastle, via Liverpool, with loss of fore and main topmasts and bowsprit sprung.—At Bath, 1st, schr. Agenora, St. John.—At Nepousset, 3d, schr. Hero, Eaton, do.—At New York, 4th, schr. General Washington, Parry, do.—At Alexandria, 1st, brigt. Ellis, Fitch, do.

Arrived at Barbadoes, Sept. 14th, brigt. Bream, St. John.

Cleared at New-York, Oct. 2d, schr. Loudon, Thain, St. John; 4th, schr. Albert, Hilton, do. At Alexandria, 2d, brig Jane, McMonagle, do. At Philadelphia, 2d, brig Commerce, Card, do.

Cleared at Quebec, Sept. 26th, ship Norton, Doane, London; 27th, schr. Marie, Blais, St. John; 29th, ship Home, Muir, Liverpool.

Port of Sheediac, Sept. 21.—*Arrived.* Bqe. Queen, Clutterbuck, London, 35 days—W. H. & R. C. Scovil.—*Sailed.* Sept. 17th, brig George, Munroe, Boston; 19th, barque Allen Brown, Shaw, London; 25th, ship Charlotte, Ayles, London; 29th, barque Medium, Crosby, do.

Arrivals from St. John.—Sept. 13th, Jane, at Gloucester; 14th, John, at Whitehaven; Thalia, at Belfast; 15th, Milman, at do.; Peltoma, at Beaumaris; Eliza & Ann, at Youghall; Sutcliffe, at Dundalk; Sarah, and Pilgrim, in the Clyde; Alberta, and Jane, at Liverpool; 16th, Pearl, at Hull; Blanch, at Donegal; 17th, Pomona, at Gravesend; Director, at Queenstown; Widow, at Belfast; Virgil, for Grimsby, off St. Albans.

Sailed from Deal, Sept. 16th, ship Lesmahagow, Gaskin, St. John, and Maranham, Jameson, Boston—From Newport, 19th, William Carson, Vaughan, Bermuda.—From Liverpool, 21st, Speed, Grandell, Savannah.

The Douglas, Brown, from London, for St. John, put into Portsmouth, Sept. 14th, and sailed again on the 15th.

The Jane Duff, Stephenson, from Greenock, for St. John, put into Ratmullan, (Lough Swilly,) Sept. 14th, with loss of sails.

NOTICE.

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

Oct. 9. JAMES HOWARD.

Buckwheat Meal, and Butter.

1 TON New Buckwheat MEAL, from Woodstock; 10 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER.—For Sale by

Oct. 9. JAMES MACFARLANE.

BUTTER.

10 FIRKINS { Prime Family BUTTER, 12 Tubs { at low price.

GEORGE THOMAS,

October 9. *South Mkt. Wharf*

Sugars, Corn Meal, Teas, &c.

Just received and on sale by the Subscriber,

6 HHDS. very superior Porto Rico SUGAR, 20 chests Fine Souchong and Congo TEA; a few firkins prime quality BUTTER; a small quantity very excellent live Geese Feathers. *Also*—50 Bags fresh ground CORN MEAL, *(very superior quality.)*

Oct. 9. JOHN V. THURGAR.

LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD!!!

WILL open at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Saint John, in a short time (due notice will be given,) the gigantic moving

Panorama of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers,

Painted on over Four Miles of Canvass.

This great Geographical Work, was exhibited the Cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, &c., to over 487,000 admiring spectators, and is the only Panorama in the world that represents the magnificent scenery on the Ohio river. It represents the diversified scenery of twelve different States, a distance of 2300 miles, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Panorama will be explained by Mr. GEO. W. CASSIDY. October 2.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

St. John, 2d October, 1849.

A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the half year ending 30th September, 1849, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 31st instant. By order of the Board.

R. WHITESIDE, *Cashier.*

☞ Conveyancing, &c. ☜

THE present depression of commercial interests and the diminution of profit in every industrial pursuit in this Province, require mutual concession and accommodation among all classes and avocations. Reason and expediency alike suggest a prudent adaptation in all things to the state of the times. The undersigned, therefore, hereby notifies, that he will execute every description of Conveyancing business, and prepare and advise on *all kinds of legal documents and writings*, required in the various transactions of life, on such *reduced* and *reasonable* terms, as shall be suitable to the existing state of affairs, and at the same time consistent with legal accuracy and fidelity.—[Office in Mr. L. H. DeVeber's Building, *Prince William Street.*

G. BLATCH,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, &c.

St. John, Sept. 11th, 1849.

39 FIRKINS Prime BUTTER, on Sale at No. 10 King-street.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

Sept. 25th, 1849.

Oct. 6, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

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

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

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

W. G. LAWTON.

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

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

55 HHDS. *Martell's* and *Hennessy's* best BRANDY,
1 hhd. Fine Old Pale BRANDY,
18 hhds. best Pale Hollands GENEVA,
2 hhds. French White Wine VINEGAR,
20 barrels Byass' Bottled PORTER,
54 chests Fine CONGO TEA,
5 hhds Boiled Linseed OIL,
100 kegs No. 1 WHITE LEAD,
10 cwt. PUTTY, 10 brls. WHITING,
10 packages Blue Vitriol, Washing Soda, Glue, and BLACK LEAD,
20 dozen SHAD TWINE,
20 kegs Coleman's best SF MUSTARD,
10 boxes best blue STARCH, 1 case INDIGO,
50 dozen PLAYING CARDS,
10 dozen Japan INK,
100 kegs Hall & Son's' Gunpowder, assorted,
100 bags SHOT, 20 bags CORKS,
5 brls. "Day & Martin's" BLACKING,
2 caroteels CURRANTS,
10 bags PEPPER, 2 chests CASSIA,
5 packages NUTMEGS, Almonds, and White GINGER,
2 cases Liquorice, 1 case Confectionary.

For Sale low while landing, by

Oct. 9. WILLIAM E. MOORE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

NOW OPENING, at the *LIVERPOOL HOUSE*, Prince William Street, ex "*Lisbon*," "*Elizabeth Bentley*," and "*Snowdon*," in Fancy Bonnett Ribbons, Silk VELVETS, Satins, Gro de Naples, Fancy GIMPS, and Ladies' Trimmings; Ladies' FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets, in Rich Furs and New Styles—Queen's, &c.

LACES in great variety, Habit Shirts and Collars.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Winter GLOVES and Hosiery.

Gala Cloaking, Flannels, with the usual Stock of COTTONS, CLOTHS, Warps, &c., &c.

Selling at usual Low Prices.

VAUGHANS & LOCKHART.

Remainder of Fall Stock to arrive per Unicorn.

October 2.

Army Contracts---1850.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick, St. John, 2d October, 1849.

SEALED TENDERS, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received by the Assistant Commissary General, at the Commissariat Office, Saint John, until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY the 13th October, instant, for the undermentioned Commissariat Supplies, namely:—

FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef, of the best marketable quality, as may be required for Her Majesty's Land Forces at Saint John, and Saint Andrews, during the twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1850.—The Meat to consist of hind and fore quarters, and no other, and to be delivered, at the Contractor's expense, to the Troops at their respective Barracks. It is however to be seen by the Quarter Master at the Contractor's Stall or place of general issue, and approved previously to its being sent to the Barracks.

BAKING BREAD,

For one year from the 1st January, 1850, for the Troops and Departments at Saint John, and Saint Andrews, in such quantities as may be required, and to be delivered from the bakehouse or shop of the Contractor, but conveyed for the Troops to the Barracks at his expense. The Bread to be baked at least 12 hours previous to delivery. The Tenders to state the number of pounds of well baked Bread that will be delivered for one hundred pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat. The Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Stores, at the Contractor's expense, for which he will be allowed the empty barrels.

FORAGE.

For one year from the 1st January, 1850, for the Horses of Officers belonging to the Garrison of Saint John. The Tenders to state the rates at which the ration, consisting of 10lbs. Oats, 14lbs. Hay, and 6lbs. Straw, of the best quality, will be delivered in detail by the Contractor from his own Store, which is to be in the vicinity of the Barracks.—The Hay in bundles of 56lbs. each.—The Straw in bundles of 24lbs each.

PORPOISE OIL AND COTTON WICK.

For one year from 1st January, 1850, for the Garrison of St. John. The Tenders to express the rate per gallon, Imperial, for Oil, and per pound for Cotton Wick.

Blank Forms of Tender, *(Manuscript will not be received)* and all further particulars touching the reserve of Cattle to be kept on hand, the description and quality of the Forage, the quantity to be reserved in depot, and the penalties annexed to each contract, will be furnished on application at the Commissariat Office, Saint John.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, at Par, or in Silver or Gold Money at the Army rate.

Government Contract.

TENDERS will be received at this Office on Tuesday, 30th October next, for the

Erection of a Stone Wharf Wall,

at the Ordnance Yard in Halifax; the length of the Wall will be about 180 feet, the average thickness eight feet, and the probable height about 25 feet, to be built of Ashlar Masonry agreeably to the Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Royal Engineers' Office at Halifax.

Forms of Tenders may be had at the Commissariat Office,—none will be noticed unless complete, with a guarantee from two responsible persons in the sum of £5000 Sterling, for the due performance of such Contract as may be founded thereon.

Commissariat, Nova Scotia, Halifax, 7th Sept. 1849.

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

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

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

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

SILK VELVETS, colored and Black;

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS;

SHAWLS in Plain, Printed and Embroider'd Cashmere, Check'd and Plaid, Woollen, Squares and Long;

Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties; Black and Col'd Silk Neckerchiefs and Scarfs, Opera and DeJonville Ties and Stocks, HOSIERY and Gloves, LACES, Edgings, Nets, Black and Fancy Demi VEILS, Stays, Umbrellas, &c.;

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

FLANNELS in Plain Super Welch, Lancashire, Galloway, Swanskin and Donmetts;

KERSEYS and SERGES;

BLANKETS, Quilts and Counterpanes; Moreens, Diapers, Dowlas, Towellings, Cotton Swanskins, Linings, Osnaburgs and Ducks;

7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 Prints in great variety; Fancy Regattas and Furnitures;

Grey and White COTTONS;

SHEETINGS, Striped Shirtings;

BROAD CLOTHS, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, Doeskins, Kerseys, Tweeds and Satinetts, Napoleon Cords, Lastings and VESTINGS;

Cotton WARPS, Wadding, Batting, Fishing Thread, Ribbon VELVETS, Braids, Gimps, and a general stock of Trimmings and Small Wares.

☞ *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.* ☜

October 2. T. W. DANIEL

FALL GOODS.

Gilchrist & Inches

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

Fall Importations,

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

ALL the most Fashionable DRESS MATERIALS;
Plaid, Maude, Paisley, and Cashmere SHAWLS,
Long PLAIDS, (new styles and large size,)
Wool and Gala PLAIDS, in great variety,
RIBBON, SILK and Cotton VELVETS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY of every kind,
Grey, White and Printed COTTONS,
LINENS, Sheetings and Towellings,
White, Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and Salisbury FLANNELS,
Scotch Plaidings and SERGES.
Broad, Beaver, Pilot and Canada CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES, Doeskins and TWEEDS,
SILK, Satin and Woollen VESTINGS,
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Victorines and Cuffs,
Fur, Cloth and Plush CAPS.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices,—

Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Remainder of Fall Stock to arrive per "*Prince of Wales*"

October 2, 1849.—[Cour., N. Bruns.]

Winter Importations--1849.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

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

PILOT, Beaver, and BROAD CLOTHS;
Buckskins, Doeskins, Tweeds, and CASSIMERES;
Superfine Double Mill'd Drab KERSEYS;
Flannels, Kerseys, Blankets, and Serges;
7-8, 9-8, and 5-4 Fancy Printed COTTONS;
Black and Coloured Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Coburgs, Orleans, Mohairs, Gloacis, &c.;
Gro de Naps, SATINS, and Satinetts;
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and NETTS;
FUFS in Muffs, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, Victorines, Cuffs, &c., &c.;
Silk Ribbon VELVETS in all colours;
Gimps, Fringes, Fancy Worsted Braids, and other Trimmings;
Grey, White, and Fleecy COTTONS;
Cotton WARPS, &c., &c.

The Remainder expected per "*Prince of Wales*," "*Unicorn*," &c. October 2.

GOODS

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE

By JOHN KINNEAR,

PRINCE WM. STREET.

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

ALSO:

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

St. John, October 2.

TEA!

100 BOXES fine flavored Congo TEA, for sale by

Oct. 2, 1849. BENJAMIN SMITH.

FLOUR!

LANDING ex "*Pandora*" from Boston—150 Barrels Fine FLOUR, on Consignment.

GEORGE THOMAS,

October 2. *South Market Wharf.*

GAS LAMPS.—A few new Patterns received per ship "*Themis*."—Also, 12 doz. ground Glass GLOBES.

T. R. GORDON.

July 10.

Fair and Annual Exhibition

OF THE

KING'S COUNTY

Central Agricultural Society,

To be held at HAMPTON FERRY on the 23d of October next.

AT a Meeting of the above Society, held on the 16th instant, the following LIST OF PREMIUMS were agreed upon and adopted for the year 1849:—

Management of Farm.

For skill and improvement in the Management of a Farm, taking into consideration the Land, Stock and Produce, with all the appendages:—First Premium—A GOLD MEDAL; Second and Third—SILVER MEDALS.

Competitors for these Premiums must furnish an accurate description of the Farm, statements of the Crops, &c., with all the expense of management, and the profits; and premiums will be awarded only to those whose Farms are improved in a manner that renders them worthy of imitation.

For the best Essay on *under-draining Wet Land*, £5.

Competitors must state the result of their own experience, the quantity and quality of land drained, manner of draining, expense, profits, &c., together with the best method applicable to this Province.

STOCK—*(raised by the Competitors.)*

CATTLE.

Best Bull, 3 years old, £1 10s.; best do., 2 years old, £1; best do. yearling, 15s.—Best Cow, 3 years and upwards, £1 10s.; best do., 2 years old, £1; best yearling heifer, 15.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

Best yoke of Oxen, over 4 years old, £2; second best £1.—Best yoke of Steers, 3 years old, £1; second best, 15s.

In awarding these Premiums particular reference will be had to the matching, training, and docility of the animals, as well as their general appearance.

Best yoke of Steers, 2 years old, 15s.; second best, 10s.

SHEEP, *(long wooled.)*

Best Ram, £1; second best, 15s.; third do. 10s.
Best Ewe, £1; second best, 15s.; third do. 10s.
Best Pen of Five Lambs, £1; second best, 15s.

SWINE.

Best Boar, over 10 months old, £1; second do., 15s.—Best Sow, £1; second do., 15s.—Best lot of Pigs under ten months, not less than three in number, 15s.

In awarding Premiums on Hogs, reference will be had not merely to size or present condition, but that proportion between bone and meat which promises the greatest value from the least amount of food.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Best Butter, not less than ten lbs., 10s.; second best, 7s. 6d.; third do., 5s.—Best Cheese, 10s.; second best, 7s. 6d.

FRUIT.

For the greatest variety of Table Apples, 15s.; second greatest, 10s.; third do., 5s.

Farming Implements, (of domestic manufacture.)

Best Plough, 15s.; second best, 10s.—Best Harrow, 10s.; second best, 5s.—Best Cultivator, 15s.; second best, 10s.—Best Drill Barrow, 15s.; second do. 10s.—Best Fanning Mill, 15s.; second do. 10s.

Articles not presenting any new and valuable improvement, will not be entitled to premiums.—Implements and Machines must be tested as far as possible in the presence of the Judges.

CLOTH—*(Manufactured in Houses.)*

Best pair Woollen Blankets, 10s.; second best, 7s. 6d.; third do., 5s.—Best ten yards of Flannel, 10s.; second best, 7s. 6d.; third do., 5s.—Best ten yards Kersey Cloth (Woollen), 10s.; second best, 7s. 6d.; third do., 5s.

GARDEN PRODUCE.

VEGETABLES.

12 best Carrots, 5s.; 12 best Beets, 5s.; 12 best Parsnips, 5s.; 12 best White Table Turnips, 5s.; 12 best Swedish Turnips, 5s.; 12 best Ears Green Corn, 5s.; 3 best heads of Cauliflower, 5s.; 3 best heads of Cabbage, 5s.; 3 best Winter Squashes, 5s.; Largest Pumpkin, 5s.

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded on choice Garden Produce, not enumerated above.

PLOUGHING MATCH,

(To take place on the day succeeding the Exhibition.)

First Premium, 30s.; second Premium, 25s.; third Premium, 20s.; fourth Premium, 15s.

Each competitor will be required to plough one fourth of an acre of sward land in ninety minutes, the furrows not to be larger than twelve inches wide and six deep.—Each Ploughman to drive his own team.

FIELD CROPS,

To be competed for at Winter Meeting, in January, 1850.

Best two Bushels of Spring Wheat,	£0	10	0
Second best do. do.	0	7	6
Third do. do. do.	0	5	0
Best Crop of Barley, not less than an acre,	0	10	0
Second best do. do.	0	7	6
Third do. do. do.	0	5	0
Best two Bushels of Oats.	0	10	0
Second best do.	0	7	6
Third do. do.	0	5	0
Best two Bushels Indian Corn,	0	10	0
Second best do.	0	7	6
Third do. do.	0	5	0
Best Crop of Potatoes for Table use, not less than half an acre,	1	10	0
Second best do. do.	1	0	0
Best Crop of Potatoes, quantity considered, not less than half an acre,	1	10	0
Second best do. do.	1	0	0

Best Crop Mangold Wurtzel, not less than half an acre, £1; second best, 10s.—Best Crop Ruta Baga or Swedes Turnip, not less than half an acre, £1 10s.; second best, £1—Best Crop of Carrots, not less than a quarter of an acre, £1 10s.; second best, £1.—Best Crop of Pease, not less than half an acre, £1; second best, 10s.

Those who compete for premiums to Farm Crops must hand in a statement in writing of the following particulars:—The condition of the soil at the commencement of cultivation for the crop; the previous crop and cultivation, and quantity of manure used upon it: the quantity and kind of manure the present season: the quantity and sort of seed; the time and manner of sowing, cleaning, and harvesting the crop; the amount of crop determined by actual weight or measurement, and the expense of cultivation. The land shall be measured by some surveyor or other competent person, who shall grant a certificate in writing, under oath, of the quantity and contents of the land measured; and the claimant, with two other persons who assisted in measuring, shall also certify under oath as to the quantity produced from the piece of land measured and mentioned in the certificate of the surveyor or other competent person as aforesaid.

N. B.—Blank Forms of Statements and Certificates may be had at the Secretary's Office.

REGULATIONS OF THE EXHIBITION.

All Premiums will be confined to the present Members of the Society, or those who may become so on or previous to the first Saturday in August next, on payment of the Annual Subscription of 5s. and also an admission fee of 5s. No person subscribing after that date will be allowed to compete for the aforesaid premiums.

No Premiums will be paid on any Animals or Articles taken away before the close of the Exhibition, unless permission to take them away be first granted by the Secretary.

Premiums not claimed within three months after they are awarded, will be considered as donations to the Society.

All persons who intend to exhibit Live Stock must give notice in writing to the Secretary, stating the kind and number of Animals, at least one week previous to the day of exhibition, that the necessary arrangements may be made for their accommodation; and all Animals must be on the ground by 9 o'clock, A. M., on the day of Exhibition.

All who intend to compete for Premiums on Agricultural Implements, Garden Vegetables, and other articles (excepting Live Stock,) must have them on the ground the day previous to the Exhibition, that they may be properly disposed of; Butter alone excepted, which will be received as late as 9 A. M. on the day of exhibiting.

The statement required from those who compete for Field Crops must be sent to the Secretary previous to 1st January, 1850; and the Premiums will be awarded at the meeting of the Directors during that month.

Animals and other articles offered for competition must be entered in a Book, kept by the Secretary, with an accurate description thereof and name of the owner, to which shall be appended a number; and a corresponding number on a ticket will be delivered to the owner to affix to the Animal or Article; by which number alone it shall be known to the Judges. ALLEN OTTY, President.

GEO. OTTY, Secretary.

Hampton, 19th June, 1849.—[C

Poetry, &c.

HARVEST HYMN.

God of the year! with songs of praise,
And hearts of love, we come to bless
Thy bounteous hand, for Thou hast shed
Thy manna o'er our wilderness;—
In early spring-time Thou didst fling
O'er earth its robes of blossoming,—
And its sweet treasures, day by day,
Rose quick'ning in Thy blessed ray.

And now they whiten hill and vale,
And hang from every vine and tree,
Whose pensile branches bending low,
Seemed bowed in thankfulness to Thee,—
The earth with all its purple isles,
Is answering to Thy genial smiles,
And gales of perfume breathe along,
And lift to Thee their voiceless song.

God of the seasons! Thou hast blest
The land with sunlight and with showers,
And plenty o'er its bosom smiles,
To crown the sweet autumnal hours:
Praise, praise to Thee; Our hearts expand
To view the blessings of Thy hand,
And on the incense-breath of love,
Go off to their bright home above.

Mrs. Sigourney.

THE LIVERPOOL MASSACRE.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN HENRICHSON.

Early on Saturday morning the Liverpool telegraph revealed that at six o'clock on the previous night the Duncan had been off Holyhead; and about noon it was learned that she had arrived off Point Lynas, and that a pilot had just been got on board. A steam-tug was soon afterwards signalled for, and the vessel entered the river.

Mr James Aikin, owner of the Duncan, who has throughout exhibited the liveliest interest in the captain's welfare, had a boat waiting to enable his friends at the first possible moment to board the vessel; and as soon as the ship had entered the river, Mr. Parsons, surgeon, of 100, Mill-street, a friend more than professionally interested, Corkhill (an old acquaintance of Captain Henrichson's), and Mr. Williams, book-keeper to Messrs. Aikin, embarked and boarded the Duncan when between New Brighton and Egremont.

The duty of conveying to the Commander of the Duncan the announcement of his appalling losses, happily, however, for these gent'emen, did not require to be fulfilled. The sad catastrophe, it would appear, had been made known to Captain Henrichson on touching fo water, &c., at St. Helena. The messenger for ill news is ever fleet; and the vessel had scarcely anchored before a person, usually the purveyor, made his way to the ship. He told Captain Henrichson that he had news, sad news for him. "Well," answered the unfortunate master, "these are my mates, I have no secrets, tell me before them." The purveyor, beckoned him to his own cabin, and there acquainted him, perhaps abruptly, that his wife and two children had fallen by a murderer's hand. Mr. Henrichson stared at first incredulously, even smiled, but, staggered by the serious deportment of his informant, and being assured that the intelligence was, alas, but too true, fell upon the floor in a fit.

The mournful tidings were conveyed to St. Helena by the ship Success, from London; and so strong was the sympathetic feeling evinced towards Captain Henrichson by the respectable portion of the inhabitants of the island that every means were used to prevent the sad news becoming known to the unfortunate man during his stoppage at that place. The government medical officer, in his official capacity, was the first person who boarded the Duncan on her arrival in that harbour, and although asked if there was any news, on reflection he hesitated to communicate the harrowing intelligence.

Captain Henrichson is a man of great physical vigour, of strong natural feelings, and it requires a delicate pen to add subsequent details. The Duncan occupied fifty-nine days in coming from St. Helena to Liverpool, and during the voyage the esteemed captain was subject to paroxysms of the deepest grief, inducing close supervision, certainly not restraint.

When the party arrived, and the boat had come along-side, his more immediate friends first advanced to the cabin. On witnessing them, he wrung his hands and cried. "My wife, where is my wife: where is my wife?" He also referred in the most affecting terms to his children, and exclaimed that their father had come and would see them wherever they were laid. "Is there not *one* left?" he eagerly inquired. Where is my Ann (his wife), where me little Harry, and where my Alfred?" He was urged to *go home*. The word grated on his ears and aroused recollection. He cried, "I have no home." Only after much pursuasion did he leave the ship. We ought perhaps before to have stated that Mrs. Harrison (the mother of Mrs. Henrichson) and other immediate relatives had engaged suitable accommodation for him at home in Upper Pitt-street, the number of which, for obvious reasons, we do not supply. It being about high water on her arrival, the Duncan was taken direct into the Prince's Dock, and a coach conveyed the unhappy sufferer and his friends to the lodgings prepared. On reaching the house, Capt. Henrichson threw himself into the arms of his mother-in-law, and passionately cried, "Where is my wife?" He afterwards calmed down and retired to rest. It is asserted that he scarcely slept twenty-four hours on the voyage from St. Helena, and that he kept constantly pacing the deck. That a man with such great and heavy griefs should be deeply affected was a natural consequence; but, although reason has been shaken on her throne, she yet retains her seat. "Tell Mr. Aikin," cried the poor sufferer, in the height of his sorrow, on seeing Mr. Williams, "that I have brought the Duncan safe home." He is rational; but the memory of his mournful loss, on recuring, naturally distracts.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, as showing his superior nature, that, much he has lamented the loss of his dead partner and family, Captain Henrichson has never yet referred, vindictively or otherwise, to their murderer. He did not leave his lodgings on Sunday.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the servant, Mary Parr, was a son on board the Duncan. The news at St. Helena bore sadness to him also, for he had lost a mother, and his only friend.

Study and Business.—In learning, concentrate the energy of the mind principally on one study: the attention divided among several studies is weakened by the division; besides, it is not given to man to excel in many things. But while one study claims your main attention, make occasional excursions into the fields of literature and science, and collect materials for the improvement of your mind and the advancement of your favourite pursuit. The union of contemplative and active habits constructs the most useful and perfect character; contemplation gives relief to action; action gives relief to contemplation. A man unaccustomed to speculation is confined to a narrow routine of action; a man of mere speculation consists visionary theories which have no practical utility. Excellence in a profession and success in business are to be obtained only by persevering industry. None who thinks himself above his vocation can succeed in it: for we cannot give our attention to what our self-importance despises. None can be eminent in his vocation who devotes his mental energy to a pursuit opposed to it, for success in what we love is failure in what we neglect. People whose inclinations are in opposition to their duties have no security for their integrity. He who covets the wages of industry without submitting to its labours, is prepared for dishonesty. He who is more anxious to reap the profits of an office than to discharge its duties, cannot be expected to discharge them faithfully. In every situation bring your inclinations into accordance with your duties.

Napoleon's Simple Habits.—He who disposed of crowns and surrounded himself with royal pomp, was simple and economical in his habits, and his personal expenses were trifling. He dressed in the morning for the whole day, despatched his breakfast in a few minutes, and then worked frequently to six in the evening. He dined alone with the empress, except on the Sundays, when all the royal family were invited; and on Wednesdays, when the Ministers met in council and dined with him, he had only one course for dinner, followed by the dessert, and he drank little wine, and even that generally mixed with water. Fifteen to twenty minutes was all he took for dinner, and as his stomach was not overloaded and his head was clear, he was fit for work immediately. He continued his labours after dinner, and seldom put off anything to the next day. He slept well at night, as calmly and as soundly as a child. His constitution, naturally good, and his great temperance, enabled him to undergo an enormous quantity of labour. His industrious life was only diversified by occasional visits to the theatre, or by riding or hunting in fine weather. He looked after household expenses most strictly. There was neither waste nor parsimony. He was an economist because he loved order; and he saved, not because he was fond of money, but in order to expend liberally on fit objects; and he did expend his savings liberally and nobly.—*Family Herald.*

Lord Brougham.—The birthday anniversary of a nephew of Lord Brougham's was celebrated on Monday week, at Brougham Hall, with great *eclat*. Dancing was kept up until three o'clock on Tuesday morning; "and," says the *Carlisle Patriot*, "no one more enjoyed the dance nor was more attentive to the country lasses than Lord Brougham himself."

What is the safest capital a man can invest in business, and which shall ensure him the greatest amount of interest?—Answer: Civility.

The Death of a Child.

No one feels the death of a child as a mother feels it. Even a father cannot realize it thus. There is a vacancy in his home, and a heaviness in his heart; there is a chain of association that comes round with a broken link; there are memories of endearment, a keen sense of loss, a weeping over crushed hopes, and pain of wounded affection. But the mother feels that one has been taken away who was still closer to her heart. Her's has been the office of constant ministration. Every gradation of feature has developed before her eyes. She has detected every new gleam of intelligence. She has been the refuge of his fears, the supply of his wants. And when he dies, a portion of her own life, as it were, dies. How can she give him up, with all the memories of these associations? The timid hands that have so often taken her's in trust and love—how can she fold them on his breast, and give him up to the cold clasp of death? The feet whose wanderings she has watched so narrowly—how can she see them straightened to go down to the valley of death? The head that she had pressed to her bosom, tha she has watched in burning sickness and peaceful slumber, a hair of which she would not see harmed—O! how can she consign it to the chamber of the grave? The form that not one night has been beyond her vision or her knowledge, how can she put it away for the long night of the sepulchre, to see it no more?

Man has cares and toils that draw away his thoughts and employ them; the mother sits in loneliness, and all these memories, all these suggestions, crowd upon her mind. How can she bear all this? She could not, were it not that her faith is strong as her affection; and if the one is more deep and tender than in man, the other is more simple and spontaneous, and takes, more confidently, hold of the hand of God. Faith teaches her to exclaim:—

"I know thy blood-washed soul, whose light
To us so brief a time was given,
With kindred spirits, pure and bright,
Is happy now in heaven."

Mother's Journal.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.

Received ex *Infanta, Sophia,* and *Hamony,* from Liverpool, and *Lisbon,* from London:

200 KEGS *Brandram's* No. 1. WHITE LEAD,
50 do. colored PAINTS,
7 casks Boiled and Raw OIL; 1 do. PUTTY;
240 kegs Fe. F, FF, and Canister POWDER;
150 bags Cut and Wrought Board NAILS;
50 bags SPIKES, from 3 to 10 inch;
8 cwt. BLOCK TIN;
1 ton Sparrowbills—Iron and Brass;
Hoole, Stamforth & Gray's Gang Mill SAWS, and Circular ditto;
Hoole, Stamforth & Gray's Pit, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, and other SAWS;
1 cask Sad Irons; 1 cask Curled Hair and Hair Cloth;
1 cask London GLUE; 1 cask BORAX;
1 ton SHOT, BB. to No. 3; 8 rolls Sheet LEAD;
8 casks ZINC and Sheet BRASS; 1 ton Block Bushes,
1 cask Block Rivets; 2 casks Cart Boxes;
50 dozen Miners' SHOVELS;
30 dozen SCYTHES and 40 dozen SICKLES;
2 casks Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, and Saucepans; 1 cask pump, pack, and clout NAILS;
2 casks CUTLERY, in every variety;
1 cask Mill, Cross-cut, Pit, Tenon, Smiths', and other FILES; 1 cask Lead PIPE, 1-2 inch to 1 1-4 in.;
16 rolls IRON WIRE;
8 Smith's BELLOWS, 24 to 32 inch;
3 dozen Masons' Reddles; 50 Plough Moulds;
4 ANVILS; 1 basket VICES;
3 cases Thomson's Scotch Screw AUGERS;
11 casks containing every variety of Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads; Horn, Iron, & Plated Squares, Coach Wrenches, Trowels and Hammers, Chest Handles and Locks, Buttons, Shoe Tacks, Heel Plates and Nails Iron and Brass Castors, Gouges, Chissels, Plane Irons Hand-rail Screws, Griddles; Jack, Trying, Smoothing and other Planes, Caulking Irons, Rules, Italian Irons, Gridirons, &c. &c.; with a very superior assortment of BRASS GOODS, which, with their former Stock, comprises as varied a stock as the City can afford, and which will be sold at low rates for CASH, by

May 8. 1849. W. TISDAE & SON.

LOOKING GLASSES,
Portrait and Picture Frames, &c.

THE subscriber having fitted up those Premises in German street, recently occupied by Mr John Benson where he intends carrying on the LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE FRAME, and GILDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to his Extensive Stock of *Rose Wood, Mahogany, Walnut and Maple, and Plain and Fancy Gilt MOULDINGS* of every description, which he is prepared to make up into FRAMES at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

Having had charge of the practical part of Mr. F. McDermott's extensive Establishment for the last four years, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. An inspection of specimens of various kinds of Plain and Ornamented Frames, is respectfully solicited.

On Hand—An assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of various sizes, in Plain, Fancy and Gilt Frames, which will be sold low for Cash. Glasses of all sizes and descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ SIGN PAINTING, Plain, Fancy, and Gilt Lettering, done in a style unequalled in this Province.—Those in want of an elegant and durable DOOR PLATE, which will retain its brilliancy for centuries, are invited to call and examine specimens of a *Domestic Manufacture*, on Gold or Silver Grounds.

☞ Coffinces, Ornamented and Gilt; Gilt Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice.—Old Frames Regilt, Pictures Cleaned and Varnished, Maps Mounted and Varnished, in the neatest style.

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1st, 1849.—[Courier.]

ART UNION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ART UNION are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with FRAMES of any pattern, Plain, Ornamented or Gilt, at the *Looking Glass and Picture Frame Manufactory,* German street, next door to Mr. Green's Furniture Warerooms.—Frames made to match those supplied by Mr. F. McDermott, for the Art Union Pictures of previous years.

CHARLES E. POTTER.

St. John, May 1, 1849.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal.

Landing ex Schr. "Relief," from Philadelphia—

288 BARRELS CORN MEAL,
125 barrels RYE FLOUR.

Ex "Juverna," from New York—
40 barrels PILOT BREAD.—For Sale by

July 10. JARDINE & CO.

HARDWARE!

CORNER OF
Market Square and Dock-street.
MAY, 1849.

T. R. GORDON,

Has received ex "*Infanta*,"—

1 CASK Hair Cloth and Curled HAIR;
1 do. GLUE; 1 do. BORAX;
1 pkg. Black Lead; 1 case Slates & Pencils;
2 baskets Scythe and Shoe Stones;
1 case SHOT; 3 sheets LEAD;
1 cask Sad Irons and Tailors' Irons;
1 basket VICES; 3 ANVILS;
2 casks Tacks, Brads and Clout Nails, &c;
1 cask BRASS KETTLES;
1 cask Carpenters' patent Rim and Mortice Locks; 2 casks HINGES;
3 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Glue Pots, and Enamelled Preserving Kettles, Stew and Sauce Pans, and Tea Kettles;
10 bundles Shovels and Spades;
7 casks HARDWARE, well assorted.

Ex "Harriott"—

2 casks of Table and Pocket CUTLERY—well assorted; FILES and RASPS;
2 bundles best BLISTER STEEL;
'Cam's' Edge Tools; 'Graves and Son's' Buck SAWS, &c.

Ex "Queen Pomare"—

146 Pots, Ovens, Covers, Boilers, Fry Pans, Griddles, &c.; 1 cask Cart Boxes;
1 case 'Thomson's' SCREW AUGERS;

Ex "Harmony"—

75 bundles Fry Pans; 6 bundles WIRE;
7 bags and 11 casks, wrot, rose and clasphead Nails, Spikes, Horse and Ox Nails;
1 case GUNS and Pistols; 1 do. Tea Trays;
11 casks well assorted BRASS GOODS, Tacks, Hinges, Planes, Harness Mounting, Coffin Furniture and Cord, Twine, Sash Cord, Chair and Gurth Web, Hammers, Sledges, Fire Irons, Hand Irons, Coffee Mills, Weighing Machines, Brass and Copper Wires, Bell Levers, Lamps, Candlesticks, Dish Covers, Wire Cloth, Italian Irons, Box Irons, Chaping Machines, Urns, B. M. Tea and Coffee Pots, Plated Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, Snuffers and Trays, Toast Racks and Castors;
2 casks Oil Lamp Shades and Chimnies.

Also—25 tons best *Nail Iron*, now being cut into NAILS of all sizes of superior quality, to be sold for *Cash*, wholesale and retail, at cost.

The above mentioned Goods, with the Stock on hand, forms the best assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, &c. in this City, and for Cash will be sold very low.

No. 2, North Wharf.

HARDWARE, POWDER, WHITE LEAD, &c.

Received per ships *Harmony, Infanta,* and *Harriott,* from Liverpool, *Peruvian* from Glasgow, and *Lisbon* from London, a Variety in the above line, which, with previous Stock, comprises a good assortment, viz:—

RIM, Mortice, Stock, Pad, Chest, Cupboard, Till and Book-case LOCKS;
Butt, H. HL. T. Strap, Chest, Venetian, Hook and Eye, and Barn Door HINGES;
SCYTHES, Hoes, SICKLES, Reaping Hooks, Scythe Stones, Cow Bells;
Enamelled TEA KETTLES, Sauce Pans, Preserving Kettles, Basins, &c.
Tin'd and untin'd Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Fish Kettles, &c.; Door Scrapers,
"Hoole, Stamforth & Gray's," "Beardshaw's," "Marshes & Shepherd's," and "Grove's" SAWS;
"Cam's" EDGE TOOLS;
"Vicker's" and "Marshes & Shepherd's" FILES;
"Thomson's" AUGERS; setts superior Brass-necked BRACES and BITTS;
Pots, Ovens, Boilers, Stone Covers, Fry Pans, Griddles;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Carriage SPRINGS, London Patent AXLES;
HAIR CLOTH and Curled HAIR, Glue, Castors, Brass Nails, setts Draw Locks, &c.;
Smoothing, Jack, Trying, Jointer, Plough, Bead, Moulding and other PLANES;
Mathematical Instruments, Tape Lines, Pocket Compasses, &c. BRASS WIRE;
Wove Wire Cloth, Window Lattice, Iron Wire; Copper BELL WIRE and BELLS; Surveyors' Board Rules and Scales;
COUNTER SCALES, with Copper and Tin Scoops, Stand Scales, Weights, &c.;
Whitewash Paint, Brushes, Scrub, and other BRUSHES;
Wrought and Domestic Cut NAILS, always on hand Tacks, Brads, Screws;
Copper Brads, Tacks and Boat NAILS; FIRE IRONS, AND IRONS;
Shovels and Spades, iron and steel; Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Wire Seives;
GUNS, PISTOLS, Percussion Caps, Flints, Nipples, Turnscrews, &c.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Dram Flasks, &c.
Table and Pocket KNIVES, Scissors, Steels,
"John Wilson's" Shoe and Butcher KNIVES,
Rules, Squares, Compasses, &c.
Shoemaker's Awls, Bristles, Heel Plates, Tip Nails, Bills, Threads, Tacks, &c.
One set "Joseph Rodgers & Son's" superior Ivory Handle KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany case, for sale at cost;
A few handsome 2-light GAS PENDANTS, Plain Brackets and other Fittings,
Brass Toddy and Preserving KETTLES, and *BRASS GOODS* in great variety,
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Chest Handles, Rim and Knob spring LATCHES; Thumb Latches, Candlesticks, Lamps, Knobs, Cash Boxes, Dressing and Paper Cases, Sandwich Cases, Molasses Gates, &c.
Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord,
COFFIN CORD AND MOUNTING.
6 Rolls sheet LEAD; 1-2 ton sheet ZINC.
5 tons short link CHAIN, assorted sizes, from 3 16 to 7-8 inch; 2 tons WHITING,
1-2 ton Block Bushes, Block Rivets,
3 tons WHITE LEAD,
57 kegs FF and Canister Sporting POWDER,
Spring STEEL, Hoop L, and Common Blister Steel, Cast Steel, Borax,

With the usual assortment of Shelf Goods, and other SMALL WARES not here enumerated.

C. & W. H. ADAMS.

St. John, 23th May, 1849.

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

Lowell, Mass., April 2d, 1844.

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

Moody Street.

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

THOMAS WALKER & SON

St. John, June 5, 1849.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES
for Purifying the Blood

AND FOR THE CURE OF

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, STUBBORN ULCERS, DYSPEPSIA, SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES

LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY &c. &c.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

The Proprietors have spared no time or pains in bringing this preparation of Sarsaparilla to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a reliable good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest Medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health.

The following is from Col. S. G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance in the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Granada:

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:— *New York, January 7, 1848.*

Gentlemen,—Having used, and witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz., Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. States army in Mexico, and my friend, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely-extended country.

Yours very respectfully, S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Granada.

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA.

Southport, Conn., January 1, 1848.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen—Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with Scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year, and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit ensued. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Sands' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken; and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think Sands' Sarsaparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect, JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. Harris, a gentleman well known in Louisa county, Va.:—"I have cured a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was attacked with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family. Yours truly,

"*Parkside Hall, Va., July 17, 1848.*" "N. W. HARRIS."

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received:—

Messrs. Sands:—A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make it a trial of it.

New York, May 10, 1848. JOHN GRIGG.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:— *Norwich N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847.*

Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These continued until my throat, face, and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sarsaparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effects of your valuable medicine.

Yours, with respect and gratitude, PHEBE CAHOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be correct. JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists,
100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York.
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle.

NO PUFF.
Domestic Manufacture!!

THE Subscribers are prepared to sell their very best quality of HAT, either Satin, Moleskin, or Beaver, for 20s. each, and *they will warrant them to be fully equal if not superior to the best imported into this market.*—An exceedingly durable Hat for 3s. 6d.—All other goods at equally low rates.

Parties in want of a first rate Winter Coat are informed that we have on hand a superior lot of BEAVER SKINS, which we will dispose of at the low price of 7s. 6d. per lb.—former price 20s.

☞ Call and See.

C. D. EVERETT & SON.

August 3, 1849.

For SALE or to LET,

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

WILLIAM J. GILBERT.

25d September 1849.—6.

New-Brunswick STONE Works
PORTLAND BRIDGE.

P. CORMACK,

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

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

Brandy, Wines, Whisky.

Ex the Ship Lisbon, from London, and Peruvian, from Glasgow:

30 CASKS, in pipes and hhds. Henessey's Prime Old Cognac BRANDY;
15 hhds. first quality Pale GENEVA;
2 puns. superior Malt WHISKY;
15 half pipes } PORT and Sherry WINES,
20 qr. casks } of very first quality.

Also, 4 cases Linen THREAD, assorted numbers, a very superior article, &c. &c.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

May 1. *North Mkt. Wharf*

No. 1, South Wharf.
SHOT, LEAD, STEEL, MILL Saws, and Files, &c.

Just received ex "*Snowdon*" from Liverpool, and "*Lisbon*" from London—

4 CASKS, 2 Tons Patent SHOT, assorted Numbers; 5 rolls Sheet Lead, 3 to 5 lb.
2 tons Naylor's Cast Steel, for Axes;
½ " " best German Steel, assorted;
1 " " Sleigh Shoe Steel;
2 cases Hoole, Stamforth and Gray's Gang MILL SAWS, 5½ feet; 1 cask Naylor Vickers Mill, Cross Cut, Smith, and other FILES and RASPS; 1 ton Brandram's No. 1 White Lead; 4 casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL; 1 cask Putty; 50 kegs GUN POWDER, which are offered at low rates by

Sept. 25. W. TISDALE & SON.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

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

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

FLUID
Extract of Valerian,
For Head Ache, Nervous and Hysteric Affections.

☞ READ THE FOLLOWING.

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

Brunswick, Aug. 9, 1848.

Messrs. Edw. Brinley & Co.

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

State Lunatic Hospital,
Worcester, Mass., August 7, 1848.

David Parker, *Shaker Village, N. H.*

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 5th, has been received, and I hasten to reply. We have used only one bottle of your "Pure Fluid Extract of Valerian." In one case of a mild form of Delirium Tremens in which we used it, the agitation and trembling were calmed by one hundred drop dose of it.

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

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

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

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

March 17, 1848.

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

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

A NATURAL REMEDY

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE.

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

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

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

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant wa