The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1852.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

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

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

Parties may insure for 1 year or 7 years, for life, or until they attain the ages of 40, 50 or 60, and *for any sum* from $100 up to $3000, and at *any age* from 14 to 67.

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

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

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

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

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

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

—Local Referees—

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

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

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

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, Agent for New-Brunswick.
2th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

The Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

DOMESTIC. Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

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

COOKING STOVES,
FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES,
WOOD STOVES, and PLOUGHS,

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

☞ Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attention.
JOHN V. THURGAR.
St. John N. B., 27th Sept., 1851.

HARDWARE, W. Tisdale & Son

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

Casks Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse Traces and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal Tin Plates, IC. DC.;
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 6, 5½, 6, 6, and 7 feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS:
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS:
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 30x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs Gunpowder, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS:
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
4 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—
these are quite new styles, and much approved
all which will be sold at low rates.
N. N.—Remainder of Stock expected in the 'Algoma' and 'Themis.'

JAMES BURRELL.

Corner of King and Germain Streets;

Has received per *Highland Mary* from London, *Olive* and *Themis* from Liverpool; and *Henry Holland* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season.

Dress Materials,

In Coburgs, Orleans, DeLaines and Cashmeres;
Gala Plaid COAKINGS,
4-4, 5 4 Printed COTTONS, newest styles;
Grey and White COTTONS;
9-4 Sheetings, Bed Tick, Twilled Stripes;
Red and White FLANNELS:
BLANKETS;
Cotton Warps, Cotton Batting, Wadding.
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Black and Col'd Velvets;
Ladies' and Children's Woollen Hoods & Polkas
Pelerines and Comforters:
Hosiery and Gloves, in great variety;
Sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions;
Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings & Insertions
Infant's Frock Bodices and Caps;
Ladies' Berlin Wool Sleeves;
Artificial Flowers;
Sewed Muslin, Habit Shirts; Chemizetts and Collars.
French and English RIBBONS.
Purses;
Whalebone;
Brushes, Braces,
Umbrellas, Stocks,
Hair Nets, Plaits; Gimps;
Unions, Lawns, Diapers,
Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Fronts, and
Collars, Silk Pocket H'dk'fs.
Neck Ties, Black and Col'd
Veils, Stays, Combs,
Pound Cottons;
APRONS,
Reels;
MILLINERY, &c. &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his present well-selected stock of Fancy and Useful GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Oct. 28.

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY, Prince William street,

In order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their GENTS. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,

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

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS;

In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Black Indians, Printed Cachmere, Barege, &c. &c.
Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store,

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

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

21 Cases of Ladies, Misses and Children's CLOTH BOOTS,
Ladies Cashmere, Merino and Prunella Boots;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Bronze and Black Kid and Enamelled Dancing Slippers;
Do. Patent Russia Kid and Morocco Walking SHOES,
Do. Carpet and House Shoes, in great variety,
Misses CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality;
Do. Prunella and Cashmere Boots, assorted;
Do. Black and Bronze Kid and Satin Dancing SLIPPERS,
Do. Walking Shoes of every style and quality
Children's Cloth Boots, and every other variety;
Cheap Shoes and Boots *of all sorts.*
Sept. 30 S. K. FOSTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEAP
Hat, Cap, & Fur Store,
BRICK BUILDING,
No. 1, Prince William Street.

The Subscribers have completed their FALL IMPORTATIONS of 112 Packages by the *Faside* and *Highland Mary*, from London: *Montrose, John S. DeWolfe, Speed*, and *Boadicea*, from Liverpool; *Henry Holland*, from Glasgow; *Richard Cobden*, from New York; *Portland* and *Creole*, from Boston. They now offer their splendid Stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, personally selected by one of the Firm from the various Markets, at reduced prices, viz:—
40 doz. Gents. beautiful SATIN HATS;
Prize Exhibition, Cork body Hats, from 17s. 6d.;
Also—Patent Sweat Hat, which resists the perspiration. The above are worth a call.
30 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, a fine article; 10s. to 12s. 6d. *Astonishing cheap.*
60 dozen Gents. Satin Hats, from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.
60 dozen Gents, Men's and Youths' Drab, Brown, Green, California, and Scarlet Sporting Hats, from 7½d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' Pearl, Tampico and Farmer's Hats, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
40 dozen Men's and Youths' CLOTH CAPS every style, from 1s. 3d. upwards;
30 dozen Men's and Youths' Glazed Caps, every style, from 7½d. upwards;
60 dozen Glengarry Caps, Thistled;
10 dozen Balmoral Caps, new style, at 2s. 6d.
100 dozen Gents. and Youths' FUR CAPS, in rich Furs, and new style, from 2s. 6d. upwards.
Ladies' Muffs, Boas, Victorines, and Gauntlets in rich FURS, latest fashions; a large and varied assortment, cheap.
Gents. and Ladies' Fur Gloves and Mitts;
Gents CLOTH GLOVES, lined with Chamois, Lambskin and Scarlet Wool, very fine.
Gents. French Kid Gloves, best, at 3s. 9d.;
2 Cases very large Gingham Umbrellas, expressly made for this climate.
Gents. Seal, Lamb, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, in dispensable to Travellers.
Gents' Furnishing Goods in Fine Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Silk Hdk'fs, Braces, &c. &c.
Gold and Silver Laces, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Peaks, Straps, Children's Belts, Table Oil Cloth, Brushes, Mourning Hat Bands, Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Coats, and 100 Buffalo Skins, from 12s. 6d.
☞ A large discount for Wholesale Trade.
LOCKHART & CO.
Oct. 21.—G.

W. H. ADAMS

Has just received per ships *Boadicea* and *Themis*

9 Cases *Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s* Cast Steel; 1 cask Borax,
2 casks Block Bushes; 5 casks Tea Kettles
1 cask Saucepans; 3 crates Coal Scoops,
1 cask Socket SHOVELS,
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled Hair;
2 casks Sad Irons; 1 cask Weights,
1 cask Wrought Brads and Tacks,
2 casks Bench and Moulding Planes,
11 bales Iron Wire; 1 bale Wire Riddles,
28 dozen riveted eye Shovels; 4 dozen SPADES
108 bags Board; Boat, Horse, and Ox NAILS;
8 rolls Sheet Lead; 2 casks SHOT;
1 cask LEAD PIPE;
10 dozen long handle Frying Pans,
1 case *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* Circular SAWS
1 case do. Pit Saws;
2 cases Percussion GUNS; &c.
15 casks containing Shelf Goods, viz:—LOCKS, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Bed Castors, Chair Web, Rules, Fire Irons, Whip Thongs, Shoe Hammers and Bills, Brushes, Dish Covers, Tin Tea and Coffee Pots; Steelyards, Brass Cocks, Fish Hooks Iron Hooks and Hasps and Staples, Percussion Caps, Tea and Table Spoons, Kettle Ears, Coffin Mounting, Counter Scales; Plated Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Copper Coal Scoops, Powder Flasks Shot Belts, Wove Wire, Brass Wire, and a variety of Small Wares; which, with Goods recently received, comprises a good assortment. Nov. 4.

NEW FRUIT, &c.

The subscribers are now receiving from Boston ex schooner *Hemisphere*:—

200 Boxes, halves and quarters, New Raisins; 14 kegs cooking do
7 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS;
30 drums finest Elemé FIGS; 7 kegs GRAPES
5 drums Sultana RAISINS,
1 barrel Filberts, Castana, Walnut, and Hickory NUTS; 4 boxes Orvis' CORN STARCH,
1 brl ground RICE, 10 bales WICKING,
2 brls. Hemp and Canary SEED,
5 brls. White BEANS; 30 gross MATCHES,
12 boxes and 5 kegs CREAM TARTAR,—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
Dec. 2, 1851.

Flewwelling & Reading

Are now receiving per ship *Faside*, from London.

30 Hhds. GENEVA; 10 quarter casks Port and Sherry WINE—*superior*;
1 puncheon Jamaica RUM—*very old*;
20 bags Black PEPPER; 1 box MACE,
2 cases CASSIA; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR;
2 tierces Epsom SALTS; 1 cask Saltpetre;
1 cask BLUE VITRIOL;
45 kegs F & FF GUNPOWDER—Hall & Son's.

DAILY EXPECTED—

20 hhds. Hennessy's best BRANDY—which, together with a large and well selected stock of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, in Store, are offered at lowest market prices. Oct. 6.

New Fruit, Coffee, Grapes, &c.

20 Bags Laguira COFFEE;
90 boxes Malaga GRAPES
100 boxes Muscatel } New RAISINS
50 ditto Layer
50 half and 50 quarter
5 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
3 bbls. New Hickory Nuts;
Apples, Cracked Corn, Buckwheat, Cassia Brazil Nuts.
Just landing, ex Schooner *Franklin*, from Boston.
JAS. MACFARLANE,
Nov. 18. Market Square

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS!

Per Europa, Speed, Olive, Faside, Highland Mary Henry Holland, Portland, Eliza Jane, & Admiral.

The Stock of WINTER GOODS is now received by the above vessels comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered at this establishment.

In addition to the usual Stock, there will be opened this day a very beautiful lot of

Ladies' & Misses' Mantles,

in all the New Styles.

In the Stock of CLOTHS and WOOLLENS of every make, purchased for Cash in the principal Manufacturing Houses of Leeds, decided advantages are offered to Purchasers.

Wholesale and Retail.
St. John, Oct. 11. T. W. DANIEL.

Buffalo Robes!

FUR CAPS, &c.

The Subscribers have just received from New York, a Lot of No. 1 BUFFALO ROBES, which they will dispose of at a very small advance on cost, *for Cash only.*

—also—

Part of our slippy of Fur, Sealette, Glengary and Plush CAPS, in various fashionable styles, good and cheap. Constantly making up—Satin and Fur HATS of every description; Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed CAPS—articles which we can warrant and sell much lower than can possibly be imported.

C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square & North side King
31st October.

London Tract Society.

300 Volumes of excellent Publications of this Society, suitable for the present season, nicely bound, from 6d. to 1s. each.—Also.—Tracts in parcels of sixty (five different numbers) at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
Dec. 27. Prince Wm. Street.

GOODS.

Just Landing from Boston:—

41 Cases Strong LEATHER BOOTS,
10 do. Fine do. do.
4 ditto Men's best India Rubber BOOTS,
8 ditto Men's do. do. do. Over SHOES
18 ditto Women's do. do. do.
4 ditto do. do. do. BUSKINS,
8 ditto do. common OVER SHOES,
120 bundles Warranted CHAIRS,
25 barrels ONIONS,
5 boxes Warranted AXES—*in Bond*;
30 dozen CORN BROOMS,
25 bales cleaned common FEATHERS,
With a variety WOOD-WARE; BOY CORDS: Clothes Lines; Baskets; Brushes, &c. &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 2 Prince Wm. Street.

Lines and Twines.

200 Bundles Seine TWINE; 500 do. Salmon, Shad, Herring and Gilling TWINES; 400 dozen 12, 15 and 18 thread COD LINES; 100 dozen 12 thread POLLOCK LINES—Lately imported and for Sale on their usual low terms, by W. TISDALE & SON.
Jan. 13 No. 1 South Market Wharf.

King's County Quarter Sessions of the Peace,
March Term, 1852.

The Grand Jury beg to make the following general presentment to the Court:—

The Jury have taken into their consideration the remarks by the Court as to the present state of the County Court House. With regard to the [illegible] anything further than was done at the last October Court, viz., to paint the outside of the sashes and frames of the windows as early as the season will admit. As to the Petit Jury rooms, they have to recommend that the upper sashes of the lower windows be allowed to drop the depth of one or two panes: this, in their opinion, will admit of sufficient ventilation. The Jury adhere to their recommendation in October last, that a table three feet long, and two benches nine feet long, be provided for each Petit Jury room.

The Jury have examined the Gaol, and they have found it perfectly satisfactory.—Information has been laid before the Jury that David McKenzie, Jacob Watters and James O'Donnell are in the practice of selling liquor without license.

The Jury find that at the recent election of parish officers, the services of John Cruikshank, the Gaoler, have not been secured, as a constable. They regret this, as his efficiency is well known; and they consider it would be for the good of the County, standing in the position he does, that he should be reappointed.

The Grand Jury have examined the accounts and papers laid before them, and beg to remark as follows:—

The Treasurer's Accounts.—The Jury are very glad to see that their former presentments have had the effect of this officer's intermissions with the County funds being laid before them in a far more clear and satisfactory manner than heretofore; but they observe that they are not signed by himself, but are in the handwriting of another party. This they do not consider correct; and they have also to observe, that the vouchers of this account have not been laid before them, as required by the Act. In this account the Jury observe charged a payment made to John Britain, Esq., of 40s., when only 25s. was recommended by the Jury to be paid, as they considered the charge which formed the deduction extravagant. The Jury hope that arrangements may be made in future for the notes given for the grass on the Islands being collected previous to the Treasurer making up his yearly account, in order to show the true amount of funds on hand for that year. The Jury have to recommend that the accounts marked No. 1 to 11, both inclusive, and Nos. 14 and 16, amounting to £82 11s. 6d., be paid in full, as rendered; and that deductions be made from Nos. 12, 13 and 15, as follows, viz:—

No. 12.—The Jury have thought proper to deduct from the Sheriff's Bill the £5 charged for making out the parish list; they have passed the bill for £11 5s.

No. 13.—E. B. Smith's account for £69 17s. 3d.; they recommend that 20s. is a sufficient allowance for stationery for the half year, as there is no voucher to show what has been got; and that the charge of £12 11s. for making copies of the records of roads in the County be disallowed altogether.—They have to recommend that £26 6s. 8d. be paid in full of this account.

No. 15.—John Whitman and James Brittain's account of £26. They recommend the deduction from this account of £1 18s. 6d., paid for serving a permissive warrant, and for four coffins in the Karragan case, as the Act of Assembly requires this to be paid by the Overseers of the Poor, and not to form a charge against the County.

A Report has been laid before the Jury by Mr. H. P. Otty, the County Auditor, with regard to the County Accounts, and affairs of the County generally, which they are sorry to observe, is not so full and explicit as they would wish. This officer complains of the duties of his office, and that the powers vested in him are not clearly defined: the Jury therefore hope that the Court will cause such explanations to be made to this officer as may enable him to bring in his report hereafter in a more desirable shape. The Jury recommend that all the County Accounts, including those of the Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, Poor Masters, Collectors and Magistrates, be handed to him a few days before the opening of the March Court; and if any accounts are rendered after the opening of the Court, they can be added.

As far as the Jury can see from the report and accounts, the affairs of the County will stand thus:—

Balance in the Treasurer's hands,	£49	9	7½
Amount of Notes for hay on St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers,	95	11	9
Ditto collected and to be collected by Mr. Scovil, for Bellisle hay,	2	15	0
	£147	16	4½
Amt. of unpaid orders 1st March, 1852,	131	16	0½
Would show a balance on hand of	16	0	4

Supposing the Notes for the grass to be all paid. The amount of accounts rendered at this Court is £174 14s. 2d, of this £124 4s. 8d. is recommended to be paid, which the revenue arising from the license money and the County grass this year will more than meet. A petition has been laid before the Jury from Charles Bulyea and others, for an allowance for loss on hay; they would recommend that no action be taken on it.

The accounts rendered by the Overseers of the Poor are for the most part unintelligible.

No. 1, Westfield.—It appears from this account that £22 1s. 6d. is the sum required for this year.

2. Upham.—The Overseers for this parish ask for an assessment of £21; but they include in this £2 4s. 2d., which they state to be in their hands.

3. Hampton.—A Bill is rendered from this parish of £64 2s. 10d. They consider Dr. Earl's charge of £15 for attendance on the Kelly family extravagant; they think £10 an ample allowance.

4. Kingston.—There is a return from this parish of £25 3s. 3d.

5. Greenwich.—Amount said to be due, £29 4s. 1d.; amount recommended by the Overseers to be assessed, £35. This return is very unsatisfactory, as there are no particulars.

6. Springfield.—A Bill is rendered from this parish of £21 8s. 11d.

7. Studholm.—This account is very satisfactory, in more than one particular; it is very clearly made up, and the Overseers do not ask for any assessment for this year, as their liabilities will only be £10 4s., and they have £13 14s. 11d. to meet them.

8. Sussex.—A Bill is rendered from this parish requiring £32 16s. 4d.; the particulars of this Bill are far from satisfactory.

There are no returns from the parish of Norton, and the Jury are astonished to find that no accounts have been laid before them from the Collectors for the different Parishes, showing the amounts of assessments ordered, the amounts collected, and where the balances (if any) are.

The Jury have to express to the Court their disappropriation of the present mode of electing Parish Officers, and think that the appointments should as before, be vested in the Magistrates.

The Jury trust that the statement which they have made above will tend to remove an impression which seems to be pretty general throughout the County, that Grand Jurors come to Kingston more for the purpose of amusing themselves, and stirring up disturbance, than attending to the interests of the County. Respectfully submitted.

Grand Jury Room, 3rd March, 1852. } R. Cruikshank, *Foreman.*

THE NIGHTINGALE.

The Nightingale, or Philomela Luscinia of Selby, the Rossignol of [illegible] French, and the Nachtigall of the Germans, is one of the most celebrated of the song birds of the old world. It is a general favourite, and has formed a fit theme for poets of all ages; not in consequence of the beauty of its plumage, but for the soft, harmonious, and exquisitely varied richness of his song, which surpasses that of all other minstrels of the glade, and is rendered still more precious by being lavishly poured out during the night when all other warblers are hushed in repose. It begins its song early in the evening, and generally continues during the whole night. Drummond of Hawthornden, a Scotch poet of the sixteenth century, in a beautiful ode to the Nightingale, says—

"What spell can be so sick, which by thy songs
Uttered in sweetness, sweetly is not driven
Quite to forget earth's turmoils, spites and wrongs,
And lift Preverent eye and thought to heaven?
Sweet unless songster! then my mind dost raise
To spirits—yes, and to angels' lays."

And Milton, in one of his delightful sonnets, says—

"O Nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still;
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart dost fill."

And Young Keates, in one of his imaginative rapturous odes, says—

"Thou wast not born for death, immortal bird!
No hungry generations tread thee down;
The voice I hear this passing night was heard
In ancient days by emperor and clown;
Perhaps the self same song that found a path
Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the alien corn;
The same that oftimes hath
Charmed magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn."

Thus might we run on quoting from almost every poet who has had the pleasure of hearing this far famed songster. It is a migratory bird, visiting England about the middle of April, and leaving again about the end of August. The male bird arrives generally about ten days before the female; and as it is very much sought after by bird catchers, they make the most of the intervening space, well knowing that those males which are taken after they have paired seldom survive. The nightingale is very reclusse in its habits. It frequents thick hedges and low coppices, generally sitting in the middle of the bush when singing, so as not to be seen. Its nest is also placed low down in the thickest part of the hedges, and made as secure as possible from observation. It is built of the leaves of ferns, straw and moss. The male bird is about six inches long, the upper part of the body is a russet brown tinged with olive, the under part a pale ash colour, almost white at the throat and belly. Mr. Tamamack states that the nightingale is common in nearly all parts of Europe, and that it migrates in winter into Egypt. Hasseiquist saw it among the willows of Jordan, and among the cliff trees of Judea. Musignonos saw it in the neighbourhood of Rome, which it also leaves in winter. In no part of Europe is it more common than in Spain and Italy, but even in these southern regions it is migratory, Africa being its temporary abode during the months of winter. The Islands of the Greek Archipelago are among its favourite localities. Mr. Kidd, in the Gardener's Chronicle, thus speaks of the affection of the Nightingale. He says: by remarkable good fortune, one of the most extraordinary of these songsters has recently taken full possession of my garden. I call it gay, joyous fellow "extraordinary," for I never yet heard such seraphic strains, such perfect freedom of song, from any of the tribe, which I have had to do with them. And what makes me value the little rogue the more, is his almost incredible tameness. He sings the night through, just under my chamber window, and seldom leaves the garden, by day or by night, for more than a few minutes at a time. I usually rise to greet him at five o'clock, A. M.; and on venturing an humble imitation of his swelling note, he flies to me at once. Seating himself on a shady bough, and bending slightly forward, there he remains, holding converse with me, so long as my time permits me to tarry; and he improvises such music the while, that I can hardly tear myself away from him. He knows *my* voice and I know *his*. Thus do we, morning by morning, exchange familiarities; and greatly do I love to return, after the fatigues of a day of toil, to renew our intimacy. I believe the pleasure is quite mutual. I cannot but imagine that this bird possesses an unusual charm; for he has drawn into one focus a host of blackbirds, thrushes, robins, blackcaps, and other vocalists, whose orchestral accompaniments, blending with his own heavenly voice, almost lead us to suppose we are in fairy-land. They rehearse early in the evening; and the concert, once commenced, lasts until long after sunrise. I need hardly say that I now retire to rest with my chamber window *open*.

NEVER GET ANGRY.

It does no good. Some sins have a seeming compensation or apology, a present gratification of some sort; but anger has none. A man feels no better for it. It is really a torment; and when the storm of passion has cleared away, it leaves one to see that he has been a fool; and has made himself a fool in the eyes of others, too. Who thinks well of an ill-natured man, who has to be approached in the most guarded and cautious way? Who wishes him for a neighbor, or partner in business? He keeps all about him in the same state of mind as if they were living next to a hornet's nest or a rabid animal. And as to prosperity in business, one gets along no better for getting angry. What if business is perplexing, and everything "goes by contraries"—will a fit of passion make the winds more propitious, the grounds more productive, the markets more favorable? Will a bad temper draw customers, pay notes, and make creditors better natured? An angry man adds nothing to the welfare of society. Since then, anger is useless, needless, disgraceful, without the least apology, and found only "in the bosom of fools," why should it be indulged at all?

ADVICE TO BOYS.

But one thing I will say here; that if a boy makes up his mind, deliberately and firmly that he will climb up to some high point on the hill of science, and that he will be respected and honoured among his fellows—if he brings his hands and his head to the task, and goes ahead through thick and thin, not turning out of his path, however he may be tempted to do so, he is almost sure to succeed in reaching what he aims at, that is if his life is spared, and his health does not give out. I have great faith in a strong will, a clear head, right principles, a good stock of patience, and a steady disposition to go ahead.

Accustom a child as soon as it can speak, to narrate his little experiences, his chapter of accidents, his griefs, his fears, his hopes; to communicate what he has noticed in the world without, and what he feels struggling in the world within.—Anxious to have something to narrate, he will be induced to give attention to objects around him, and what is passing in the sphere of his instruction; and to observe and note events will become one of his first pleasures. This is the ground-work of a thoughtful character.

In the Reign of Louis XVI.—"What," said the king to M. Vergennes, "do you take to be the difference between a whig and tory?" "Please you majesty," replied the minister,—"I conceive the difference to be just this—the tories are whigs when they are in power, and the whigs are tories when they have got them."

Never hesitate to engage in a noble enterprise for fear you have no power to render it important aid. There is no position so humble where a man may not be a benefactor in the cause of truth.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA! SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

(By Telegraph to the Reading Room)

The Royal Mail steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool on the 6th inst., and brings 69 passengers; among those who landed at Halifax are Messrs. R. Wright, J. L. Inches, and W. B. Nicholson, of this City.

Cotton was in active demand, and prices had advanced fully an ⅛th of a penny. Sales of the week, 77,510 bales.

Breadstuffs were generally quiet. Wheat and Flour had slightly declined. Indian Corn was in limited demand.

Sugar—Sales moderate, and prices unchanged. Coffee was very quiet but not lower. Tea but little enquired for.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was healthy. In Manchester, goods and yarns were in demand at improving prices.

Freights to all ports in the United States had advanced. Emigrants came forward more freely, and passage rates are 10s. higher.

The Bullion in the Bank of England now amounts to £19,239,024. Discounts were easy at former rates. The Consol market had improved, and prices on the 5th closed at 97½ to 97¾ for money and account.

The Anti-Corn-Law-League had been revived. Large meetings for the purpose of resuscitating the body had been held at Manchester and Leeds. At the former City, subscriptions to the amount of nearly £40,000 had been made.

The re-election of the new Ministers, whose seats had become vacant in the House of Commons, was going forward. Sir John Packington, the Colonial Secretary, and Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, had been returned. Lord Henry Lennox, a Lord of the Treasury, had also been re-elected. The speeches of all these gentlemen were very cautious as to free-trade, throwing the consideration of the question overboard for the present, and looking to the results of the next General Election as a justification for interfering with the Commercial policy of the late Sir Robert Peel.

The new Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden, had taken his seat in the House of Lords, as Baron St. Leonards.

Among the failures of the week at Liverpool was the House of Wm. Sharp, merchant and shipowner.

The Shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending 5th February, have just been issued, and exhibit a total failure of all the evil predictions that attended the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

Ireland.—The Earl of Clarendon has taken final leave of Ireland. Lord Naas, one of the new Ministry, was to be opposed in his re-election for Kildare.

Italy.—The *Opinione* quotes a letter from Milan of the 25th ult., stating that the police had received orders to exercise the strictest surveillance over English travellers. With rare exceptions, they are not permitted to sojourn more than 24 hours in Lombardy.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 23, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Four Days later from England!

[By Telegraph to the News Room, via Quebec and Fredericton line.]

The steamer *Pacific* arrived at New York on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Breadstuffs were slow of sale. Wheat 2d. lower, and Flour 6d. to 1s. lower. The Manchester market continued firm with a moderate business going forward—stock light. Money market steady. Consols closed on the 9th, at 97 1-2.

The Elections in England were progressing in favor of the new Government. Since the sailing of the Niagara, Mr. Harris, for Stamford, and Mr. White, for Pembrokeshire, have been returned.

A serious mutiny took place on board of the packet-ship Queen of the West, immediately after hauling out of dock at Liverpool, on the 6th. The captain, Hallett, was badly beaten, but aided by his three mates, armed with cutlasses, he quelled the mutiny, and had the crew brought before a magistrate at Birkenhead, where they were convicted and punished by fine and imprisonment. The affair caused great excitement. The vessel sailed for New York on the 9th.

FRANCE.—Reports state that the President contemplates abolishing or seriously modifying the conscription of the army. The treaty between the Government and the Bank is very satisfactory to commercial men. It is stated that the question between the two branches of the Bourbons is once more on the tapis, with the certainty of a satisfactory termination. The Presse states that the Swiss staff officers now in Paris have been ordered to return forthwith to Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND.—The difficulties between the French Government and the Swiss Confederation have been arranged for the present.

SPAIN.—Much regret is expressed at the contemplated resignation of Lord Howden.

Cape of Good Hope.—Late accounts from the seat of war were more satisfactory, as the contest was soon expected to turn in favor of the British troops. It is generally rumored that Sandilli is about to retire from the position he has hitherto held.

Chief Justice Blackburn has arrived in London from Ireland, and it is reported has accepted the office of Lord Chancellor of the Sister Kingdom. Several minor changes have taken place in the Ministry.

Lord Granville had received an insolent reply to his letter about the Austrian refugees, and a new press law for the whole of Germany, suggested by Austria, has been refused by Prussia.

FRANCE.—The French and Austrian governments are less friendly since the arrival of despatches from St. Petersburg. The Emperor declares that if Austria moves one step to assist France in disturbing the treaties of Vienna, he will march an army to the aid of Prussia.

A number of political prisoners have been set at liberty at Moulins.

M. Guinard has been pardoned by the President.

Four thousand persons were present at a grand ball at the Tuileries on the 23d.

The Minister of Public Works has granted the concession of a railway connecting the Strasbourg line with the Bavarian frontier, near Weissenburg.

SPAIN.—The Queen was perfectly convalescent on the 21st ult., when she assisted at a bull-fight. On the evening of the 19th she gave a grand ball, which was brilliantly attended. Her Majesty danced several times and did not retire until 5 A. M.

ITALY.—Advices from Rome mention many arrests in the provinces of persons who had celebrated the anniversary of the Republic on the 9th. The Pope, having still the dread of Joseph Mazzini before him, has given orders to have no more children baptized with the name of Joseph.

TURKEY.—The dispute concerning the Holy Places has been adjusted. Equal rights are reserved to all Christian creeds.

AUSTRIA.—The French Minister in Austria has protested against the increased duties on French merchandise. This will make the President more popular in France.

THE CLIMATE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Last evening, the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. GRAY favoured the Members of the Mechanics' Institute with an excellent popular lecture on this subject. Coming home to every one of us, it engaged, as might have been expected, the close attention of the respectable auditory who were present. The Rev. lecturer looked at each of the Seasons, beginning with Spring, and ending with Winter. He mentioned the astronomical allotment of months to each, but said that in actual fact, confirmed by experience, Summer in New-Brunswick was the only season which was fairly entitled to its fourth part of the year, namely, the months of June, July, and August, and that Winter had transgressed its boundaries, taking in at its commencement the month of November, and including in its termination the month of March, leaving only two months to Spring and two to Autumn. The phenomena of the Seasons he treated in a philosophical and explained in a popular manner, referring them to the goodness and benevolence of the Creator, by which they were adapted to the peculiar wants of the soil and the necessities of man. The average temperature was given as found in the Thermometrical registers kept by our townsman, Mr. Gove, and by the College at Fredericton. The employment of *personification* in treating of the months, and the occasional introduction of a choice poetic stanza from some of our well-known British Bards, removed all dryness from the lecture, and rendered it very pleasing; and the manner in which he dressed off our Winter, not only by comparing it with that of other countries, but by shewing its advantages, might, we conceive, have the effect of reconciling us to its length and some of its harsher features. The Doctor, in his conclusion, spoke of the probable amelioration of our climate and regarding it as very improbable that any of the physical circumstances, such as latitude, solar declination, or continental situation, should be so altered as to produce any improvement, fairly inferred from the changes that have taken place in our Parent Country since the days of Julius Cæsar, that the hewing down of our forests and the clearing and cultivation of the soil, will yet cause our posterity yet unborn to rejoice in the possession of a winter less rigorous in its cold and less grasping in its extent. The lecture was well received,—and we would express our hope that the Rev. Doctor will not be reluctant in future seasons to give us some more of such refreshing and pleasing entertainments.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN HARVEY.

A telegraph despatch to the News Room yesterday, announces the death of His Excellency Lieut General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. K. C. H., Lieut Governor of Nova Scotia. This melancholy event took place at half past 11 o'clock. The gallant veteran entered the army in 1791, and served with distinction for a long period. He will be generally remembered in these Colonies, having at different periods been Governor of Prince Edward Island, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, and lastly of Nova Scotia, which latter appointment he held until his death. During the American war of 1812, Sir John served with distinction on the frontiers of Canada and New Brunswick, and in the battle of Stoney Creek, where he commanded the British army, his prowess, gallant bearing and generous feelings won the warm admiration of Gen. Scott, who then commanded the American army, and ever after they retained the warmest feelings of respect towards each other.

We learn that Sir John was in his 75th year. The death of his estimable lady last summer were upon his feelings and the change produced in his demeanour was at once marked and striking. His loss will be deeply regretted by all who were acquainted with the gallant chief. His decorative pieces at the disposal of the Commander in chief, the Colonelcy of the 59th Foot.—*New-Brun.*

FIRE!—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of a range of buildings fronting on Great George street, near the Block house, and before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained, the flames spread to the front buildings, destroying two owned by Mr. John Jones, and one owned by Mr. B. Lingley of Indian Town. Several families were suddenly turned out of their homes by this conflagration, and from the shortness of the warning, must have suffered serious loss. We hear that Mr. Jones was uninsured.—*Ib.*

There was another alarm about 8 o'clock this morning, caused by fire at the above houses again igniting, but it was soon extinguished by the firemen.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—The election took place on Thursday last, which resulted in favor of the Hon. Mr. Howe and Mr. Fulton. The votes at the close of the poll stood as follows:—Howe, 1225; Fulton, 1333; McFarlane, 1129, DeWolfe, 1063.

We have much pleasure in stating that the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on Mr. ARTHUR M. PADDOCK, (son of the late Dr. Thomas Paddock, of this City) at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, on the 5th instant.

Drowned, at San Francisco, about the 30th January last, Capt. T. M. Briggs and Mr. George Jackson, of this City.—The former had charge of a store ship, and while endeavouring to get on board of her during a gale, the boat in which they were was upset, and the melancholy event was the result.—*Com.*

FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK.—The anniversary of the tutelar Saint of Ireland was celebrated by the St. Patrick's Society in this City on Wednesday last. At eight o'clock, the Members of the Society, with several public and private guests, including His Worship the Mayor, and Office-bearers of the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, sat down to an excellent Supper, at the St. John Hotel. The chair was occupied by the President of the Society, Thomas Parks, Esq., and the Vice-President, George Carvill, Esq., acted as *Croupier*. The repast was got up in the Messrs. Scammell's best style, and was another proof of their taste and judgment in such matters. The company numbered about seventy, and spent the night with much hilarity and good humour.—Toasts, speeches, and songs, with appropriate music, added to the other enjoyments, until about two o'clock, when the party finally broke up, highly pleased with the entertainment.—*Ib.*

BAZAAR IN PORTLAND.—The Bazaar in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for a Fire Engine for the youths in Portland, was well attended on Wednesday. In the evening the room was well filled, a large number of the fair ones assembling to decorate the place with their presence. The articles for sale were nearly all disposed of, and a considerable sum of money raised.—*Morning Times.*

THE RAILWAY BILLS.—The Halifax and Quebec Railway Bills passed the Legislative Council of this Province yesterday. We learn from good authority that the Hon. E. B. Chandler will leave home to-morrow for England as a delegate from the Government of which he is a member, to negociate the loan of the necessary funds to construct the portion of the Railway which is to be built by New-Brunswick. The well known talent and tact of Mr. Chandler will be a sufficient guarantee that the interests of New-Brunswick will be properly taken care of in any arrangement that may be entered into.—*Head Quarters, 17th.*

At a meeting of the Saint John Local Committee, appointed by the New-Brunswick Society to promote its design of having a general Exhibition of the Industry of the Province at Fredericton in October next, held in the Directors' Room of the Commercial Bank in this City, on the 18th instant,—

Mr. Justice Parker opened the proceedings of the Meeting by a brief explanation of the objects of the Society, and the part the Committee were called upon to undertake in forwarding those objects.

Whereupon it was moved by W. Jack, Esq., and unanimously Resolved, that Mr. Justice Parker be the Chairman of this Committee.

The following Resolutions were then severally proposed, seconded and unanimously adopted:—

Moved by R. Jardine, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Jack, Esq.—

Resolved, That the proposal of the New Brunswick Society to have a General Exhibition of the Industry of the whole Province at Fredericton, in October next, meets with the cordial approval of this meeting, and that as a Local Committee for the City and County of St. John, we will endeavour to do our part to render the Exhibition as complete and extensively beneficial to all parts of the Province as possible.

Moved by Dr. Paterson, and seconded by Mr. G. H. Lawrence—

Resolved, That a Sub Committee of five members be appointed to make arrangements for the future proceedings of this Local Committee, and to distribute the various duties among Sub-Committees, with the names of such persons as may appear suitable therefor, and make report thereof at the next meeting; and that the following gentlemen do compose the Sub-Committee:—James R. Ruel, Thomas Allan, George H. Lawrence, Robert Jardine, and R. Foulis.

Moved by Wm. Jack, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Allan, Esq.—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, formed in a great measure from their experience derived from the Exhibition at the Saint John Mechanics' Institute, it will be necessary for the successful undertaking of the proposed Provincial Exhibition, that a sum of not less than £500 be granted for that object by the Legislature.

Moved by Mr. Foulis, and seconded by Mr. G. H. Lawrence—

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the New-Brunswick Society, as the opinion of the Local Committee, that in addition to the Tent for the General Exhibition, there should be some more substantial and water-proof building, for the safe deposit of Pianofortes and other articles of Cabinet ware, Cutlery, and other works of art.

Moved by D. B. Stevens, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Allan, Esq.—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to Daniel J. McLaughlin, Esq., the President, and the Directors of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick, for their kind permission to use their room for the present meeting.

Moved by R. Jardine, Esq., and seconded by R. Foulis, Esq.—

Resolved, That James R. Ruel, Esq., and Robert Parker, Jr. Esquire, be requested to act as joint Secretaries of this Local Committee.

Moved by J. R. Ruel, Esq., and seconded by D. B. Stevens, Esq.—

Resolved, That the publishers of the City Newspapers be requested to favor the Committee by inserting the proceedings of this meeting.

POPULATION OF HAMILTON.—We observe that the population of Hamilton, Canada West, has been ascertained by the recent to be 14,454. Really the ambitious little city is becoming, as the Yankees say, "quite a place." The religious denominations are as follows:—Church of England, 4,407; Roman Catholic, 3,995; Methodists, 2,268; Presbyterians, 2,084; Congregationalists, 164; Baptists, 566; other denominations, 115. The number of births in 1851 was 505, and of deaths, 216.—*Quebec Gazette.*

On Saturday night last two men fired through a window of the Governor's residence at Spencer Wood, and we regret to learn, wounded the man in charge of the building in the arm. Two individuals suspected of this diabolical outrage have been arrested.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLE REGIMENT.—The last mail from England brought the unwelcome and totally unexpected intelligence, that this fine regiment is to be "shorn of its fair proportions," and reduced to six companies. This stroke will cause the retirement from active service upon half-pay of upwards of 20 officers. The decision must have been arrived at very suddenly, as no previous intimation had been given of such a result, and the mandate from the Horse Guards has of course taken everybody by surprise.

Reciprocity with the North American British Colonies.—This great question is about to be agitated in Congress. The Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, is favorable to the adoption of a system of reciprocity in commerce between the United States and the British Provinces. Nothing is yet known of the precise terms of the arrangement, but the forthcoming bill is stated to be a pretty fair one, and one that will be carried. We hope it will come up freely and generously to the just expectations of our neighbors in the North. A selfish and a huxtering spirit would be unworthy of our legislation—particularly, when we regard the vast continental interests and prospective resources that must be affected by it.—*International Journal.*

PRESERVATION OF THE FISHERIES.—Mr. Adam Gordon writing in the Picton Eastern *Chronicle*, argues very well against the indiscriminate catching of Mackerel, during the time they are depositing their spawn. On this subject stringent laws should be made, such as regulate the game laws and fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland. In the same way the fish along the shores of Nova Scotia, may, by a judicious regulation, be preserved from the havoc which is made among them at periods when they are scarcely fit to be the food of man—*Ib.*

GROWTH OF CANADA.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

On the evenings of the 12th [illegible] recent. What they describe as wilderness, is filled with towns and villages—many of them handsome, and not a few of them large and wealthy. The growth of a number of these—among them Toronto, Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, London, Guelph, Belleville, Brockville, Kingston—was viewed, their present population, and that of earlier periods being given. Examples of the rise of property in [illegible] given. In its trade, the growth of Upper Canada is, as proved by the comparison of the exports and imports of different periods, quite equal to its advance in other respects. Great progress has also been made in regard to the conveniences of life, as was manifested by a comparison of means of conveyance—steamboats and roads at different periods; with the increase of postal arrangements and the facilities afforded by electric telegraph. By a comparison of statistical returns, it was shown that in proportion to population our increase from immigration is one-third greater than that of the United States, which, with a population fifteen times, receives an immigration only ten times ours. In proportion to population, our increase from immigration between 1830 and 1850, has been five times that of the United States.

Lecture second was devoted to the growth of Upper Canada in its higher interests, those of an intellectual and spiritual character. In 1812, Canada had five newspapers, all in the Lower Province. Now it cannot have much under two hundred. A hundred and eighty, or a little above, would give us, in proportion to population, a supply equal to that of the United States, which has about 2500. Generally speaking, our newspapers will compare favourably with those of our neighbours as to character. The number of our book shops, with the extent of their stocks, and the books stowed in libraries and found on tables, indicate a growing taste for reading. On all hands a growing interest is manifested in the subject of education. Our schools and schoolmasters, and pupils, are increasing rapidly. Sums largely increased are being paid for education; the people in many parts voluntarily taxing themselves for its support. The character of the education given is also improved. In numbers of places, too, larger Schools are being introduced, with a number of qualified teachers, which admit of proper classification of pupils and division of labour on the part of the masters. Schools of this sort have been seen by the lecturer in successful operation in Brantford and London. The Normal School is rendering the country great service; as is also the Chief Superintendent of Common Schools, by the diligence, singleness of purpose and industry with which he is devoting himself to his noble employment. The number of Grammar Schools is also increasing, and the number of Mechanics' Institutes. Now, too, the Provincial University, with its staff of well qualified Professors, to which addition is being made, offers its advantages to the youth of the country at a price little more than nominal. Trinity College, likewise, though a denominational institution, adds to the means of education in the higher departments. It is a fact specially cheering that the means of religious instruction and worship are increasing at a rate fully equal to the growth of the population. This was shown by comparison of the statistical returns of different periods. In civil arrangements and the application of correct principles to the government of the country, it is believed improvement will generally be admitted to be taking place. Our municipal institutions are working, on the whole, satisfactorily—improving the country and educating the people. The past growth of the country, with its extent, its soil, and climate, and the facilities for intercommunication afforded by its rivers and lakes, were next alluded to. Those, he said, in connexion with the character of its inhabitants, who were vindicated from the imputation of want of enterprise, afforded pledges of the future greatness of the country.

The lecture closed with an exhortation to Canadians to do their duty towards the developement of the resources of the country.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—*Washington*, March 10.—The following is a list of vessels composing the squadron recently ordered to the East Indies. The steamer Mississippi, Commodore Perry, commander of the Squadron; steam frigate Susquehannah, commander Buchanan; steamer Princeton, commander Sidney Smith Lee; sloop-of-war St. Mary, commander Magruder; sloop-of-war Plymouth, Capt. John Kelly; sloop-of-war Saratoga, commander Wm. S. Walker; brig Perry, Lieut. Fairfax; store ship Supply, Lieut. St. Clair.

The Susquehannah, Plymouth and Saratoga, are already on the Pacific coast, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the squadron. The residue of the squadron will probably get under weigh in the course of April. The objects of the expedition are well known. It is destined to effect a landing at Jeddo, the capital of Japan, at all hazards, and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore, and leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that long sealed people. It is supposed the squadron will be absent 18 months.

It is said the Japanese, hearing that an American squadron was coming to coerce them into friendly feelings, applied to the Dutch to help them in resisting Jonathan. But the Mynheers would not hear of any such thing, declined. The long sequestered sleep in which China and Japan have been lying for ages, is about to be rudely broken up, by the bursting of Anglo-Saxon Commerce into the Pacific.

Recent advices from Honduras, report the occurrence of a severe storm, in which several British vessels were wrecked, among them the barque Thurst, of London, and all on board perished.

Advices from Port au Prince to March 7, report quiet. The coronation of the Emperor on the 1st inst. was to be a grand affair, and it was hoped no less than 50,000 persons would be present, including 20,000 troops.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, as a token of her high approbation of the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Birch, late tutor of the Prince of Wales, to permit H. R. H. to present to him the sum of £5000 out of the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Her Majesty has given apartments in Hampton-Court Palace to the widows of the gallant officers, Pennycuick and Cureton, who fell in the Sikh war.

A most splendid donation has just been made by the Imperial Government of Austria to the Royal Geographical Society of London, consisting of the series of charts and maps lately deposited in the Austrian department of the Great Exhibition, and put there by the Imperial Military Geographical Institute of Vienna. For this valuable adjunct to a study of geographical science, the society are indebted to Field-Marshal Von Skubank, of Vienna, through whose influence at the Imperial court they have been secured to this country. As works of art they stand almost unrivalled, one map of Europe being about eight feet in height, and six in width, beautifully framed and coloured, and with the latest improvements. Several others are nearly on the same scale, with one map of Italy in eight large sheets.

Two distinguished Irishmen, friends and favorers of the English government, died lately, on the same day, 26th of February. One was Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, the great friend of the government system of education in Ireland—a sensible and moderate man. The other was the celebrated Thomas Moore, the Poet. For over a year before his death his mind was quite gone—his brilliant intellect perfectly eclipsed. He was in the 72d year of his age, and died at Sloperton, near Devizes, in England where he had lived for the last quarter century. He desired to be buried in the parish church yard. For about 20 years, he had enjoyed a pension of £300 a year, secured for him by his friend, Lord John Russell.

The Duke of Wellington recommends the making of roads as the only way of subduing and civilizing the Kaffirs. The military tactics of the Romans must have been similar to those of the illustrious Duke, for the Cæsars have left there roads behind them, as a telling proof of their inroads upon the then British barbarians. Not long ago, a bush frontier was considered a protection from an enemy; but it is now discovered that it is a protection for none. Now the system of protection is to construct roads—and railroads if possible—and settle the frontier so that the enemy may not hide himself behind the trees.

The famous old Westminster Bridge over the Thames is to be removed, and a magnificent structure to be erected in its stead, to accord with the increasing splendor of the neighbourhood.

Cotton from Straw.—A circumstance extremely interesting to all engaged in textile manufactures, indeed to the whole community, has this week been communicated to us. An amateur chemist of this town while engaged recently in testing the Chevalier Clausen's chemical process of making cotton, not having any flax straw at hand, tried it upon oat straw. To his astonishment, after the silica and gums which enter into the composition of oat straw in greater proportions than in flax, had been dissolved, he obtained a large quantity of good cotton. The opinion he formed from this and subsequent experiments is, that the common straw of this country may be profitably converted into cotton, thereby adding to the certainty and abundance of our future supplies.—*Nottingham paper.*

The Chateau of Ham.—This now noted building was erected in its present state by Odon IV. in 1216, on the site of a castle dating probably from the time of the Romans. The principal tower of this bastille is called "La Tour du Connetable de St. Pol." For the last thousand years this castle has served as a state prison, and some of its memorable inhabitants were Charles the Simple, king of France, in 923; Louis XI., king of France, in 1470; Mirabeau, 1792, &c. Its external appearance is quite in keeping with the mediæval period in which it was erected.—*The Builder.*

Spanish Names.—A Spanish journal gives the following singular names as those of two *Employees* in the Finance department at Madrid:—Don Epifanio Mirurzurrurdunmary Zengotita, and Don Juan Nepomuceno de Burionagonatetorecagogenzecochea. The journal, in quoting the name of the latter of these honorable gentlemen, would have done well to have given some directions as to the pronunciation.

UNITED STATES.

ALBANY, March 16.—The streams are all very much swollen, and the rail road trains in all directions are deranged. The Hudson river track between Albany and Hudson is some three feet under water.

From the West, the accounts are equally disastrous. The Pallatine bridge over the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road is covered with water to the depth of three feet.

The water here is several feet above the docks on Exchange street, and is almost up to the curb stone and side walk of Deane street. The ice is dammed up at Castleton.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Bishop Hedding, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is at Poughkeepsie in a dying condition.

The Merchants' Exchange building was sold to-day under a foreclosure of mortgage for $895,000. W. W. Deforrest was the purchaser. The first bid was $500,000, and the sale was on the nineteenth bid.—The price paid nearly satisfies the mortgage claimants. All other creditors and the stockholders lose their entire interest. The original cost was about $2,000,000.

BOUND FOR CALIFORNIA.—Lovejoy's Hotel, New York, is thronged with California adventurers, awaiting the sailing of the steamers, which go off filled with passengers bound for the land of promise.

LOLA MONTEZ has had two brilliant receptions at the Howard Athenæum, and is to appear again this evening in the same piece, the Carnival de Seville. The ballet troupe is remarkably good. The house was crowded last night; her world-wide reputation, her womanly defence of herself against attacks since she arrived in this country, her acknowledged beauty and accomplishments, and, more than all, curiosity, drawing "all the world" together to see her; the tickets are to be sold at auction, again, to-day.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The Whigs in the United States are using every exertion to elevate the Hon. Daniel Webster to the Presidency. A requisition signed by citizens of New York desirous of Mr. Webster's election, inviting all citizens who united with them in such wish to meet at the Metropolitan Hall, appears in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 5th inst. There are 17 columns of names attached to it.

THE TALLEST IN THE WORLD.—Our national spirit of boasting shows itself so often, sometimes so offensively, and sometimes so ludicrously, that it is really quite a duty now and then to give it a slap.

My eyes has just fallen on a paragraph in a church paper, (a mere slip, copied from some exchange,) in which it is said "the Washington National Monument, now one hundred and four feet from the surface of the ground, is to be five hundred and seventeen feet high, and will be the loftiest structure in the world."

Now, to say nothing of the Pyramids, of which the greatest, at least, is more than six hundred feet high; and which, in bulk, bear no comparison with the slice out of one of them that would make our obelisk;—a church, now building in Russia, is to rear its central dome half as high again as the obelisk at Washington, when completed.—The church of St. Savoir, on Sparrow Hill, Moscow, designed as a thank offering to God for the discomfiture of the French invader in 1812, is slowly but steadily lifting its enormous head, which is to rise, in its central dome, to the height of seven hundred and seventy feet above the foundation.—*Am. Church Times.*

THE HISTORY OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.—From the very interesting paper on this subject, read on a late occasion by Mr. J. G. Dudley, before the New York Historical Society, it appears that the total amount of capital invested in the culture of cotton, at the present time—taking the report of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury as reliable data—cannot vary much from $1,500,000,000.

The official declared value of raw cotton, exported from the United States, from 1790 to 1851, inclusive, amounted to $711,691,676.

The amount of money invested in the cotton manufacture, in the United States, in 1850, was $74,501,031.

The total declared value of the exports of manufactures of cotton, from 1826 to 1851, inclusive, amounts to $77,887,553.

Mr. Dudley spoke of the establishment of mills immediately after the close of the last war with Great Britain, in Massachusetts, by Lowell and Jackson. These were the first mills of any consequence, and they were established at a time when the commerce and trade of the United States were crippled by her contest with England.

They were in want of a hotel at one of the new stations of the Michigan Central Railway, so they put some freight cars on the side track, and "opened house." One was a saloon, of course, another a dining room, a third a kitchen, while the fourth was the sleeping apartment of the establishment.

Near eight millions of people were carried on the United States Railroads, during the last year, with eighty-six killed and forty-seven wounded.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have Sandwich Island dates to the 17th of January. The Polynesian of the 10th announces the arrival of a cargo of 160 Coolies from Amoy.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The steamship El Dorado, with the California mails to Feb. 18, and one and a half million dollars in gold, arrived about half-past 5 this P. M. She brings about 160 passengers.

The El Dorado's mails are 26 days and 4 hours from San Francisco, being the quickest trip on record, and made by the Panama route.

The steamers Panama and Fremont were lying at Panama. The Tennessee was hourly expected. These three vessels would take from Panama all who held through tickets. A large number of persons holding through tickets by the independent line were still waiting passage, none of the steamers of that line having been there for two months. These persons complained bitterly, and looked upon the whole proceedings as a grand swindle.

The Panama Rail Road is now open to a point 40 miles above Chagres, and the mail steamers will hereafter all land at Navy Bay, thus avoiding the danger of landing in small boats at Chagres.

The Gorgona road to Panama is in first rate order. The port at Navy Bay, the terminus of the rail road, is called Aspinwall City.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is the loss of the steamer General Warren, with 42 lives, at the mouth of Columbia River, Oregon.—She had on board a cargo of produce valued at $80,000, and was owned by Messrs. Garrison & Foetz, of Panama. No Eastern names are mentioned among the sufferers.

The steamer Sea Gull, bound from San Francisco to Oregon, was wrecked at the entrance of Humboldt Bay on the 26th ult. All on board were saved.

The Quartermaster's schooner, with a detachment of U. S. Troops, and supplies for the past at Port Orford, was cast away on the 2d ult. No lives were lost.

The brigs Almira and Uni; also schs Exact and Hornet, have recently gone ashore on the Oregon coast. The Indians treated the wrecked gold seekers with rudeness. Nearly the whole of the above disasters are mainly attributed to dense fogs which have prevailed for a succession of months.

The schooner Penelope, Captain Dodge, which left San Juan about the 17th of October with 82 passengers, is feared to have been lost with all on board.

The Flying Fish reached San Francisco in 100 days from Boston, and the Celestial, from New York in 106 days. Clipper ships were being fitted up at San Francisco for freight and passengers to Panama, expecting to make the trip in nearly the average time of steamers. The Trade Wind and Hornet were two of the vessels, the former being fitted up so as to accommodate nearly 1000 passengers. She takes the place of the steamer New Orleans.

POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The population in the settled districts of New South Wales is 159,356; of women 87,148 males 72,208 females. In the squatting districts the population is 27,697; of which 19,249 are males, 8,448 femal s—making the total population of the country 187,248. The religious statistics are: Church of England 95,137; Church of Scotland 18,136; Wesleyan Methodists, 40,608; other Protestants, 6,472; Roman Catholics, 56,399; Jews, 979; other persuasions, 740.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, March 16.

The Light House Committee, of which Hon. R. D. Wilmot is chairman, has recommended a grant of £75 to John Murray, a Branch Pilot of the Port of St. John, for services performed by him in marking headlands in the Bay of Fundy.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

The House has been engaged upon the School Bill—five sections passed. There was much talk and recrimination about matters foreign to the subject. An amendment, by the Speaker, approving that the Attorney General should appoint a Superintendent, was rejected. Mr. Hanington moved that the old Act be continued with the addition of County Inspectors—rejected. Mr. Johnson moved the appointment of County Boards, &c.—rejected.

Mr. Gilbert has preferred a serious charge against Mr. Chapman, accusing him of altering Certificates. Mr. Weldon, the Registrar, proved that letters had been inserted after the Certificates were given, and that they were otherwise changed. Mr. Chapman's son proves a direct contradiction against these charges. More witnesses have been summoned.

THURSDAY, March 18.

The Bill in amendment of the St. Andrews Railway Facility Bill passed. It ordains that the Province take class B. shares for £250,000 stock, instead of class A., which is all taken up.

The question was taken on the third reading of the Bill giving the right of Mines to the proprietors of the land—passed 18 to 13.

The School Bill was re-committed. Other amendments were proposed and lost, none of them important. On a re-consideration of the 5th section the appointment of a Superintendent was carried. All the St. John members, except Mr. Harding, voted in favor.

Mr. Needham said local Inspectors would prove a nuisance without a superintendent.—£250 was proposed by the Attorney General as Superintendent's salary—Lost.

Messrs. Goddard, Gray, and Wilmot voted for it—£200 was then proposed and lost.

Mr. Wilmot spoke warmly; said time was wasted, and the House was incompetent to discharge its duties.

Messrs. Johnson, Hanington and Ryan replied, throwing the blame on the Government for forcing this measure on the House. If the House is incompetent, the Government should dissolve them; some confusion, but no decision—progress reported.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Mr. Gray's Insurance Bill finally passed in committee.

The bill to amend the law relating to Patents was committed on motion of Mr. Gray.—Progress reported.

The Bill to amend the St. Andrews Railway Facility Bill, passed the third reading.

In supply the grants for the Great Roads passed.—Grants for Wharves in Albert and Westmoreland counties, also at Woodstock, passed, with an understanding that each county get a grant for the same purpose.—The grant to the Mechanics' Institute at the Bend was rejected—this decides all similar applications. This being the last day for placing entries on the supply Book, many were made.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, £5000 were entered on the supply book for the enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum, and £2500 for the enlargement of the Provincial Penitentiary, also sums for Reporters, Printers, &c.

SATURDAY, March 20.

Mr. Partelow, in reply to observations made by Mr. Williston yesterday, said constant negociations were going on between the British and Provincial governments respecting Reciprocity; the question is in the hands of the Minister at Washington. The lower Provinces are not neglected, nor will they be in any treaty that may be made; in his opinion, however, nothing will be done in Congress the present Session. Said this was an Electioneering session. This Province has no agent in Washington.

Mr. Montgomery put a question, a few days ago, respecting the delegation to England, which had not been answered—he wished Mr. Rankin associated in it. Mr. Partelow said this could not be, as the other Provinces sent only a single delegate.

Two unimportant bills passed this morning. The School Bill is again under consideration.—The salary of the Superintendent was fixed at £200—extras £50. County Inspectors determined on—to be paid at a rate not exceeding 7s. 6d., not less than 5s. each inspection—but minimum salary to be £50—inspections four in the year.

This was determined on motion of Mr. Partelow after amendments by Messrs. Hanington, Johnson, Gray and others, and many divisions.

Mr. Johnson moved that the words Religion, Morality, and Loyalty, be struck out of the 16th section, as opening the door to dissentions and differences not calculated to effect good.

Messrs. Hanington, Ryan, English, Botsford, Rice, McPhelim, and others, took the same view.

Messrs. Wilmot, Gray, Barbarie, Robinson, Thompson, and others, opposed, arguing the necessity of teaching religion to youth—this would not create dissention, as no particular doctrine was prescribed.

Mr. Hanington proposed an addition that children should not be taught contrary to the wishes of their parents.

Mr. Botsford proposed a section providing that children should not learn from any Book, or take part in religious instruction or exercises not approved by their parents. This last passed, the others rejected.

Other sections passed. Progress reported.

MONDAY, March 22.

The bill to prevent parties laying Poison on private lands passed on motion of Mr. Gray.

The bill appointing a Commission for the revision of the Laws was committed. Messrs. Hanington, and Johnson opposed, and the Attorney General, the Secretary and Gray and Williston supported it. A motion for postponement was lost, only Hannington, Johnson, and Pickard supporting it. Progress was then reported. The Commissioners to be not less than three nor more than five. The Commissioners to revise existing laws and suggest others.

Mr. Barberie moved the following Resolution:

"Whereas this House have just received the melancholy intelligence that Sir John Harvey, the late talented Governor of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax this morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, and whereas the late distinguished gentleman filled for many years the same important and exalted station in this Province;

Therefore Resolved unanimously, That out of the high respect entertained by the people of this Province towards his memory, this House do now adjourn."

This Resolution was carried by acclamation, and the House adjourned at half past 1 o'clock.

The Legislative Council also adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 23d, Two o'clock.

The Bill to Incorporate the Hillsboro' Mining Company passed.—The School Bill also passed the House—there were but few amendments—one important, empowering the Board to give a weekly allowance to teachers attending the schools.

The House is now in Supply—the claim of Robert Payne, for money paid for the ground for the Lunatic Asylum, is under consideration.

The Westmoreland Scrutiny has engrossed attention all the morning. Messrs. Smith, Robb, and Hickman were examined—they proved that the Certificate was written by Mr. Weldon, the Registrar, on Sunday evening, and otherwise contradicted his evidence.

Mr. Sayre proved searching the Records for some of these names, when the Registrar refused to certify otherwise than as on record—this was not the same time—the evidence is too lengthy to give a summary by Telegraph.—The Committee adjourned.

Passengers per Ship *Britannia*. Capt Coulthart, for Liverpool sailed on Tuesday evening—Messrs. Charles C. Ward and James Cleeland, of this City, and Messrs. Gabriel L. Nase and Stephen Crawford, from King's County. The two last named are on their way to the gold diggings in Australia.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Martin Leck, to Miss Jane Thompson, all of Sussex, (K. C.)

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. James Tribe, to Miss Ann, only daughter of the late Samuel Hicks, all of the Parish of Sussex.

At the Church of the Ascension, Norton, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. A. Warneford, Rector, Mr. William H. White, of Springfield, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Daniel Hatfield, Esq., of Norton.

On Thursday the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. Reid Lawson, Mr. Robert Gore, to Miss Jane Floyd, both of the Parish of St. Martins.

At Hampton, K. C., on the 26th Feb., by the Rev. Samuel Bancroft, Mr. Silas Lockhart, formerly of Amherst, N. S., to Hannah M., seventh daughter of the late Mr. John Hicks, of Norton.

At the Bend of Petitcodiac, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, of St. John, Mr. Job Steeves, of Moncton, to Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the Rev. James McFee, of Salisbury.

Also, at the same time, by the same, Mr. James McFee, of Salisbury, to Miss Elizabeth Constantine, of Moncton.

At Sussex, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. E. McLeod, of St. John, Mr. George Campbell, to Caroline, daughter of Mr. John McLeod, all of Sussex.

On the 3d ult. by the Rev. Matthew Smith, Mr. George Hiram Graves, of the Parish of Elgin, County of Albert, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. John Robinson, of the same place.

On the 9th inst., by the same, and at the same place, Mr. George Robinson, to Miss Sarah Babkirk.

At Grand Lake, on the 26th January, by the Rev. W. Smithson, Mr. John Palmer, to Eleanor A., youngest daughter of John Marshall, Esq.

At the Parish Church, Shediac, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rector, Mr. Edward J. Willing, to Miss Mary Ann Bateman, both of Shediac.

On the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. Thomas Walton, of the Parish of Botsford, to Mrs. Hannah Carter, of Shediac.

Also, on the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. Robert Fardy, of the Parish of Botsford, to Miss Ellen Kinney, of Shediac.

DIED.

On Friday evening last, of con[illegible] lingering illness, which she bore [illegible] nation to the Divine Will, Mrs. [illegible] the late Capt. Samuel Thomas, in her age.

On Tuesday the 16th inst., afte[illegible] ness, aged 43 years, Harriet, wife [illegible] Sorlie, leaving a husband and six [illegible] de

DIED.

On Friday evening last, of consumption, after a lingering illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs. Phœbe, wife of the late Capt. Samuel Thomas, in the 53d year of her age.

On Tuesday the 16th inst., after a few days illness, aged 43 years, Harriet, wife of Mr. James Sorlie, leaving a husband and six small children to deplore the loss of an affectionate wife and mother.

At Millstream, Studholm, K. C., on the 22d January, of measles and sore throat, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Sharp, in the 59th year of her age, leaving a husband and eight sons and two daughters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their bereavement.

At Bellisle, King's County, on the 11th ult., Lavinia, sixth daughter of Mr. Wm. McDonald, aged 21 years; and on the same day, at the same place, Phœbe, eighth daughter of Mr. William McDonald, aged 16 years.

In Fredericton, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Mary Dow, aged 23 years.

At Sackville, on the 13th instant, after five months' lingering illness, of hectic fever, George Cole, the sixth son of Mr. Michael Cole, aged 22 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Iola, Stockton, Cardenas, 19—Crane & Co., molasses.

Wednesday—Schr. Melinda, Brundage, New-York—Crane & Co., general cargo.

Linnet, Morris, Boston, 6—Wm. Thomson, general cargo.

Saturday—Ship Wanderer, Sellers, Leith, 42—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Sunday—Barque Royalist, Kerr, Liverpool, 51—R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Andromeda, Foote, Dundee, 47—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Brig Eskor, Rooney, Dundee, 69—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Brigt. Sarah, Johnston, Philadelphia, R. Rankin & Co., general cargo.

Juverna, Taylor, New York, 12—T. McCarthy, assorted cargo.

Schr. Echo, Holder, Boston, 6—master, ditto.

Ori, McMullin, Boston, 7—T. McHenry, ditto.

This Day—Bark Rectitude, Smellie, Dundee, 44—R. Rankin & Co. coals. At Quarantine, one of the crew having the small pox.

Schr. Saguenay, Dorr, Frankfort, ballast.

CLEARED.

March 16—Brig Velocity, Cook, Glasgow, deals, boards, &c.

17—Bark Rosetta, Chambers, Liverpool, deals, flour, &c.

20th—Schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, sugar box shooks.

Arrived at Boston, 22d, bark Eliza, Durkee, from Troon.—(By Telegraph.

Ship Thomas Fielden, Sutherland, hence, at Valparaiso 15th January.

Ship Catherine, Flett, of this port, had sailed from Valparaiso for Chincha Islands, to load guano for Hampton Roads.

Arrived at the Belize, previous to the 13th, ship Boadicea, Perkins, from Liverpool, and proceeded to Mobile.—At James' River, 11th, ship William Vail, Wishart, Newport.

Cleared at New Orleans, March 4th, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Abell, Liverpool.—At Norfolk, 11th, brig Pilgrim, McCready, Jamaica.—At Boston, 12th, schr. Ori, McMullin, and Charles, Simpson, St. John; 13th, Echo, Holder, do.

Brigt. Emily, Smith, hence at Ponce, P. R., 25th ult.

Arrived at City Point, 19th, barque Algoma, Anthony, Newport, Wales.—At Mobile, 16th, ship Boadicea, Perkins, Liverpool.

Cleared at Savannah, 12, ship Pomona, Cronk, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Kingston, (Jam.) 8th inst., ship Montezuma, Leavitt, New Orleans.

Spoken Feb. 3d, lat. 45 N., long. 13., W., the Infanta, from Cardiff, for New Orleans.

Arrived from New Orleans, March 3d, ship Ann Parkin, in the Clyde.—Bourrieuf, Delaney, hence, arrived at Liverpool 3d March.—At Cork, March, 2d, schr. Maid of Erin, from Parrsboro, with loss of boats, &c.—At Bristol, 2d, the Isabella, Stewart, from St. Andrews.—At Liverpool, 2d, ship Spartan, Welch, Mobile.

Vessels sailed from Britain for St. John.—Feb. 27th, barque Glasgow, from Hull; 28th, Ant, and Indus, from do.; March 3d, Egerton Souter, from Dundee, and Henry Percher, from Grangemouth.

Loading at Shields, March 2d, barque Alfred, for St. John.

Linseed Oil, Whiting, &c.

By the *Royalist*, from Liverpool, now landing.

PIPES of Raw and Boiled PAINT OIL;
Casks of best WHITING;
Kegs of Liverpool WHITE LEAD;
Kegs of best Ground MUSTARD;
Kegs do. do. GINGER;
Barrels of Carbonate of SODA;
Barrels of Roll BRIMSTONE;
Casks of EPSOM SALTS.—For sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
March 23, 1852. *Prince Wm. Street.*

India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.

MILL OWNERS and Machinists are hereby notified that the subscriber has been appointed by the *Boston Belting Company*, their Agent for the sale of INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, and that a supply of these Goods will be kept constantly on hand.—Eight bales ENGINE PACKING just received.
W. H. ADAMS,
Corner Market Square and Duck-street.
March 23, 1852.

Rum, Sugars, Molasses, &c.

Just received and on sale by the subscriber—
10 PUNS, High Proof RUM;
10 hhds. Bright SUGARS;
20 puns. Heavy Retailing MOLASSES
50 chests Fine CONGOU TEAS;
20 boxes choice Cavendish TOBACCO:—low for approved payments.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
March 23. North Market Wharf.

Stained Glass.

A FEW Hundred feet of STAINED GLASS, in variety of Colours; for sale low by
March 23. W. TISDALE & SON.

PAINT OILS.—1800 Gallon Raw and Boiled *Linseed OIL*; for sale by
March 23. W. TISDALE & SON.

STEEL.

SPRING, Blister, Cast, German, and Drill STEEL; for Sale by
March 23. W. TISDALE & SON.

Mill Saws.

A Consignment of VICKER'S 6, 6½, 7 and 7 feet, thick MILL SAWS, will be sold low to close, by
March 23. W. TISDALE & SON.

FOR SALE.

A MAHOGANY SASH with Plate Glass; size of Glass 20x30, with Shutters and Doors complete, Inside Doors, &c. Also, two slabs of Stone.

The above are now in the Subscribers' Store front, and as they purpose making extensive alterations early in April next, they will be sold Cheap for Cash in one lot.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square,
ROBINSON & THOMPSON.
St. John, March 16, 1852.—(2w.)

Beans! Beans!

Landing ex *Syria*, from Baltimore—
100 BUSHELS White BEANS.—*For Sale by*
Feb. 17, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

CITY ELECTIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Elections for one ALDERMAN, one COUNCILLOR, and one CONSTABLE for each of the several Wards in the City of Saint John, will be held in the several Wards on TUESDAY the 6th day of April next, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, at the places hereinafter specified, and by the Commissioners hereinafter named, and who have been duly appointed to hold such Elections, viz.:—

King's Ward.—At or near the Office in the North West corner of the Market House—before William Leavitt, Esquire, Commissioner;

Queen's Ward.—At or near the City Court Room, in the Court House, before George A. Lockhart, Esquire, Commissioner;

Duke's Ward.—At or near Jacobs' Long Room, in Duke street, (where the last election for a City Member of the Legislature was held)—before William Hutchinson, Jun., Esquire, Commissioner;

Sydney Ward.—In or near the Market House, in Sydney Ward—before William Mackay, Esquire, Commissioner;

Guy's Ward.—In or near the Market House, in Guy's Ward—before Robert Salter, Esquire, Commissioner;

Brook's Ward.—In or near the School House at Sand Point—before Samuel Clarke, Commissioner.

Dated the 20th day of March, A. D. 1852.

THOMAS HARDING, *Mayor.*
[Courier.]

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY, has been declared payable to the Stockholders, at their Office, at Indian Town, on or after the first day of April next.
THOMAS McMACKIN,
March 20. Secretary and Treasurer.

TO LET,

THE STORE in Ward Street, now occupied by B. Ansley, Esq.—Also, nearly opposite, in same street, the STORE occupied now by Andrew Foster.—Possession on first day of May next.

The Brick HOUSE lately occupied by the subscriber, in Queen-street.—Also, the corner HOUSE now occupied by Mr. Howard, fronting on Prince William street.—Possession on first of May next.—Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH.
March 23, 1852.

TO LET,

And possession given on first day of May next—

THE whole of that HOUSE now occupied by Miss Adams, in Charlotte Street, opposite the residence of R. F. Hazen, Esq.

There are also two Flats, very comfortable residences, for two small families, in the Alley extending from Charlotte street. Please apply to
March 23, 1851. BENJAMIN SMITH.

CORPORATION CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers until THURSDAY, the 1st April next, for

2000 Tons of Hemlock Logs, not less than 12 inches diameter at the small ends, and the lengths not less than 25 feet each;

1500 Tons of Square Hemlock Timber, not less than 17 inches square, and the lengths not less than 25 feet (free from jogs); and

1500 Tons of Square Hemlock Timber, not less than 15 inches square, and the lengths not less than 25 feet (free from jogs.)

The whole to be delivered at such place in the Harbour of Saint John as the Committee may direct, on or before the 15th July next.

Tenders will be received for the whole or any part of the above.

J. JOHNSTON,
W. H. NEEDHAM,
G. VANHORNE,
W. HAGARTY,
G. V. NOWLIN,
THOS. McAVITY,
} *Committee.*
St. John, 12th March, 1852.

Molasses! Molasses!

Landing ex "Zero," from Matanzas:
141 Hogsheads and 16 Tierces,
New Crop MOLASSES.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 16. *Market Square.*

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.
Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
March 16.

TO LET,

Possession given on the 1st May next—

THAT pleasantly situated Brick COTTAGE, with GARDEN, &c., now occupied by the subscriber, in the Parish of Portland, nearly opposite the residence of John Owens, Esq. There is a never failing well of Water on the premises.
P. LOMBARD.
Portland, 16th March, 1852.

GLASGOW DYE HOUSE,
King-street, St. John, N. B.

THE Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and vicinity, for the support they have received, and beg to acquaint them that they have taken the above Premises for another year, and hope for a continuance of their patronage.

All kinds of SILKS, WOOLLEN, and COTTON GOODS Dyed.—Also, Cashmere and Plaid *SHAWLS* Cleaned and Pressed, *(colouring renewed;)* Ladies' Dresses, Coburgh and Alpaca, Dyed without taking them apart; likewise Gentlemen's GARMENTS.

W. & P. would particularly call attention to MOREEN and DAMASK CURTAINS, which they are prepared to Dye and Finish equal to new.
WESTERMAN & PERRY.
St. John, March 16, 1852.—3m.

1852.
Spring Style of HATS.

C. D. EVERETT & SON have just received, per *Cuba* from Boston, the SPRING STYLE of HAT BLOCKS, and will be prepared, about the middle of this week, to furnish Gentlemen with *Fashionable HATS*, of various qualities. Our best Hats, which are equal to the best manufactured in the United States or elsewhere, are only 20s. each; other qualities proportionally low.

HATS and CAPS of all kinds constantly on hand. ☞ *Call and see the New Style.*
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square, and
March 2. North side King street.

Anvils and Cast Steel.

ON HAND—25 best Blacksmiths' ANVILS; 1 Ton Sanderson's best CAST STEEL.
March 2. W. H. ADAMS.

LIQUORS, MOLASSES, &c.

Just received and on Sale by the Subscriber:—
20 HHDS. heavy Muscovado MOLASSES; 15 hhds. bright SUGARS; 10 firkins prime quality BUTTER.
IN STORE—50 chests superior quality Congou TEA.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Jan. 27. North Market Wharf.

NEW GOODS!!

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
March 18th, 1852.
First Spring Importations!!
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,
British and Foreign Importers,
Have just received per Steamer "AMERICA,"
11 Days from England,
FIRST SPRING GOODS!!
COMPRISING:
STRAW BONNETS;
SHAWLS, *Long and Square;*
SATINS and SILKS; New Patterns in Delaines;
Every Novelty in Latest Styles of
DRESS GOODS;
BROAD CLOTHS, Trowserings, VESTINGS.
And, as they have an experienced buyer, resident in the British and Foreign Markets, they shall have by
Every succeeding English Steamer,
as well as by first Spring Ships from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde,
THE LATEST and CHOICEST STYLES of
FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,
purchased on the best terms and in the best markets.
TERMS—*CASH ONLY, and no Second Price.*
VICTORIA HOUSE, Prince Wm. Street.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.
MARCH, 1852.
Just Received per "Grand Turk":
A FEW BALES OF
Blankets, Flannels, Cottons,
LININGS, &c. &c.
March 9. T. W. DANIEL.

69 Cases I. Rubber Over-Shoes.

Just landing from Boston, per schr. "Orion,"
THE BEST YET—
29 CASES Men's Over-Shoes;
10 ditto Women's Over-Shoes;
10 do. Women's Buskins; 7 do. Women's Boots;
4 do. Women's Slippers;
7 do. Children's Over-Shoes.—Only 25 pairs in each case.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Feb. 24. *Prince Wm. Street.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has commenced SELLING OFF his present Stock of DRY GOODS, at reduced prices, to make room for extensive Spring Importations. JAMES BURRELL,
Feb. 17. *Corner of King and Germain-sts.*

Stained Glass.

The subscriber has just received per *Grand Turk*, from Liverpool—
5 CASES (1200 feet) *STAINED GLASS*, assorted colors.—For sale low.
March 16. W. H. ADAMS.

Per "Cuba," from Boston:
ORANGES, LEMONS, BEANS, Dried Apples, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
100 bags Grey BUCKWHEAT FLOUR (this country), in bags 12 and 20 lbs., at 2s. and 3s. per bag
JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 6, 1852. *Market Square.*

Lignumvitæ.

Landing ex *Emily Allison*, from New-York, on Consignment:—
3 TONS LIGNUMVITÆ, of very handsome quality. GEO. THOMAS.
St. John, March 16, 1852.

COLTSFOOT ROCK and COD LIVER OIL CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, &c.—Just received per *Cuba* from Boston, and for sale by T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.
Also—A fresh supply of *Wheeler's Bitters.* KIDDER'S LINIMENT, McAlister's OINTMENT, &c.
March 9.

JANUARY, 1852.

SHEET & CROWN WINDOW GLASS.
New on hand, for Sale:—
ONE THOUSAND Fifty feet boxes—sizes from 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x14, (with all the intermediate sizes,) up to 16x20, 16x24, and 18x24.
—ALSO—
5000 feet single and double thick sheet GLASS, from 20x26 to 34x46 in the other sizes, suitable for large windows for Stores, &c.

Persons wishing to have quantities less than a box can be accommodated with any size by paying the rate asked per dozen panes.

With 20 crates and 4 cases plain and cut DECANTERS, TUMBLERS, Wine Glasses, Custard Cups, &c. &c. JOHN KINNEAR,
Jan. 27. *Prince Wm. Street.*

SUGAR.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR, just received, will be sold very low, by
Jan 20. FLEWWELLING & READING.

THE CHURCHMAN'S Monthly Penny Magazine for October, November, December, January, and February, is just received and ready for delivery at JOHN KINNEAR'S.
St. John, Feb. 28, 1852. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Seal Oil and Pimento.

PER *Rosella*, from Halifax:—1 Pun. Pale Seal OIL; 6 Bags PIMENTO.
March 2. JAMES MACFARLANE.

REMOVAL.
24th January, 1852.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. THOS. R. GORDON, on the Corner of Dock-street and Market Square, and only a few doors from the Store he has heretofore occupied, and has just removed his Stock of HARDWARE, and where he intends to keep his usual assortment in future.
Jan. 27. W. H. ADAMS.

STRYCHNINE.

FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
January 27. Head of North Wharf.

Flour! Flour!

Landing ex Utica—
60 BARRELS Canada Superfine FLOUR.
GEORGE THOMAS.
February 10.

Sales by Auction.

Paper Hangings, Window Glass and other Goods,
BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY the 26th inst., will be sold at the Store in Prince William-street, beginning at 11 o'clock—

2000 PIECES of Paper Hangings;
250 Boxes of assorted size GLASS (Window);
20 Crates Cut and Plain Flint Glass;
25 casks assorted NAILS;
25 boxes White and other STARCH;
20 bags assorted size CORKS;
2 cases STATIONERY;
25 barrels SUGAR.
Also—
Castor and Olive Oil, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Soap, Crushed Sugar, Ground Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Saltpetre, with several other articles.
March 23. JOHN KINNEAR.

Corporation Properties,
To be LEASED by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th March instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Corner of the Coffee House, in the Market Square, the following sources of Corporation Revenue will be leased by Public Auction, for one year, from the 1st day of April next, viz:—

THE WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE, at the Market Wharves and Slip in King's and Queen's Wards;
The SLIPPAGE at Union Street Slip;
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto at Lower Cove Slips;
Ditto at Carleton;
The WEIGHING MACHINE at Union Street;
Ditto at North Slip;
Ditto at Market House, Sydney Ward;
Ditto at Carleton;
The ANCHORAGE;
WHARFAGE and SLIPPAGE at the Breakwater;
Ditto Ditto at Rodney Wharf, Carleton;

☞ The Purchasers, at the time and place of Letting the above Properties, will be required to give Approved Endorsed Notes, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, for the due payment of the purchase money, quarterly. In default thereof, the Sources of Revenue bid off will be immediately again put up for Sale. Further particulars will be make known at the time and place of sale.

By and with the consent of the Trustees of Corporation Properties.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
G. VANHORNE,
J. O. DUNHAM,
JOSEPH BEATTEAY,
WM. HAGARTY,
THOS. McAVITY,
} *Committee.*
St. John, 13th March, 1852.

Public Markets.

To be Leased by Auction, on THURSDAY the 25th day of March, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Market House, in the Market Square King's Ward—

THE BUTCHERS' STALLS in the said Market House, as also those in the Market House in Sydney Ward, and those in the Market House in Carleton—for One Year, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1852, and terminating on the 31st day of March, 1853.

The Stalls will be offered at an upset price—the Rent payable Quarterly, and secured by Approved Endorsed Notes, at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, from 1st April next. THOS. HARDING, Mayor.
St. John, March 13th, 1852.

Revnue of Ferry Steamers.

TO be Leased at Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 26th March, instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Corner of the Coffee House, in the Market Square, the GROSS REVENUE of the FERRY STEAMERS, for One Year from the 1st April next. The purchaser at the time and place will be required to give approved Endorsed Notes at one to twelve months, for the due payment of the purchase money, monthly; in default of which the Revenue will be immediately put up again for sale. Terms and other conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.

By and with the consent of the Trustees of Corporation Properties.

THOMAS HARDING, *Mayor.*
W. O. SMITH,
G. VANHORNE,
J. O. DUNHAM,
JOSEPH BEATTEAY,
J. A. HARDING,
G. V. NOWLIN,
THOMAS McAVITY,
} *Committee.*
March 13, 1852.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Stores,
Germain street, St. John; Queen Street, Fredericton.
JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber has just received from London per Steamer *via* Boston:—
TEN CASES Ladies CLOTH and Prunella BOOTS.
Also, an Elegant assortment of the Newest styles
Ladies' Bridal Slippers,
and Ladies' and Misses Evening *Dress Slippers.*
☞ Orders addressed to either Store will receive immediate attention.
Dec. 16. S. K. FOSTER.

New Fall Goods.
OCTOBER, 1851.
W. G. LAWTON

Has received per Ships *Fuside, Highland Mary, Henry Holland, Speed, Olive,* and *Themis*, an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising, amongst other things—

A LARGE lot of London-made MANTLES, Long and Square SHAWLS,
CLOAKINGS in every variety,
FURS of the most fashionable kinds,
VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS, and RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,
NETS and LACES.
Ladies' Fancy DRESS GOODS, in great variety,
White and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of all kinds,
FURNITURES, MOREENS, Linings,
FRINGES and BINDINGS,
Printed COTTONS, GINGHAMS,
Grey and White SHIRTINGS.
LINENS, LAWNS, DAMASKS,
HOLLANDS, DUCK and CANVASS,
FLANNELS, Serges and Baize,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Pilot, Beaver and Broad CLOTHS,
Kersey, Cassimere, and Tweeds,
Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,
Blue and White WARPS,
HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. &c.
The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. Nov. 1.

TO IMPORTERS OF GOODS FROM LONDON.

THE A 1 coppered and copper fastened Clipper built Ship "*ALLAN*," WALKER, Master, just arrived from Calcutta, is now on the Berth for Goods from London to St. John, N. B. As this will be the first SPRING VESSEL, parties will do well to have their orders home early.
J. JAFFRAY & CO., London.
Feb. 17 R. RANKIN & CO.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES.

Messrs. H. CHUBB & Co.:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Light-Houses for the Bay of Fundy to request you will publish, for the information of Mariners, the enclosed list of Light Houses erected and lighted by the Province of Nova Scotia last year, and re-insert the description of a Light on Peter's Island, in Grand Passage, published in your journal and other City papers in 1850.

Respectfully yours, I. WOODWARD.
St. John, N. B., March 11, 1852.

Eddy or Sandpoint Light,

A Beacon Light on Eddy or Sandpoint, on the West side of the South entrance to the Strait of Canso, and is distinguished by Two White Lights Horizontally placed 25 feet above Sea Level—rise and fall 6 feet. The building is square, painted White, with a Black Diamond on the seaward side. The Point is shoal Eastwardly of the Light nearly 200 fathoms, but the Northwest of it is bold water and good anchorage. The Tides are irregular, and very rapid round the Point.

The following Bearings by Compass may assist vessels passing through the Strait:—

From the Light to Cape Hogan,	S. 50° E.
" " to Western headland which intercepts the Light,	S. 10 E.
" " to Bear Island,	N. 32 W.
" " to Pirate Cove,	N. 34 W.
" " to Mill Creek,	N. 39 W.

Latitude 45° 51' North. Longitude 61° 15' West.—Variation 14° 39' W.

Arichat Beacon.

A Beacon Light on Point Marichi on the East side of the Southern entrance to Arichat Harbour. The building is square, painted White, and shows a White Light 34 feet above sea level—rise and fall 6 feet. The Point is bold to—and the following are the bearings of the principal Head Lights:—

From the Light to Cranberry Island Light, over Winging Point,	S. 3° E.
" " to Winging Point,	S. 5° W.
" " to Rogged Head, North Shore, Chebucto Bay,	N. 79° W.
" " to Madam Island, East side of entrance to Strait of Canso in one with Jerry Island Reef,	N. 43° W.
" Little Arichat Head,	N. 40° W.

Latitude 45° 29' North. Longitude 61° 2' West—Variation, 14° 39' W.

Horton Bluff Light.

A Beacon Light on Horton Bluff, in the Basin of Mines, 35 feet above sea level, high water—rise and fall, 40 to 45 feet.

The building is square, painted White, stands 60 feet from the Bluff, and shows a White Light, which may be seen in clear weather over the greater part of the Basin of Mines (after passing Cape Blomidon,) and above the Five Islands and up Windsor River, until intercepted by the continuation of the Bluff to the Southward of it.

Course to Boot Island, entrance of Cornwallis River, N. 14° W.

" " Cape Blomidon,	2 N. 6° W
" " Partridge Island (Parrsboro')	2 N. 6° E.
" " Largest of Group of Five Islands,	N. 39° E.
" " West side of River or continuation of Bluff,	S. 35° E.

Port Medway Light.

A Beacon or Harbour Light has been erected on Admiralty Head, on the West side of the entrance of Port Medway. The building is square, painted White, with Black Square in the centre of the seaward sides, and shows a plain White Light 44 feet above the sea level, (rise and fall 6 feet,) and is visible in clear weather from Cape Inn Have and Palmerston Bay Eastwardly and seaward, until shut in by the main land Westwardly. It stands within thirty fathoms of the shore which is bold to.

The following bearings by compass are given to assist vessels in making the Harbour:—

From the Light to the outermost Headland Westerly,	S. 33 W.
" to Long Cove Breakers,	S. 17 W
" to Southwest Breakers,	S. 22 E.
" to Southead Frying Pan Island and S. E. Breaker in one	S. 60 E

The Islands and Ledges on the East side of entrance are on line of these courses:—

From Light to La Have Rock,	N. 72 E.
" " to South Point of Indian Island,	N. 77 E
" " to Cape La Have over the point of Indian Island,	N. 76 E.

Latitude 44° 6' N. Longitude 64° 34' W. Variation, 14° 33' W.

Peter's Island Light.

The Light Beacon erected on Peter's Island, at the South entrance of Westport, on the East side of the Bay of Fundy, shows *Two* WHITE LIGHTS, horizontally placed, (to distinguish it from Brier Island Light,) at an elevation of 40 feet above high water mark. The beacon is intended to lead vessels into Westport or through Grand Passage, and will be seen on the approach from Seaward and St Mary's Bay, until shut in by S. W. point of Brier Island, bearing from it S. 54 deg. W. and Dartmouth Point on Long Island side, S. 25 deg. E., and on the North side (coming out of the Bay,) between N. 11½ deg. E., and N. 23 deg. E. When in the Passage, or fair-way through, the Light will be seen all round and can be passed on either side; but the Eastern Passage is the deepest and widest, and is recommended to strangers. The best anchorage is on the *Brier Island* or Western side of the Harbour.

Latitude of Peter's Island, N. 44 deg. 15 min.
Longitude of ditto W. 66 deg. 19 min. 30 sec.
Variation, 16½ deg. W.
Rise of Tide, 19½ feet.
Course to Cape St. Mary's, S. 12 deg. E., dist. 12 miles.

S. CUNARD,
J. P. MILLER,
J. McNAB,
} *Commissioners of Light-houses for Nova Scotia.*

For the Approaching Season!
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, &c.

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

Parties desirous of purchasing articles suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, will find it to their advantage to pay a visit to the SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square, where will be found a much larger assortment of *Fancy and Staple GOODS* than usual at this season of the year, which have been received by late arrivals, and which are offered at the lowest Cash prices.

Annexed, are enumerated only a few of the leading articles, the assortment being too extensive and varied for the limits of an advertisement.

☞ An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

—*Wholesale and Retail.*—

SUPERIOR JEWELLERY in Gold Mountings, as Brooches, Rings, Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Seals, Keys, Straps, &c. &c.; Gold and Silver WATCHES; Silver Spoons; Butter Knives; Bouquet Holders; Card Cases, in Silver, Pearl, Shell and Papier Machie; Portemonnaies; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Penholders; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Work Boxes; Desks; Dressing Cases; Spectacles, in Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames; Eye Glasses; Smelling Bottles and Vinegarettes; Fans; Papier Machie Desks; Tea Caddies; Portfolios; Handscreens; Inkstands; Netting Boxes, &c.; Bronzed Inkstands, Tapers, Candlesticks, Watch Hangers, Rug Stands, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Games, Puzzles, Color Boxes, (large Magic Lanthorn, two boxes Glasses—Astronomical and Comic); Paper Weights, Shell and Horn back and side Combs; Hair, Teeth, Nail, Shaving, Cloth Hat, and Hearth Brushes; Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Fancy Reticules; Electro Plate, and Alfata Spoons, Forks, Fish Knives, Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Bowls, &c.; Plated Cake and Card Baskets, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Toast Racks, Butter Coolers, Coasters Wine Coolers, Liquor Stands, &c. &c.

Britannia Metal and Block Tin Goods in variety; Fire Irons, Fenders, Tea Trays, &c.; Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Spoons, Razor Strops, Brass Candlesticks, Shoe and Butchers' Knives, SKATES, &c. &c.

☞ A good assortment of TOYS—Dolls, Games, Alphabets, &c. On hand—One case of TOYS, Wholesale.

A further supply daily expected per ship *Horriot*, from Liverpool.
ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
December 16. PROPRIETORS.

Preserved Lobsters.

Received by the Subscribers—
100 CASES Preserved LOBSTERS.
March 2. JARDINE & CO.

NEW STORE.
BRITISH HOUSE,
KING STREET.
St. John, March 6th, 1852.

THE subscribers beg to inform the patrons of the VICTORIA HOUSE, that they will open on
TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th March,
a Branch of their Establishment, in
Frost's New Brick Building,
North side of King Street,
with a very choice and extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Just received per Steamer *America*,
11 days from England!
COMPRISING
BROAD CLOTHS, TROWSERINGS, and VESTINGS;
SHAWLS, Long and Square;
SILKS, SATINS, and every Novelty in
FANCY DRESS GOODS, &c. &c. &c;
and, as they have an experienced buyer, resident in the British and Foreign Markets, they shall have
every succeeding English steamer,
as well as by first Spring Ships from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde,
THE LATEST and CHOICELT STYLES of
FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,
purchased on the best terms and in the best markets,
TERMS,
Cash Only, and no Second price!
JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Fall and Winter Importations.
J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per Ships Speed, Olive, Fusiide, Henry Holland, and Steamer Creole:—

AN Exensive Assortment of BRITISH and AMERICAN DRY GOODS comprising every variety in Fancy and Plain FABRICS, and embracing oll the *novelties of the Season.*

A Splendid Assortment of London-made
MANTLES.

☞ The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above Stock, which they are determined to offer on the most advantageous terms to purchasers.
North side Market Square,
Oct. 7, 1851.

DR. LA'MERT
ON THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
Fortieth Edition, with FIFTY COLORED ENGRAVINGS.

Just Published, and may be had in French and English, in sealed Envelopes, 2s. 6d., or post-free, from the Author, for forty two stamps.

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 FIFTY *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."

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.

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.

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 dependent on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On Solitary Habits; their various effects on the Animal Economy; the concealed cause of Debility of the functions of the Stomach, Lungs, and Brain, and general weakness of the Mental Faculties.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Secret Disorders of Youth and Maturity, and the Treatment of Nervous and Local Weakness, Mental Debility, and Premature Decay.

CHAPTER V. and VI.—On the Disorders arising from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stictures, and other Diseases of the Urethra.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance be disclosed, in how many could it be traced to physical disqualifications and their attendant disappointments. Excesses are always injurious; the gift, which when used in moderation is fraught with advantage become, when abused, the prolific source of mischief, and of greater or less injury to the constitution and vital powers. The particular excesses, on the nature and consequences of which this Treatise professes to dilate, are productive of greater misery to the human frame than any other to which it is subject.

This work contains an accurate and complete account of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. Nor are these the sole contents of the work, the means of cure, 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, will be suffering from their invariable consequences, unwarily entertains a fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. Shame and the dread so frequently but erroneously entertained that these complaints are beyond the reach of art, alike restrict him, and prevent his seeking for assistance where alone it can be procured. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and above all, secrecy, invariably characterize the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man, who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualification that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits the utmost confidence should be extended. DR. LA'MERT has obtained the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years, is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.

☞ The work may be had in St. John, of H. CHUBB & Co., price 2s. 6d. S. G.; Halifax, Messrs. MORTON & Co.; Quebec, Mr. NELSON.
December 1, 1851.

TO LET,

And possession given on 1st day of May next—

THAT large

To Prevent Taking Cold.

The first thing to be done, in order to break the habit of taking cold—a habit which most persons acquire very early—is to live much in the open air. It may be difficult to do so, but this does not render it less desirable, nor the less necessary.

No rule can be laid down which will be wholly efficient in preventing the habit of taking cold, unless the first or principal rule is complied with. He who is abroad in the open air, accustoms him-self, in the first place to atmospheric vicissitudes—than which nothing can be more needful, especially to us, who live on the battle ground between the Arctic and Torrid.

Secondly—He who is much in the open air, inhales more oxygen than he who is less so. For as a general rule, except for a few hours of the day in midsummer, a given volume of air—and a given volume is all we can inhale—inhaled from the open atmosphere, contains more oxygen than when inhaled from other places. But the greater and absolute amount of oxygen inhaled, the stronger the lungs are, and the more efficient they become.

The same may be said of the skin, which is always a handmaid to the lungs. The more oxygen in a given volume of air, is in application to this great membrane, the better are its various offices or functions fulfilled, and the less liable are we to take cold.

Thirdly—One office of both the lungs and the skin is that of generating heat. Now, the more we are in the open air, the greater the amount of heat generated in the organs. But the contrary is also true. The more we are within doors, especially when our roooms are unnecessarily warm, the less heat do both the lungs and the skin generate, and the more susceptible do we become to those effects of sudden changes which so often result in colds and other diseases of the lungs and of the rest of the system.

Numerous other reasons my be given why our enervated population, which is so constantly suffering, directly or indirectly, should be much in the open air. The great Creator has not piled up this mixture of oxygen and nitrogen forty or fifty miles to no purpose. It is not improved by our admixtures of carbonic acid gas, sulphurious acid gas, carburetted hydrogen gas, sulphureted hydrogen, or any other gases except the usual proportion of oxygen and nitrogen. It is not improved by the putrid or semi-putred particles which are exhaled from animal or vegetable bodies, whether living or dying.

I have seen men who did not suffer themselves to go to a fire, or hardly sit in a fire room for the whole winter. Cardinal Cheveurs used no artificial heat in his rooms—not even in his study—and yet who ever saw him effected by a cold?—Others there are who never suffer themselves to remain in hot rooms, or above all, near the fire. I have, for twenty years, avoided them when I could. The time has been—I might almost say now is—when I could say to a friend, I have not gone to a fire or stove to warm my feet in five years. —*Boston Journal.*

Water! Water! all Water.

The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water. Of every twelve hundred tons of earth which a landholder has in his estate, four hundred are water. The snow-capped summits of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many million tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster-of-Paris statue which an Italian carries through London streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk.

The air we breathe contains five grains of water in each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and the turnips which are boiled for our dinner, have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent., the other ninety per cent of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed flat in a dydraulic press, seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water.

In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales, in one hundred and seventy-two days, about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws in and passes out about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant.—Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over the root of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.

Minister's Wives.

Society, says the Springfield Republican, is a concrete intelligence, an indefinite, aggregate humanity of "large expectations." It expects the "good time coming," progress in all that is good and great, and an undefined amount of service from the wives of the pastors of the churches, forgetting meanwhile, that these same ladies have a lively interest in the good time coming, and would like to make a little progress on their own hook. A pastor is hired to preach to a respectable church for from $300 to $1000 a year, depending on the wealth of the organization, and of the expensiveness in living. This is poor pay for well trained and industrious brams, but it keeps body and soul together, though the library stands a poor chance for reinforcement, and the children for toggery.

This hires the pastor; but somehow or other, people have an idea that it hires the pastor's wife as well. From the day she enters the parish, she is a marked woman. Her dress is expected to be of the most saintly pattern. The color of ribbon may endanger the peace of the whole community. She must be the best woman in the world, the head of all benevolent enterprises, Sunday Schools, ladies' fairs for procuring flannel shirts for Hottentots, sewing circles, Bible classes, &c.—She must be the politest woman in the world, receiving calls at all times, and visiting from house to house, and make herself generally agreeable. She must be the most exemplary woman in the world, never laughing above the prescribed key. In short, she must be the paragon of all excellence, and possess a constitution like a horse, patience like an ox, and good nature like a puppy, to meet the wishes of what Carlyle would probably call the Expectational Epoch in the Sublime Cosmos. And why? Simply because her overworked husband has consented to do a most important, a most holy work, for under pay.

We appreciate fully, the desirableness of having, in the wife of a pastor, a pattern of the feminine proprieties and Christian virtues, as much on account of the pastor as the people; but we protest against the too common notion that the pastor's salary makes the wife a missionary, who is to labour with equal assiduity and earnestness for the good of the parish, and to "cotton" to the caprices, tastes and prejudices of the parish, without a farthing's consideration. She has her household duties to perform, and we know not why more should be expected of her than any other good Christian woman, who has the care of a family, and a toiling husband to kiss, comfort and console.

Modes of Using Bones as a Manure.

If our readers are not already tired of *picking bones*, by way of agricultural repast, we would like to invite them to one more dish of the kind.

Bones, muscle, and fat, are all made by feeding to man and beast the products of the earth. The great object of cultivation is the production of such articles, in the form of food of some kind or other, in the most economical manner. It is a law of nature that there shall be a reciprocal action between these substances. The vegetables, when eaten and digested in the stomach of an animal, add to the size and strength of the material organs of that animal. On the other hand, these same animal matters, when dissolved in the earth and taken into the vegetable system, add to the size and strength of the vegetable. If it is necessary to lay up vegetable matter and feed it out to animals, in order to increase their growth and strength, it is also necessary to lay up animal matter and feed it out to vegetables in order to increse their growth and strength. The muscle and fat of animals are easily applied in different forms, and are a very considerable portion of the dressing applied to crops—but bones not being eaten, and being more solid and indestructible, are not so much used, and, of course, comparatively little pains are taken to save, prepare, and use them for dressing or manure. Yet they contain elements necessary to form vegetables, and are valuable when used as a manure. They are ground to powder and used in this way. In the form of bone dust, you get the animal (such as the gelatine and fat,) mingled with the mineral, such as the carbonate of lime and the phosphate of lime. It requires, however, an expensive mill to grind them, and of course every farmer cannot procure them easily in that shape. Hence, resourse has recently been had to the chemical process, which every farmer can perform himself, on a little or a large scale, as he pleases.

Professor Mapes, Editor of the Working Farmer, gives the following directions for doing this:

"Since the value of bones as manure has become more generally understood, we have daily applications for methods for dissolving them, &c.

Where whole bones are procured at low prices and no convenience at hand for grinding them, they may still be used with profit.

Fill a hogshead, standing on its end with the upper head removed, half full of water; throw into this one-third the bulk of sulphuric acid, stirring the water while pouring in the acid—the mixture will be found to rise in temperature almost to the boiling point; fill the hogshead full of bones, and in a week the fluid super-phosphate of lime may be drawn from the bottom of the cask for use. The undissolved portion of the bones may then be taken out of the cask and readily broken by an axe or hammer, as they will become brittle and tender by the action of the acid.

Add acid and water as before; throw in the broken bones and fill up the cask with whole bones. In this way a supply of super-phosphate of lime may always be on hand to add to composts, or to render guano and other ammoniacal manures less volatile, by changing the carbonate of ammonia contained in them to sulphate and phosphate of ammonia."

Sausage Meat.

Our lady friends will thank us for the following directions about sausage meat, which we clip from a contemporary. They were written by a Mr. Croasdale, who is said to be fully competent to discourse on the subject, and who tells us what he has learned from experience:

"My mode of seasoning sausage meat, for twenty years, has been as follows: For one hundred pounds of meat, one and a half pound of fine salt, six ounces of black pepper, powdered, and three and a half ounces of sage. For market, or immediate use, a little more salt may be added. And now for preserving them. Immediately after the meat is seasoned, make it up into small cakes, (say as large as the top of a teacup,) and fry them in the usual manner until nearly done—or quite done I think best. Then have clean small earthen or stone pots ready, and pack the cakes in as closely as possible till nearly full, pouring in the fat that comes out in frying them—then put a weight on sufficient to keep them down until cold. If there is not enough fat fries out to cover them, supply the deficit with clean melted lard. When they are perfectly cold, it is best to put a little more melted lard on, as there will sometimes be cracks made in cooling; put a paper over them and set them in a dry cool place, and they will keep from New Years till after the next harvest, as good as when put up, or very nearly so. They will keep, I suppose, as well in large pots as small ones, until they are opened. It is only necessary to warm them up for use. Try it. There is no mistake in it—I have proved it.

The American papers recently noticed the case of a Mrs. Locke, who bled to death in consequence of the extraction of a tooth. Whereupon Dr. Addington, of Richmond, Va., says he never fails to stop the bleeding by packing the alveolus from which the blood continues to trickle fully and firmly with cotton moistened in a strong solution of alum and water. He cured a brother physician in this way, whose jaws had bled for two weeks.

Trees.—While we are cutting down our noble trees with a rapidity which posterity will deplore, a French chemist has been experimenting for five years to ascertain whether it will pay to stimulate the growth of trees by manuring them. It appears from his experiments that the residuum of soda and potash works, freely scattered in woods, will augment their productiveness one hundred per cent.

Foul in the Foot in Cattle.—This is one of the worst diseases to which our neat stock is subjected. Attacking a single animal, it sometimes spreads to the whole herd, occasioning great loss, inconvenience and trouble to the owner, and much suffering to the poor animals themselves. The disease is undoubtedly occasioned by the animal travelling through the mud, urine, and manure of the yard; this collects between the claws and gathers about the foot and leg until this obstinate and sometimes fatal disease is generated, and it is legitimately in the farmer's work for March to prevent it. Keep the feet of your animals clean, and there will be little danger of the disease. Its first appearance is generally between the claws in the form of a crack; this is followed by inflamation and the discharge of a yellowish matter or pus. "Sometimes a little swelling appears on the coronet between the hair and hoof, which discharges offensive matter." Foul in the foot is a most serious disease, and demands immediate attention when the first symptoms are discovered. Attacked in March, oxen are sometimes rendered unfit for any spring work, and cows shrink rapidly in milk and flesh. If not checked early, the foot becomes greatly swollen, intensely sore, and the hoof in bad cases drops off. It may all be prevented by care and cleanliness.

Recent Erected Houses.—The *London Medical Times* directs attention to the circumstance of many diseases occurring in consequence of newly built houses being too quickly inhabited. He says, that in various parts of the outskirts of London, a large number of new dwellings are constantly being erected, and scarcely are they completed before they are occupied. Five cases of cholera which proved fatal to persons who had recently taken newly built houses, came under his superintendence, which he considered were produced by the exhalation from the damp walls and floors and the fresh paint. We believe that newly built houses, when too quickly occupied, exert a very baneful influence on the health of the occupants. From the fresh materials which compose the dwellings, deleterious exhalations arise, contaminating the air. Houses ought not to be inhabited for a certain period after their completion; and our medical brethren should caution those within their influence of the dangers to which families are exposed by living in houses recently erected.

A Hint to Parents.—Dr. Dewees, of Boston, says the skins of raisins are utterly indigestible. A child recently died in Boston from convulsions produced by eating raisins. Dr. Dewees mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that "there is no stomach—unless it be that of the ostrich—that can master the skin of the raisin." "I recollect," he adds, "some time since the death of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of bark and shreds of wool, which it had picked up in creeping round the room on the carpet. Dried fruit, bark, cork, or wool from the carpet or blankets, or any indigestible substances, in small quantities, cause much suffering; and, in considerable quantities, are almost certain, by obstructing the passage of the bowels, to produce convulsions and death."

Care of the Eyes.—Looking into the fire is very injurious to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The stimulus of light and heat united soon destroy the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight. Reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as then they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light is injurious to the eyes, as both should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. These who wish to preserve their sight should preserve their general health by correct habits and give their eyes just work enough, with a due degree of light.

Making Maple Sugar.—It is surprising how very general the practice is of boiling the sap in large cast-iron kettles. Sheet-iron is much cheaper, needs far less fuel, does not crust nor burn round the top, and is decidedly favorable to very clean sugar. A simple mode of making sheet-iron pans is described in the *Ohio Cultivator*—the pans being four or five feet by two and a half, nine inches deep, the bottom and ends one strip of good sheet-iron, and the sides one and a half inch plank. The edges of the iron are punched with holes an inch apart, in a zig-zag line, a strip of slippery-elm bark placed between the iron and plank when nailed on, and the whole then placed on a brick "arch," which entirely keeps the fire from the plank sides.

Sowing Seed.—Farmers, as well as other people, like to make good bargains, and we like to have them, especially when they buy a year's paper of us and pay for it in advance. But that is not the bargain we are going to write about. It is the sowing of grass seed. If you would make a good bargain with mother earth, give her a plenty of seed. If you scrimp her, you cheat yourself and cheat your earth, and are guilty of double dishonesty. If you undertake to save five dollars in seed, you will lose twenty dollars in hay and pasture. Be wise, then, and sow bountifully, and you shall gather bountifully, and make a good bargain.—*Vt. Watchman.*

Cure for Corpulency.—At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences in Paris, Dec. 15, 1851, among other papers received, was one from M. Dancel, on the development of fat in animals. It conveys the result of his observations on the human species. Excessive corpulency is relieved by an almost total abstinence from vegetables, and feculent substances, and by diminishing the quantity of drink, and increasing when necessary, the quantity of meat usually consumed.

The Toothache.—"L'Union Medicale," a medical Review of New Orleans, mentions the success of a new remedy against the toothache. It consists in the application of a piece of cotton dipped in collodion to the cavity of the toooth, to the shape of which it adapts itself, while soft, and when it becomes hardened adheres very strongly to the tooth, and is not liable to be affected by any liquid taken into the mouth.

A few cakes of the newly invented solidified milk have found their way to this country. The article resembles in color, consistency, weight, and feel, cakes of pale yellow soap. One pound grated into boiling water, will make several gallons of good milk. It is warranted to keep any number of years. Price, in England, $1 per pound.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

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

Received per steamers Canada and America.

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

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

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

☞ Brahan's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.

Per Ship Gipsey:

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

225 dozen 1, 2 and 3 blade Jack Knives; 45 gross Table Cutlery, well assorted; 20 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Pleams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Clothiers Knives and Forks; 3 cases containing Fancy Goods in great variety; Tortoise Shell Back and Side Combs; Purse Trimmings; Accordeons; Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes; Berlin Brooches, very cheap; Steel Beads, best quality; Leather Reticules; Silk and Cotton Purses; Vegetable Ivory Articles; Transparent Slates; Shawl Pins; Dissecting Maps and Games; Fans; Smelling Salts, &c. &c. &c.

Expected shortly per "Harriott":

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

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

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
PROPRIETORS.

July 5, 1851.—[Morn. News & Courier.]

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,
MARKET SQUARE,

Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part:

In Store; Bond or Duty paid:—

200 CHESTS and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS:
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)
Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—
1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.
Per "Henry Holland"—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sugro STARCH;
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm CANDLES; Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, October 7, 1851.

GOODS

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

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 2¼d per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head NAILS.
10 casks 2¼, 2½ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
760 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.
Also—*By the 'Albert' from London:*
A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish CHANNEL, North Atlantic, Nova-Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.,
6 Ten-inch Brass COMPASSES.
24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS,
12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers.
Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

French Cloths, Vestings, and
Elastic Doeskins,
Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—

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

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

May 27. JAMES MYLES.

Flour, Pork, Butter, &c.

Landing this day ex schooner "Messenger," Boucher, master, from Montreal direct—

784 BRLS. choice brands Canada Superfine FLOUR;
150 brls. Canada Mess Pork (very heavy).
Also—on consignment:
75 barrels Canada MESS PORK;
100 do. do. Prime Mess do.;
25 do. do. Prime do.;
10 do. do. Prime Mess BEEF;
50 kegs BUTTER.

All which will be sold very low, before storing by R. RANKIN & CO.

Dec. 9.—3i.

JANUARY, 1852.
English and American Paper Hangings, &c.
FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.

6000 PIECES, principally low prices and new patterns;
250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS.
A large variety of American Wooden WARE, CORN BROOMS, &c. Jan. 27.

Coffee, Buckwheat, &c.

40 POCKETS best Java COFFEE, per "Cuba,"
1 barrel sweet Havanna ORANGES,
1 tierce BUCKWHEAT, in small bags,
5 boxes LEMONS,
3 barrels DRIED APPLES,
Saltpetre, Snuff, Corn Starch, Farina, Yeast Powder, &c. per "*Eliza Jane*"

Dec. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Prices Reduced!
Wholesale and Retail
WAREHOUSE,
Prince William-street.

J. & J. HEGAN

RESPECTFULLY invite purchasers to an inspection of their extensive and well assorted Stock of British and Foreign DRY GOODS, which (in order to make room for alterations and improvements in the premises) will be offered at such prices as must effect an entire clearance of the above stock.

N. B.—No Credit given in the Retail Department. January 6.

GOODS.

Per *Diadem* from Newcastle, now landing and for Sale—

100 CASKS LINSEED OIL,
20 casks WHITING,
6 casks Blue VITRIOL,
10 casks Carbonate of SODA,
3 casks BRIMSTONE; 2 casks SULPHUR,
2 casks Epsom SALTS,
1 cask Green COPPERAS,
6 casks COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM,
10 bags Fine GLUE.

JOHN KINNEAR,
December 16. *Prince Wm. Stee*

PURE Havana CIGARS.—8000 'Wandering Jews;' 3000 'Bloomers'—Just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Whar

New Fruit, Coffee, &c.

NOW LANDING from Boston—170 whole, half and qr. boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 40 boxes Layer do.; 10 kegs Cooking do.; 30 bags Java COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Loaf Sugar; 15 brls. of Saleratus; 20 gross *Mason's* BLACKING.

Nov. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Provisions! Provisions!

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

PALE SEAL OIL, TEA, &c.—*From Halifax, ex Schr. Charles*, 11 Barrels Pale Seal OIL;
6 bags PIMENTO;
20 cwt. Robb's OATMEAL. For sale by
Dec. 30. JARDINE & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED.

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

SELLING OFF
AT
Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!
AT THE
HOWARD HOUSE,
North Side of King Street.

A WELL selected stock of WINTER CLOTHING, made up in the most Fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City.

The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at COST PRICE, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province.

Pants and Vestings on the same terms.

Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR,
(In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings,)
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—

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

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber has received per *Themis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, *Perfumery, Brushes, Pickels, Sauces* &c., all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms.

T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand.

October 28.

CIGARS! CIGARS

10,000 LA DESEADA CIGARS just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Richard Cobden.

Received by the above vessel, from New York—
60 CHESTS Superior Souchong TEAS,—
"*Esther Mary's*" Cargo.
Dec. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

LONDON HOUSE.
MARKET SQUARE,
December 20th, 1851.

Just received per Steamer 'Asia,' via Halifax:
RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; GROS DE NAPS; PERSIANS;
FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

Cod Liver Oil Candy.

WOOD'S Refined COD LIVER OIL CANDY, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in packages at 9d. each, by THOMAS M. REED,
Jan. 6. Head of North Wharf.

COLTSFOOT ROCK,

AN excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., just received and for sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 16. Head of North Wharf

Morrison's Life Pills,—Just received and for Sale by THOMAS M. REED,
Dec. 23. Head of North Wharf.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.
EXTRAORDINARY CURES by
Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

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

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

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

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140 Packages
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POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH PIPES, (assorted) Twine, and Shoe Thread Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Valentia Almonds, Jordan do. Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes, *PICKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING*, Windsor and Fancy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY and GROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelenta Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.

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GROUND COFFEE; Black Pepper Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Allspice; Ginger and Mustard—all ground here, warranted unmixed, can be had in any quantities at JOHN KINNEAR'S,
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