The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 32.

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. L. 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 $30, can have a *credit* for half at interest, *without any increase of premium*—such *credit* for the *whole term* and not merely for the first 5 years. After payment of three premiums on surrender of Life Policy, the holder will receive its *equitable value in cash*.

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

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

—Local Referees—

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

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

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

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

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full 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 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7½ 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 20x14,
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,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved

all which will be sold at low rates.

N. B.—Remainder of Stock expected in the 'Algoma' and 'Themis.' Sept. 30.

VICTORIA HOUSE, *Prince William Street*, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Nove[illegible]er 1st.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Have just received per Steamers "Europa," "Canada" and "America," 10 Days from England, and per Ships "Speed," "Faside," Boadicea," and "Themis"—

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF **Fall and Winter Goods**, —comprising—

BRITISH and FRENCH SILKS and SATINS best quality, Newest Colourings and Patterns, in Figure Glacie, Shot, Watered, &c.
Union Silk Brilliants,
Plaid POPLINS and Cruvelli Cloths,
French MERINOS, in newest shades, and best quality,
EMBROIDERED DRESSES, in French Merinos,
FRENCH COBURGS, Paramattas and Crapes,
DELAINES, Alpacas, COBURG and Orleans Cloths;

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, in every novelty;

SHAWLS,

Long and Square, of every new style, in Foreign, Paisley Plaid, Wool, Cloth, Ermine, &c.

CLOAKINGS,

Of the most fashionable kinds, in Ermine, Esquimaux Nepaulese, and Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, and Plaids with *newest trimmings to suit*.
Paris and London made CLOAKS, *latest* designs.

FURS,

Of every description, in Queen's new Boas, Long and Flat Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Miniver, Stone Martin, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Musk, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable
TRIMMING FURS, &c.
Silk Velvets, in Black and Fancy colours,
TERRY Velvets, and Plushes, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons, and Feathers to match,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British,
Velvet and Satin NECK TIES,
Gloves and Hosiery of every description,
Laces, in thread, wove thread, Egyptian, Honiton, &c.
Illusion and Brussels Netts, white and coloured for Ladies' Dresses, &c.
Plain and Fancy Bobbinetts, Blonds, Quillings, &c.
Black and coloured Lace Veils, of every kind,
French and British Embroideries in Collars, Chemizettes Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Caps,
Ladies' Embroidered Evening Dresses,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, in Plain and Embroidered.
White and Coloured STAYS,
White Muslins, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull Tarlatan, &c. &c.
Fancy Window Muslins, in white and coloured,
French and English Garment and Furniture Prints,
Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirts, Checks, &c.,
BROAD CLOTHS,
PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,
Velvet, Satin, and Cashmere VESTINGS,
Fancy Trowserings, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Gent's Silk and Satin Neck Ties, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.,
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Hdkfs.
White FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
Moleskins, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.
Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Osnaburgs, Canvas, &c. &c.
Superior make in White SHIRTING Cottons,
Grey Cottons, Sheetings, and Warps,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ *The above Goods having been purposely selected in the best European Markets, will be found worthy of inspection to comprise the largest, most varied, Choicemodly best stock ever offered for sale at the Victoria House and to be sold at the very lowest possible rates for Cash, and One Price only.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Hams and Mess Pork.

EX *Eliza Jane* from Boston—2 Casks Smoked HAMS; 11 barrels and 7 half barrels Mess PORK, for sale by

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

Cooking Stoves, &c. W. H. ADAMS

Has just received a good assortment of the following STOVES, &c., which he offers at low prices, viz:

COOKING and Close STOVES;
Air-tight Cast Iron Franklins & Hall Stoves,
Charcoal FURNACES; Oven Mouths,
Ornamental Parlor STOVES,
Farmers' Boiler Stove. Sept. 23, 1851.

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.

Paints, Pine Oil, Varnish, &c.

INVOICE consisting of WHITE LEAD, Green, Yellow, Red and Black PAINT; 2 Barrels Pine Oil; 2 do. Black Varnish; for sale cheap by

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

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, Lama, Wolf and Buffalo COATS, in dispensable to Travellers.
Gents. Furnishing Goods in Fine Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Silk Hdkfs, Braces, &c. &c.
Gold and Silver Laces, Trunks, Valisses, 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.—6i.

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 CLOAKINGS,
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 Hdkfs.
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 GENT'S. 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 Drab 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.

POETRY.

THE LAW OF MERCY.

'Tis written with the pen of heavenly Love
On every heart which skill divine has moulded;
A transcript from the statute-book above,
Where angels read their Sovereign's will unfolded.

It bids us seek the holes where famine lurks,
Clutching the hoarded crust with trembling fingers;
Where toil in damp unwholesome caverns works;
Or with strain'd eyeballs o'er the needle lingers.

It bids us stand beside the dying bed
Of those about to quit the world forever;
Smooth the toss'd pillow, prop the sinking head,
Cheer the heart-broken, whom death hastes to sever.

It bids us tell the tempted that the joy
Of guilt indulged, will change ere long to sorrow;
The draught of sickly sweetness soon will cloy,
And pall upon the satied taste to-morrow.

And those who copy thus Christ's life on earth,
Feeding the poor, and comforting the weeper,
Will all receive a meed of priceless worth,
When ripely gather'd by the heavenly Reaper.

HISTORY OF THE LATE COUP D'ETAT IN FRANCE.

A pamphlet has been published in Paris by M. Granier de Cassagnac, which undertakes to give a precise history of the events of the 2d of December. The following extracts from this work, giving a description of the preliminary arrangements and of the manner in which they were carried into execution, and of the parties who were the chief advisers and executive agents, will be found interesting:—

"The situation was intolerable, and it was necessary to come to some termination. A great number of Conservative members, when departing for their departments at the recess, on taking leave of the President of the Republic, conjured him to dissolve the Assembly before their return. At the same period the party known by the name of the fusion caused overtures to be made to the President, either to aid him in saving society or to unite with him in endeavouring to preserve order, if it became indispensible to effect a *coup d'etat*. A few days before the return of the Assembly certain representatives of the Red and Socialist party sent propositions to the President to lean on them, and to take a Ministry from among their ranks. Finally, on the evening of December 1, a proposition of co-operation was made to Louis Napoleon in the name of the Legitimist leaders. It is evident, therefore, that all parties, without exception, judge that the situation was no longer tenable, as all proposed to the President to get out of it; only, all these parties wanted him to depend exclusively on them, and Louis Napoleon would not consent to depend on anything but France. It was immediately after the act of hostility of the questors that the President determined to take his measures for an eventuality evidently very near. Three men were his confidants.—M. de St. Arnaud, Minister of War; M. de Morny, representative of the people; and M. de Maupas, Prefect of Police. Louis Napoleon explained to them the design which he had formed to conjure away the danger, and the three promised him their co-operation—M. de Morny for all political responsibility, as Minister of the Interior; General de St. Arnaud for the military operations; and M. de Maupas for the action of the police. For a fortnight these three men fixed with the President all the details of this immense act, which the 18th Brumaire equalled neither in difficulty nor in cleverness nor in grandeur, and the slightest matters connected with it were concerted and provided for with such an extraordinary secrecy that even the nearest friends of the parties had no suspicion of what was going on until the arrival of the final moment, just preceding carrying the plans into operation. The simultaneity of all the measures to be taken was the first condition of success, and the principal measures were four in number—the arrest of such persons as were considered culpable or dangerous, the publication of the official acts, the occupation of the Palace of the Assembly, and the distribution of troops on the various points judged necessary. A quarter past 6 in the morning was fixed for the hour of execution. It was essential that the plan should not become known by any one of its parts, but that it should strike the public mind by its *ensemble*. Accordingly at a quarter past 6 the arrests were effected, at half-past 6 the troops were at their posts, and at 7 the decree of dissolution and the proclamations left the Prefecture of Police to cover the walls of Paris. At half-past 6 precisely M. de Morny took possession of the Hotel of the Interior, accompanied by 250 Chasseurs de Vincennes, and handed to M. de Thorigny a letter, in which the President thanked him for his good services, and informed him of the decisive act on which he had resolved. The persons who were to be arrested were of two sorts—representatives more or less engaged in a flagrant conspiracy, and the chiefs of secret societies and commanders of barricades always ready to obey the orders of the factions. Both of these classes were narrowly watched and almost guarded *a vue* for a fortnight before by invisible agents, and not one of these agents suspected the object of his mission, each having received a different motion for it. The number of persons to be arrested amounted to 78, of whom 18 were representatives and 60 chiefs of secret societies and barricades. The 800 surgeons de ville and the brigades of surety had been *consigne* at the Prefecture of Police the night before at 11 o'clock, under pretext of the presence in Paris of the refugees from London. At half-past three in the morning the commissaries of police and officers de paix were summoned from their own houses, and at 4 o'clock they all arrived at the prefecture, and were placed in small groups in separate rooms, in order to avoid questions among themselves. At 5 o'clock all the commissaries were called one by one into the Prefect's cabinet, and were there informed by him of the intended plan of operations, receiving at the same time precise orders as to his own mode of proceeding. These men promised, every one, to execute at every risk the orders given to him, and not one failed in performing what he promised. A great number of carriages, engaged beforehand, were stationed on the quays, in the neighborhood of the Prefecture, in such a manner as not to excite attention. The arrests had been combined between the Prefect of Police and the Minister of War, so as to precede by a quarter of an hour the arrival of the troops at their different posts. The arrests were to be effected at quarter past 6, and the agents had orders to be at the doors of the persons designated at 5 minutes past 6. Everything was carried into effect with a marvellous punctuality, and no arrest occupied more than twenty minutes. Some of these arrests present peculiar characteristics, which are worthy of interest. We give the details from the official accounts.

The most important of all, that of General Changarnier, was confined to two men of rare energy, commissary of police Leras, and Captain Baudinet, of the republican guard. They were assisted by 15 chosen agents, 30 republican guards, and a picket of 10 mounted guards. At 5 minutes past 6 the commissary of police rang at the house in which the General lived, No. 3, Rue du Faubourg St. Honore. The porter, after the usual 'Who is there?' and the reply of 'Open, there is some one who wants to speak with you,' refused to open. It was then evident that the porter was on his guard, and the nearest agent received orders to keep him in conversation, in order to prevent his ascending to the General's apartment. By the side of the door, and in the same house, is a grocer's shop, which was already open, and some customers were even at the counter. The commissary at once conceived the idea that there must be a communication from the shop into the yard. He accordingly entered the shop, and in an imperative tone demanded the key of the door of communication. It was at once given up to him, and he thus entered the yard, followed by his men. The porter had already given the alarm by a great ringing of bells communicating with the General's bedroom, and the servant of the latter was found on the landing-place of the first-floor above the *entresol*, with a key in his hand. This being snatched from him was found to be that of the apartment, and the commissary entered on the instant. At the moment an inner door opened, and the General appeared on the threshold in his shirt, with a pistol in each hand. The commissary rushed in on him, and, seizing him by the arms, cried out—'What are you going to do, General? your life is in no danger; why use fire-arms?' The General, who had remained calm, then delivered up the pistols, saying—'I am your prisoner; I will dress myself.' The General was then aided to dress by his servant, and he said to the commissary 'I know that M. de Maupas is a gentleman; be so good as to say to him that I expect from his courtesy to allow me to have my servant with me, whose services I cannot well do without.' This request was immediately acceded to. Whilst in the carriage the General unreservedly spoke of the event of the day. 'The re-election of the President,' he remarked, 'was certain, and he had no need to have recourse to a *coup d'etat*. He is giving himself useless trouble.' And afterwards he added—'When the President will have war with some foreign Power, he will be glad to seek me out, to confide to me the command of an army.'"

M. de Cassagnac gives the following account of the arrest of General de Lamoriciere:—

"When the Commissary of Police Blanchet went to the house occupied by General de Lamoriciere, Rue Las Leases, 11, the *concierge* refused to give any light, and to indicate the apartment on the first floor. A domestic appeared and suddenly closed the door. He returned, however, with a lamp in his hand, and, perceiving the scarf of the commissary, suddenly extinguished the light, and ran down a back staircase, crying, 'Thieves!' He was arrested by the sergens de ville, who were placed in the street before the house. He then became resigned, and led the commissary to the chamber of his master. At first the General did not say a word. Then he cast his eyes on the chimney-piece, and asked his domestic what had become of the money which had been placed there. The man having replied that it was in safety, the General asked for his clothes, and began to dress himself. The commissary said, 'Sir, the observation you just made was very offensive to me.' 'What proves to me that you are not malefactors?' replied the General. At these words the commissary showed him the scarf, and the General was silent. M. Blanchet then said—'General, I have received from the Prefect of Police the order to treat you with all the respect possible. I wish, then, to have for you every imaginable indulgence, and, if you give me your word of honour that you will not endeavour to escape, I will place you in a carriage with only myself to accompany you.' 'I give you nothing—I answer for nothing—do with me what you will?' He was thereupon placed in a cab with police agents. Opposite the guard-house of the Legion of Honour, the General put his head out of the window and attempted to harangue the soldiers. The commissary did not give him time to utter a word, and observed that he would be obliged to treat him with rigour if he made any new attempt. The General replied, 'Do what you please.' On arriving at the prison Mazas the General became much calmer. He begged of the commissary not to seize his valuable arms, and to send him some cigars and a history of the French Revolution. The commissary complied with his request."

The following is the account given of the arrest of Generals Leflo, Bedeau, and Colonel Charras:—

"General Leflo was in bed in his apartment at the Legislative Palace. The Commissary Bertoglio woke him and showed him his warrant. He dressed himself, uttering threats against the commissary and the President. 'Napoleon,' said he, wants to have a *coup d'etat*—we will shoot him at Vincennes. As to you, we will not send you to Nouka-Hiva, but shoot you with him!' When getting into the carriage, he wanted to harangue the soldiers, but Colonel Espinasse ordered him to be silent, and the soldiers at once levelled their bayonets against him. From that moment to the prison Mazas he never uttered a word.—General Bedeau inhabited part of a large hotel, in the Rue de l'Université, No. 50. The porter at first refused to indicate the part of the house in which he lived, but afterwards complied. When the bell was rung, the General's servant half opened the door, and was about to close it abruptly, when he was pushed back by the commissary of police, who the moment after entered the General's bedroom, and informed him of the warrant against him. The General appeared thunderstruck. 'Arrest me?' he cried, 'Why such an act is a violation of the Constitution. I am Vice-President of the Assembly. You cannot arrest me, since you do not find me *in flagrante delicto*.' The commissary replied that he had no remarks to make on the warrant intrusted to him, but to execute it, and that if the General intended to risk his life, he (the commissary) was fully determined to sacrifice his own to perform his duty. If the General did not comply quietly, force would be employed. He then ordered the General to get up, which he did. The General took as much time as possible to dress, and when at last he had finished, he burst out into a violent passion, 'I am determined,' he said, 'not to stir from here. If you dare to lay hands on me, the Vice-President of the Assembly, you do it at your peril!' The commissary replied, 'Do you admit that I have performed my disagreeable duty with all consideration possible.' 'Yes,' said the General. 'In that case,' said the commissary, 'I will use force.' The General made the utmost resistance, crying out 'Treason! treason! I am the Vice-President of the Assembly, and persons arrest me!' He was, however, forced to enter the carriage, and the sergens de ville followed him. When he arrived at the prison Mazas, he addressed a body of republican guards on duty there, but they paid no attention to what he said. Inside, General Bedeau found Generals Leflo, Changarnier, and Cavaignac, the last of whom he embraced.—Colonel Charras, who lived at No. 14, Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, at first refused to open, but afterwards, when he found that measures were being taken to break open the door, he complied. When the commissary showed him his warrant, M. Charras said, 'It does not surprise me. I expected it two days since and could have escaped but that I was unwilling to quit my post. I had even charged my pistols, but finding that nothing had occurred, I drew the charge. Had you come the day I expected you, I would have blown out your brains.' He got into the carriage without resistance, and on the way only asked, 'Are you taking me to shoot me?' The commissary replied in the negative, and said that their destination was the prison Mazas. When M. Charras arrived there, he refused to specify his civil state, and insisted that "representative of the people" be affixed to his name.

The arrest of M. Thiers is thus related:—

"When the Commissary of Police, M. Hubertsen entered the bedroom of M. Thiers, in the Place St. Georges, that gentleman was sound asleep. The commissary drew aside the curtains, which were of scarlet damask lined with white muslin, awoke M. Thiers, and informed him of his business. M. Thiers rose up hastily, rubbed his eyes, over which his white cotton nightcap was drawn down, and said—'What is all this about?' 'I have come down to search your house,' replied the commissary; 'but do not be alarmed, no harm will be done you, your life is in no danger.' This last assurance appeared necessary, as M. Thiers was thunderstruck. 'But what are you going to do? Do you know that I am a representative?' 'Yes, but I cannot discuss that point with you; I must execute the orders I have received.' 'But what you are doing may bring your head to the scaffold!' 'Nothing will deter me from the execution of my duties.' 'But it is a *coup d'etat* that you are making.' 'I cannot reply to your questions; I beg you will get up.' 'Do you know whether I am alone in this matter, or have some of my colleagues been served the same?' 'I cannot tell you, Sir.' M. Thiers then rose, and dressed himself very leisurely, refusing the assistance of the agents. Suddenly he said to the commissary—'But, Sir, suppose I should blow your brains out.' 'I do not think you would be guilty of such an act, M. Thiers; but I have taken all my measures, and should know how to prevent your doing so.' 'But do you understand the law? Are you aware that you are violating the Constitution?' It is not my business to discuss with you, and, besides, your knowledge is far superior to mine. I have only to execute the orders which are given to me, as I should execute yours if you were Minister of the Interior.' The search made in the cabinet of M. Thiers did not lead to the discovery of any political correspondence. On the commissary expressing his astonishment at that fact, M. Thiers replied, that he had long since sent all his political correspondence to England, and that nothing would be found at his house. On being requested to go, M. Thiers appeared timid and full of hesitation. He was allowed to fancy he was to be taken before the Prefect of Police. The direction which the carriage took increased his apprehensions, and he endeavoured by every argument to turn the agent from the accomplishment of his duties. On reaching the prison Mazas, he asked whether he could have his *cafe au lait* as usual, and every attention was shown him. His courage completely abandoned him while in prison, and he showed no more firmness than M. Greppo, who *fut saisi d'un derangement auquel il dut satisfaire*. M. Thiers was afterwards taken provisionally back to his own house by a fresh decision, after which he was taken to the bridge of Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine. At the moment of leaving his home, M. Thiers wept abundantly, and appeared dreadfully cast down."

THE BONAPARTES.

Louis Napoleon may be said to be, in one sense, the *legal* successor of the Emperor Napoleon. His *election*, at this time, is doubtless intended by him to be the *restoration of the Empire under the Bonaparte dynasty*. By the decree, on Senatus-consultum, which constituted Napoleon Emperor in 1801, the imperial succession was thus prescribed:

1st. To the lineal heirs, male, of Napoleon, in the order of primogeniture.

2d. Failing these, to such son, or grandson of his brothers as Napoleon might designate, and the heirs male of such son or grandson.

3d. To Joseph Bonaparte and his heirs male.

4th. Failing these, to Louis Bonaparte, his heirs male, each in the order of primogeniture.

The only son of Napoleon, the Duke of Reichstadt, died in 1832. Joseph, ex-King of Spain, the eldest brother of Napoleon, known as Count de Survilliers, and who resided for many years in New Jersey, died in 1845, leaving two daughters, but no son. Louis, ex-King of Holland, the father of the present Louis Napoleon, died in 1846, shortly after the escape of the son from the fortress of Ham. Two elder sons of Louis and Hortense died, one in infancy, the other at the age of 27, leaving Louis Napoleon the only survivor and the last in the prescribed succession.

To this claim of *quasi* legitimacy it is probable Louis Napoleon alludes in his Proclamation to the people of France. "If you believe in the cause of which my name is the symbol, that is, France regenerated by the revolution of '89, *and organized by the Emperor*, proclaim it," &c.

Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon, some time King of Westphalia, has addressed a letter to his nephew "in the name of the memory of my brother, and partaking his horror of civil war," urging a republican and conciliatory policy. Napoleon, a son of Jerome, is or was a member of the French General Assembly.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, died at Rome, leaving a numerous family; one of them, the ornithologist, now or lately prominent in the affairs of Rome, and Italy. Pierre, another son, figured in the French National Assembly; as also Murat, a son of the Marshal and Caroline, the sister of Napoleon. One of the daughters of Lucien is the wife of Lord Dudley Stuart, an English nobleman.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

Iron.—It is estimated that the quantity of iron manufactured in 1849, throughout the world, reached *four millions of tons*, and that this was an increase of *sixty per cent.* over the quantity manufactured in 1839. The same increase for the ten years following, would make the quantity *six millions four hundred thousand tons* in 1859. We see no reason why such an increase should not be realized. The world is but beginning to understand the innumerable uses to which this metal may be applied.

If the following, from the London Times, be true, our geological correctors of Moses' cosmogony will have need to correct some of their dates, to say the least: "Professor Gorini, who is professor of natural history in the University of Lodi, made recently, before a circle of private friends, a remarkable experiment, illustrative of his theory as to the formation of mountains. He melts some substances, known only to himself, in a vessel, and allows the liquid to cool. At first it presents an even surface; but a portion continues to ooze up from beneath, and gradually elevations are formed, until at length ranges and chains of hills are formed, exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth. Even to the stratification, the resemblance is complete, and M. Gorini can produce on a small scale the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes. He contends, therefore, that the inequalities on the face of the globe are the result of certain materials, first reduced by the application of heat to a liquid state, and then allowed to consolidate."

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 27, 1852.

We have endeavoured occasionally to keep our readers informed of the progress of our railway matters, and in doing so, we have expressed the opinions we were led to entertain on the subject, honestly and sincerely, and without, as far as we know ourselves, being actuated by prejudice or local feelings.

When the plan for the European and North American Railway was first proposed by Mr. Morton, at Halifax, we hailed it as the only plan that had ever been proposed by which the Colonies were likely within a reasonable time to have railways at all, and we have accordingly from that time till this, given it our unwavering advocacy and support.—That this enterprise has been retarded and all but abandoned, was not owing to its not being required for the prosperity of the country, to any inherent defect in the plan, or to any want of energy or prudence on the part of its projectors. When Mr. Howe went to England his whole energies were bent on exciting the fears and jealousies of the aristocracy of England, with whom he came in contact, against this scheme as one likely to estrange the feelings of the Colonists from parental rule, and lead them to too close an acquaintance with foreigners and *enemies*, as he was pleased to call them. But, he would have failed in his object, which was to obtain money for the Nova Scotia portion of this very railway, had he not, by unfounded representations, induced the Colonial Minister to believe that the Colonies would be quite well satisfied to take upon themselves the construction of a military railroad from Halifax to Quebec, and would willingly transfer their whole resources and revenues to the British Government in security for the funds required for this undertaking. To use his own words, (see letter of Jan. 16th,) "The revenue could be, and if necessary would be, promptly increased, by raising the advalorem duty, readjusting specific duties, or if even that were necessary to sustain our credit with the mother country, by a resort to a LEGACY, INCOME, or PROPERTY TAX."

When the British Minister, on these assurances, consented to recommend to Parliament, *on the conditions being complied with*, that the Imperial guarantee should be given to a loan for this purpose, we felt satisfied that the offer had been obtained from him on false pretences, and that the terms he had specified could not, and would not be complied with. No sooner, therefore, had Mr. Howe set his foot on our shores than, from less to more, he commenced to modify the terms of the bargain, until at length to our admiring eyes, he displayed the sovereigns, all in a bag, ready to drop into our eager grasp, without a condition, and without being asked for repayment! We were never of those who put any faith in this statement. We knew that on his first arrival, at all events, he could have no authority for offering other and better terms than those contained in Mr. Hawes' letter, and we did not choose afterwards to put any value upon his hints that "public documents he had made public, but private letters he treated as private." We dont admire mysteries and crooked courses, and wont believe in them. While all this was supposed to apply to the North Shore railway, we resisted the delusion, but not on merely local grounds.

Now that the course of events has made it certain, that no Halifax and Quebec railway will be undertaken by Canada or New-Brunswick which does not pass by the valley of the St. John, and *through the City of St. John*, we have an opportunity of showing that our former opposition was based on no local prejudices, for we are nearly as much opposed to the scheme as ever. It has now been declared by the Colonial Minister that the loan will be given on no better terms than those already offered. The scheme must necessarily therefore fall to the ground, for *it is impossible* that we can comply with these terms. It would require at least Three Millions to build our portion of that railway, the interest and sinking fund for which would amount to at least one hundred and fifty thousand a year. This we cannot meet; in the first place, because *we have not got it*, and the people of this Province will not endorse Mr. Howe's very generous offer of a legacy duty, or an income or a property tax. In the next place, we have other uses for our resources, and cannot afford to sink them all in a railway. We must have legislation, roads, schools, asylums, penitentiaries, and the various officers of the civil list; and further, it would not be fair to take all the money out of the common purse for a sectional object. We consider a railway to connect the Northern portion of the Province with the Southern, of quite as much importance as one to connect us with Canada. We would therefore go for no Provincial scheme that did not include a railway from the Bend to Miramichi. Seeing then that we cannot as a Province build and own all the railways we require, there appears to be no other way for us but to invest in them whatever amount we can spare, and endeavour to induce capitalists and contractors from abroad to find the balance of the funds and take the railways themselves as security. We would then have a controul over them and an interest in them equal to our investment, and we would have no right to more. Taking one million as the amount we might safely risk in railways, and apportioning it in the directions required, we believe that all our Railways might be obtained.

We trust that our Government and Legislature will have sufficient spirit and manliness to retain the dignified position assumed in April last. The slavish and pitiful cringing and *booing* of our brethren of Nova Scotia at the doors of the Colonial Office, have hitherto only procured for them the insults and kicking which such conduct merits. That several members of our Government and Legislature have manifested a like truckling spirit is much to be regretted. It was unfortunate that they were so tame and simple as to allow their eyes to be dazzled by the glare of the *sovereigns*.

The House, called together a month earlier than usual, finds the Government still unprepared with a single measure. Day after day, for the past three weeks has the House met, *to do nothing*, but adjourn for dinner and pay, and now legislation must wait until the member of the Government returns from waiting upon his Highness the Hon. Mr. Howe, to learn whether it will be his pleasure to allow us to have our own Railways in our own way. Whether the future legislation of the present session will follow suite with its beginning, remains to be seen.

This mode of conducting the public business must however bring about a reaction at no distant day. If one set of men cannot or will not bring forward wise measures for the improvement of the country, they must give place to others.

We understand that information has been received by last English mail, from Mr. ARCHIBALD, to the effect that Messrs. Brassey, Jackson, Peto, Betts, and others, have agreed to build the New-Brunswick Railways, on terms that will in all probability be within the means and quite to the satisfaction of all parties.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, the Rev. A Stewart, A. M., delivered a very interesting lecture to a respectable audience, on *Arctic Discoveries*. The lecturer carried his audience chronologically through the various attempts at the discovery, first, of a North East passage to the East Indies, and, next, of a North West passage to the Pacific, which have all proved fruitless with respect to the direct object of pursuit, but still of great importance in respect to other geographical discoveries. The names of Gaspar de Cotereal, Sir Hugh Willoughby, and Richard Chancellor and William Barentz, were mentioned in connexion with the North East voyages; and Frobisher, Davis, Baffin, Hudson, Ross, Parry, and the lamented Sir John Franklin, in connexion with the North West attempts at discovery. We recommend to the young to sit down, with a Map of the Northern Hemisphere before them, and, pondering over these names, try to recall the particular geographical discoveries with which each of them is associated, as well as the interesting anecdotes with which the lecture abounded.

Next Monday evening, the Rev. W. FERRIE, A. M., will lecture on *American Slavery*.

FIRE.—On the morning of Thursday last a fire broke out at Belvoir Cottage, Southstream, Upham, the residence of the Rev. J. R. Lawson, by which the building was in a short time totally consumed; but we are glad to learn that by the spirited exertions of friends and neighbours, almost all the furniture and family stores were saved, and without any material damage. A partial insurance, we learn, had been effected on the building and its contents, to the amount of £250. We understand that it is the intention of the proprietor to proceed forthwith in the erection of another cottage.

The Canadian delegates, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Chandler, arrived in town on Saturday afternoon, from Fredericton. They shortly afterwards proceeded to inspect the harbour, from various points of observation. They left town on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, for Halifax, by the Mail coach.

☞ The addresses, &c., relating to the late presentation of a gold watch to James G. Stevens, Esq., at Saint Stephen, are unavoidably omitted this week, but will be inserted in our next paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on Saturday the 10th instant, arrived at Halifax shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, with 26 passengers—two of whom, Messrs. Jas. Smith and Frederickson, were for St. John.—For the last 10 days, she had experienced one continued succession of westerly gales. The news possesses considerable interest.

MARKETS.—The Cotton market remains as last quoted.—Sales of the week, 47,940 bales.

Flour firm at last quotations, but without buoyancy. Wheat—demand active at full rates.

Indian Corn advanced, with an improving demand. Sugar lower, demand limited. Coffee inactive, but prices maintained. Tea active for private use—Congo 1-2d dearer.

The London Money Market presents no new feature. Stocks firm, but not very active.—Consols closed on the 9th, at 97 1-8 to 97 1-4 for money and account.

Trade in Manchester was more active. The prices of the leading fabrics had advanced.

ENGLAND.—A dissolution of the English Cabinet appeared inevitable. A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, after which Lord John Russell proceeded to Windsor to confer with the Queen. It was admitted on all hands that the Whig Government could not hold together much longer, and many believed it would fall before the period for opening Parliament had arrived. The Duke of Newcastle and Sir James Graham, the great free-trade leaders, had arrived in town, and the former had visited Her Majesty. The latest intelligence received at Liverpool by telegraph from London, on the morning of the 10th, says, that the attempt to strengthen the Ministry by the alliance of three or four Peelites had signally failed, and that the Prime Minister would meet Parliament without seeking any further addition to his strength, provided he was not compelled to retire in the meantime. The Marquis of Lansdowne has tendered his resignation as Lord President of the Council, and holds office only until a successor is appointed.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT SEA!—The West India Royal Mail Steamer *Amazon*, Capt. Lymons, which sailed from Southampton with mails and passengers on the 2nd inst., was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, about 110 miles south-west of the Scilly Islands. The conflagration lasted about 20 minutes only, when the ship was completely gutted, and having burnt to the water's edge, exploded and sunk:—41 passengers and 69 of the crew perished, among whom were Capt. Lymons, the 4 officers and Surgeon.—Mr. Elliot Warburton, the celebrated author of the Crescent and the Cross, was also among the sufferers, many of whom, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burnt or suffocated in their berths. As soon as every effort to subdue the flames had failed, the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the consternation that prevailed, a desperate and despairing rush was made for these before they could be got well into the water, and two were swamped along side with every person in them. Two others, containing 9 passengers and 37 seamen, succeeded in getting clear of the burnt vessel, and were picked up by an English and Dutch vessel, and the survivors landed respectively at Plymouth and Brest. The loss is immense, for the ship was new and richly freighted. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

The American ship *Columbus*, Capt. McCerran, was wrecked on the 7th inst., at the entrance to Waterford Harbour; two ladies (cabin,) and 2 Steerage passengers, with 8 of the crew, perished.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—There is news from the Cape to the 2d Dec. by the screw steamer Harbinger. Bad as the previous accounts from the seat of war have been, those of the Harbinger are still worse. Led on by Hottentots, the enemy continued to make predatory incursions on the Colonists, stealing their cattle, burning their farmsteads, and murdering the inhabitants wherever they can secure them. As yet no check whatever had been given to these marauders by Sir Harry Smith, and more troops must be sent out before an effectual stop can be put to their incursions.

After the affair at Waterkloof, an attempt was made to expel a number of the enemy who were supposed to be lurking about. This was met by a desperate resistance, and a loss on our side unparalleled during this war. Lieut. Col. Fordyce, Lieuts. Carey and Gordon, of the 74th Highlanders, and Capt. De Venish, of the Levies, fell. The Col. did not survive his wounds more than 10 minutes; his last words were, "what will become of my poor Regiment."—The whole Colony deplores the loss of this noble officer. Addresses of condolence have been presented to the Officer in command of the 74th. After this, the weather having become very severe, Gen. Somerset withdrew his troops to the camp at the Blinkwater. The next movement was to be a combined one of the two divisions under Gen. Somerset and Col. Mackinnon, across the Kye, against Wreli, the principal Chief in Kaffir land. The force was to consist of 1000 cavalry and 2000 infantry. They were to move on the 2d ult. from the Unwani—their operations, it was expected, would occupy a month.

The draught Ordinances for constituting a Parliament at the Cape had been received with great satisfaction.

Lieut. Pim, by the advice of the Russian Geographer, has abandoned his project of crossing Siberia in search of Sir John Franklin.

On the 1st inst., the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 3 to 2 1-2 per cent., at which it stood prior to Dec. 26, 1850.

The proposed loan of £200,000 for the Great Western Canada Railway Company, on their 6 per cent. debentures, repayable in 1857, had been completed.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.—France continues steadfast and tranquil. The President gave a grand Banquet at the Tuilleries on the 5th, to 400 of the delegates of the Departments. The minister of public works had conceded the Paris and Lyons Railway to a public company, and shares were eagerly sought for. A decree of the minister of the Interior erased the Republican mottoes from the public edifices, and restored the ancient historical names of streets and buildings.

The latest advices note a rumour which prevailed in Paris on the 9th, that a marked coolness had arisen between the President and the British minister, in relation to the affairs of Belgium, and Galignani's messenger had announced that Lord Normandy would leave the following day for England, not to return. This had caused the utmost regret among all parties, and contributed to a fall of one per cent. in the funds.

It was announced that a further delay of ten days would take place in the promulgation of the new Constitution. This delay was variously accounted for; one opinion averring that the President contended for the liberalizing, and another for restricting the legitimate guarantees of the constitution. The President had determined to resist firmly family influence and political intrigue, by filling up the blanks in the Senate with names commanding public confidence and respect. Profound anxiety continued to be felt in regard to the new Constitution and the Constitution of the Senate, and the public funds had greatly fluctuated.

Louis Napoleon had been fired at by a sentry in the Elysee. The soldier was tried and shot.

The marriage of General Cavaignac and Mdlle. Louise Gabriel Odier took place on Wednesday evening, at the church of the Oratoire Saint Honore. The service was performed by M. Coquerel. The ceremony, according to the Catholic rites, took place on Thursday evening at Notre Dame, before the Archbishop of Paris.

The Moniteur of the 31st contains a decree re-establishing the French Eagle on the standards of the army, and on the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The King of Denmark is suffering from indisposition.

The Austrian Lloyds boasts that it was Prince Schwartzenberg who virtually dismissed Lord Palmerston.

Rumours of a Ministerial crisis prevail at Berlin.

The Prussian Gazette of the 6th, says that Haschid Murat, the bravest son of Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, has surrendered unconditionally to the Russians, and is now a prisoner at Tiflis. Prince Woronzoff, received from the young chief possession of the Fortress of Wenespryt and his numerous detachment of soldiers.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.—The following is an extract from a review of the year lately closed, in the Commercial article of the London Times of the 1st inst:

Throughout the whole period the extreme range of Consols, which was ten per cent. in 1848, eight per cent. in 1849, and 3 3-8 per cent. in 1850, has been again 3 3-8 per cent and the closing price to-day is a little higher than on the 1st of January. In Railway Shares, the fluctuations have as usual been violent, but the quotations now show an improvement. The Bank bullion on the 1st of January was £14,830,000; it had receded to £13,253,000 on the 1st of May, and it is now £17,413,000, being £133,000 in excess of the highest sum ever reached. At the Bank of France the total at the beginning of the year was £18,840,000; in September it was £25,000,000, and it has since declined to £22,750,000. Wheat has shown fluctuations but closes steadily, although the quantities entered during the year, according to the latest returns, have been 3,519,134 quarters against 3,110,451 quarters in the same period of 1850; while of flour the total has been 4,702,217 cwts. against 2,796,462. The average price on the 1st of January was 38s 3d; it reached 43s 6d in July, declined to 33s 6d. in October, and is now 38s 7d. Cotton began at 8d. touched 5 1-2d in July, and is now a little over 6d. The Board of Trade tables thus far show an increase in the declared value of our aggregate exportations of £3,087,850.

A year of greater anomalies has never been witnessed. To the mass of the people it has been the most prosperous upon record, while to the mercantile classes, owing to their having speculated for rising prices in the face of increased production and cheaper transit, it has been chequered by anxiety and prolonged losses. The confident activity of 1850 has been mingled in a modified degree with the constantly recurring failures of 1847. With the triumphs of the Exhibition we have been distanced at sea—the region of our greatest pride. We have seen our treasure wasted in a Caffre war at the Cape, and have had a second California opened to us in New South Wales. With party warfare almost extinct, the Ministry have been once forced to resign, and have since been unable to avoid a crisis; and, finally, after having welcomed all the nations to a commercial gathering, we find ourselves practically alone, and our travellers and newspapers almost threatened with exclusion from the whole of Europe.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1851.—The following are extracts from an article of the London Times, reviewing the events of the past year:—

The past year has given us one vast and immeasurable gain in the Great Exhibition. All the nations of the civilized world, not to say more, have been represented—some very largely, and all very efficiently—in one fair temple of industry and peace. All have become wiser and better known; all have cast into one great treasury, and been blessed from its stores; and on the minds of many nations and many millions has been left one soothing and instructive,—one glorious and indelible impression. On all sides the seeds of knowledge and enterprise, cast on the waters of that peaceful confluence, are beginning to bear fruit in new discoveries and undertakings. A vision of universal peace has been seen by the world, and, if its realization is still remote, its influence is not the less salutary and energetic. We are not among those who expect that the triumphs of peace are likely in our time to extinguish the passions of peoples and the ambition of adventures; but we nevertheless think we may dwell with satisfaction and hope on the memory of an event the direct and natural tendency of which is pacific and profitable. The more of such occasions the better. They are the basis of institutions, and the means of an intercourse, which cannot but endure, and which must in time tell on the fortunes of humanity. England has had her full share in the glories of this world-wide competition. She has effaced the national stigma of inhospitality. She has shown a largeness of conception, a practical talent, a rapidity of performance, a power of organization, a fertility of resources, and even a taste, for which foreigners had hardly given her credit. More conspicuous than all have been her fairness and generosity. All this is gain. The victory has been as cheap as it has been bloodless. The whole cost of the Exhibition to the thousands of exhibitors, and millions of visiters, has not equalled that of one battle. Among other results there has been an interchange between this and the neighboring metropolis, singularly befitting the year that has seen the two cities linked by instantaneous communication, and most happy at a crisis when events are occurring of a nature to revive the slumbering recollections of a miserable war.

The losses of the year though eclipsed in its splendour, have not been inconsiderable. We have seen a British colony in South Africa assuming a portentous resemblance to the French colony in the north; a settlement of herdsmen and traders lapsing into a chain of military posts, held with vast bloodshed and cost against implacable savages. The census of this year, while it adds fresh proofs to the growing prosperity of Great Britain, especially in its manufacturing districts, discloses the serious fact that famine, fever, and emigration have taken away not less than 2,000,000 of our Irish fellow-subjects. Happily, seven-eights of the loss are attributable to the last and least unhappy of these causes, but the actual estrangement of so large a British mass, not only from these isles, but for the most part from the British Crown, is a fact the gravity of which we may some day have cause to appreciate. As for our relations with foreign powers, we have long ceased to indulge in any warm international attachments, or to expect them in return, so there is not any positive loss to be noted under this head. Our relations with Italy are not improved by the sympathies freely expressed in this country for the politico-religious enthusiasts who are preaching a crusade against every throne in that peninsula. Our relations with France are not improved by our stubborn preference of constitutional government, even in the form of a republic, over military despotism. Our relations with the United States are threatened at this moment by a disagreeable and unaccountable incident, of which it is premature to speak till something is known about it. On the whole, however, it can hardly be said that we stand quite as well with the rest of the world as we did a twelve month since, tho' there was not much to boast of, even then. Perhaps England has no right to expect a very general amount of sympathy. Insulated in position, with a mixed political constitution, the asylum for refugees from all nations, showing her flag on every sea, and thrusting her manufactures into every market, unable to sympathize entirely with either monarchs against peoples or peoples against monarchs, she commands the respect, the fear, and even the admiration of mankind, but not their love or their free co-operation. Just now, however, another change is passing over this department of our public affairs. The advent of a new Foreign Secretary offers some hope that we shall preserve our boasted neutrality without either compromise or petulance; without offering the right hand to ramping despotism, and the left to democratic conspirators. The new Minister starts with the best of omens in his favor. In the mimic world of the Great Exhibition, with its territories, its sectional governments, its fierce competition, and its common appeal, Lord Granville has performed the functions of King Æolus with most creditable success.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fredericton, Jan 21.

The Canadian Delegates arrived last evening, and were introduced in the Assembly today. Nothing is yet known of their intentions.

The Bill for the erection of a new Registry Office in St. John passed in Committee,

HOUSE IN SUPPLY.—The ordinary Grants to the Clerks and Messengers of the Council and House, also those for Schools and Lighthouses passed

Many petitions with regard to Mining Leases were presented, and after some conversation a Committee was appointed to report upon the whole question.

The Governor, in reply to the address moved by Mr. Needham, said—he had no further information to communicate than was contained in the Despatches already before the house.

Mr. Harding moved for copies of the correspondence on the subject of Judges fees, and the remonstrance of the Judges (if any)

The Petition of the ministers of the Church of Scotland relative to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, was referred to a Select Committee.

Thursday, 22nd January.

The Canadian Delegates are said to have expressed themselves strongly in favour of the Rail Road route by the Valley of the River St. John. The Government has prepared a project, which will be submitted to the Delegates.

Bills to regulate the printing of the Acts of Assembly, to add the territory obtained by this Province by the settlement of the Canadian Boundary question, to the Counties of Victoria and Restigouche, and to incorporate the St. Stephen's Boom Company passed in Committee.

The Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend the Law for the collection and protection of the Revenue.

The Bill relating to Public Wharves in Portland passed.

The Auditor General's accounts were laid on the table.

In reply to the Address moved by Mr. Harding relative to the correspondence on the subject of the Judge's fees, the Governor promised to give the information required.

The time for receiving Petitions is extended to Tuesday next.

A petition from the seventh son of a seventh son (from the County of Kent) claiming remuneration for having cured over thirty poor persons of scrofula, was presented, and, at the desire of the house, read by Mr. McPhelim. Several cases were cited, some of them attested to, of miraculous cures.

Dr. Thompson suggested that as this man must in virtue of his birth possess the faculty of second sight in addition to that of healing, it would be advisable to procure the benefit of his services; he could tell them whether they were to have a Railroad, and in many other respects his assistance would no doubt prove invaluable.

Petition ordered to lie on the table.

A number of documents relative to the decision on the disputed boundary question were laid on the table, but not read. Dr. Lashington, the Umpire, declined accepting any pay for his services. Earl Grey suggests that to pay the other arbitrators £200 should be remitted out of the funds yielded by this district and reserved.

On the Bill for abolishing the Judges' Fees passed last Session, Earl Grey says, "That until the Legislature shall have secured to the existing Judges, compensation for the loss of emolument which they would suffer by this law, it will not be in my power to submit it for her Majesty's confirmation."

Of the resolutions passed by the house on the 20th of April, Earl Grey says in a Despatch dated June, 1851—

"I have read these resolutions with regret, inasmuch as I cannot admit that they express just and constitutional views of the nature of that system of Government which I am no less anxious than the Assembly to see fully established, and securely maintained in New Brunswick."—And then on the subject of the communication of correspondence by the Lieutenant Governor to the house, he refers to the previous Despatch of the 31st March last.

On the subject of Bounties he would take another opportunity of addressing them.

"The reduction in the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, he is not prepared to assent to. It was settled upon full deliberation, and made a permanent charge upon the Province as part of an arrangement then regarded as highly satisfactory by the Legislature; nor is the salary in his opinion more than adequate remuneration for the services expected from the person occupying that high situation. Whether the Province may not be altogether relieved from this arrangement similar to that he ruggested to Canada in a Despatch addressed to Lord Elgin on the 14th March last, is another question necessary to be discussed at present." A copy of this he says is annexed, but it is not among those laid before the house.

In reply to Earl Grey's despatch of the 12th June, 1851, in which the reasons for delaying the Royal assent to the Facility Bill are given, Sir Edmund Head forwarded the following memorandum to His Lordship, under date of 11th of July, 1851:—

MEMORANDUM.

"The Executive Council of New-Brunswick much regret that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies should have determined on not submitting the Facility Bills of last Session, relating to the two Railways, for the confirmation of Her Majesty in Council, because the Act incorporating the North American and European Railway Company does not contain some provisions deemed by Her Majesty's Government as essential for the protection of Imperial interests. These provisions, the Council cannot entertain the least doubt, will be made whenever the Legislature are again convened, an event which will in all probability take place at an earlier period than usual. The Facility Bills were introduced into the House of Assembly by the Local Government, as measures in which they considered the interests of this Province were deeply involved, and were carried almost by acclamation in both Houses.

"Under these circumstances, the Council feel, as a part of the Government, that they are seriously weakened by the action of the Imperial authorities, more particularly as no objection has been raised by them against the Facility Bills, but on the contrary, in all their provisions, they are sanctioned by Earl Grey's despatch.

"The Council feel that no possible injury could arise by passing the Bills in question; but holding them in abeyance until amendments be made to the Act of Incorporation, must inevitably have a tendency to excite great dissatisfaction among a large portion at least of the people of this Province interested in the success of the European and North American Railway, inasmuch as no action, so far as raising subscriptions for Stock, can or will be had until the acquiescence of the Crown in the Facility Bills for that Railway be first had.

"The Council therefore humbly hope and trust that Earl Grey will feel himself authorized to waive all objections, and that he will submit the Bills for Her Majesty's gracious approval.

R. L. HAZEN,
J. A. STREET,
J. R. PARTELOW,
W. B. KINNEAR,
G. S. HILL."

The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

Next we have an extract from a despatch of Sir Edmund Head to Earl Grey, dated 2d of August, 1851, as follows:—

"I have also the honour to append to this despatch a copy of a memorandum agreed upon by the Members of my Council thus re-constructed, as expressing the policy which they propose to pursue in the matter of the Halifax and Quebec Railway."

"*In Committee of Council, 1st Aug.* 1851.

"Memorandum in regard to the Railway policy of the Provincial Government, viz:—

"That the proposal made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as expressed in Mr. Hawes' letter, under date of the 10th March last, upon the subject of Railways in these Provinces, shall be accepted in full, so far as the amount necessary is concerned, and upon the proportions specified in Mr. Howe's report to his Government on his return from the Delegation to Canada, or on terms not less favourable, and upon such better modification of the terms specified in Mr. Hawes' letter respecting the securities to be offered by the Province as can be obtained. It being distinctly understood that the Government will not accept any proposals for building the Great Trunk Line which shall not embrace in an equally favourable and explicit manner the European and North American Railway—the liability for the latter line being solely confined to the Province.

"It is also understood that the Government will urge upon the Imperial Government the propriety of obtaining Imperial aid in addition to the guarantee, in consideration of the valuable land which will be conceded by New-Brunswick along both lines for emigration purposes, and of the great national importance of the undertaking."

"*Downing Street, 5th August*, 1851.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th July, enclosing a memorandum of the Executive Council of New-Brunswick, with reference to the Railway Bill, which formed the subject of my despatch of the 12th June last. My subsequent despatch, of the 27th June, will have placed you in possession of the Order of Her Majesty in Council, confirming the Act to facilitate the construction of the Saint Andrews and Quebec line.

"With respect, however, to the two Acts for facilitating the construction of the European and North American Railway, much as I regret that any delay should occur in submitting them for Her Majesty's approval, I cannot regard the evils which may arise therefrom in so serious a light as those which would result from omitting in legislation upon this subject the provisions necessary to secure the general interests of the Empire, and I must, therefore, consider it my duty to defer tendering any advice to Her Majesty respecting these Bills, until the amendments in the Act of Incorporation required by my despatch of the 12th June shall have been adopted by the Provincial Legislature.

"I am &c., "GREY.

"Lieut. Governor Sir E. HEAD, Bart."

The following is an extract from Despatch No. 288, of Earl Grey to Sir Edmund Head, dated Downing Street, 28th August, 1851:—

"With respect to the memorandum of your Council appended to your despatch, it would be premature to enter upon the consideration of a proposal not yet submitted to me; but I think it right to observe, that Her Majesty's Government would not be prepared to recommend to Parliament to extend assistance to the projected Railways in British North America farther than was promised in my despatch of the 14th March last."

WEDNESDAY, *January* 21.—The House went into Committee of supply, and passed several of the ordinary grants. On the grant of £10,000 for the Common Schools coming up, Mr. Needham took objections on the ground that the said sum could be drawn under His Excellency's warrant in accordance with the law of the land, and that a special appropriation was unnecessary; several Hon. Members expressed opinions *pro* and *con*. Mr. Johnson replied to Mr. Needham that by the law the Lieut. Governor was not limited to any amount, and that an appropriation was necessary, as it restricted the amount. The grant passed without a division.

A great number of petitions were presented; among them one by Mr. Stiles, praying that a law may pass defining the rights of Lessees of mines. A special Committee consisting of nine members was appointed, to whom were referred this, and other petitions of a similar nature.

At precisely two o'clock, the Speaker having called the House to order, announced that three illustrious strangers from Canada were in waiting, whom he was about to introduce to the House. The Hon. Messrs. Hincks, Young, and Tache, were then introduced to the Speaker by the Hon. Attorney General, and having been provided with seats in the New Lobby, they were afterward introduced, severally, to the members.—*Head Quarters.*

JANUARY 23.

A number of unimportant Bills passed in Committee to-day.

The Bill for the erection of a Wharf at Reed's Point passed without opposition.

The Portland Fire Law passed.

The bill to erect St. James' Parish was committed. Mr. Needham objected to the words, "as by law established." A warm discussion followed. Progress has just reported.

The bill to impose a Tax upon Wild Lands was committed; the principles of the bill was approved by a large majority.

The Executive members have not been in the House all the morning—the Council had a meeting, but nothing is yet known of their proceedings.

Mr. Chandler goes to Halifax to morrow.

It is reported that the Attorney General and Mr. Perley have quarrelled.

January 24.

The Canadian Delegates with Hon. Mr. Chandler left this morning for St. John and Halifax.

It is stated that the route by the Valley of the St. John has been agreed upon by the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, and the route by the North Shore is now entirely out of the question.

The bill for the protection and collection of the Revenue was committed; it is a consolidation of the present laws. It was not got through with when the House adjourned shortly after one o'clock.

Sums recommended by Committee for the road service are—Great Roads, £12,000—Bye Roads, £15,000—Special Grants, £8000.

January 26.

This day's work in the house is not important. The bills to Incorporate the Kent Agricultural Society, and to amend the Law relating to Lunatics, passed in Committee. The bill for the protection and collection of the Revenue was again committed and 15 clauses passed. The subject of the salaries of Deputy Treasurers was opened up again, consideration of amount deferred. There was a warm discussion on the bills to provide for the erection of a Court House in Fredericton. The Railroad news has been received, members are so perplexed they will scarce venture an opinion. More petitions still coming in. Nothing done in the Council.

JAMAICA.—The House of Assembly and Council of Jamaica have joined issue with the Executive, on the question of "privilege." Both branches soundly maintaining that it is the *birthright of the people of a free Colony to have the immediate benefit of all the public Acts as soon as they have passed the Colonial Legislature.*"—(i. e.)—They deny the veto power of the Crown as capriciously resorted to by a Colonial Secretary.

The Assembly in its "Address," maintains that "to hold up instructions addressed to the Governor as a guide to the Legislature is simply to place the House at the disposal of the Colonial Minister; and to surrender every privilege belonging to an independent Legislature."

The Council in *their* Address, assume the same tone, reiterate the same views, and back their remonstrance by a series of strong Resolutions.—*Halifax Sun.*

Admiral Seymour was visiting the different Islands in the Cumberland.

Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Rev. Lord Charles Hervee, and the honorable Miss Copely, daughter of Lord Lyndhurst, had arrived at Barbadoes on a visit.

Shocks of earthquakes have been felt at St. Thomas, Trinidad, and Gaudaloupe.

QUEBEC, Jan. 7.—The ceremony of breaking ground on the Quebec and Richmond Railway took place with much *eclat* on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence this afternoon.

Shortly after noon, the whole company, including several ladies, arrived at the ground selected.

After an English and French address from the Hon. Mr. Caron, the Hon. Inspector General Hincks, in the absence of the Governor General, performed the ceremoy of turning the first spadeful of earth. The Hon. gentleman then spoke from the platform for some time, alluding to the aid given by the Government to the construction of Railroads, as certain to produce great and important results to the benefit of the public revenue, and to the advancement of agricultural as well as commercial interests.

The Hon. Receiver General Tache then spoke in French, and was followed by the Hon. J. Rolph, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The whole of the invited guests and stockholders then adjourned to a substantial collation.

QUEBEC, Jan. 14.

MARRIAGE.—This day were celebrated at the Cathedral Church of this city, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by Dr. Mackie, the nuptials of Ellen Hincks, eldest daughter of the Honourable Francis Hincks, Inspector General, with Charles Ready, Captain in the 71st Highland Light Infantry, eldest son of the late Major-General John Ready, some years Civil Secretary in Canada under the Duke of Richmond, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and finally of the Isle of Man.

His Excellency, The Earl of Elgin, assisted at the ceremony by his presence in the Church. The lovely bride, who appeared in the full bloom of youthful beauty, was given away by her Father.

The Bridesmaids were, Miss Bowen, Miss Killaly, and Miss Matilda Hincks.

Captain Ready's Best-men were, The Right Honourable Lord Mark Kerr, Captain Hamilton, 71st Light Infantry, A. D. C., and Mr. N. Bowen.

The Cathedral was crowded by persons anxious to witness a ceremony, which, notwithstanding its antiquity, and frequency, throughout all the nations of the globe, seems to have lost none of its freshness and interest for the human heart and mind.

In the immediate circle around the altar we observed His Excellency the Governor-General, Col. and Mrs. Bruce, Chief Justice Bowen and the Misses Bowen, The Postmaster General, The Secretary of the Province, The Speaker of the Legislative Council, Madame and Mdlle. Caron, The Commissioner of Crown Lands, The Attorney-General for Upper Canada, The Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Judge and Mrs. Meredith, &c. &c.

After the conclusion of the ceremony the whole party repaired to the private residence of the Hon. F. Hincks, in St. Lewis Street, where a sumptuous dejeuner laid for 70 guests, exhibiting in a happy union the most rare and substantial delicacies, with those gay and varied embellishments with which the culinary *artiste* of the day decorates our modern repasts, awaited them.

The usual toasts upon these happy occasions were proposed and responded to with flowing glasses. His Excellency, in giving the principal domestic toast of the day, exhibited that rare felicity in the choice of topics and expressions for which, whether at a national jubilee or a private matrimonial celebration which he honors with his presence, he stands confessedly unrivalled upon the continent of America.—*Quebec Gazette.*

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.

In M. Hulsemann's letter to the President on Friday last, he inquires whether Mr. Webster, in his speech at the Kossuth banquet, spoke as Secretary of State, and if the views there expressed are those of the United States Government, and says that if these questions are answered in the affirmitive, it will be his duty to withdraw from his position and await the instructions of his Government, as to the course he should pursue. Hulsemann in explanation of his departing from the usual course by addressing the President directly, says he can have no communication whatever with Mr. Webster, either as a private individual or officially, after the manner in which he has denounced the Austrian government. Hulsemann has been requested privately to withdraw his note, if not he will be permitted to withdraw to some other city, and await instructions from home. Mr. Webster has not, and will not notice his communication.

Senator Benton to-day sold Col. Fremont's tract in California to an English company for $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Spanish sailor Lopez has been respited by Governor Hunt for 90 days. The lady of the Spanish Consul was the first to bear to him the welcome news.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The steamer Daniel Webster sails to-morrow for Nicaragua, with nearly 500 passengers. The Prometheus, which leaves early in February, has a like number.

Two returned Californians, per Union, were robbed on the passage of $5000, their hard earnings for three years. The waiters of the vessel were arrested but afterwards discharged. It is now supposed the robbery was committed at Kingston.

Ole Bull, who arrived in the Asia, comes merely on a pleasure visit, and will return in a few weeks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—*The Ice.*—The lower bay is nearly one solid mass of ice, and it is almost impossible for a vessel to get out or in.

At New York on Tuesday morning, the harbour was frozen over to Brooklyn, the ferry boats were stopped, and the numerous passengers between the two cities had to cross on the ice. The ice broke up the next day.

At Philadelphia, passengers were obliged to pass on the ice to Camden, during two days. Thermometer 7° below zero.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—The weather is most intensely cold, the thermometer being eight degrees below zero. The Potomac is frozen over.

BUSINESS ON THE ERIE CANAL.—The business at the Weigh-lock at Rochester, the past season, has been enormous. The number of boats which passed greatly exceeded that of any previous year. The whole number bound eastward was 8145. The average weight of each cargo was 154,790 pounds. Whole number of western-bound boats re-weighed, 48; number of boats without lading, 178. Of the whole number 1417 had cargoes of lumber. In 1850 there were 7179 boats weighed, and in 1851, 8371—showing an excess this year of 4193. The average tonnage the present season is 4795 more than last year.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Tremont Temple is filled with Temperance delegates. The petitions for the Maine Law has been presented to the Legislature, signed by over 126,000. The procession was numerously attended.

PANAMA, Dec. 27.—The steamer Golden Gate will leave in a day or two, and will carry off from 1100 to 1200 passengers. The multitude coming this way increases every week in numbers, and by the 15th of January we expect there will be as many persons awaiting passage here as now are sailing.—Vessels are at high premium, and so is beef and pork, and other ship stores.

The crowd of emigrants to California still pours in on us, and every vessel fills with passengers. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the bills of the steamer Comet were put up, and before one every ticket was sold. This morning, at eight o'clock, Messrs. Whitt & Mertons put up brig Eliza Taylor, and she is now full.

The American Mail Steamer *Arctic* arrived below New York on Tuesday night, in about 13 days from Liverpool, with dates to the 7th inst.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet from the press of Messrs. J

would be furnished for the trunk line, with the guarantee of the three Provinces, without the guarantee of the English Government, providing the Valley of the St. John were decided upon for the route.—*Morning News.*

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OBSERVER.]

Fredericton, 27th Jan., 2 P. M.

In the House, the Bill to amend the St. John Fire Law passed —Mr. Wilmot read the Report of the Firemen's Committee.

There is over £70,000 to be voted in Supply this Session

The Bill to erect the Parish of St. James, in the City of St. John, as a separate Parish, was again committed. A long discussion arose. An Amendment introducting the words "as by Law Established in England and Ireland," passed without a division. Mr. Cutler proposed as an additional clause, that these words give no distinctive civil rights,—this was opposed; after which the House divided. The Amendment passed, 21 to 8. Mr. Wilmot then opposed the reading of the Bill, but the Bill was finally passed as amended.

MARRIED.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Mr. Alexander Anderson, to Mrs. Sarah Ann Anderson, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Charles Theall, of Carleton, to Miss Margaret Caldwell, of Westfield, K. C.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Alexander Ross, of this City, to Miss Susan Ross, of Portland.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Alex. McLeod Stavely, Mr. David Shaw, of the Parish of Penfield, to Miss Margaret McLean, of the Parish of Lancaster.

On Thursday the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. M'Givern, Rector of St. George, Mr. Henry Ballentine, to Miss Margaret Kidd, both of St. George, Charlotte County.

At Greenwich, (K. C.) on the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. William Burgess of Hampstead, to Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of the Hon. Col. McLeod, of Kingston.

At Wickham, Q. C., on the same day, and by the same, Mr. Samuel Wheton, to Miss Nancy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Carpenter, all of Wickham.

At Petersville, on the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. Francis Woods, to Miss Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of John Armstrong, of Petersville.

On the 22d inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. Richard Y. Fowler, to Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. Isaac Waters, all of Petersville.

At Hillsborough, on the 1st January, by the Rev. Wm. Sears, Mr. Joseph Wilbur, of Harvey, to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Joney, of Hillsborough.

By the same, on the 14th inst., Captain Christopher Rogers, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Bishop, all of Hopewell.

At Fredericton, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Mr. William Graham, of Maryland, to Miss Margaret Jane Willox, of Fredericton.

At same time and place, by the same, Mr. Isaac Naish, of Fredericton, to Miss Elizabeth C. Willox, of the same place.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, Mary, wife of Mr. John Dunn, Cooper, aged 44 years.

On the 21st inst., Thomas Newton, aged 9 months and 10 days, infant son of Mr. John Bowman.

On Thusday morning, 22d inst., Albert Edwin, son of M. A. J. Lordly, aged six months.

Same morning, after a tedious illness, Mary Jane Rooney, in the 7th year of her age.

On Friday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Mary Louisa Foster, wife of Mr. John Foster, aged 28 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to mourn their sad bereavement. She died in full assurance of a glorious immortality.

On Friday morning last, after a short illness, Bridget, wife of Mr. Michael Regan, aged 48 years, a native of Castlefai, County Donegal, Ireland. Her end was peace.

On Friday evening last, Anna Payler, daughter of Capt. Duncan Robertson, aged two years and seven months.

On Saturday, 23d inst., of Rheumatic Fever, Thomas Sterritt, in the 22d year of his age, leaving an aged mother and only sister to lament their sad bereavement, much esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. His end was peace. Surely in the midst of life we are in death.

On Saturday evening, Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. McWilliams, aged 5 years.

On Sunday morning, Miss Janetta Owen, eldest daughter of the late Capt. William Owen, in the 18th year of her age, respected and regretted by friends and acquaintances. By this sudden bereavement a fond Mother is again called on to taste the "bitter cup."

Yesterday, after a short but severe illness, Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Matthew Colman, aged 10 years and 8 months.—Funeral to-morrow, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, near the stone Church.

On Monday morning, 26th inst., Rachel, wife of Mr. David McIntyre, Portland, aged 36 years, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their sad bereavement.—Funeral on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock.

At Carleton, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Donald Robinson, in the 70th year of her age.

At Norton, King's County, on the 9th instant, George H. Hayes, aged 26 years, fourth son of Mr. John Hayes.

On the 14th inst., in the Parish of Upham, (K. C.) Mary Sophia, wife of Mr. Hugh Aiton, Jr., in the 31st year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children to mourn the loss of a kind partner and tender parent.

At Sussex Vale, K. C., on the 22d inst., aged 49 years, Mrs. Margaret H. Lyons, relict of the late Mr. Tisdale Lyons, of that place, leaving 8 children.

At Fredericton, on the 11th inst., Arthur Howard, yougest son of Mr. Richard Payne, aged fourteen months and seven days.

At St. Mary's, York County, on the 20th ult., Mary Jane, wife of Mr. Benjamin Bailey, and only daughter of Benj. Goodspeed, Esq., aged 18 years.

At Woodstock, on the 19th inst., Henry Stephen, youngest son of Mr. Jas. S. Segee, aged four years and six months.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the Rev. James Robertson, Bridgetown, (N. S.) Mrs. Sarah Hansard, relict of the late Major Hansard, of the 69th Regiment of Foot, in her 78th year.

At Yarmouth (N. S.) on the 5th inst., at the residence of her father, G. N. Van Norden, Esq., Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. R. Avery, Rector of Pugwash, aged 58 years.

At Tusket Wedge, near Yarmouth, on Thursday, 8th instant, the Rev. John Nugent, Pastor of the R. C. congregation of that place and Yarmouth Town—a gentleman highly respected.

At Ship Harbour, County of Halifax, on the 29th of December, Mr. Daniel Weekes, in the 117th year of his age. Mr. Weeks was born on Long Island, on the 3d of December, 1735, and served in the British army in which the gallant Wolfe fell, September 12th, 1758, at which time he was 23 years old. He adhered to the Royal cause at the time of the Revolution, and received a grant of land at Ship Harbour, on which he has since been settled. He brought up a family of 21 children, whose offspring to the third and fourth generation are settled around him, and scattered in many parts of the world, numbering some hundreds. In 1836, he enjoyed his second sight, and up to a couple of years ago went daily bareheaded into the woods to cut wood and timber, an occupation he preferred above all others. Even when he became bed-ridden with age and weakness he retained full possession of his faculties—hearing and seeing, and endured but slight pain the two days before his death.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—New Barque Mersey, Armstrong, Windsor—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

Friday—Brigt. Comet, Fritzs, Alexandria, 21—Eastabrooks & Ring, wheat.

Saturday—Barque Nova Scotian, Corning, Boston, 6—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Aden, Smith, New York, 10—Crane & Co., general cargo.

Monday—Ship Conway, Marshall, New York, 8—Owens & Duncan, flour, coals, &c.

CLEARED.

Jan. 20th—Brigt. Juverna, Taylor, New-York, lime, laths, potatoes and fish—Allison & Spurr.

23d—Brigt. Emily, Smith, Ponce, (P. R.) fish and lumber—Joseph Fairweather and L. McMann.

26th—Barque Teal, Haddon, Port Glasgow, deals; Harriot, Spurr, Greenock, do.

The Comet, which arrived on Friday, brought up the crew of the Barque Bonito, Stickney, master, which sailed hence for Barbadoes on the 19th inst., and got on shore on Brier Island the night after leaving. She was got off and taken to the wharf at Brier Island, with six feet of water in her hold, and was being discharged, to ascertain the damage sustained, which is said to be very great.—The Bonito is a new vessel, having made but one voyage to Newfoundland. She is owned by Messrs. R. Rankin & Co. Vessel and cargo insured.

By Telegraph.—Arrived at New Orleans, 22d, ship Eudocia, Robertson, Liverpool.

Cleared at Savannah, 11th, ship E. A. Scullard, Vaughan, Liverpool.

Arrived at Mobile, Dec. 30th, ship Harmony, Jameson, City Point.

Spoken, Jan. 7th, lat. 42 25, lon. 65 33, ship Montrose, Hite, hence, for Valparaiso.

Arrivals at Europe from St. John.—Jan. 2nd, Britannia, at Queenstown; Brothers, at Warren Point; 3d, Lady Peel, at Falmouth; Eliza and Ann, at Galway; Mary, at Gravesend; 4th, Bellona, at Gloucester; 5th, Ann Kinney, at Dublin; 6th, Esse, at Hull; 7th, Lady Peel, at Truro.

SHIELDS, Jan. 7th.—The Clio, Halcrow, from St. John, arrived here yesterday with the crew pumping, having been on the rocks at Whitby.

Corporation Contract.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the *Mayor's Office*, until SATURDAY, the 7th February, proximo, for Building a STEAM BOILER, agreeable to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office of W. O. Smith.—Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

THOS. HARDING, *Mayor*,
W. O. SMITH,
G. VANHORNE,
J. O. DUNHAM,
JOS. BEATTEAY,
J. A. HARDING,
G. V. NOWLIN,
THOS. M'AVITY } *Committee.*

St. John, Jan. 24, 1852.

Bridge Work.

TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 9th February next, for the erection of a BRIDGE across the HAMMOND RIVER, near the South Stream, on the Great Road to Albert. The BRIDGE is to be carried over without a Pier in the centre of the River. White Pine and Hackmatack Timber are the qualities to be used.

The plan and specification can be seen, and every other information given on application to the Supervisor, at Loch Lomond.

Every person Tendering for said *Bridge*, is required to name two good and sufficient Sureties, to be bound with him in a Queen's Bond, for the faithful performance of the Work.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN., *Supervisor.*

January 22, 1852.

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.

1852.

NEW NAIL FACTORY.
W. H. ADAMS

BEGS to acquaint his Customers and the public generally, that having lately erected a STEAM CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY in this City, is prepared to furnish CUT NAILS from 3dy. to 4dy., and Flooring Brads, Finishing Brads, and Sheathing NAILS, as low and equal in quality and shape as can be produced in the Province, and therefore solicits from purchasers an inspection at his HARDWARE STORE, Corner of Dock Street and Market Square. Jan. 27.

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.

Butter! Butter!

A FEW Firkins of Valley and Cumberland BUTTER, put up for family use: for sale by
Jan. 27. JOHN V. THURGAR.

JANUARY, 1852.

SHEET & CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

Now 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.*

JANUARY, 1852.

JOHN KINNEAR,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
Has on hand, and offers for Sale:

CASKS PAINT; Lamp and Castor OIL; hhds. of ALUM; Copperas and Washing SODA; Casks of Blue VITRIOL and Epsom SALTS; Casks of Whiting; and kegs and bladders of PUTTY; Casks of BRIMSTONE and SULPHUR; Kegs of rose and clasp head Wrought NAILS; Kegs of Horse, Boat and Pressed NAILS; Bags of Cut NAILS; and kegs of Iron SPIKES; Hhds. and brls. Crushed and Brown SUGAR; three Cases assorted STATIONERY; Two thousand gross Bottle CORKS; Four hundred gross Vial Corks; One hundred assorted STOVES; Two hundred kegs Yellow, Red, Green, Blue, and Black PAINT; Bags of GLUE, and barrels of Lampblack; Kegs of Ground MUSTARD and GINGER; Ground COFFEE, and Ground SPICES; with numerous other articles, a list of which will be found at the Store.

January 27, 1852.

FIGS, FIGS.

Just received and on sale by the subscriber—

50 SMALL Drums Fresh FIGS, of superior quality, for family use.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
23d December, 1851. N. Market Wharf.

LIQUORS, MOLASSES, &c.

Just received and on Sale by the Subscriber:—

20 HHDS. heavy Muscovada 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.

STRYCHNINE.

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

Contract for Finishing a Church.

TENDERS will be received until the 3d February, for the Finishing of a Place of Worship at Southistream; agreeable to plans and specifications to be seen, on application to the Rev. J. R. LAWSON, Belvoir Cottage, Upham, or to Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Charlotte Street, St. John.

20th Jan., 1852.—1p.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Saint John Water Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the *St. John Water Company* is requested to take place at the office of the said Company, on THURSDAY the 12th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a further extension of the Capital Stock of said Company.—By order. JAMES ROBERTSON,
Jan. 15th, 1852. *Secretary and Manager.*

Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT., or Twelve Shillings in the Pound, is payable to the Members of the above Company on the amounts paid by them respectively in the year 1850, on application at the Office of the Company. By order of the President and Directors. I. WOODWARD,
St. John, N. B., Jan. 15, 1852. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the *Mechanics' Institute* on MONDAY the 2d day of February next, at 7 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Every Policy holder is a Member of the Company and entitled to vote on all subjects brought up for discussion.

JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER,
St. John, N. B., Jan. 20, 1852. *President.*

I. T. CREETHAM,
Accountant and Copyist,
Office, Sands' Arcade.

MERCHANTS and Mechanics Books of Accounts posted. Accounts made out and Collected, and any description of *Writing* done with despatch, and in confidence.
Jan. 20.—1i.

Globe Assurance Office,
8th January, 1852.

A DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. for the Half Year ending 31st December, on the paid up Capital, was this day declared by the Directors of the Company, payable on and after the 2d proximo.
I. L. BEDELL, *Secretary.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,
9th January, 1852.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of *Twelve Shillings and Sixpence* on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, was declared, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 9th of February next, at the Office of the Company.

Non-resident Stockholders will please draw on the Company, stating in the drafts their number of Shares they hold.

F. A. WIGGINS, *President.*

NOTICE.

JAMES T. HALL, of the City of Saint John, Clothier, having made an assignment of all his Goods and Chattels for the benefit of all such Creditors as shall execute the Trust Deed within thirty days from this date, all parties are hereby required to execute the said Trust Deed within the required time, in order that they may participate in its benefits.

Dated the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1851.
JULIUS L. INCHES,
JOHN W. BEARD,
Dec. 31. *Trustees.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Duties of this SEMINARY will be resumed next MONDAY, the 5th of January.—Pupils, about to commence their Classical course, as well as New Pupils, in any state of Classical progress, can be received.

JAMES PATERSON, LL.D.
St. John, Dec. 30. PRINCIPAL.

SUGAR.

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

Prices Reduced!
Wholesale and Retail
WAREHOUE,
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.

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.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

House of Assembly.

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

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

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per steamers *Asia* and *Niagara*, via Halifax:

EMBROIDERED COBURGH ROBES;
" Vests, Ties and Mufflers;
Long and Square Woolen Shawls;
Paisley filled Long and Square do.;
Plain and Watered Black Silks;
Black Sattinetts and Velvits;
Crapes, Ribbons, Persians, &c.;
A large variety of Sewed Goods, in Habits, Chemizettes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.
Dec. 23. PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
Bragg's Building, South side King Street.

WOULD respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now selling off the whole of his STOCK of WINTER CLOTHING, *at greatly reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail.* His Stock of OVER COATS is large and varied—got up in the very best style, and at such very low prices that they only want to be seen to secure a sale. Those in want of new Coats, would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.

He has on hand a large stock of West of England BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green and Brown, double milled Cloths different colours, suitable for Over Coats. Also Beave and Pilot Cloths in great variety, with a large quantity of Trowser Stuffs, suitable for the present season; Black and Fancy DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c. A splendid assortment of *VESTINGS*, Silk, Satin, Barathea, Marseilles, Cashmeres, &c., which he will sell at a great reduction in order to close up his present importation and to make room for Spring supply.

December 23.

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.

Fall and Winter Importations.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

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

AN Extensive Assortment of BRITISH and AMERICAN DRY GOODS, comprising every variety in Fancy and Plain FABRICS, and embracing all 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.

New Fall Goods.
OCTOBER, 1851.

W. G. LAWTON

Has received per Ships *Faside, 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.

COFFEE,
Oranges, 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,
Saltpeire, Snuff, Corn Starch, Farina, Yeast Powder, &c. per "*Eliza Jane*"
Dec. 16. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have this 1st day of December, 1851 entered into Partnership, under the style and firm of MYLES & HOWARD, Tailors and Drapers.

JAMES MYLES,
GEORGE M. C. HOWARD.

MYLES & HOWARD beg leave to inform the Public generally that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on the *Tailor & Draper Business* in that Establishment lately occupied by James Myles, well known as the HOWARD HOUSE, North Side King Street, where they will have constantly on hand a well assorted and Fashionable Stock of CLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be sold as low as any other house in the trade.

Dec. 1, 1851.

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.

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.

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 supply 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.

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, &c.

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

200 BOXES, halves and quarters, New RAISINS; 11 kegs cooking do;
7 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS;
30 drums finest Elemo FIGS; 7 kegs GRAPES
5 drums Sultana RAISINS,
1 barrel Filberts, Castana, Walnut, and Hickory NUTS; 4 boxes Orris' 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.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ldies' Fashionable Shoe Sto
Germain treet, 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.

Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s Cast Steel, Hardware, &c.

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, Stamforth & Co's* Circular SAWS,
1 case do. Pit Saws;
2 cases Percussion GUNS, &c.
13 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.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber has received per *Themis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS MEDICINES, *Perfumery, Brushes, Pickles, 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.

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.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM B. KINNEAR having returned to reside in St. John, will attend to Professional Business in the Office in Prince William Street formerly occupied by the Messrs. JACK, in connection with his Nephew, H. W. FRITH, Esquire.

W. B. KINNEAR,
Barrister at Law, &c.
St. John, 9th Dec. 1851.—4i.

GOODS.

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

10 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. Street*

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

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.

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.

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing business is wanted at this Office. Jan. 20.

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.

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 GoldMountings, 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; Portemoncais; 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; Paris; 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 Albata 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 *Harriott*, from Liverpool.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
December 16. PROPRIETORS.

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 *Coloured 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.
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CONTENTS OF THE TREATISE.

CHAPTER I.—On the Philosophy of Marriage, with its Hindrances and Obligations; and on Indelicitous and Unproductive Unions.

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

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

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

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfilment of several conditions, in order that it may be really the cause of mutual happiness. Could the veil, which covers the origin of domestic wretchedness, be raised, and its true source in every instance 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, becomes, when

THE OCEAN, ITS GRANDEUR AND SUBLIMITY.

BY REV. WALTER COLTON.

The most fearful and impressive exhibitions of power known to our globe, belong to the Ocean. The volcano, with its ascending flame and falling torrents of fire, and the earthquake, whose footstep is on the ruin of cities, are circumscribed in the desolating range of their visitations. But the Ocean, when it once rouses itself in its chainless strength, shakes a thousand shores with its storm and thunder. Navies of oak and iron are tossed in mockery from its crest, and armaments, manned by the strength and courage of millions, perish among its bubbles.

The avalanche, shaken from its glittering steep, if it rolls to the bosom of the earth melts away, and is lost in vapor; but if it plunge into the embrace of the ocean, this mountain mass of ice and hail is borne about for ages in tumult and terror; it is the drifting monument of the ocean's dead.

The tempest on land is impeded by forests, and broken by mountains, but on the plain of the deep it rushes unresisted; and when its strength is at last spent, ten thousand giant waves, which have called it up, still roll its terrors onward.

The mountain lake and the meadow stream are inhabited only by the timid prey of the angler; but the ocean is the home of the leviathan; his ways are in the mighty deep. The glittering pebble, and the rainbow-tinted shell, which the returning tide has left on the shore as scarcely worthy of its care, and the watery gem, which the pearl-diver reaches at the peril of his life, are all that man can filch from the treasures of the sea. The groves of coral which wave over its pavements, and the halls of amber which glow in its depths, are beyond his approaches, save when he goes down there to seek amid their silent magnificence his burial moument.

The island, the continent, the shores of civilized and savage realms, the capitals of kings, are worn by time, washed away by the wave, consumed by the flame, or sunk by the earthquake; but the ocean still remains, and still rolls on in the greatness of its unabated strength.

Over the majesty of its form and the marbeli of its might, time and disaster have no power. Such as creation's dawn beheld, it rolleth now. The vast clouds of vapor which roll up from its bosom float away to encircle the globe; on distant mountains and deserts they pour out their watery treasures, which gather themselves again in streams and torrents, to return, with exulting bound, to their parent ocean. These are the messengers which proclaim in every land the exhaustless resources of the sea; but it is reserved for those who go down in ships, and who do business on the great waters, to see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.

Let one go upon deck in the middle watch of a still night, with naught above him but the silent and solemn skies, and naught around and beneath him but an interminable waste of waters, and with the conviction that there is but a plank between him and eternity, a feeling of loneliness, solitude and desertion, mingled with a sentiment of reverence for the vast, mysterious, and unknown, will come upon him with a power, all unknown before, and he might stand for hours entranced in reverence and tears.

Man also has made the ocean the theatre of his power. The ship in which he rides that element is one of the highest triumphs of his skill. At first this floating fabric was only a frail bark, slowly urged by the laboring oar. The sail at length arose and spread its wings to the wind. Still he had no power to direct his course when the lofty promontory sank from sight, or the orbs above him were lost in clouds. But the sacret of the magnet is at length revealed to him, and his needle now settles with a fixedness, which love has stolen as the symbol of its constancy, to the polar star.

Now, however, he can dispense even with sail, and wind, and flowing wave. He constructs and propels his vast engine of flame and vapor, and through the solitude of the sea, as over the solid earth, goes thundering on his track. On the ocean, too, thrones have been lost and won. On the fate of Actium was suspended the empire of the world.

In the Gulf of Salamis the pride of Persia found a grave; and the crescent set for ever in the waters of Navarino: while at Trafalgar and the Nile, nations held their breath

As each gun
From its adamantine lips
Spread a death shade round the ships,
Like the hurricane's eclipse
Of the sun.

But of all the wonders appertaining to the ocean, the greatest, perhaps, is its transforming power on man. It unravels and weaves anew the web of his moral and social being. It invests his with feelings, associations, and habits, to which he has been an entire stranger. It breaks up the sealed fountains of his nature, and lifts his soul into features prominent as the cliffs which beetle over its surge.

Once the adopted child of the ocean, he can never bring back his entire sympathies to the land. He will still move in his dreams over that waste of waters, still bound in exultation and triumph through its foaming billows. All the other realities of life will be comparatively tame, and he will sigh for his tossing element, as the caged eagle for the roar and arrowy sight of his mountain cataracts.

Scientific.

Th Air Rendered Visible.

The Paris correspondent of the Washington Republic says: "At the last sitting of the Acadamy of Sciences, a very remarkable paper was read. It was presented by a well-known engineer, M. Andraud, who has made many public experiments on compressed air as a substitute for steam on railways. I give you a *resume* of the contents of this paper. It is entitled *Æroscopie*, or the Visibility of the Molecules of the air. Some of the deductions made, in a medical point of view, are in the highest degree curious. M. Andraud proves, that, by a very simple contrivance, the air is rendered visible. By taking a piece of card, colored black, and piercing it with a fine needle, this interesting fact is established. If we look through this hole at the sky, on a fine day, or at a strong lamp, having a ground glass, we see a multitude of little transparent globes moving in the midst of confused nebulosities. These little globes, some of which are more transparent than others, are molecules of air. Some of them are surrounded with a kind of halo. These atter, says M. Andraud, are the elements of oxygen, whilst others are elements of azote. After continuing the observation for some time, we shall see small points detach themselves and disappear in faling; these, says M. Andraud, are atoms of carbon. This phenomenon of vision, it is essential to remark, passes within the eye itself; the molecules of air which are observed, are those which float in the liquid, which occupies the anterior part of that organ. According to the author of this paper, the discovery is not interesting merely as a phenomenon, but may be applied to important purposes in medicine. He says: 'The physician will one day make use of the æroscope as an important means of diagnosis. Vertigo, giddiness, which are the forerunners of apoplexy, will be announced by pertubation in the molecules. Fever always exists when the molecules under the action of a magnetic current circulate on a vertical ground—sometimes in one sense, and sometimes in another; and when this movement of gyration becomes more precipitate, the patient experiences the singular sensation of turning, as it were, upon a wheel of ixion,"

Amorphous Phosphorus.

It is well known that phosphorus is one of the most useful articles, as employed, in friction matches, which are now so indispensable to our comfort. Hitherto, to labour with this substance involved fearful diseases to those who, from necessity or interest, devoted themselves to work with it. It was also very difficult to transport, and its storage was a serious consideration, as it ignited at a summer temperature. All these difficulties respecting phosphorus are now removed by the splendid discovery of rendering it amorphous, which strips it of all its dangerous qualities, but deprives it of none of its useful properties. The effect is produced by a simple change in the arrangement of its atoms, and is a phenomena equally new and important to chemical science. Some friction matches made with amorphous phosphorus were exhibited in the Great Exhibition. The discoverer is Professor Schrotter, of Vienna, and he is not without strong hopes of revolving some of the other elementary crystalized substances into a similar state. Liebig, in the last edition of his letters, ventures to suggest, upon the strength of this discovery, that many of the minerals composing the crust of this earth, may be but crystalizations of one and the same body.—*Scientific American.*

Causes of Insanity.

The more ordinary causes of insanity, such as pecuniary difficulties, disappointment in love, religious excitement, grief, intemperance, and excessive joy, are generally well understood. But in a report of the Bethlehem Hospital, England, we find some causes assigned which, to say the least are curious and almost incrediable. Thus two men became mad from fear of the cholera; two women from living with insane persons; one from attending a singing class; one from terror at the Parisian revolution of 1848, and one from the excitement of travelling, for the first time, in a railroad car. In several cases insanity resulted from bodily sickness. Three men became crazed from exposure to a hot sun. One poor fellow went mad from excessive sea sickness. Generally, women are more liable to hereditary insanity than males; and it is known that their sedentary occupation, render them more subject to it, from most causes, than the other sex. In the Bethlehem Hospital, during one year, twelve females were admitted who had gone mad from love; but not one male. In conclusion it is said that half the causes, whether as regards men or women, are moral ones, a fact which should inculate forcibly on parents, teachers, and guardians, the necessity of disciplining the moral sentiments, as well as cultivating the intellect.

POWER OF KITES.—The power of a kite twelve feet high, with a wind blowing at the rate of twenty miles an hour, is as much as a man of average strength can stand against. With a stronger gale, such a kite has been known to break a line capable of sustaining 200 lbs. The surface spread by this sail is forty-nine square feet, and it should be noticed that these serve as standing ratios, from which, by the rule of proportion, the power of larger kites can be calculated. We must not, however, suppose that a kite of thirty-six feet in length has only three times the power of a kite twelve feet in length; for, in fact, it has three times the power in length, and three times the power in breadth, which will make the multiple nine; so that it would lift or draw nine times as much as a kite of twelve feet. Two kites, one fifteen feet in length, the other twelve, have power sufficient to draw a carriage with four or five persons when the wind is brisk.

THE GREAT DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE, GOD'S AGENTS.

Quick and easy communication is a feature of these times of fraternity and humanity. The same power which has shortened the Hudson and Ohio, impatient of limits to its range, emboldened by success, has rushed forth upon the broad Atlantic, and reduced by more than half the long and perilous distance between the Old World and the New. Read the almost plaintive words of Richard Baxter; the scarcely uttered hope cherished by him that the time might come when access could be had to the Orient, and say if God's hand is not in this unlooked-for propinquity of the nations. The passage from this port to Bombay by way of Liverpool, Trieste, and the Red Sea, can now be made by steam in a shorter time than many a sailing vessel has consumed between London and Boston. Along the Bosphorus, this new agent is breaking up the apathy of the Turk. Doubling the Cape of Good Hope, it has startled the sleep of the Bengalee and Chinaman. By its unconscious working in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Baltic, it has done more to diffuse intelligence, liberty and life, than any other providential power whatever. It is a power which does not belong exclusively to commerce. Commerce! why, it is itself God's agent. The great sea was not intended to be a mere manufactory of whale-oil, or a road for the transportation of cotton and tobacco. It is a highway of emerald and sapphire for the footsteps of Christianity. Henceforth nothing is done in a corner. Nothing is too remote to escape attention. The steamers which crowd their way through stormy seas, the roads of iron which bind whole continents together, the clinking wires which run their electric net-work through the air, are the great nerves of human sympathy, and are destined to the high office of uniting the whole race of man in a loving brotherhood.—*Rev. Dr. Adams, in Christian Review.*

PICKLING MEAT.—Professor Refinesque denounces the use of saltpetre in brine intended for the preservation of flesh to be kept for food. That part of the saltpetre which is absorbed in meat, is nitric acid, or aqua fortis—a deadly poison. Animal flesh, previous to the addition of pickle, consists of galatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue: this gelatine is destroyed by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre, and, as the Professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from the raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning. He ascribes to the pernicious effects of the chemical change all the diseases which are common to mariners and others who subsist principally upon salted meat, as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c., and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpetre in the making of pickle for beef, pork, &c., the best substitute for which is, he says, sugar, a small quantity rendering the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as durable.

HOLY SEPULCHRE.—Letters from Constantinople, dated the 5th ult., state that the joint French and Turkish commission had decided that the Roman Catholics were entitled to the possession of the Holy Sanctuary, but that Russia had interfered in the matter, and actually threatened the Porte with war, should this decision be carried into effect. Consequently the Porte declined to move any further in the matter, whereupon the French Minister protested, and sent home for instructions. England maintains her neutrality on the subject, though she seems not to approve the reasons which the French advance.

SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK STATE.—The capital of the School Fund amounted on the 30th of September last, to $6,612,859 55, made up of—

Common School Fund -	$2,325,449 73
United States Deposite Fund	4,014,520 71
Literature Fund - - - -	272,880 12

The State furnishes $1,100,000 annually for the support of District Schools—$800,000 raised by tax, and $300,000 from the income of the School Fund—sufficient, it is thought to make the schools free for six month in the year. The existing law on this subject is said to be regarded with general favor by the people.

The Governor recommends a renewal of the appropriations, intermitted for two years, in support of Colleges, also the establishment of an Agricultural College.

☞ The English are carrying cheap publications to a point not attempted even here. Chapman announces an editon of the Vicar of Wakefield, with thirty illustrations, price sixpence; also Sterne's Sentimental Journey, with the same number of engravings, at fourpence; and in future a weekly volume of standard literature, profusely illustrated, at prices running from twopence to a shilling.

The Farm.

Destruction of Lice on Cattle and Ticks on Sheep.

During the winter season, cattle and sheep are oftentimes infested with vermin, such as lice and ticks, &c. This trouble generally happens to those lean in flesh, and the vermin prevent their thriving, and sometimes have been known to cause the death of the animal itself by the irritation and prostration of strength which they occasion. We have tried all the different washes and lotions and ointments that have been recommended for destroying these pests. Many of them are effectual, but it is a trouble to apply them in cold weather. It is no small job to wash or oil a calf or a cow all over, thoroughly, in midwinter, and if it be not done thoroughly the job will have to be done again. The easiest and most effectual mode of destroying these vermin is to suffocate them to death by tobacco smoke. By having a large tube or box, with a tube at both ends, into which tobacco may be put and set on fire, one end of the tube may be fitted on to the nose of a bellows, and the other applied among the hair of the calf or wool of the sheep, and the smoke blown in by the bellows. The destruction of the vermin is sure. A blanket may be thrown over the creature, which will tend to keep the smoke in contact with the skin, and thus render the effect more speedy in its operation. By having a suitable instrument made, a large stock or cattle of flock of sheep may be gone over in a short time. Hens and other fowls that are infested with lice may be freed from them in the same way.

We have recently seen a small machine advertised by Hovey & Co., No 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, and by other dealers in agricultural implements, called Brow's Fumigator. It is designed for the purpose of throwing tobacco or other smoke over shrubs, flowers, &c., that are infested with lice, &c.; also fumigating green-houses, dwellings, ships, closets, wardrobes, &c., &c., and filling them in a short time with the smoke of the substance used. We have thought this instrument migh also be used for the purpose of the smoke pipe we have mentioned, and probably be a vastly better one for that purpose, as it appears better calculated for burning the substance used and for throwing the smoke in larger volumes where directed. We have never known it used for that purpose, and recommend a trial of it. If it be found to work well, the fact will be an additional recommendation to the invention in question.—*Maine Farmer.*

WATER CISTERNS.—Cisterns are now constructed on scientific principles, and are found eminently to subserve the purposes for which they are applied. There is no heavy outlay required for brick, limestone or plank, and the exquisite manner in which all the details of the work are consummated, ensures the owner against the periodical recurrence of those heavy pecuniary expenses which were necessary formerly for repairs. By excavating a hole in the soil, in convenient places—say in your shed or barn yard, of the desired capacity, and coating the bare sides with cement, you will secure a cistern that will be permanent, and which will cost you but a mere trifle. One man will excavate it in a day or so, and a barrel of cement, costing one dollar and thirty cents, or thereabouts, will be sufficient to coat it. The shape of the cistern, for greater strength and convenience, should be that of an egg, with the large end down. The covering may be either of wood or split granite, and should have a hole for the insertion of the pump, and another, provided with a wooden funnel, rising six feet above the surface, for ventilation. By filtrating the water from your out-buildings, and keeping the funnel constantly open, you will secure a regular and constant supply of excellent water, both for your stock and for domestic use.—*Germantown Tel.*

WORTH KNOWING,
To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.
A. GILMOUR,
Tailor and Draper,
BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,
HAS ON HAND
THE Choicest STOCK of *SPRING CLOTHING* in the City, which for neatness of Style, quality of texture, and lowness of price, cannot fail to continue to this Establishment the very liberal patronage it has hitherto had. Among the Stock now on hand, a considerable portion is of
FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,
the superiority of which is well known; those then that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Doe Skin SHOOTING COATS from 20s. to 35s.; *DRESS and FROCK COATS* in great variety, and all got up in the very best style. April 15.

W. H. ADAMS
Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—
4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* GANG, CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare COVERS,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short SCREW AUGERS
From the United States:
73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles
—ON HAND—
280 Canada Close STOVES,
43 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted;*
LEAD PIPE, from 5/8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

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.

ZANTE CURRANTS.
10 CASKS Zante Currants, landing per *Eliza Jane.*—New Fruit.
Dec. 16. FLEWWELLING & READING.

FOR SALE,
30 SHARES St. John Gas Company Stock
10 Do. Commercial Bank do.
Enquire of A. BALLOCH.
November, 1851.

GOODS.
Just Landing from Boston:—
41 CASES Strong LEATHER BOOTS,
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; BED-CORDS; Clothes Lines; Baskets; Brushes, &c. &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 2. Prince Wm. Street

ON CONSIGNMENT.
Ships' Provisions, in Bond:
Landing ex *Thomas*, from Boston—
40 TIERCES and 22 bbls. New Mess BEEF; 25 bbls. Rump PORK
25 barrels PITCH, and 5 barrels ROSIN,
50 casks Malega RAISINS.
Nov. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

Mechanics' Institute.
THE LECTURE SEASON of the above Institution will commence on Monday Evening, the 10th November next; when the Rev. Dr JACOB, Principal of King's College, Fredericton, will deliver the Introductory Address.
The Directors have much pleasure in stating, that the following Scientific, talented and well known Gentlemen have consented to Lecture during the Season:—
Rev. Dr. Edwin Jacob, Rev. Dr. W. O. Gray, Mr. Babbitt, Rev. Mr. Wishart, Mr. Blatch, Dr. R. Bayard, Messrs. C. L. Hatheway, D. S. Kerr, M. H. Perley, C. Duff, John McLardy, Rev. A. Stewart, A. M., Rev. W. Ferrie, A. M., James Johnston, Dr. Paterson, S. R. Thomson, R. Foulis, R. Parker, Jr., Rev. R. Cooney, A. M., and Rev. J. R. Lawson.
The Directors are in corrospondence with a number of other Literary Gentlemen, from whom they expect to receive assistance, whose names with the Subjects of the Lectures will be published as soon as the arrangements are completed.
From the increased resources of the Institute during the past year, the Directors have been enabled to apply a large sum towards extending the LIBRARY of the Institute, which at present, contains a valuable collection of Scientific, Historical, and Literary works; in addition to which, another selection of works have been ordered, and are expected to be ready for distribution at the opening of the Lecture Season.
The GESNER MUSEUM, which has now for the most part, become the property of the Institute, will be opened for exhibition to Members during each Lecture evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock.
The READING ROOM is now so arranged as to afford additional accommodation to visitors; a number of popular Newspapers published in Great Britain, the United States and the Colonies, are now received for the use of the Room together with the leading British and American Reviews.
The Library will be opened on Monday and Friday Evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock; the Reading Room from 7 to half-past 9, every evening in the week, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.
As the Directors have used every exertion to render the Institute as useful and attractive as possible, they hope their exertions will be appreciated, and that the Institution will this Season receive a large accession to its membership.
In consequence of the want of sufficient accommodation in the Lecture Room, the Directors are constrained to adhere to the Rule of the Institute, in allowing but one Lady to accompany a Member to the Lectures.
Members' Tickets, 15s.; Non-Members' Tickets, to admit to the Lectures for the Season, 15s.; Ladies', Youths', and Apprentices' Tickets, 5s. each. Admission to one lecture, 1s 3d.
No Tickets Transferable. It having come to the knowledge of the Board that Lecturers have heretofore felt great inconvenience and annoyance from the numerous applications made for free Tickets: To relieve them from such importunities, and to compel all persons desirous of attending the Lectures to pay their fair scot and lot, only a limited number of Tickets will be placed at the disposal of the Lecturers for distribution among their immediate friends.
Members, and others, may obtain Tickets, by application at the Institute, on Thursday and Friday evenings, between 7 and 8 o'clock.
☞ The Board of Directors return their grateful acknowledgments to the several persons who kindly loaned their Paintings, Works of Art, and Specimens of Mechanical Skill, and to those who afforded gratuitous services at the late Industrial Exhibition, by which they were enabled so successfully to carry out the objects they had in view.
WM. HUTCHINSON, JR., *Secretary.*
St. John, 28th October, 1851.

T. M. REED,
Apothecary and Druggist,
Corner of North Wharf and Dock Street,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above well-known premises, where he intends carrying on the APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST Business, and solicits a share of public patronage.
☞ By recent arrivals from England and the United States he has received a large and well-selected stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.
☞ Pure SODA WATER, with choice SYRUPS, constantly on hand.

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 PALLITOTS, 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.

INDUCEMENT.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
LOCKHART & CO.
ARE prepared to offer, on the best terms, to the Trade and at Retail, the largest Stock of
New and Desirable Goods
they have ever imported. Having purchased directly from the manufacturers in Europe, in July and August, at about ten per cent. less than the earlier orders were placed, we are able to make our Goods look very Cheap.
Our Styles are chaste, attractive, and fashionable—the influence of the "*World's Fair*" will be seen in the exquisite style and quality of our
Ladies' Furs, Fur Caps and Gloves,
HATS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
We wish every body to examine this large Stock, without any fear of being rudely urged to buy.
We have a "Hungarian" Furrier, from London, added to our *Manufacturing enterprise*, who will make and repair Furs of every description, to order.
☞ FURS PURCHASED. ☜
LOCKHART & CO,
Brick Building, No. 1, Prince William Street
September 30.

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, Necklets; 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 Papier Machie Card Cases and Portemounais; Silver Scissors, Fruit Knives, Stilletoes and Bodkins, Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory Combs, Telescopes, Handreaders, 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.
☞ Braham's Patent Pantascopic SPECTACLES—new article.
Per Ship Gipsey:
A large supply of best Britannia Metal TEA and COFFEE POTS, Hot Water Kettles, Castors, 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; 28 gross B. M. Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Fleams, Sheath Knives, Wilson's Shoe Knives, Children's 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; 1 cask Papier Machie Goods, in great variety; A large supply of Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Ladies' Reticules, Baskets, Ladies' Companions, Gent.'s Dressing Cases, Portemounais, Brass Candlesticks, Fire Irons, Block Tin Goods, Spectacles, Guns, Pistols, &c.; 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.]

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 2½, 2¾ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 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.

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 Sago 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.

Protection to Home Industry.
Notice to Shoe Makers.
WANTED.
ABOUT TWENTY good WORKMEN, well qualified to manufacture such articles as will suit the ordinary wants of the country.
None but steady, sober and industrious Men need apply, and those with Families will have a preference. S. K. FOSTER.
Nov. 18, 1851.

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, Februar 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 inpaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect curein a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.
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, Clapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.
Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Bellecisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:
140 Packages
GROCERY GOODS,
—COMPRISING—
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.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29, *Market Square.*

Rat Exterminator.
Just received per 'Creole'—
A FRESH supply of Smith's *genuine and original* RAT EXTERMINATOR, an invaluable preparation for destroying Rats and Mice, without the unpleasant smell caused by other poisons. For sale by T. M. REED,
Dec. 2, Head of North Wharf.

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,
Dec. 9, Prince Wm. Street

Stoves, Franklins, Registers, &c.
Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.
THE attention of the Public is requested to a large and handsome assortment of COOKING STOVES, of the newest and most approved patterns—CANADA and AIR-TIGHT STOVES, FRANKLINS, REGISTERS, PLOUGHS, &c. Can be viewed at the spacious Show Room opened in Prince William-street, or at the subscriber's Warehouse.
Orders for Castings, Iron Work of every description, Stove Fittings, Pipe, &c., left at either of the above places, will receive immediate attention.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 8. *North Market Wharf.*