The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1853.

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The Weekly Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—LOCAL REFEREES—

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

Saint John.—Benjamin Smith, Levi H. Waterhouse, Thomas G. Hateway, 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.

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

Landing ex "Cuba," from Boston:—

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

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

JAMES MACFARLANE,
October 26. *Market Square.*

Corner of Dock-street and Market Square.

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS

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

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

17 Packages containg

Brass and Iron Shelf Goods, amongst which are Brass and Iron Chamber and Pillar CANDLESTICKS, Pocket COMPASSES, Copper Coal Scoops, Counter Weighing Machines with Tin and Copper Scoops, Curtain Pins and Bands, Powder Flasks, plated Cruet Frames and Candlesticks, LOCKS of all kinds, Cornice Slides and Tester Hooks, Whip Thongs, *Pianos*, Brass Rack *Pullies* and Roller Ends, Castors, Cornice Ends and Rings, Bell Levers, Brass Latches, screw Hooks and Rings, Brass and Iron Bolts, stair Rods and Eyes Coffin Mounting, *Percussion* Caps, Glass *Paper*, Wire Web, Axes, *Punches*, *Pinchers*, shoe Hammers, *Peg* Breakers, Tinned Tea and Table Spoons, Coolers, Ladles and Forks, Britannia and German silver and Albata do., Jack Chain, Knitting *Pins*, Brass Butt Hinges, Cart Hames, Gimblets, Japanned and Mahogany Knobs, Mineral Glass, *Porcelain* and other Knobs for Locks, Italian Irons, Cork Squeezers, Shoe Bills, Screw Bolts, Door Springs, Brushes, Curry Com'bs, Horse Bells and Copper Wire, Grindstones, short handled Fry *Pans*, Rat and Fox Traps, Farriers' Hammers and Knives, Hooks and Staples, Brass and Tin Cocks, Chest Handles, &c. &c. Nov. 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Boots and Shoes.—*Ex "Olive.*

FAULKE & HENNIGAR

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

December 4th 1852.—6i.

India Rubber Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, on hand, as follows:—

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

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

40 S MALL Tubs Extra Family BUTTER for sale by GEORGE THOMAS,

Dec. 18. South Market Wharf.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square, December, 1852.

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

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

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

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

☞ *One Large and Powerful Achromatic MICROSCOPE.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

London House, Market Square, Sept., 1852.

Fall and Winter Goods!

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Sept. 22. T. W. DANIEL.

Dick's Celebrated Threads.

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

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

Dec. 14. North Market Wharf.

Sheet Lead and Shot.

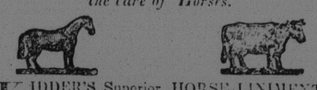
Ex "Pilgrim," from Liverpool:—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, from 3 to 5 lbs.
2 tons Patent SHOT; for sale by

Sept. 14. W. TISDALE & SON.

Important Notice,

To owners and all others that use and have the care of Horses.



KIDDER'S Superior HORSE LINIMENT, warranted to be one of the most Valuable Articles ever offered to the Public, for Sprains, Wind-Galls, Spavins, Stiffness of the Joints, Strains, and Callouses of long standing, also Swelling, Fresh Wounds, Galls, &c. &c.

This truly valuable Liniment has been in successful use for the last *fifteen years*, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. The proprietor cheerfully recommends the above remedy to the public under a full conviction of its efficacy in the above named diseases, and all to which that valuable and useful animal (the Horse) *by accident or neglect is liable*, where an external application is required. This Liniment will also equally apply well to *Neat Horn Cattle*. It reduces inflammation and swelling, or when the flesh has become callous, or the cords stiff, it so tens and relaxes, and affords a full and free circulation to the parts previously affected. Purchasers may depend upon this being an entirely different article from any other ever offered to the Public, both as to its healing qualities and superior strength, as but a small quantity is required at a time, to produce the desired effect. As a proof of the benefit resulting from the use of this Liniment, I have ever engaged to offer for consideration the names of a few highly respectable Gentlemen from among many there, who have used the same for years, and are competent to judge of its merits.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, have used Mr. James Kidder, Jr.'s Horse Liniment for a number of years past, and have always found it decidedly the most efficacious of any article in use, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as a cheap and valuable Liniment to all those who use and have the care of Horses.

SAMUEL BLANCHARD, Medford; KIDDER & Co., Boston; SAMUEL DAGGETT, Charlestown; JAMES SIMMONS, Cambridge; AMOS BUTLER, Malden; ANTIPAS JACKSON, Watertown; ELIJAH GIBBS, Newton; ROBERT A. BAXTER, Woburn; L. H. BALCH, Providence, R. I.; CHARLES HOLDEN, 2d., do.

Poetry.

The Breeze of Spring.

Dull winter hastens to be gone,
He's disappearing fast;
The sunny hours are coming on,
The stormy time is past.
The ice no longer binds the rill,
Nor snows their mantle fling;
For every bleak and barren hill
Has kissed the breeze of Spring.

I hear its music in the wood,
It sighs along the vale,
Where summer flowers in beauty stood,
It lingers in the dale;
It plays upon the primrose banks,
And rests its merry wing;
The drooping snow-drop kindly thanks
The western breeze of Spring.

Ah! well it knows where violets grow
In the lone and shady lawn;
It bids its sweet, blue fav'rites blow,
And onward speeds again.
It wakes the flowers of the field,
And they their offerings bring;
The flowers their sweetest incense yield,
To scent the breeze of Spring.

The blackbird, from the hawthorn bush,
Renews his lively strain;
On topmost branches stands the thrush,
And tunes his throat amain;
At close of evening calm and mild,
He makes the forest ring
With native woodnotes, clear and wild—
He loves the breeze of Spring.

The robin leaves his winter friends
For hedge-rows far away—
Above his massy nest he bends,
And pipes his plaintive lay.
The lark uprising with the light,
On merry mountain wing—
Strains all his might till out of sight,
And hails the breeze of Spring.

A hundred voices fill the air,
The sun shines warmly down;
Away with each intruding care,
And leave the gloomy town.
Come, roam along the woodpath green,
Hear nature's favorites sing,
Enjoy the soul-enlivening scene,
And woo the breeze of Spring.

[*Dublin University Magazine.*

Miscellaneous.

SPEAK KINDLY.

In our daily intercourse with those we love—in our family relations as husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters—a constant watchfulness ought to be maintained over our words and actions, in order to avoid inflicting unnecessary pain. How frequently does it occur, that a word unkindly spoken, or an act unkindly done to those we once loved, but who have been since removed from us by the hand of death, will haunt our memory long afterward, like an avenging demon, causing us poignant and vain regrets! Years after the circumstance has passed out of our own minds and the mind of the friend we may have grieved or wronged, if some sudden calamity befals him, or some unexpected summons calls him away from earth, and removes him from the scope of our ability to make redress, will the awakened memory of the unkind act or word cloud the melancholy reflections of our waking hours, and even haunt our dreams. But the most bitter and poignant reflections arise, when we have parted in unkindness from some one connected with us by the tenderest ties; and when no opportunity occurs to effect a reconciliation,—the person we have injured is removed from us suddenly by death. Then comes the period of vain regrets and unavailing self-reproach. What would we give for a moment of time to ask and obtain one word of forgiveness from the loved one we have wronged? but, alas! too late! too late!

The experience of an acquaintance, related by himself not along ago, illustrates most forcibly the above position. He had been living, he said, away from home for several months, and was on a visit of a week or two, at his father's house. The father was a man of the most uncompromising integrity, and cherished strong, though honest prejudices against all light or transient amusements. He had never allowed his children while under his control, to attend dancing parties or shows, or to mingle in the sports which most men regard as unobjectionable, or at least not altogether to be condemned. The consequence was, that the children, as is usual under similar circumstances, were fond of indulging in the interdicted pleasures, and were apt, when an opportunity did occur, to carry them too far. They felt that their father was prompted by a sincere conviction of, and a desire to discharge the duties of a parent who feels the weight of his responsibility to God; but they felt also that he was unnecessarily stringent in his interpretation of what he considered right or wrong. As a consequence, they did not hesitate, when circumstances favored it, to evade their father's mandates upon the subject, and even, when they dared, to set them at defiance.

"I shall never forget," said the narrator, nor cease to regret the incidents of my last visit home during my father's life. There was to be a ball at a neighboring tavern, by no means a reputable place, and it was to come off the evening before I was to return to my employment in a distant town. Feeling myself emancipated from paternal control, (for I had just reached my majority,) and priding myself upon the idea that I was now master of my own actions, I signified my intention to be present. My father, as usual, forbade my attendance. I answered him in anger, stating that his authority over me was henceforth ended; that he had treated me like a boy, and I had submitted like a boy until now; but since I had reached the age at which the law permitted me to think and act for myself, I was determined to assert my rights. I even went so far, and was so unjust to my father, as to intimate that a desire existed on his part to tyrannise over us, from a love of paternal authority. He was a man of strong and naturally irritable feelings, but his motives were always of the purest kind; and my conscience smote me as I uttered the sentiment which my pride would not permit me to recall.

"An angry blush passed over his countenance at such an unusual reception of his commands, but he checked himself instantaneously and answered with unusual mildness: 'Charles, I may have erred in many points touching the government of my children, but I have endeavored to do my duty as a parent and as a man. The time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to day!'

"And that time did come more speedily than even he anticipated. They were prophetic words, and even at this late day, they haunt me in my dreams.

"I went to the ball, but I did not enjoy myself: I was jovial, and full of glee; my associates thought me in unusually good spirits, but it was all feigned and hollow-hearted as a sepulchre. 'Charles, the time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to-day' rung in my ears.

"It was near morning when the party broke up, and I returned home, jaded in spirit, exhausted in physical energy, and worn down with excitement. I went to bed, and fell into a troubled sleep which lasted until near noon. When I arose a dizziness and pain in the head incapacitated me for mental exertion; still I half resolved ere I left home in the afternoon to confess my fault to my father. I met him at the dinner table, but no allusion was made by either of us to the incident of the previous day; and when we arose from the table it was near the hour at which it was necessary for me to take the coach. I followed my father into our little parlor, whither he had gone, as it desirous of affording me an opportunity to speak with him alone; but I was ashamed to confess that I was wrong, and merely said I must bid him good bye, as the coach was coming.

"'Have you nothing more to say, Charles?' he inquired.

"'No,' I answered, and we parted. I took the coach for the scene of my labors, displeased and angry with myself but not penitent; and for a week succeeding was industriously employed in my vocation, having allowed the unpleasant circumstance to pass out of my mind, when an express came requiring my immediate presence at home, for it was stated that my father in a state of perfect and florid health, had been stricken down by an apoplectic fit.

"Although still alive when the messenger left, he was insensible, and was not expected to survive. Then, indeed, I felt the full force of the ominous prediction, 'the time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to-day.' I hastened home full of anxiety and grief, only to find my father at the point of death. He never gave a token of recognition of my presence, and resigned his spirit into the hands of God amid the grief of a sorrowing household, of whom mine was infinitely the most bitter. Once, indeed, before my arrival, he rallied sufficiently to inquire if I had come, and on being answered in the negative, relapsed into a state of insensibility, and never spoke again. As I stood beside his bed, and gazed upon the lifeless features of one of the best of fathers, whose every command it was my duty to have obeyed, (and which as a general thing I did obey,) the thought of that last act of disobedience and unkindness tortured me like an avenging fiend; and I felt as if a word of forgiveness from those cold lips would have been received almost as joyfully as a welcome admission to the bliss of heaven."

Career of a Government Emigrant to Australia.

One of the chief master builders in Melbourne is a native of Hampshire. He served his time to a cabinet maker in Ramsey, in that county, and afterwards as a journeyman in the same county, where he got an insight into the carpentry business. Three years ago he was sent out to Australia as a government emigrant. This was before the gold discoveries. He settled at Melbourne, where he got work at his trade, and earned 8s. a day. He soon saw that house building would be a profitable occupation, on account of the influx of strangers, and the want of house accommodation. He accordingly worked as a journeyman for a twelve-month, saved up money enough to build a house, by which he did well, then he built other houses, and did better. The gold discoveries were then made, and such was the madness of every one to rush to the diggings, that the Hampshire carpenter found his trade worth nothing, because he could get no one to work for him. At the beginning of this year he had purchased a large supply of timber for building houses, but he could not proceed for want of hands. He, therefore and four more persons, went to the diggings; and in three months they returned to Melbourne with about £150 worth of gold a piece. He now recommenced business, got eight or ten journeymen to work for him, whom he paid something like 20s. a day each for labor, and is getting on swimmingly. He is a married man, and has three children. He has recently sent to his relatives in Hampshire a very handsome sum of money as a present. *Such is the success of a man who three years ago was assisted by the government to emigrate to Australia.*—*Manchester (Eng.) Examiner.*

He who cannot find time to consult his Bible, will find, one day, that he has time to be sick. He who has no time to pray must find time to die. He who can find no time to reflect is most likely to find time to sin. He who cannot find time for repentance will find an eternity in which repentance will be of no avail. Let us, then, under the influence of the Divine Spirit, seriously reflect under what law we came into the world; "It is appointed for all men once to die, and after death the Judgment." Is it not obvious, then, that the design of life is to prepare for judgment; and that, in proportion as we employ time well, we make immortality happy.—*Hannah More.*

[*From the Christian Visitor, March 8.*]

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Alexander Gold Fields, Nov. 20, 1852.

MY DEAR FATHER,—When we arrived at Melbourne, it was with the greatest difficulty that we could get a night's lodging, indeed so crowded was the city at that time that we were very glad to find a sleeping place upon the floor of some hut, when with some fifty or a hundred others, some gentlemen and some villains, we could find a shelter till the next morning. In such a state of things as this, you will not be surprised at our short stay in a place so completely crowded as Melbourne. And although the accounts from the "diggings" were of an unsatisfactory nature, owing to the recent floods, we at once determined to try our fortune at Mount Alexander, a distance of 80 miles. So after making such arrangements with our baggage as we could, in company with fifty or sixty others, from the same ship, with knapsacks on our backs, we marched "off to the diggings." We performed the journey in four days, and with the exception of eight or ten who tired out on the way, all got in safe and well. Brother and I stood the jaunt well; a circumstance which will convince you of the happy change which has taken place in regard to my own health from the time I left home. And now after a months' experience in the life of a gold digger, I must give you a short sketch of the hardships and privations, as well as the different stages of success to which he is subjected—merely to show you *that gold is not to be picked up in the grass here any more than in New Brunswick*, and that the man that makes money here, does it by the sweat of his brow. True, there are some whose fortune is made in a day, but these instances are rare, and form the exception, not the rule. Our party consists of four—two young men from Halifax and ourselves—we rise at daylight in the morning, take our breakfast before sunrise, consisting of beef, damper and tea, and off to our work, where we stay till nearly sunset, and return to our tent, wrap our blankets around us, to enjoy the tired fellow's repose. Such is the routine of life to which we have by this time become quite accustomed. We could not have come to the "diggings" in a more unfavorable season of the year than in October. Every thing in the shape of provisions was up to famine prices. For instance—Flour, £15 per barrel; a loaf of bread which at home would cost 3d., we have had to pay six shillings; beef, 6d. per lb.; mutton, 5s. per quarter; pork, 3s. 6d. per lb.; cheese, 4s. 6d. per lb.; sugar, 2s. 6d. per lb.; salt, 1s. per lb., and all other articles in the same proportion; and this just at a season when the gold was not obtainable, owing to the recent floods, so you may know our situation was not so very enviable. But determined not to be thwarted in our object, we went to work, and worked hard day after day, without even so much as earning our salt. For the first three weeks we sank 13 holes, ranging from 10 feet to 20, *and found them blanks*, but in the fourteenth we hit upon the precious ore, and are now repaid for all our three weeks of lost time. There is no business into which a man can enter where his perseverance and energy are more brought to the test than in gold digging: consequently not more than one out of every hundred who come to the mines remain long enough to give them a fair trial. The difficulties are so great as sometimes to baffle the strongest hearted. Out of the fifty or sixty who came up with us from the "*Cubacta*," only six remained, the rest have gone back disheartened, some of them even without touching the spade or pick. Such is the life of a gold digger, some are fortunate, and others are unfortunate.

You will be happy to learn that our prospects for success are brightening every day, as new places of great richness are now being found out. Last night we sold the hole we were working for a good sum, and to-morrow we intend to take a tramp of some eight or ten miles to work in new gullies that have lately been opened. A large sheep station has been found to be very rich in gold deposits, and Government has given orders to have it thrown open to the diggers. Thousands are on the grounds already, waiting till the 25th, and mounted police are patroling the place to keep intruders off. The greatest order and quietness prevail throughout the diggings, and English law here is observed with as much promptitude as in the best regulated towns and cities in England. It is true, that robberies and murders take place now and then, but it must naturally be supposed that among a body of 80,000 or 100,000 men, some lawless subjects will be found, but the laws are very strict, and the police regulations are good. The Sunday is strictly observed by a large proportion of the diggers, and meetings are held every Sunday morning by all denominations. The Clergymen are supported by Government at a salary of £300 per annum.

By this time, dear Father, you will be able to judge of the sort of life your sons have in the wilds of Australia. We intend remaining here till the rainy season sets in, which is in August, when we intend visiting Sidney to spend our winter. By that time we shall be able to give you something more definite. As far as I have seen of Australia and its advantages—my expectations are fully realized. Its climate is probably unrivalled by any other country in the world, and the air is pure and delicious. Its soil produces almost spontaneously the finest fruits and in ample variety, and man can live here with a superfluity of abundance, that is found in no other country. But still, like all other countries it has its drawbacks, and fearful ones too. The want of water here in the summer time is felt most acutely both by man and beast; and in the greater part of the country, I believe, pure springs are unknown. I have not tasted one cup of good water, since I came to the country, and would give an ounce of gold to-day for one drink of Nova Scotia spring water. Then there is the convict system that has been carried on here for so long a time, now acting as a blighting curse upon all classes of society. But Australia has all the elements of being a mighty country, and probably before long society will have found its own level, and things having become more settled, it will hoist its own banner, and be known to the world under the name of the *Australian Republic*.

The population of the country is increasing very rapidly, as you must know. Thousands are arriving weekly, and the tide seems on the increase, but there is plenty of room for emigrants, and plenty to do—and any quantity of provisions—and with the exception of the mines, at very moderate charges. So, dear Mother need not fear of her sons suffering starvation. Already America is sending over flour, and it is expected that before the summer has gone, that article will be obtained as cheap as ever. Upon the whole, both I—my and myself are much pleased and very contented with *a gold digger's life*. I suppose because it is so healthy, for one reason; and with all its privations and hardships, I don't hesitate to say it is the most honorable, the most independent, and therefore the most happy way in which a young man can spend two or three years of his life. One thing I forgot to say, no grog shops or gambling houses are allowed on the diggings. Wherever they are found, the police are authorised to burn them down. A good regulation, and one that is enforced most strictly. * * * * We came out in good style on board the "Cheloucto," had a magnificent time of it, though a long passage of 96 days, owing to calms and light winds. Capt. Bechard every thing in his power to make us comfortable and happy—he is a man in every sense of the word. There is some talk of his taking command of the "Great Britain." Very few of the ships that come into port are able to get away, deserting is so frequent among the crews. There are now lying in Port Phillip over 100 ships of the first class, besides a great quantity of smaller shipping. The "Cheloucto" is among the number. * * * * * *

Your affectionate son,

E. M. B.

[We take the following description of Messrs. W. & R. Wright's noble clipper ship "*Star of the East*," from the *Liverpool Journal* of 12th March, 1853.]

THE STAR OF THE EAST.

This clipper arrived off the Mersey yesterday week, from St. John, New-Brunswick, and came to anchor, off Birkenhead, on Saturday morning. From the favour with which her launch was hailed in that province we expected to find this a very superior ship, but we were entirely unprepared for the reality. As she lay in the river for two days after her arrival, she was the centre of attraction to every nautical eye; and the conclusion on all hands was, that her equal had never before been seen in the Mersey. A few weeks ago we gave her dimensions, and that of her spars, &c.; but the symmetry of her appearance made her true size very doubtful, and it was only on close inspection that any one could believe she was a ship of 1219 tons instead of 700. Most people took her for a yacht from the exquisite proportions of her hull and spars, and much surprise was manifested by many when they were informed she was a veritable merchantman, with a cargo of deals on board. She is at present discharging in the Brunswick Basin, and great numbers have been attracted down to see her. A personal inspection has enabled us to form an idea of her internal fittings, and we can confidently say that in that respect she is unequalled by any sailing ship in this port. Although extremely sharp fore and aft, she has great beam, and this has been taken advantage of to give her most compact deck arrangements. She has a large deck-house forward, containing officers' berths, hospital, cook-house, and two forecastles for the seamen. This last is well worthy of imitation by other shipowners, for we have never visited any of the emigrant ships—even where the passenger accommodation was all that could be desired—without wondering where the crew, who have to do the hard work, were to be placed. This vessel, we are glad to say, is an honourable exception in this respect. In the afterpart of the vessel there is a long poop-house, with passages on either side along the deck. Some idea of the protection afforded by her bulwarks may be formed when we state that her topgallant-rail is fully seven feet above the deck. Over her poop-house she has a promenade deck, very clear, and having a fine sweep of fully eighty feet—the after part occupied by a wooden house, to be fitted up as a smoking-room. Her poop-house contains two saloons, the fore one forty-four feet long, and tastefully decorated in white and gilt panelling, with foliated mouldings. It is a light, roomy, and comfortable apartment, upholstered in hair seating. Between this and the chief saloon is a very large steward's pantry, fitted with every requisite for serving up the choicest eatables. There are ten state-rooms attached to the fore saloon. A passage leads past the pantry to the chief saloon, a most elegant apartment, fitted equal to the mail steamers. The panels, as in the fore saloon, are arched, and in the foliated gilt-moulding, the acorn pattern is introduced with great effect. The panels consist of rich designs in mahogany, satinwood and rosewood, having dark walnut-wood pilasters between, springing from painted marble pediments and surmounted with Corinthian capitals, richly gilt. The contrast in the colours is well managed, and looks exceedingly elegant. A rich carpet, handsome mirrors, chairs, tables and lounging sofas, give the saloon an air of ease and comfort equal to a drawing-room on shore. There are four state-rooms here, with double berths, having circular side windows, very light and commodious, and ventilated from the saloon ceiling by a neat design in fret-work. There are also bath-rooms, and every sanitary convenience. Her 'tween decks are very lofty, and finished in a most superior style; the after part well lighted and ventilated by windows in the side of the poop-house. Indeed, throughout the ship she has a finish of style surpassing anything we have previously seen on board a merchantman. We have before alluded to her beauty externally, to which we may add that she carries a full-length female figure-head, all gilt, on her stem; and that she has an elliptical stern, ornamented with a neat design in gilt scroll-work, the "star" being conspicuous, and in which two circular windows are ingeniously and prettily introduced, as part of the pattern. We must, however, confess our inability to do full justice by a description of this ship;—she requires to be seen, in order to obtain a proper idea of her graceful appearance; and we advise all who admire fine specimens of naval architecture to take the opportunity of examining her for themselves. We hear her ultimate destination is the Australian trade; and we feel confident that, go where she will, she must command the admiration of all beholders.

Lord Shaftesbury says that he would be virtuous for his own sake, though nobody were to know it; as he would be clean for his own sake, though nobody were to see him.

The Duke of Newcastle truly said at the late meeting of the Sheffield School of Design—"These are days in which education is no longer one of the luxuries of life; it has become one of its greatest necessities, for all classes and for all grades of society. It has become the daily bread of us all."—*The Builder.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, April 5.—Mr. Gray submitted the Report of the Committee on Internal Navigation.

Mr. Cutler brought in a Bill to authorise the Rector and Church Wardens in St. Mary's in Kent, to sell certain lands.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he would move an address for the construction of Grimross Canal, engaging to appropriate £3,000.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to place £120 on the Supply Bill for Mr. Boyd's pay and travelling charges for two years that he was kept out of his seat—not granted.

The House in Supply—£12 10s. to the daughter of Mrs. Watson, the widow of an old soldier; £200 to make a draw in the Richibucto Bridge, and £100 to the St. Stephens Academy were voted.

The Bill to divide Woodstock into three parishes was committed, a Bill to divide it into two parishes was proposed by Mr. English as an amendment and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gillard it was resolved that the supply book should close on Saturday week.

Wednesday, April 6.—The Bill to authorise an assessment of certain Parishes for a Lock-up House in Westmorland passed Committee; also a Bill to Incorporate the Brighton Agricultural Society.

A Bill relating to the Settlement of Poor was committed and progress reported.

The Election Bill was considered and occupied all day. It was introduced by Mr. Street.

Messrs. Johnston, English, and Cutler, opposed.

Mr. Needham was in favour of Universal Suffrage, Ballot, &c., he thought absurdly to the appointment of Commissioners to try disputed elections.

Mr. Boyd thought the Bill not such as required, but could be amended.

Mr. Gray spoke in support of the bill, argued in favour of the clause regulating the Franchise, and appointment of commissioners. He argued against qualification by assessment and quoted speeches of Messrs. Johnston and Howe, to shew it worked badly in Nova Scotia, this would lead to Universal Suffrage, to which he was opposed—spoke of the Ballot as a principle to which he has no special objection, but quoted authorities to shew difficulties in the Ballot leading to fraud, &c. Progress reported.

A bill to authorise the Commercial and other Banks to issue small notes, passed the Council.

The Attorney General brought in a Bill to Amend the Act relating to Inland postage. It refers to postage of books and pamphlets.

Mr. Robinson brought in a Bill to Amend the Act of the St. Andrews Railway Company.

Several reports of Committees were brought in.

Thursday, April 7.—The House in Committee on the Bill for the Protection of the Fisheries and the prevention of illicit trade.—Messrs. Johnson, Harding and others took exception to certain provisions as unconstitutional—progress reported.

A communication from the Sheriff of Charlotte County, relative to the lawless state of Grand Manan, was laid before the House.

Mr. Kerr read the address on the Fisheries, prepared by the joint Committee of both Houses. The address was adopted.

Mr. Thomson brought in a Bill to provide for the establishment of a police force in several parts of the Province.

The consideration of the Election Bill was resumed. Messrs. Botsford, Smith, Hatheway and McPhelim opposed. Mr. Thomson partially supported it.

The Bill to regulate weights and measures was committed and read—progress reported.

Friday, April 8.—Mr. Gray brought in a Bill to amend the Act for the protection and collection of the Revenue.

Mr. Harding brought in a Bill to continue the Lamp, Watch and Scavenger Act—the former Bill was lost in the Council.

The House then went into Committee on the Election Bill—all day occupied—about two dozen speeches were made—the majority in favour of the principle of the Bill.—Progress reported.

Saturday, April 9.—The Election Bill was again before the House to-day. At 3 o'clock a division took place upon a motion to postpone for three months, Mr. McLeod in the chair. Yeas—The Speaker, Messrs. Barbarie, Harding, Smith, Johnson, Botsford, English, Earle, Hatheway, Cutler, Purdy, Ryan and McPhelim, 13.

Nays—Messrs. Street, Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, Montgomery, Hayward, Read, Kerr, Lewis, Taylor, Williston, Gordon, Rice, Stiles, Goddard, McPherson, Jordan, Needham, Gilbert, Robinson, Porter, Boyd, and Thomson, 23. Progress reported.

The Bill to amend the Charter of the City of St. John was again committed and passed with the following amendments, viz.: that it should not affect the election of Mayor this year, and that the Bye Law of the Corporation should be in force unless dissolved. The section relating to the Constitution of the Police was not proposed.

Several grants were entered on the supply Book.

Monday, April 11.—House in Committee on Gray's Patent Bill, all passed except the list of Fees for Patents, which he will prepare—progress reported.

On motion of Mr. Earle, House in Committee on the Orange Bill, Cutler in the chair. Barbarie moved a postponement; motion lost 19 to 19. Johnson and Smith absent, but came in. The question again taken on the reception of the report—the Speaker in the chair, then an equal division, bill rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

For the Bill—Earle, Gilbert, Gray, Wilmot, Hayward, Needham, Godard, Taylor, M'Pherson, Hatheway, Pickard, English, Ryan, Purdy, M'Leod, Robinson, Boyd, Lewis, Stiles.

Against it—Speaker, Partelow, Street, Rice, Montgomery, Scoullar, Harding, Jordan, Botsford, Thomson, Porter, Smith, M'Phelim, Kerr, Cutler, Johnson, Williston, Reed, Gordon, Barbarie.

There was no discussion.

Mr. Earle read a pamphlet on the principles of Orangeism.

Mr. Harding presented Orange petitions, and a petition from parties praying the Incorporation of the Loyal Ribbon Association which, on motion of Mr. Gilbert, was read.

House in Supply—Several sums voted to old Soldiers' Widows, several to Teachers—To Mr. Millar, St. John, £50.—The Catholic School, St. Andrew's, £30.—Rev. Mr. Weeks, Teacher, Buctouche, £50.—To the ship Loostauk, £36 for supplies, this was declared to be the last claim on this account.—To the Female School at Fredericton, £50.

The grant for a Library in Albert, lost; also, grant to reimburse John M'Grath, Woodstock.

The case of M'Mahon, claiming the price of Coal seized, and expenses, after discussion was referred to a Special Committee.—Twenty-five grants in all disposed of.—*Tel. to News Room.*

Monday, April 4.

HACMATAC TIMBER.

Mr. Smith's Bill to repeal duty on exportation of Hacmatac—recommitted.

Mr. Smith.—This timber is almost exclusively obtained from private lands, and it is unconstitutional, impolitic, and unjust, to levy this duty.

Mr. Earle.—The quantity of this timber got is increasing every year, and this proves the operation of the duty is not injurious. I should be willing to amend the law, and graduate the duty by the size of the knees.

Mr. Macpherson.—I am for continuing the duty. The people of the United States can well afford to pay the duty for so valuable an article, and they should be made to do so. It comes out of them, and not from the poor producer. I am also in favor of a graduated scale, to rise with the size of the knees from 1s. to 15s. The larger sizes would bear a very high duty, and be eagerly sought after notwithstanding.

Mr. Botsford denies it is the consumer who pays the duties. They come out of the poor grubber, and their effect is to prohibit the exportation of this wood and the free use of the produce of the soil for which the settler has already paid the Province. At least two-thirds of all the hacmatac exported is obtained from private lands. The duty vests a monopoly in the ship builder at the cost of the grubber. I am decidedly in favor of a repeal of the duties, but will consent to re-impose them on hacmatac procured from the public lands.

Mr. Taylor.—The duty comes out of the American consumers, and their illiberality makes the impost fair as it is politic.

Mr. Needham.—I am opposed to the repeal. It would transfer an odious monopoly to the hands of exporters at the expence of grubbers, ship builders, and the Province. It is our possession and use of this timber which gives the enviable character and value to our ships. The duty protects the poor grubber.

Mr. Boyd.—The tax unquestionably is borne by the grubber. There is plenty of the wood in the country for foreign and domestic uses. It grows rapidly and is soon replaced. Why restrain the trade in it?

Mr. Ryan.—Our exporters are quite able to look after themselves. They take care that what they get bears a fair proportion to what they give.—Whatever the cost may be to them they take good care to make it up in the price to the buyer.—The loss, if any, is not their's, but the grubbers. If this wood is really scarce, or likely to become so, if our own necessities for it are so great, why not prohibit the exportation altogether. The present duty cramps the industry of the country.

Mr. McPhelim.—If I thought the proposed repeal would benefit the poor grubber I would go for it readily, but I do not belive this. If you take off the duty the grubber will not get one penny more for his knees. I would like to see the duty discriminated according to the size of the knees. I can see no unfairness in imposing this duty on hacmatac from private lands more than on other timber got in the same way.

Mr. Lewis.—It is a great hardship to tax private property. We ought not to lay hindrances in the way of the industry of the poor.

Mr. Macpherson.—If there is any hardship in the case it falls chiefly on the grubbers of the inland counties, and yet they make no complaint.

Mr. English.—I opposed the original law and voted for the repeal last year. The general export duty is a matter of necessity, which we all regret. I am not willing to carry it further. The argument is false in reason and in fact which tries to prove the duty is not borne by the man who gets the knees. Why not impose an export duty on potatoes and keep them in the country to make pork? The reason is because the farmers are too powerful and numerous.

Mr. Jordan.—There is no analogy between hacmatac and potatoes. If we suffer our hacmatac to become exhausted, our ship building must cease, our trade go down, and no market will be left for our farmers.

The Speaker.—This duty is very oppressive to the getter of the knees. It forms an exception to the general rule which makes them payable by the consumer. The exporter gives the getter just so much less as the duty amounts to. The abstract principle of duties upon exports is unquestionably unjust and impolitic. Our ship builders require no protection, they at present possess many advantages, and there are parts of the Province where no ships are built, yet this duty is levied in those parts as well as where there are ship yards to protect. The Government are already armed with all necessary authority to prevent the public lands being spoiled of hacmatac, by charging just what they please for the privilege to cut. Railway requirements will not interfere with the knee trade, the wood is left for the sleeper after the knee is taken. If any duty were justified in the case it ought to be an *ad valorem* duty, this would encourage the exportation of inferior woods and the retention of the better qualities for Provincial manufactures.

Mr. Porter.—There is no hacmatac in the State of Maine. The knees are eagerly sought after by the Maine traders. 25,000 knees were bought and shipped from Calais last year.

Mr. Gilbert.—There is lots of hacmatac in Maine and in the Southern States. We are asked to cripple home industry by imposing a tax on home manufactures. The back settlers complain of the duty, and the ship builders and owners alone are benefitted by it. I shall vote for its repeal.

Mr. Cutler.—This duty operates to produce effects just contrary to those intended, and is actually adverse to the interests of the Provincial ship builder. Still, I am of opinion these duties should not be repealed suddenly, as it might work unfair results between parties under contracts.

Mr. Kerr.—Sound policy requires that we should reserve our staples for use in domestic manufactures rather than export them in their rough state. The general lumber trade for the last thirty years has, in the way in which it was conducted, been injurious to the lumberer and the country. The trade in hacmatac railway sleepers was so over done that the price fell in England, and the sleepers were left to rot after they had been grubbed and hauled. I myself have bought eight feet knees at four pence half-penny. Governor Seward's report (reads from it) shows that in the United States they are dependant on New-Brunswick for their supply of hacmatac. We require all our ship timber and all our hacmatac for use in our own ship yards. It is the duty of our Legislature to husband them.—We shall shortly export the worked knees to France and make a handsome profit by it. At a time when the Americans are refusing us a fair reciprocity, are we to let them have our most desired and necessary wood duty free? I should like to see the duty continued, though I would prefer absolute prohibition of the export.

Mr. Scoullar.—A six inch knee costs 8s. to get it to Boston—cost, duty, freight, all paid—but when got there it is only worth 6s. Suppose the Americans should retaliate by refusing to let us have pitch pine and oak, what should we do then? As to there being no hacmatac in Maine it is all a mistake. 90,000 knees were exported from Bangor last year, and 10,000 tons of the largest sized hacmatac timber will be carried to St. John this year from Restook. The wood is growing faster in this Province than we can cut it away.

Mr. Harding.—Our policy is to get the largest price we can, how is this to be accomplished? The rise in the price of knees is not to be attributed to this impost, but to the improvement of the business of the world. The general export duty is not pretended to be justified by any rule of policy, but on the ground of necessity. It is urged we should protect this wood because the time will come when we shall require it for our own purposes. Is the whole trade of the country to remain in abeyance till that day comes.

Provincial Secretary.—I stand upon the clear impolicy, at the present time, to repeal this duty. I am satisfied the United States will be compelled to consent to a fair reciprocity before another year, but *I would lower no duties now.*

Hon. G. Haywood.—The friends of reciprocity should be very careful lest by repealing this duty they withdraw one great inducement to desire it on the part of the United States, but if they persist in this course let them take the responsibility themselves, and not lay it at the door of the poor innocent Government which is so industriously trying to do all the good it can. Postponed for 3 months,—21, 17.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Cutler reports from committee of accounts, stating in full all the circumstances connected with the alteration of the abstract of the public accounts, and entirely exonerating the parties implicated from any unfair practising with these abstracts for any dishonest or fraudulent purpose.

Mr. Kerr.—(A member of the committee.) All my remarks made on a former occasion with reference to the subject alluded to in this report, were confined to the Auditor's abstract, and in no way touched the conduct or accounts of the Provincial Treasurer. No one has been more surprised than I have at the tone and scope of the remarks adopted by a portion of the Press with reference to this matter.

Mr. Smith.—I am satisfied now there was no fraudulent motive. The Clerks have done what they have been accustomed to do in former years without complaint.

Tuesday, April 5.—Hon. J. H. Gray presents report from committee on internal navigation. We notice that the application of the Messrs. Glasier and others, and of Hatheway & Small, for exclusive privileges on the upper St. John, are not recommended.

Mr. Taylor obtains leave to enter on the supply book a grant of £250, in aid of moneys to be raised and expended by the City of Fredericton, in the erection of additional wharves along the western bank of St. John.—*Head Quarters.*

[From the Boston Atlas.]

EPITOME OF THE VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, FOR THE RESCUE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

Franklin's departure—Last heard of—Behring's Strait Expedition, 1848 and 1849—Land Expedition under Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, 1848–49—First Barrow's Strait Expedition, under Sir James P. Ross and Capt. Bird, 1848–49—Auxiliary Voyage of North Star, 1849—Behring's Strait Expedition, 1850–51—Second Expedition to Barrow's Strait—Capt. Penny's, 1850–51—Capt. Austin's—Expedition under Sir John Ross—U. S. Expedition—Capt. Forsyth's Voyage—Dr. Rae's Journey to Wollaston and Victoria Lands, 1851—Mr. Kennedy's Voyage, 1851–52—Capt. Inglefield's Voyage, 1852—Searching Expeditions remaining in the Arctic Regions—Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition—Expeditions of 1853—The Rattlesnake—Isabel—Phœnix—Lady Franklin—Cost of the several Expeditions—Concluding Remarks.

We are chiefly indebted for the summary given below to a pamphlet recently published in England by Mr. Petermann, a gentleman to whose scientific attainments the British public are already largely indebted. Besides various other publications in reference to the expeditions under Sir John Franklin and other Arctic voyagers, he has recently published a small volume giving an historical synopsis of the five years search after Sir John, that is, from the first of January, 1848, to the present year.

The attempt about to be made by our own countrymen, under the command of the intrepid Dr. Kane, whose expedition is soon to leave our shores, promises, at least, better opportunities for more conclusive results than have yet been attained. If, as seems more than probable, Sir John Franklin's party took advantage of a sudden opening in the ice, and penetrated into the Arctic basin, and have since been prevented, by the barriers of ice with which the sea has been found to be closely surrounded, from returning, it seems obvious that help must reach him, if at all, from other sources than ships alone.

The Erebus and the Terror, under the command of Sir John Franklin, sailed from England on the 26th of May, 1845. It is, consequently, nearly eight years since their departure. The last despatches received from them were from Whalefish Islands, dated July 12th, 1845. The vessels communicated with a whaling vessel, the Prince of Wales, on the 26th of the same month, near Melville Bay. When the third winter passed by, and no intelligence of any kind in regard to Sir John Franklin was received, great anxiety for his safety prevailed, and his vessels began to be spoken of as the "Missing Expedition." In the following year it was considered necessary to despatch expeditions in search of the missing one, and on the 1st of January, 1848, the first of these vessels left England. Five years have since passed—expedition after expedition have unceasingly been sent to discover his fate, and rescue him if living. The British Government have been unsparing of expense, and private individuals, both in England and this country, have materially and liberally assisted. The entire civilized world has taken an intense interest in the fate of the one hundred and thirty-eight brave men who gallantly set out to solve one of the greatest geographical problems; but no tidings have been received; no clue to the mystery has been obtained; and the only indirect intelligence respecting their fate, consists of traces found at Beechy Island, indicating their winter quarters in 1845–46.

The first of the expeditions sent out in search of him was that to the Behring's Strait, in 1848 and 1849. This consisted of the Herald and Plover, surveying vessels. The latter ship, commissioned by Commander Moore, sailed from the Thames on the 1st of January, 1848, to join the former under Captain Kellet, but being a slow sailer, she did not reach the Sandwich Islands until the end of August, 1848, too late in the season for commencing any search in Behring's Strait. She wintered in the Bay of Anadir, whence she sailed on the 30th of June in the following year, and on the 14th of July, having passed Behring's Strait anchored off Chamisso Island, in Kotzebue Sound, the appointed rendezvous. The next day she was joined by the Herald and the yatch Nancy Dawson, commanded by Robert Shedden, who, hearing in China of the object of the expedition to Behring's Strait, nobly resolved to aid in the search for his imperilled countrymen. On the 18th of July the three vessels left Kotzebue Sound, standing for the north-west, as far as 70 deg. On the 29th of July their further progress was arrested by an impenetrable pack of ice, which forced them to return southwards. The highest latitude gained was 72 deg. 51 min. lon. 163 deg. 48 min. The Herald returned to Kotzebue Sound on the 31st August. The Plover renewed the search in 1849, with similar success.

The Herald, and Nancy Dawson yacht, wintered at Mazatlan, west coast of Mexico, where the gallant commander of the yacht died.

The next in order of time of departure, was the land expedition, under Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, a very interesting account of which has been given to the public by the former.

This party left England on 25th March, 1848, by steamer for New York, and proceeding from Montreal in four boats to Cumberland House, and thence down the Mackenzie, they reached the sea on the 4th of August. The coost was searched east as far as Cape Krusenstern, without obtaining any traces or tidings of the missing expedition. Having arrived at that promontory, the winter was felt to have set in with rigor, compelling the party to make the best of their way overland to their winter residence on Great Bear Lake. They set out on the 2d of Sept. towards that point, whence, after spending the winter, Sir John Richardson returned to England, while Dr. Rae in the summer of 1849 proceeded again to Cape Krusenstern, in order to cross thence to Wallaston Land, and push on towards Banks Land. But all his attempts at effecting this project were baffled; the ice entirely barred the progress of his boat, and compelled him to abandon the enterprise.

The party in this expedition, like that in the preceding, were entirely unsuccessful in their attempt to discover any trace of Sir John Franklin's party.

The third in order of departure was the Barrow Strait expedition, under Sir James C. Ross and Capt. Bird. This expedition, consisting of the Enterprise and Investigator, left England on the 12th of June, 1848, and reached Barrow's Strait late in August. The heavy ice did not permit the vessels to push beyond Leopold Island, and on the 11th of September they entered Leopold Harbor, to winter. In the spring of 1849, sledge parties were organized, the most important of which, that headed by Sir James Ross, traced the northern shore of North Somerset, and its western shore as far as lat. 82 deg. 38 m. north. He returned to the ships on the 23d of June, his party being much worn out by fatigue. Sir James Ross resolved to examine Wellington Channel, but he was unable to move his ships out of their winter harbor, until the 28th of August, and then his intentions were completely frutrated by the heavy ice. It was a matter of congratulation to be so fortunate, after great danger in the ice, to make their way homewards out of the pack. On the 29th of September 1849, the expedition safely reached the Orkney Islands. They discovered no traces of Sir John Franklin. An auxiliary to the Barrow's Strait expedition, the North Star, under the command of Mr. J. Saunders, sailed from the Thames on the 26th of May, 1849, freighted with provisions for the missing expedition, and with orders and supplies for that under Sir James Ross; she was to proceed at once to Lancaster Sound for that purpose, and after the completion of this service, to examine the great Sounds at the Head of Baffin's Bay. Her progress was very slow, and she only reached Melville Bay, in the northern part of Baffin's Bay, on the 29th of July, the place where vessels generally cross the latter, over to Lancaster Sound. The North Star, however, was beset in an ice field, and drifted helplessly about. On the 29th of September, having been 62 days in the ice, without being able to reach either Lancaster Sound or the head of Baffin's Bay, she took up her winter quarters in Wolstenholme Sound, a little to the north of Melville Bay, and it was not until the 1st of August, 1850, that she was able to leave her retreat. She reached Lancaster Sound, and saw and spoke most of the vessels of the various government and private expeditions despatched thither; left provisions in Navy Board Inlet, at the entrance of Lancaster Sound, without making any of the vessels acquainted with the fact; and returned home on the 24 of September, arriving at Spithead on the 28th of the same month.

[To be continued.]

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The following letter published in the San Francisco Herald gives apparently an authentic statement of the melancholy progress of depopulation, long known to be going on in the Sandwich Islands, which threatens to leave them, in a short period, destitute of inhabitants of the native race. The extraordinary proportion of six deaths to one birth for a series of years, is we believe without a known precedent in any considerable community. It is a ratio of mortality compared with the births which threaten to bring the native population to speedy extinction.

"A late census of the present population of the Sandwich Islands gives a population of 78,851 natives, and 1,787 foreigners.—Total 80,641.

In the time of the celebrated Cook, the native population amounted to about 400,000. Every subsequent investigation tends to confirm the census by the great navigator. It is evident, therefore, that within the short space of little more than seventy years they have decreased 320,000. In 1836 they numbered 108,579. By comparing that date with the present, it is evident that they have decreased nearly 28,000 in the brief space of the last seventeen years. In comprising the table of statistics on general population, it will be seen at a single glance that on a fair average there are more than six deaths to one birth.

There is something fearfully and deeply melancholy in such a rapid decrease of native population. Some of the causes of this decrease are of modern date, and were introduced by men of civilized nations. But it is the law of physics that the weak *must* yield to the strong. And this people may be educated and surrounded by every civilizing influence, but pass away they *will*, like snow before the sun—no power, no legislative action on earth can save them. This fearful wreck of humanity can never again become the germ of 400,000. Disease and death, like a deadly upas, are among them—they are passing away as if on the wings of the wind. If we can judge from the past, another generation will hardly close before every one of them shall have gone to the graves of their fathers."

RATS.—The Georgetown British Guiana Royal Gazette of March 10, gives the following account of the appearance of a destructive swarm of rats on the eastern coast of that country, and of Berbice, which are committing great havoc on the standing canes.

The animal appears to be of a peculiar species and most destructive in its tastes, rarely taking more than one bite out of the cane, which then withers and dies, both stalk and stool. Dogs and head money appear to be ineffectual in stopping the spread of this destructive nuisance; which, if not stopped in some way or another, will tell sadly upon the year's crop of several of the best estates.

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, April 12, 1853.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at New York on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, with Liverpool dates to 26th March. The following has been received at the News Room by Telegraph.

The market for Breadstuffs continued inanimate, but no change in prices.

There is no particular news of interest; almost the only item is the settlement of the dispute between Russia and Turkey. The difficulty appears to have blown over as suddenly as it arose.

A terrific explosion took place in a coalpit near Wigan on the 23d. From 30 to 40 persons were killed.

The weather was unpropitious for Crops, and sowing was much behind the usual time.

Cotton unchanged, but not quite so firm.

Madiai, the Italian who was imprisoned by the Tuscan Government, is said to have become insane.

A full pardon has been granted by Radetsky to all concerned in the Milan insurrection.

FRANCE.—Beyond the alarm caused by the anticipated outbreak between Russia and Turkey, and which has now somewhat subsided, nothing of moment had occurred. French funds have again advanced.

AUSTRIA.—Haynau's funeral procession moved through Vienna on the 17th towards Grats, where he was to be buried. Three of the Arch-Dukes and other Austrian noblemen followed the body. Haynau has written a history of the Hungarian Campaign; the manuscript has been found among his papers, and will be published.

Several of the students of the University of Prague have been sentenced to be beaten with rods, for making wanton demonstrations in favour of Kossuth.

ITALY, LOMBARDY, AND PIEDMONT.—From Milan, 17th inst., it is announced three more persons had been executed for their share in the insurrection of the 6th Feb. Five others have been condemned nominally for robbery, but in reality on the same grounds. Of these five, three also had been hanged.

At Ferrara three persons had been executed for offences; ten others have been condemned to death, but the sentences of seven had been commuted.

The Hungarian Garrison in Ancona is to be changed, as the soldiers are very much disaffected.

SWEDEN.—The brother of Capt. Ericsson has patented for him his Caloric discovery.

LEGISLATURE.—It is expected that the Provincial Legislature will be prorogued about the first of May. If so, the Session will have occupied about 66 days.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued on the 4th instant, after a session of 74 days.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.—The election for a member of Assembly for Carleton County, in place of H. H. Beardsley, Esq. deceased, is appointed to take place on the 18th instant.—A writ has also been issued for the election of a member for Westmorland County, in the room of the late Hon. William Crane, deceased.

We are informed that the River is now clear of ice: and if so, the Steamers will shortly commence running between this City and Fredericton. The weather here, for the last few days, has been very spring-like.

PACKET SHIP LIBERIA.—The *Liberia*, the second of Messrs. Reads' and Wrights' Packet Ships, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, from that Port, in a passage of about 39 days. She is deeply laden with Spring Goods for our City merchants. The convenience of this monthly line must soon be realized both by importers and passengers. She brings 13 cabin passengers.

WINDSOR.—The steamer *Creole*, elegantly fitted up, and in fine order, has commenced plying regularly between this City and Windsor. Such an efficient Boat as the *Creole* on this line, cannot but render Windsor a fashionable place of resort during the summer months. We hope that the enterprising proprietors of the Boat will be sufficiently patronised to compensate the additional wear and tear to which every Steamer is subject from frequently visiting Windsor.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Charles Johnston, Esquire, to be High Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John; and William Bayard, Esq., M. D., to be Coroner for the same for the ensuing year.

All the other Sheriffs have been re-appointed to office, except in Gloucester County, where T. H. Carman, Esq., succeeds Mr. Sheriff Baldwin.

BEND OF PETITCODIAC.—The New Brunswicker of this morning contains a very gratifying address to Mr. J. W. Scammell, Telegraph Operator at the above place, (son of Mr. Joseph Scammell, of the St. John Hotel,) on the eve of his leaving the Bend, to fill the more important office of Operator at the Telegraph Office in this City. The address was signed by 74 of the most respectable inhabitants of the District, to which Mr. S. returned a very appropriate reply.

THE BIBLE IN THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES.—Under this heading the *Londonderry Standard* copies from our columns the greater part of Rev. W. ELDER's Speech at the late meeting of our AUXILIARY Bible Society. The Standard introduces the quotation with the complimentary remark that "the speech will be read with interest by the many friends whom the Rev. William Elder's truly estimable qualities secured him while amongst us."

PROF. STOWE AND WIFE, (Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe,) accompanied by Mrs. Stowe's brother, Rev. Charles Beecher and Mrs. S. Beecher and child, sailed from Boston a few days ago for Liverpool, in the steamer Canada.

Freights at New Orleans, on the 8th instant, 9-16ths of a penny.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Through Mr. B. O'Brien we have received the April number of this very attractive Periodical. We consider *Putnam's Monthly* as destined to take a high rank in this class of Literature. Its contents bear evidence, that much and eminent talent and originality are employed in its service; and all its principal articles furnish mental food of excellent quality. The present number contains a second able and truly logical article on "*the Bourbon question*;" which places that problem in a position to test the powers of the most reflecting mind and the coolest judgment. To say the very least; the evidences adduced in support of the proposition are truly astounding. There are various other articles in this number well worthy of perusal, especially the interesting biographical notice of "*Mary L. Ware*," the admirable satire on fashionable follies, entitled "*Our New Livery, and Other Things*," &c. &c. The Magazine is on sale by Mr. B. O'Brien, King-street.

"ST. STEPHEN'S PATRIOT."—The Fredericton papers state that Mr. J. Lorimer, of that city, has issued a prospectus and is about establishing a paper at St. Stephen's, Charlotte County, to be called the *Provincial Patriot*, or *St. Stephen's Banner*. The field appears to us to be an extensive and a good one; Calais, on the American side of the St. Croix, immediately opposite St. Stephens, already supports two papers.

The Diorama of the Gold Regions of Australia was opened last evening, and will be exhibited again this evening. It is well worth a visit.

HORRIBLE!—The *Church Times* states that no less than four cases of child murder have occurred in Halifax within four weeks!—and asks, have any steps been taken by the authorities to ferret out the barbarous perpetrators of a crime which would disgrace the cannibals of the Fejee Islands?

PASSENGERS AND EMIGRANTS.—The number of passengers, including emigrants, who arrived at New York in the month of March, was 12,940, in 388 vessels. Of this number, 7,360 were from England, in 64 vessels; 630 from Scotland, in 10 vessels; 1,337 from Havre, in 5 vessels; 398 from Antwerp; 436 from Bremen, 2,351 from the Isthmus and Havana.

PRESENTATION.—On the 2d inst., the Ladies of the St. John Presbyterian Church presented the Rev. WILLIAM ELDER with an elegant pulpit gown and cassock, as an expression of their appreciation of his character, as a Minister and member of society, during the few months in which he has had the charge of the congregation.—*Courier.*

CHARGE OF MURDER.—A man named Reardon, who resided in Church street, has been committed to jail this week, to take his trial for the murder of his wife—the Coroner's jury having returned a verdict against him. It is stated that he had demanded money from her, and on her refusing to give it to him, he beat her to such a degree that her death was the result. The unfortunate pair have several children, and to secure their attendance as evidences on the trial, it has been deemed necessary to place them in confinement. One of them is a lad about sixteen years old.—*Ib.*

NEW SHIP.—Launched on Saturday last, from the Building Yard of Messrs. Brown & Anderson, a beautiful clipper Ship called the *Nelens*, of 1117 tons, old measurement, and 1000 tons new. Her model is pronounced by experienced persons to be faultless, while no pains have been spared by her enterprising builders with regard to materials and workmanship. She is a credit to the country.—*New Bruns.*

VOTE BY BALLOT.—The Legislative Council in Nova Scotia amended the Election Bill when it came before them, on the 24th ult., after having passed the lower House, by introducing "the ballot," which was almost unanimously supported.—*News.*

WONDERFUL PASSAGE FROM BOSTON.—The ship Shand, arrived at this port from Boston on Saturday last, making the shortest passage on record, between the two ports, viz.: *twenty-five and a half hours.* The Shand was the ship that picked up at sea, a short time since, three of the boats belonging to the ship Golden Light, with 22 persons on board, including three ladies.—*Ib.*

The Fredericton Cathedral is now approaching its completion, and will, we learn, be opened for the celebration of Divine Service next August. It is a beautiful specimen of the old Gothic style, and the excellence of the workmanship, as well as the richness and durability of its materials are subjects for admiration. Long may the discipline, doctrines, and usages to be maintained in this noble edifice, prove its spiritual foundation to be based upon the Rock of Ages!

In connection with the above, we notice that the Episcopalians are about to erect a Stone Church in the neighbourhood of Pickard's Mills, in Douglas.—*Fred. Reporter.*

Thirty-three adult members, three of whom were baptized, were received last Sunday to the fellowship of the Methodist Church in this City by the Rev. Mr. Churchill.—*Ib.*

It is rumoured that information has been received by recent letters from Rome, that the Pope has changed the title of the Catholic See of New Brunswick, and that Dr. Connolly, who was consecrated last year as Bishop of Fredericton, is now Bishop of *St. John*, the latter being declared the Episcopal See.—*Halifax Rec.*

STRIKES.—Carpenters, caulkers, hotel waiters, machinists, &c., &c., all want more money than they are accustomed to receive for their labor, and take this method to accomplish their object. Some of the disaffected of these classes yesterday made a public demonstration, marched through the streets with music, and the American flag and banners displayed. It is a poor way of doing business, but men are not likely to be convinced of the fact, except by experiment and its results, the most injurious of which will fall upon the strikers themselves, or upon their craftsmen.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

DEATH OF MRS. FILLMORE.—The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* writing under date of March 29, says:—

Mrs. Fillmore, consort of the late President, died this morning at nine o'clock, at Willard's, where the family of the ex-President has been staying since the 4th inst.

She had been suffering with pneumonia for some time past, but no serious apprehensions were entertained until within a few days past. The immediate cause of death was suffocation, caused by the accumulation of water upon the lungs.

The cabinet council was supended immediately on the announcement of the sad intelligence, and in pursuance of an order addressed by the President to the several heads of departments, all the public offices were closed.

The following tribute of condolence was addressed by the President to his bereaved predecessor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,—Information has just reached me of the death of Mrs. Fillmore. I beg you to accept the assurance of my earnest condolence in this great bereavement. Yielding to my deep feelings of sympathy, and in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, I have directed the meeting of the cabinet this day to be suspended, and the public offices to be closed.

I am, with great consideration,
your friend,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, Washington, D. C.

The remains of Mrs. Fillmore were removed to Buffalo for interment.

THE DAUPHIN.—The New York Herald has the following interesting statement:—

It is stated that a letter has been received by one of the parties engaged in the settlement of the claims of the Rev. Eleazer Williams to the throne of France, as the son of Louis XVI., from a lady at New Orleans, who states that she is the person to whom Belanger made his dying declaration in regard to the Dauphin. She is well known to Dr. Hawkes, having been a member of his church when he was settled in New Orleans. She states that she has in her possession a trunk full of documents relating to this question, communications from the royal family, &c., which sets the matter entirely at rest, and proves the Rev. Mr. Williams to be the Dauphin beyond cavil. An agent has been sent to New Orleans to obtain possession of the documents.

We obtained this information, several days ago, from a gentleman connected with this investigation.

From English Papers by the Arctic.

Mr. Ewart, M. P. publishes a letter from M. Duroc, the French Minister of Marine, proving France to be pacific towards England.

The prince of Whales tower at Windsor Castle was burned from an overheated flue. Ten or twelve appartments were gutted. Damage estimated at £20,000.

The Dutchess of Sutherland and forty ladies met at Stafford House to report progress on the Harriett Beecher Stowe address, which is 26 folios in length, and is on public exhibition in London.

Twenty sample bags of cotton, grown on the estates of the Pacha of Egypt, have been received by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The reduction in the value of money in England begins to tell upon most classes of the community. Strikes have occurred in Liverpool among nearly all the trades, and many of them obtained an advance without difficulty.

Lady Franklin's steamer Isabel was to sail during the week for Behring's straits, under the command of Mr. Kennedy.

Great adulterations have been detected in some of the imports of Australian gold.

The Times correspondent states that the French government sent three notes to the Austrian government remonstrating against the Lombardy confiscations.

There is a brisk demand for American eagles on the Continent, where they are selling at a premium.

FRANCE.—Great excitement exists on the Bourse owing to the aspect of Turkish affairs, a French fleet having been ordered to the Archipelago.

On the receipt of the intelligence that the English Charge at Constinople had sent to Malta for the English fleet lying at Toulon was despatched with all haste to the Archipelago. M. de Lecour was also sent direct to Constantinople and M. de Pousquiney to Vienna.

It is thought now that the coronation of Napoleon will take place in Rheims.

The war steamer Napoleon is being fitted out at Toulon.

ITALY AND LOMBARDY.—From Paris it is stated by those who claim to be well informed that the revolutionary chiefs were never more active than at the present moment, and that an outbreak somewhere may be looked for towards the end of May. Kossuth and Mazzini are said to be jointly working for this end.

GERMANY.—The Elbe is again partly frozen.—The Russia new 4 per cent loan of three quarters of a million sterling, about to issue, is in good request.

TURKEY.—The unexapled haughtiness of Mentschikiff, the Russian Envoy to the Porte, caused an immense flutter among Diplomats. It was reported that the Russian fleet was clustered near Constantinople, but it is not true. Nevertheless, the English Charge Mr. Rose, sent a fast steamer to Malta for the English squadron to hasten into the Dardinelles, but Admiral Dundas, in command refused to come without orders from England. The French fleet, however, from Toulon was immediately despatched.

The French Bourse fell alarmingly and English funds became depressed, but are now recovering.

The demands of the Russian envoy were nominally respecting the holy places, but it is not definitely known what else. It is supposed the affair will blow over, but is still critical.

The threatning aspect of Russia towards Turkey had caused the highest degree of excitement, not only at Constantinople, but in France, and in a lesser degree in England. In the late demands of Austria on the Porte public feeling was tranpuilized by the thought that Russia took no part in the matter. No sooner, however, had the Sultan succumbed to the Austrian demands than Russia, under the pretext of a mission to treat respecting the disagreements arising from the guardianship of the holy places, and other matters which diplomatic custom would have confided to an Envoy of no prestige, despatched Prince Menschikoff, Minister of Marine, with the accompaniment of a staff of military and naval officers that gives his embassy more the appearence of a challenge to an enemy, than of a mission to strengthen the footing between friendly powers.

Previous to his proceeding to Constantinople, this envoy, Menschikoff, passed in review the army on the Turkish frontier and the Russian fleet in the Euxine; gave as through a drilling to both as could have been in view of a campaign; and even practised the troops of all arms in embarkation and disembarkation.

These facts although kept quiet, at the time have been elicited by the haughty tone assumed by Menscikoff towards the Porte, and as may be supposed, have not tended to assuage the alarm which conduct so looked for naturally infused.

Latest.—The latest Submarine Telegraph despatch from Paris says the news received by the French Government, leads to the belief that the Turkish affair will be amicably settled.

The Midiai family had arrived at Marseilles.

THE BRITISH STEAM NAVY.—From a late London paper we collect the following information announcing large additions to the fleet of *screw line of battle ships.* The St. Jean d'Acre, 101 guns, was to be launched at Devonport on the 23d of March. The James Watt, 91, to be launched at Pembroke in the course of the month of April. The Royal George, 120, to be completed at Chatham by the 30th of April. The Royal Albert, 131, at Woolwich; and the Hannibal, 91, at Deptford, to be launched about next June.

The armament of these steamships may be judged of, from the following description of the guns destined for the Hannibal, to be launched as above mentioned in June, to be put on board at Sheerness:—Lower deck—28 guns, 8 inch, 65 cwt., 9 feet long; main deck, 38 32-pounders, 56 cwt., 9 feet 6 in.; quarter deck and forecastle, 24 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8 feet; and 1 pivot, 68-pounder, 95 cwt., 10 feet. Total 91 guns.

It is announced that the screw three decker Duke of Wellington, of 131 guns, the largest ship in the British Navy, has received a new figure head, which is an admirable likeness of the late Duke.

The steam-tender Fire-queen had been docked, for the purpose of examining her bottom, with a view of ascertaining the effect of Hay's composition, which had been applied a twelvemonth before, for preventing the action of rust upon the iron work. The report says:—

"We found on inspection that nothing save

will, Ann, widow of the late Mr. John Hennigar, Sen., in the 78th year of her age.

On Saturday morning, at the residence of John Haws, Esq., Portland, Eliza Kate, infant daughter of Mr. M. F. Gordon, aged 14 months.

At Carleton, on Friday the 1st inst., George Christie, only son of Mr. William M. Tilton, aged one year and eight months.

At Carleton, on the 4th inst., Mary W., wife of Mr. Solomon Belyea, and daughter of Captain Richard Whelpley, of Kingston, K. C.; and on the 7th inst., Solomon, infant son of the above.

At Girvan Bank, Little River, on Thursday the 7th inst., James, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Davidson.

On the 23d March, at the residence of Mr. A. Foster, Marsh Road, of Inflammation, Mr. James Sproul, aged 24 years, a native of Gleanies County Donegal, Ireland.

At Indian Town, on Thursday afternoon, after a lingering illness of four months, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Leary, in the 43rd year of her age, leaving a large family and numerous friends to deplore their loss.

At St. Martins, on the 22d Jan., after a protracted illness, Mr. James Marks, aged 51 years leaving an affectionate wife and ten children to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Parish of Johnston, (Q. C.) on Thursday, 10th ult., Solomon, youngest son of Mr. Obadiah Starkey, aged 13 years, one month and ten days. Also, on the 15th ult., Pamela, fourth daughter of Mr. Obadiah Starkey, in the 25th year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

At Long Reach, on the 5th inst., Mr. Abraham T. Evans, a native of Bristol, England.

At Annapolis, on the 26th March, Mr. Henry Watkeys, Sen., in his 81st year, an old and respectable inhabitant, and formerly a resident of this city.

At Pittsburg Pa., on the 11th ult., at the residence of his son in law, Mr. J. D. White, the Rev. Dr. Rowland, formerly Rector of Shelburne, N. S., in the 82d year of his age. Dr. Rowland was educated at Windsor College, and was ordained by the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, and sent as a Missionary to Shelburne.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Brigt. William Allen, Troop, Surinam, 28 days—E. Allison, rum, sugar, &c.

Schr. Lark, Marsters, Halifax, 14—E. Allison, general cargo.

Thursday—Brig Primrose, Hilton, Porto Rico, 36—Crane & Co., molasses.

Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, Portland, and Eastport—Geo. Thomas, passengers and goods.

Friday—Barque Alpha, Parnell, New-York, 6—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Princess, Lovett, New-York, 6—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Saturday—Ship Milan, Cotter, New-York, 6—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Brig Charlotte, Kelly, Matanzas, 20—L. McMann, molasses.

Shand, Christie, Boston, 25½ hours—J. Robertson, ballast.

Brigt. Isaiah, Swim, Halifax, 8—E. Allison, gen. cargo.

Sunday—Schr. Linnet, Holder, Boston, 3—Eastabrooks & Ring, do.

Lynnfield, Bogart, Matanzas, 21—Gilbert Bent, molasses.

Tuesday—Packet Ship Liberia, Card, Liverpool, 39—J. & R. Reed, gen. cargo, and 13 cabin passengers.

Ship Lady Franklin, Trott, Bath, 3—E. Allison, ballast.

Brigt. Vulcan, Card, New York, 4—Wm. Thomson, gen. cargo.

CLEARED.

April 8th—Barque Atalanta, Robertson, Glasgow, deals, &c.; schr. Tahmiroo, Johnson, Newburyport, boards.

9th—Brig Peter I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, scantling, &c.; Albert, Robinson, Savannah, laths, &c.

11th—Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, New Haven, lumber; Relief, Johnson, Alexandria, ballast and lumber.

Arrived at Mobile, March 24th, ship Kitty Cordes, Hannah, Liverpool; 27th, brigt. B. M. Prescott, Coombs, Galveston.—At New-York, April 2d, brig Kendall, Cathrin, St. John; Zero, Harrington, Matanzas.

Cleared at Mobile, 18th ult., barque Glasgow, Hatfield, for Glasgow; sailed 8th, ship John Miller, Vaughn, for Liverpool. Loading at New Orleans, 8th, ship Harmony, Calhoon, for Liverpool.

The Revenue schr. Daring arrived at Halifax on Saturday last from Sable Island, and reports the schr. Marie Annie, of Quebec, Desjardine, master, from Placentia Bay, for Halifax, totally wrecked on the north side of Sable Island on the 16th Dec., during a violent gale of wind from N. N. W., with snow and hail—crew, five in number, all saved—one with his leg broken and frost-bitten, and another with his leg severely bruised: of three seamen who were working their passage, one was drowned (name unknown,) in attempting to land from the vessel, and another had one of his feet frozen. The hull of the schr. Ranger, of Pictou, came on shore on the south side of the Island on the 18th Dec.;—she had been previously stripped of all her materials, and had probably drifted from the main land. A head board with "Margaret" on it in yellow letters, was picked up the same day. A ship's boat, 17 feet long, was found on the N. W. bar on the 6th Jan. with "Baticola" on the stern. A head board with "Polar Star" carved on it and gilded, was picked up on the 7th January.

Coleraine, March 15.—The brig Mary Mac, Melanson, of St. John, from Ardrossan, for Boston, was driven on shore at Rathlin Island yesterday—crew saved; vessel expected to go to pieces.—[Incorrectly reported by telegraph last week, to be the Eliza, of Yarmouth, N. S.]

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived at Queenstown, 23d, C. F. Bennett, from St. John. At Belfast, Allen Brown, do.

Sailed from Liverpool, 23d, Siam, Bellcarrig, and Snowdon, for St. John.

Loading at Liverpool—Speed, Argent, and Imperial, for St. John; Gipsey, for Boston. At London, William Carson, for Boston, Miramichi, Lisbon, and Caros, for St. John.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In Common Council, 7th April, 1853.

RESOLVED, That the several Persons, who have this day been appointed to Offices under the COMMON SEAL, for the ensuing year, do take out their Warrants of Appointment and become qualified according to Law, on or before the first day of May next, otherwise their appointments will be cancelled; and any Person after this date, acting in any such Office, without being duly appointed and qualified, will be prosecuted for the penalty thereby incurred.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEO. WHEELER,
Common Council.

Australian Gold Mines!

WILL open at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY Evening next, April 11th, for a few nights only, a magnificent series of

DISSOLVING VIEWS
OF THE
Gold Regions of Australia,

comprising the principal Cities, the Penal Stations, and all the newly discovered Gold Fields.

☞ Vocal and Instrumental Music will enliven the entertainment.—Admission, 1s. 3d.

Doors open at seven, to commence at a quarter to eight o'clock. April 9.

STEAMER PILOT.

Two Trips a week to Digby & Annapolis.

First Trip on Friday, 15th inst., at 8 A. M.

LEAVING Saint John on Mondays and Fridays at 8 A. M.; and Annapolis on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 7 A. M.—until further notice.

JOHN WALKER.

St. John, April 12, 1853.

Cordage—Landing ex "Admiral,"

70 COILS No. 1 Russia CORDAGE, ex *Mecca*; 30 barrels Thin TAR; 50 barrels Scuttled PITCH.

GEORGE THOMAS,
April. 5. *South Market Wharf.*

Paris Fashions.

MESSRS. LOCKHART & CO. have pleasure to announce to their patrons, that part of their

NEW SPRING STOCK

has arrived per Steamer "*NIAGARA*," direct from PARIS, personally selected by Mr. Lockhart.

Gents' Parisian Satin Velvet HATS;
" " best French KID GLOVES;
" " " STOCKS;
" " " Muslin, Satin, and Silk OPERA TIES;
" " " Silk Pocket & Neck Hdkfs;
" " " SHIRTS and COLLARS;
" " " BRACES;
Ladies' French, Leghorn and Straw BONNETS;
" " Morai Antique PARASOLS;
" " Bonnet and plain RIBBONS;
" " Colored KID GLOVES;
" " Dress Silks and Taffetas;
Children's HATS—with a variety of other Goods of Parisian manufacture—

THIS DAY OPEN, and ready for Inspection and Sale.

LOCKHART & CO.,
April 9.—8i. No. 17, King-street.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square, April 9, 1853.

Per Steamer "Niagara."

A FEW cases of SCOTCH GOODS containing Paisley, Cashmere, and French Barege

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

Persian and Silk Striped LAINES;
Brocade and Embroidered ROBES;
French Printed CAMBRICS;
Fancy Printed ORLEANS;
HABITS, Chemizettes, Collars, Sleeves, &c. &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

APRIL 9, 1853.

NEW GOODS.

Per Steamer "*Niagara*," from Liverpool:—

A FURTHER supply of BONNETS;
Bonnet RIBBONS;
Plain and Figured Rich SILKS;
SATINETTS, SATINS, SARSNETTS;
Rich black SILK LACES;
Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
COLLARS and HABIT SHIRTS;
GLOVES and HOSIERY;
SILK TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c. &c. &c.

W. G. LAWTON.

NEW GOODS!

Per Royal Mail Steamer "Niagara"—

JUST received and now opening at the GOLDEN FLEECE, a choice and varied assortment of

BONNET RIBBONS,
of the latest Designs.

April 12. PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Ex Ship "Liberia,"

FROM LIVERPOOL:

100 BAGS Peruvian GUANO; Casks Cream Tartar, Saltpetre, Blue Vitriol; Cases Spanish Chocolate; Yeast Powders; Extracts of Ginger, Rose and Orange Flower Water; bales Bedcords, Clothes Lines, Manilla CORDAGE, and TWINES, &c.—For sale by

April 12, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

JARDINE & CO.

Are now receiving ex Schr. "Linnett," from Boston,

ONE barrel Carraway *SEED*; 10 brls. Dried APPLES; 10 dozen Wool Cards; 50 chests fine Congo and Souchong TEA; 12 boxes E. I. Company's fine do.; one case fine cut Chewing TOBACCO: 27 boxes Tobacco; one case Sardines. With a further supply of *Agricultural Implements and Seeds.*—For sale by

St. John, April 12, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

Molasses---Molasses.

LANDING this day at Jewitt's Wharf ex *Charlotte* from Matanzas,

35 Hhds. } MOLASSES.
10 Tierces }

April 12. JAS. MACFARLANE.

Per "Admiral," from Boston:

12 BOXES ORANGES and LEMONS;
4 do. Adamantine CANDLES.

April 12. JAS. MACFARLANE.

New and Cheap Room PAPERS.

—JUST OPENED—

A LARGE and handsome assortment of very Cheap ROOM PAPERS; for sale from 5d. a piece upwards. —ALSO—

A beautiful variety of Satin Glazed PAPERS.

April 12, 1853. S. K. FOSTER.

St. John, 9th April.
Seven cases more Paper Hangings,

CONTAINING 3,500 PIECES,

RECEIVED by the *Admiral*, this week:—This, with the Stock previously received, will make no less than *Three Hundred and Fifty different patterns* now to choose out of.

JOHN KINNEAR,
April 12. Prince Wm.-street.

Salt and Coals.

IN STORE—

3000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, and 10 barrels Lard OIL.

Also, in the Yard—

30 Chaldrons superior English HOUSE COALS.—For sale by W. GIRVAN,

April 12. *Peters' Wharf.*

DICKS' CELEBRATED
Threads and Cotton Reels.

The Subscriber offers for Sale—

4 CASES of White, Black and Coloured REELS and THREADS, of "*Dick's*" manufacture—a very superior article; 3 and 6 cord, in Reels of 100, 200, and 300 yards.—A further shipment expected in a few days.

☞ The quality of the above Threads can be confidently recommended to the trade; they are open for inspection at the Warehouse of

JOHN V. THURGAR,
April 12. North Market Wharf.

JARDINE & CO.

Are now receiving part of their supply of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c., viz:—

PLOUGHS of all descriptions;
HARROWS, SEEDSOWERS, Cultivators, Garden Rakes, Manure Forks, Border Knives, Hay Cutters, &c.;
Fresh Red and White Clover SEED;
Harvey Settlement TIMOTHY SEED;
And Field, Garden and Flower *SEEDS* of every description.

Also, on hand and to Arrive:—

10 tons best Peruvian GUANO;
10 do. Bone MANURE.

St. John, April 12, 1853. JARDINE & CO.

TEA.

LANDING, per Brig *Mecca*, from New York—20 chests Fine SOUCHONG TEA.

March 29. FLEWWELLING & READING.

New Molasses.

Landing ex "Oliver Frost," from Matanzas:

100 HHDS. and 30 Tierces Bright MOLASSES.

March 29. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Liverpool and Saint John Line of PACKET SHIPS.

Sailing from Liverpool on the 1st of every Month, with occasional intermediate ships.

Ships.	Capt's.	Tonnage.	To Sail.
Bellcarrigg,	R. D. Robertson,	909,	15th M'ch.
Imperial,	D. Bannerman,	1219,	1st April.
John Barbour,	A. Robertson,	987,	15th April.
Eudocia,	S. Vaughan,	1015,	1st May.
Middleton,	H. Nichols,	996,	1st June.
Liberia,	R. Card,	875,	1st July.

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyds, and coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the days appointed.

They are commanded by men of the greatest experience and nautical skill, and no expense or exertion will be spared to make this line efficient in every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of Goods and Passengers.

The accommodations for passengers are superior, either in the Cabin, Poop or Steerage.

Orders for Shipment of Goods by this Line are respectfully solicited.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Messrs. FERNIE, BROTHERS & Co., 4 India Buildings, or here, to

April 12. J. & R. REED.

GILMOUR'S
First Prize Tailoring Establishment,

No. 4, Bragg's Building, King Street.

FIRST Spring Importation of Rich and Elegant Fancy VESTINGS and TWEEDS, per steamer *Canada.*

Rich Embossed VELVET, Fancy Figured SATIN, and Embroidered English and German CLOTH VESTINGS—*all the very latest styles.*

A few choice White and Pink flowered Satin VESTINGS, for *special purposes.*

ALSO—A good article of TWEEDS for Summer Shooting Coats, Paletots and Sacks.

Remainder of Spring Stock, consisting of best *West of England* Wool Dye CLOTHS, FANCY DOESKINS, Black CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, and VESTINGS, in first Spring ships.

All of which being carefully selected (to meet and advance the progressive Provincial taste,) and purchased on the most advantageous terms by myself, will be sold low.

April 12. A. GILMOUR.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
1st APRIL, 1853.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock for the half-year ending 31st March, 1853, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 15th instant. *By order of the Board.*

R. WHITESIDE, CASHIER.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
1st APRIL, 1853.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d of May, at 12 o'clock.

THOS. EDWD. MILLIDGE,
President.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,
St. John, April 1st, 1853.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, will take place on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May, at 12 o'clock.

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, *President.*

Office of the St. John Water Company,
April 1st, 1853.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES ROBERTSON, *Secretary.*

APRIL, 1853.

SPRING BONNETS.

Received per steamer "Canada,"

FIVE HUNDRED BONNETS, comprising the latest fashion.

W. G. LAWTON.

NEW GOODS,
Per Steamer "Cambria."

MORRISON & CO.

HAVE now ready for inspection, suited for the season, the LARGEST, MOST VARIED and MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK of

SILKS, SATINS AND RIBBONS

Ever exhibited in this Province.

MORRISON & CO.,
April 5. PRINCE WM. STREET

TEA.

LANDING ex *Adonia*, from Halifax:—100 chests fine Congo TEA. For sale by

April 5. JARDINE & CO.

Superfine Flour.

PER "*ORI*," from New York—100 brls. Superfine FLOUR, *Union Mills.*

April 5. JAS. MACFARLANE.

Celestial's TEA.

PER *Adonia*, from Halifax—100 chests CELESTIAL's fine Congou TEA.

April 5. JAS. MACFARLANE.

Fine Congo Tea.

THIRTY Chests now landing ex *Adonia*, from Halifax.

April 3. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

South American Tallow.

TEN HHDS. first quality, for sale by

April 5. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

MOLASSES.

Landing from brig *Eliza Goddard*, from Matanzas:

185 HHDS. } Early Crop Molasses.
25 tierces }

March 29. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Per "Mecca," from New York:

30 BOXES TOBACCO—5's and 8's;
2 cases, 16 small boxes, (20 lbs. each) "Lucke's" Chewing Tobacco;
25 half chests fine Oolong Souchong TEA.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 29. Market Square.

Refined Crushed Sugar.

100 BRLS. Refined Crushed SUGAR;
5 tons CORDAGE, assorted sizes;
60 casks Raw Linseed OIL, "London";
50 barrels MESS BEEF;
80 barrels Mess and Prime PORK;
50 hhds. SUGAR;—landing and in Store.

March 29, 1853. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

WANTED.

At the GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince William Street, FOUR YOUNG MEN.

March 29. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Bones! Bones!!

THE Subscribers will purchase BONES, from this date, at their store in Water Street.

March 29. JARDINE & CO.

Cuba CIGARS.

Received per *Bream*, from Cienfuegos:—

10 M. Genuine Cuba CIGARS; a few packages fresh Guava JELLY.

March 15. JAS. MACFARLANE.

Sales by Auction.

FISH MARKET.

THE STANDS in the Fish Market will be Sold at Public Auction, in the said Market, on WEDNESDAY next, at twelve o'clock, for one year. Terms at sale

April 9. WM. O. SMITH, Mayor.

Valuable Property by Auction.

On THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be Leased on the Premises, for 21 years, from the 1st May, 1854—

THAT well known Property fronting on the Market Square, near Barlow's corner, (so called) and known as the Kennedy Property, at present in the occupation of Mr. James Millar, and others, having a front on the Market Square, of 52 feet, extending Easterly 80 feet, more or less. The Lease to contain a clause for continued renewal until the Improvements are paid for.

The above is known to be one of the most valuable Stands for Business in the City, and well worthy attention. Further particulars made known at the sale. GEO. A. LOCKHART,

April 12, 1853. Auctioneer.

New-Brunswick, } ss.
King's County, }

At a Surrogate Court holden on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1853.

IN the matter of the Estate of JOHN MCDONALD, late of the Parish of Springfield, in King's County, deceased,

WHEREAS WILLIAM MCDONALD, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said JOHN MCDONALD, has applied to me by petition, according to law, shewing therein that the said deceased left no personal property, and that the said Estate is indebted to him in the sum of fifty-nine pounds, twelve sailings and sixpence, and praying that a license may be granted to the petitioner to sell such part of the Real Estate of the said deceased as to me might seem meet and necessary to pay off his debts. I do therefore cite the Heirs and all persons interested in the said Estate to appear before me, EDWARD B. SMITH, Esquire, Surrogate Judge of Probates in and for King's County, at the Court House in the said County, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of April next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why the prayer of the said petition should not be complied with. And I do order that this citation be forthwith published in any Newspaper in this Province, and continued therein for two successive weeks.

E. B. SMITH, *S. J. P.*

WM. MCLEOD, Register of Probates.

LECTURES.

A SERIES of Lectures, upon the following subjects, will be delivered at the Temperance Hall—

1st. Curran and his times, Tuesday, 29th inst.
2d. Gratton and the Volunteers, April 5th.
3d. Political Reforms, April 12th.
4th. Moore and Burns, 19th.
5th. Military Genius of Ireland on the Continent, April 26th.
6th. Colonial Administration, May 1st.

Single Tickets 1s. 3d. Tickets for the series $1.

March 28. P. A. SINNOTT.

REMOVAL.

W. TISDALE & SON are Removing their STOCK or HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, GLASS, LINES and TWINES, &c. &c. &c., to WILLIAM PARKS' STORE in Water Street, Three Doors South from Market Square. St. John, March 29.

Oats, Barley, and Fish.

To arrive ex *Lark*, from Halifax,

342 BAGS OATS;
199 bags BARLEY;
10 quintals Dun CODFISH—suitable for family use. [March 29.] GEORGE THOMAS.

PRIME CUMBERLAND BUTTER.—The Subscribers have on hand 150 firkins Butter, of choice quality, for sale.

Feb. 22. JARDINE & CO.

RECEIVED

By the Mecca, and Lucy Ann, now landing for sale,

5000 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS;
23 bales Steamed FEATHERS;
200 boxes assorted sizes Window GLASS;
22 dozen Wooden Seat CHAIRS;
20 dozen Corn BROOMS;
50 dozen assorted BRUSHES;
10 dozen Spirits of TURPENTINE;
10 barrels Dried APPLES;
15 kegs SALÆRATUS;
2 casks Copper VARNISH; ½ ton PUTTY;
1 ton Slab ZINC. JOHN KINNEAR,

March 29. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Spring Fashions, 1853!!!

JUST received T. OLIVE & SON'S SPRING FASHIONS for 1853. Subscribers will receive the same by calling at

MYLES & HOWARD,
March 22, 1853. AGENT.

Per "Cuba," from Boston:

100 BOXES Bunch RAISINS;
50 bags Java COFFEE.

March 22. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Fresh Figs and Raisins,

From Liverpool.

FIFTEEN CWT. Turkey FIGS, in drums;
6 cwt. large Smyrna RAISINS, for cooking.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 22. Market Square.

Landing ex "Mecca:"

105 BRLS. PITCH and TAR.—For sale by

JOHN WALKER,
March 22. *Corner Peters' Wharf & Ward-street.*

TO LET,

From the first day of May next.—

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

JOHN M. ROBINSON.

February 8.

TO LET,

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

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

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

Freehold Property for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, on accommodating terms, that valuable Property in Waterloo Street, owned and occupied by them.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

TO LET.

A FLAT of a convenient House in Germain Street, near the Queen's Square. Rent moderate.

GEORGE THOMAS,
April 5. South Market Wharf.

TO LET,

Immediately, or from the 1st day of May next—The two FLATS, third and fourth stories, of the subscriber's Brick building adjoining Mr. N. S. Demill's store, and over the Clothing Store of Mr. Francis Neil, Water street.

March 29. BENJAMIN SMITH.

First Spring Importations.

J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per Packet Ship "MIDDLETON,"

CARPETINGS & HEARTH RUGS,
PRINTED DRUGGETS,
Moreens and Damasks,
SHEETINGS,
White and Striped SHIRTINGS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Prince William Street, 8th March, 1853.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
AND
BRITISH HOUSE,
KING STREET.

Saint John, 18th March, 1853.

First Spring Importations!
PER SHIP "MIDDLETON."

5,000 Straw Bonnets!

Newest Spring Shapes!!

J. DOHERTY & CO.

N. B.—*Further Supply per Steamer "Cambria," at Boston, together with RIBBONS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, and Fancy DRESS GOODS, to arrive per "Admiral" next trip.* J. D. & CO.

By the "Middleton,"

From Liverpool, just Arrived—

50 KEGS ground Mustard and Ginger;
7 casks Bread and Washing SODA.
2 barrels Cream of Tartar and Salt Petre;
2 cases refined BLACK LEAD;
2 casks Epsom SALTS;
5 cases SALAD OIL; 2 cases CASTOR OIL;
500 lbs. Blue STARCH.

—ALSO—

48 kegs 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS.—For sale by

March 8. JOHN KINNEAR.

Now Landing from Boston:

WOODENWARE of various kinds; Jute and other MATTS; Corn BROOMS; Wheel Heads; Wire Bird CAGES and Rat and Mouse TRAPS; Children's Rocking HORSES and PROPELLERS; assorted Baskets, assorted Brushes, Dish Mops, Dust Pans, Iron-bound Measures.

Also, for Sale:—

One Ton of good quality PUTTY—in Bladders.

JOHN KINNEAR.
March 22. *Prince Wm. Street*

English and American Fashions.
1853.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Malcolmson's School,

PRINCESS STREET.

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

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

February 1, 1853.

NEW GOODS.

Received ex steamers America and Niagara,

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

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

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBIE.
Nov. 16.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—Received by the Admiral this week—25 different new Patterns, stout and handsome. For sale at

JOHN KINNEAR'S,
March 1. *Prince Wm. Street.*

LANDING

Ex Ship "Middleton," from Liverpool:

2 HHDS. GOLDEN SYRUP,
2 hhds. Refined LOAF SUGAR,
1 case Taylor's prepared COCOA,
10 cases superior Wheaten STARCH,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
1 case Italian LQUORICE JUICE,
10 cases MACCARONI; 10 do VERMICELLI,
1 cask LAMPBLACK; 1 do. Epsom SALTS,
2 casks Bath BRICKS; 1 cask ALUM,
1 do. CARBONATE OF SODA; 1 chest INDIGO,
20 barrels fine seconds and Pearl BARLEY.

Ex Schr. "Cuba," from Boston:

10 barrels "Standard" Crushed SUGAR,
10 boxes Sweet ORANGES; 2 do. LEMONS,
5 barrels BURNING FLUID,
2 boxes CASTILE SOAP,
8 cases fine Aromatic TOBACCO,
2 barrels new Pecean NUTS,
1 bale Grenoble WALNUTS,
50 bags Government Java COFFEE.

March 15. JARDINE & CO.

Cordage, Fruit, and Provisions.

Landing ex "Pilgrim"—

104 COILS No. 1 CORDAGE, assorted from 9 thread to 4 inch.

Landing ex "Middleton"—

500 drums best Eleme FIGS;
20 boxes RAISINS, fresh, in good order.

To arrive per "Cuba"—

40 barrels Prime PORK;
15 barrels MESS BEEF.

GEORGE THOMAS,
March 15. *South Market Wharf.*

ADAMS' HARDWARE STORE

SAWS, FILES, &c.

Received per "Middleton," "Perseverance," &c.—

130 GANG SAWS, (Hoole, Staniforth & Co.'s);
60 Gang SAWS, (Hoe & Co.'s);
60 Cross Cut SAWS; 12 Pit SAWS;
200 dozen Mill FILES, "Vickers" and others;
130 do. Pit, Blacksmith, and Cross Cut Saw FILES;
180 do. KNIVES, one, two and three Blade Pocket.

March 15, 1853. W. H. ADAMS.

Select School for Young Ladies,

Conducted by Miss THOMSON,

Assisted by her Father, Elder Thomson, A. M.,

IN the large Brick House, lately occupied by the Mayor, facing the Sea, St. John, N. B. The House is well adapted for a School, containing some of the largest rooms in the City, and being replete with convenience of every character.

Miss Thomson being assisted by her Father *in the higher branches of Study*, and by her Mother in the *domestic arrangements*, hopes to render her School in every respect one of the first order.

In the Government and discipline of the School, due regard is had to the health, happiness and improvement of the pupils, and while every reasonable indulgence is granted, the great objects of education are kept constantly in view, viz:—the full development and proper training of all the physical, intellectual and moral energies, and the formation of habits of industry, punctuality, good order and strict economy in the use of time.

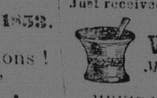
Entrance and removal are unfettered by the usual conditions; and the month commences from the day a pupil enters.

A synopsis, with terms, &c., will be forwarded on application.

St. John, N. B., April 5, 1853.

Just received per 'Admiral' from Boston:

A FRESH SUPPLY OF



Wheeler's Wine Bitters,
McAllister's All Healing OINTMENT,
AND
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,

For sale by THOMAS M. REED,
April 5. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

NEW GOODS,
Per Steamer "Cambria."

MORRISON & CO.

ARE receiving a splendid lot of PAISLEY FILLED SHALAWS, in Squares and Longs, by the above arrival, which will be sold decidedly low.

March 15.

Facts---Not Fiction!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GOLDEN FLEECE

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

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

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS,

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

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

And from Nova Scotia:—

1000 yards HOMESPUN;
500 pairs SOCKS.

Dec. 28. T. W. DANIEL.

CHEAP GOODS.
No. 18,
KING-STREET HOUSE!

JAMES HARDY

HAS received by English steamers further supplies which will complete his Stock for **CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S TRADE,**

WHICH CONSISTS OF

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

Figs and Raisins.

RECEIVED from Liverpool, ex ship *Middleton*, 150 drums extra Eleme FIGS; 10 cases Smyrna Cooking RAISINS.—For sale by

March 15. JARDINE & CO.

Prepared Wood Oil.

Just received by the Subscriber—

8 PIPES Patent WOOD OIL.—for sale low by

March 15, 1853. JOHN WALKER.

RICE, TOBACCO, &c.

Landing ex schr. *Mecca*, from New York, and *Cuba*, from Boston:—

10 TIERCES New RICE;
12 boxes superior 8's TOBACCO;
2 cases *fine ace* and fine Aromatic Tobacco;
10 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,
2 barrels new Pecan NUTS,
1 bale Grenoble WALNUTS,
5 barrels Porter's BURNING FLUID,
10 do. Crushed LOAF SUGAR.

For sale at market rates, by

JARDINE & CO.
St. John, March 22, 1853.

From Boston, per "Cuba,"

3 BRLS. and 20 boxes SALERATUS;
3 tierces new RICE;
8 bags White BEANS;
5 barrels Dried APPLES;
1 tierce Buckwheat FLOUR, in small bags;
10 barrels Mess PORK—new;
Brooms, Wheel Heads, Wool Cards, Yeast Powder, Pepper Sauce, Castile Soap, Castor Oil, Wicking, American Cheese, &c. &c.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
March 22. *Market Square.*

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE.

A FRESH Stock of the above just received, making the assortment now on hand very complete. W. H. ADAMS,

March 15. *Agent Boston Belting Company.*

MARKET SQUARE.
OCTOBER 1, 1852.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

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

Men's Heavy Overall Wool Stockings.

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

Dec. 7.

Saint John Hotel Company Stock.

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

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

POETRY.

They sin who tell us love can die!
With life all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity.
In heaven ambition cannot dwell!
Nor avarice in the depths of hell!
Earthly these passions, as of earth,
They perish where they have their birth!
But love is indestructible.
Its holy flame forever burneth,
From heaven it came, to heaven returneth.
Too oft on earth a troubled guest,
At times deceived, at times oppress't;
It here is tried and purified,
And hath in heaven its perfect rest:
It soweth here with toil and care,
But the harvest time of love is there.
O! when a mother meets on high,
The babes she lost in infancy,
Hath she not then for pains and fears,
The day of woe, the anxious night,
For all her sorrows, all her tears,
An overpayment of delight?

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

From the New England Farmer.

Calendar for April.

"Spring, the year's youth, fair mother of new flowers,
New leaves, new loves, drawn by the winged hours,
Thou art returned."

April, says the author of the *Mirror of the Months*, is spring—the only spring month we possess—the most juvenile of the months, and the most feminine—the sweetest month of all the year; partly because it ushers in May, and partly for its own sake, so far as anything can be valuable without reference to anything else. It is worth two Mays, because it tells tales of May in every sigh that it breathes, and every tear that it lets fall. It is the harbinger, the herald, the promise, the prophecy, the foretaste of all the beauties that are to follow it—of all, and more—of all the delights of summer, and all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glori-ous autumn." It is fraught with beauties that no other month can bring before us, and

"It bears a glass which shows us many more"

Ah, April! April! this might have been thy character *once*, or in other climes, but we should scarcely recognize the portrait here. True, it has its flush of new green on the meadow, its crocuses, hyacinths, daffodils, and other gems of beauty; it gives us the first voice of the gentle birds, and a thousand awakenings of new life about us, but, ah, has it not its fierce winds, chilling frosts, snows and pelting storms from the eastern sky? Treacherous April! Did it not send its heralds *last* year, the robin and the blue-bird, and sweet gales from the south, and ere their voice and fragrance had died away, the fierce North resumed her sway and poured her stores of icy winds and chilling snows into her lap. Where were the birds and the southern airs on the 7th of April, one revolution of the earth ago, when the roads were blocked with drifts, and the stone wall were out of sight?

But then we *are* thankful for April, fickle as it is, and could'nt well do without it, as it affords opportunity to make so many preparations for the busy seed-time.

PLANS.—All the general plans of the farmer must be laid out now, if it has been neglected until this time. Do not enter the field by-and-by and wonder what crop you shall apply to this part or that, and hesitate whether you shall break up an acre or two on the hill or take another piece on the meadow. No, no, this is perplexing when the day is waning, and men and team are waiting.

So of the garden; take the plan in your hands when you carry out your seeds. Here is the spot for the beds, their length and width all laid down; the new pear trees are to occupy that vacant and sheltered spot in the south corner, the raspberries and strawberries, the tomatoes, cucumbers and melons, the beans, peas and cabbages the early potatoes, corn, radishes and lettuce, all have their particular place assigned, and the mind is not distracted with the feeling that *all must be done promptly, and yet it has not decided how to direct the operations.*

Make as much garden as you can,—it is the most profitable part of the farm. There is often more profit on a quarter of acre in garden than from 2 or 3 acres of the farm. Get in early peas and potatoes. On the sunny side of a wall, sprung up to briars and young bushes, clear up and put in seed for early potatoes; it is just such a spot as they like; the new earth so light and warm. You may have them by the 4th of July in perfection.

PRUNING.—The Messrs. ALLEN, in the *American Agriculturist* for 1842, page 65, say they think pruning should be done "after that period when the excessive flow of thin and watery sap has subsided, and the leaves have fully matured, which happens in this latitude, from 20th of June to the 15th of July." It is worth while to try this mode and see how it works. At any rate cut off no limbs in April.

PEACH TREES.—By cutting about one-half of the last year's growth of the limbs you will prevent them from stretching off into long and slender forms, and breaking down whenever they bear.—It has the effect, also, of thinning the fruit, because it takes away a considerable portion of the blossom buds.

MOWING FIELDS.—See that the drains are all free, and gather up branches from the apple trees or brush left on meadows which have been overflowed, so that they may not be in the way in haying time.

TRANSPLANTING.—Nothing is easier if you know how—and really, it is a very simple matter to do it, and do it well.

If the true is two years from the bud, a hole six feet in diameter is not too large; 18 inches deep will answer, throwing back the top earth into the bottom of the hole. Take the trees up with the utmost care, and break as few of the little spongelets as possible. How could a child suck an orange with jaws broken, and lacerated lips! In the centre of the six-foot hole raise a little conical hill and place the tree gently upon it; the roots will then fall into a somewhat natural position. Now with the fingers place them all straight, and sift in the fine, rich mould, that the delicate fibres may nestle among it.

There! you have treated that tree with proper consideration, and it will bow to you ere long, filled with luscious fruit.

PLOWING.—Plow not while the soil is wet and mixes with mortar. It will bake in lumps and remain so through the summer unless by dint of hard knocks they are broken up. Even though the the season be late, it is doubtful whether any thing is gained by plowing before the ground is sufficiently dry to have it drop partially to pieces on its being turned over.

But plow deep—take hold a little lower than you did last year; an inch of yellow subsoil will soon become more than an inch of black upper soil. Remember the proverb about having "corn to sell and keep."

GRAFTING, fencing, the nursery, clearing up the garden, the door-yard, the wood-pile, and numerous other things will require attention now. Let us lay hold of the work before us with cheerful and hopeful hearts, and pursue it with a well tempered zeal; the seeds shall spring upward from the sod, and He who giveth the increase shall gladden our hearts with abundant Harvest.

Rural Pleasures.

There is, perhaps, no situation in life which affords greater facilities for enjoyment, than that of the husbandman. Exempt from the many cares which throng the pathway of the professional man, the farmer finds ample opportunity to cultivate his mind and expand his intellect, and even while engaged in labor, may still be a learner from the great book of Nature. As the plowshare turns the sods his eye wanders over the rich landscape, and in the meandering streams, the wood-crowned hills and smiling vales, he traces the finger of God. The glory of the spring-time is not by him unheeded. He sees with delight the delicate verdure, mantling in beauty the awakening earth—he views with pleasure the fair petals of innumerable blossoms as they unfold to the genial sunbeams, and he feels upon his cheek, the soft breeze which is laden with their balmy perfume. For him, the minstrels of heaven have a song of joy, and all nature seems hymning an anthem of praise. Gladly the farmer greets the spring-time, and with a light heart prepares his fields, and sows the tiny seed which will yet yield a glorious autumn offering. No feverish excitement disturbs his placid life—no wild dreams of fame and glory—no ambitious schemes, whose bright hopes gleam for a space, then fade in darkness away. His course is before him—simple and plain—peace and contentment are the inmates of his breast. Day after day beholds him at his healthful toil, and fortune smiles upon him. His table boasts few foreign luxuries, but fair plenty is ever there, and the viands produced by his own care are partaken of with a relish which the epicure might envy. Home is to the husbandman a delightful spot. Care flees from his fireside and the evening hours are spent in calm converse or innocent glee. When night's sombre curtains, enfold the earth, he finds a sweet repose, for toil has lent "a blissful zest to slumber." How many young men who now forsake their rural homes, and seek the crowded city, would escape the snares of the tempter and shun the cup of sorrow, if they remained upon the peaceful farms of their fathers.—*New England Farmer.*

Sweet Corn.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer, among other pertinent questions, asks, "How does sweet corn affect the soil on which it is raised? has it been tried as food for stock? and if so, with what success?" We have had some little experience, for the last five or six years, in raising sweet corn for the table, and for fodder, and that experience has taught us that sweet corn exhausts the soil just about in proportion as the stalk is larger and more nutritious than the nothern yellow corn. The kind of sweet corn we have raised grows about eight feet high, the ears eight or ten inches long, large white and plump kernel, and ten rows to the ear, the pith of dark red color, and it is called the Evergreen Sweet Corn. The seed was procured from Ohio some eight years since. For fodder we sow it in drills, three feet apart, and drop the kernels from six to ten inches apart. The yield of fodder the last year was at the rate of seven tons to the care. Our horses and cows leave the best of hay to luxuriate upon sweet corn staiks well cured, and run through the straw cutter. The stalks of the sweet corn are large and require much care in curing to prevent mould. *They should stand erect in the barn, or wherever sheltered, and enjoy the benefit of the air.* Cutting the stalks as near to the ground as possible, we leaned the tops of two rows together, leaving here and there a stalk uncut, and placing from ten to twenty stalks together near the top, to prevent falling. In this manner the stalks dried rapidly, and gathering them before the heavy and late rains, we have not lost a pound of fodder. Sweet corn should be planted or sown in drills, or broad cast, (if any prefer,) at the same time that common corn is planted. The richer and deeper the soil, the more sure and abundant the crop. We have about a bushel of sweet corn for seed, and can accommodate a few early applicants with good seed if it be wanted at the rate of fifty cents per quart.—*Vermont Watchman.*

To Distinguish Good Eggs for Setting.

All those having setting hens would do well to take notice of the following remarks, and they will have a chicken for every egg they set. Take eggs not more than three or four days old, and have a candle or lamp, hold the egg in one hand with the broad end upwards close to the candle, place the edge of the other hand on the top of the egg, and you will immediately perceive the incubation end. Some people can tell a pullet from a rooster. The mark for a rooster is crosswise, and a pullet lengthwise. Another way is to place your tongue on the large end of the egg and you will find a strong heat if fresh and good, and the less heat if old and doubtful. Eggs put by for hatching should never be put in a very damp cellar, as the dampness destroys this heat.

To Boil Fresh Pork.

Take a fat bladebone of country pork, commonly called the oyster, take out the bone and put veal stuffing in its place, wrap it in a clean cloth, and put it in a saucepan of boiling water with a little salt; let it boil slowly for about an hour and a half, or an hour and three quarters, according to the size; it should however, be well done. Serve it up with parsley and butter poured over it plentifully. This is a most rich, and at the same time a most delicate dish, equal to boiled fowl and picked pork, which, indeed, it greatly resembles.

From the Maine Farmer.

Remedy for Stretches in Sheep.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in your paper of February 10th., some allusions to a disease among sheep, called the stretches. As that disease is supposed to be incurable, and thinking I know a remedy, I thought it my duty to make it public. In 1852 one of my flock was taken with the stretches, I administered a number of kinds of medicines without effecting a cure, and knowing of an infallible cure for the belly ache in cattle, I administered it. The following is the remedy, viz: one half pint of new milk, one half pint soap, and one half pint molasses. The present winter, the same sheep was attacked in the same manner, and I administered the above with like success.

J. GOODWIN.

North Palermo, Feb. 19th. 1853.

Influence of Occupations on Life.

One of the most interesting departments of the Registration Reports published annually by the State, is that which relates to the influence of occupations on the duration of human life. In the last report, which is now before us, there are tables exhibiting the average ages and vocations of persons over twenty years of age, who have died during the year 1851, and also exhibiting the same for a period of seven years and eight months, viz., from May 1, 1843, to Dec. 31, 1851. Taking this last as our guide, we find that the average duration of life in Massachusetts is as follows:

Agriculturists,	64.02
Laborers,	45.10
Mechanics,	46.01
Merchants,	46.12
Paupers,	67.52
Professional Men,	48.46
Public Men,	50.00
Seamen,	43.07
Average,	51.94

The longest livers are distillers, whose average age is over 74 years. But six men of this profession, however, have deceased within the time embraced in these tables. Pilots stand next, their average life-time being nearly 72 years. Weighers and Gaugers live 70 years, omitting fractions; Gentlemen 68; Caulkers and Gravers, Judges and Justices, 65; Bank Officers, Sheriffs and Constables, 62; Millers, 60; Coopers, 58; Tobacconists, 57; Lawyers, Sailmakers, Shipwrights, Stevedores and Sextons, 55; Tallow Chandlers and Hatters, 54; Wood Turners, 53; Millwrights, 51; Carriagemakers and Riggers, 50; Carpenters, Tanners, Brokers and Soldiers, 49: Innkeepers and Grocers, 48; Butchers, Druggists, Masons, Papermakers, Weelrights, Cooks and Victuallers, 47; Expressmen, Traders and Cabinetmakers, 46; Leather Dressers and Weavers, 45; Watchmen, Booksellers, Tailors, Harnessmakers, Founders, Bakers and Ticket Masters, 44; Brickmakers, Furnacemen, Manufacturers, Shoemakers and Wool Sorters, 43; Silversmiths, Painters, Bookbinders, Cardmakers, Coppersmiths and Jewellers, 42; Artists, Stablers and Teamsters, 41: Musicians and Well-diggers, 40; Cigarmakers, Dyers, Upholsterers and Glass Blowers, 39: Engravers, Whipmakers and Drivers, 38; Drovers, Teachers, Civil Engineers, Pedlars and Printers, 37; Machinists, Tinsmiths and Comedians, 36; Editors, Chimney Sweeps and Confectioners, 35; Shoecutters, Railroad Agents and Conductors, 34; Clerks, Dentists, Engineers and Firemen, 33; Operatives and Reedmakers, 32; Pianofortemakers, 31; Powdermakers, 30; Stove dealers and Baggage Masters, 29; Fencing Masters, News Carriers and Cutlers, 28; Brakemen, 27; Students, 23.

Among females, who are engaged in regular occupations, the longest lived are nurses, whose average age is 55; next come Housekeepers, 52; Shoebinders, 45; Seamstresses and Domestics, 43; Tailoresses, 41; Strawbraiders, 36; Milliners, 35: Dressmakers, 32; Teachers, 28; Operatives, 26. The average age of the above classes of females is 46 78 years, which is five years and sixteen-hundredths less than the average of males.

The tables from which we have gathered the foregoing facts extend over a sufficient period of time to enable us to deduce some important and truthful conclusions. In the general divisions of occupations, it will be seen that the agriculturists stands first on the list, in length of life, the average age of this class being no less than 64 years. This is fully twelve years above the general average, and nearly nineteen above the average age of those returned as laborers; and eighteen per cent. over that of mechanics. But when it is considered that none are embraced in the table who died prior to their twenty-first year, the difference is really much more important. Starting, then, at the commencement of the twenty-first year of life, the farmer has the prospect of 44 years before him, while the shoemaker has the prospect of only 23. Next to agriculture, there are probably more of our citizens engaged in shoemaking than in any other occupation. In 1850, there were 55,082 farmers in the State, and 31,944 shoemakers. The carpenters number only one-half as high as the shoemakers. The latter form so important a part of our industrial community, that the question may well be raised whether means cannot be devised to diminish the unhealthy tendencies of their labor. The mortality among shoemakers, we suspect is to be ascribed as much to the small, over-heated and unventilated rooms in which the trade is usually pursued, as to the sedentary nature of the employment itself. Larger workshops, well ventilated, and with a temperature regulated by the thermometer, would do wonders for our friends of the lapstone. A little garden-patch in addition, just large enough to scratch round in an hour or two each day, would doubtless add much to the value of the prescription.

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

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

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

Per "Themis."

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

Per "Devon,"

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

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

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

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

OATS and BARLEY.

To arrive ex "Coral"—

2000 BUSHELS Heavy OATS;
1500 do. Prime BARLEY.
GEORGE THOMAS,
March 12. *South Market Wharf.*

MORRISON & CO.,
Prince William-street,

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

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

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

MORRISON & CO.
Dec. 7.

KING STREET HOUSE,
No. 18, King Street.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

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

CONSISTING OF—

CASHMERES, Delaines, Coburgs, Lustres, Striped *SOIS*, Sprigg'd *VICUNAS*,
Brocaded LUSTRES; Embroidered DRESSES;
Flounced CRUVELLIES;
Alabanes and Chene LUSTRES, &c., &c.;
Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, and Broad CLOTHS;
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS;
Silk Velvets, Silks, Persians, and Ribbons;
Long and Square Cashmere and Wool SHAWLS;
Heeded SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, *in all the new styles.*
CLOAKINGS, in Lustre, Tweed, Ermine, and Mantle Cloth;
FURS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Prints, Woollen Drugges, &c., &c.

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

Oct. 19th, 1852. JAMES HARDY.

Foster's Corner, Germain-street.

Just received per Steamer.

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

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

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

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

Domestic Manufactures.

Men's Black and Drab Cloth Congress BOOTS;
Do. Patent, Enamelled, French Calf and Morocco Side Spring BOOTS—Dress and Walking;
Do. Light Soled Peg'd Patent, Morocco, Enamelled, Calf and Grain BOOTTEES;
Boys, Youths, and Children's Calf, Grain, Morocco, Patent, and Enamelled BOOTTEES;
Youths and Children's Strong BOOTS and Boottees.
Children's Patent and Enamelled fancy *Boots* and *Shoes*, in several styles;
Women's strong Shoes for service.

☞ Orders from the Country attended to.

Aug. 17, 1852. S. K. FOSTER.

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

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per "Themis," and "Village Belle

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

☞ Balance of Fall stock daily expected.

Window Glass and Champagne.

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

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

Daily expected from Glasgow:—

200 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES;
3 cases COTTON REELS.

JOHN V. THURGAR,
Sept 7, 1852. North Market Wharf.

GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH.

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

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

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

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

☞ *Retailers supplied on favorable terms.*

Sept. 7. JARDINE & CO.

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

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

—ALSO—

5 Boxes Coloured GLASS—Ruby, Green, Purple Yellow and Blue, sizes to suit buyers.

June 1. JOHN KINNEAR.

New and Handsome PAPER HANGINGS.

Just received per steamer *Eastern City*—

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

Jul. 27. S. K. FOSTER.

No. 1, South Market Wharf.
W. TISDALE & SON

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

CASKS Boiled and Raw Linseed OIL; casks PUTTY; casks Brandram Bros. best WHITE LEAD, Red, Yellow, Green, and Black PAINTS;
100 kegs Hall's Fowling and Canister POWDER;
12 tons of POTS, BAKEPANS, SPIDERS, GRIDDLES, FRY PANS, BOILERS, &c.
Casks Cart Boxes, Fire Dogs, Fire Irons, &c.
Cases Thomson's long and short screw Scotch AUGERS,
Casks SHOT, and Bolts SHEET LEAD, Lead Pipe, and BLOCK TIN;
Casks TEA KETTLES; Saucepans, tin'd, untin'd and Enamelled;
Casks SAD IRONS, Shoe Bills, in iron, brass, and zinc; casks CLINCH RIVETS, from ½ inch to 1¼ inch.
120 bags Wrought NAILS, from 4dy to 30dy;
100 do. SPIKES, from 5½ to 8 inch,
50 do. Patent Pressed NAILS from 1¼ to 6 inch.
12 pair Smith BELLOWS, 12 Anvils, 24 Vices, 1 keg Hammers and Sledges;
1 ton Block Bushes; Half ton Block RIVETTS.
2 cwt. BORAX; 1 keg Red Chalk;
1 case HAIR SEATING, 1 cask Curled Hair.
155 Dozen Round Pointed SHOVELS;
50 do. Eye Handle Shovels and SPADES.
Casks CUTLERY, viz., Table and Dessert KNIVES and FORKS, sets Ivory ditto; Carving Butcher, Shoe, Putty, Farriers, and Oyster KNIVES, Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors in very great variety; Sheep SHEARS; Coopers ADZES and AXES, Braces and Bits, Gimblets, HAMMERS, Drawing Knives, Spokeshaves, Plated Squares, FILES, &c. &c.
3 tons Naylor's CAST STEEL, for Axes, flat, square, round, and octagon.
Cases Hoole & Co's Gand and Circular MILL SAWS, X Cut, Hand, Tenon, Pitts, Buck, and other Saws;
Casks containing HINGES, and Locks in every variety including a few Chubb's Patent, SCREWS of all kinds, Steel Yards, Bolts, Chest and other Handles, GUN LOCKS, Flints, Curry Combs and Combs, CASTORS, Pump Tacks, Iron squares, Iron Weights, Counter SCALES and BEAMS, welded head BED SCREWS, Coach Screws and Nuts, *GUNS and PISTOLS*, Measuring Tapes, *CANDLESTICKS*, Shot Belts POUCHES and *POWDER FLASKS*, &c. &c.—Which with the Stock on hand, comprising a very general assortment, are offered on their usual LOW TERMS.

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

Oct. 26, 1852.

New Fruit, Tea, &c.

Now landing ex Brigt. Arrow, *from Halifax—*

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 bags PIMENTO,
408 Boxes, Halves and Quarters fresh Muscatel and Layer RAISINS:
20 kegs Grapes; 50 drums fresh FIGS;
10 frails and boxes Jordan Almonds,
5 sacks fresh Filberts;
2 kegs best Bermuda ARROWROOT;
5 barrels fresh Hickory Nuts;
150 bags superfine Buckwheat Flour,
5 brls. Burning FLUID; 5 bags Castana Nuts,
5 dozen Lemon Syrup; 7 casks New Rice.
To Arrive—2500 bushels BLACK OATS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Nov. 23, 1852.

HOSIERY, &c.

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

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

For sale Wholesale and Retail.

Nov. 2. S. K. FOSTER.

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

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

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

Will be disposed of at the lowest prices, by

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

Raisins, Saleratus, Florence Oil, &c.

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

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

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

Sheffield House,
Market Square, April 17, 1852.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.

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

☞ An inspection is respectfully solicited. ☜

Apr 17.—1i.

FALL SUPPLIES.

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

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

Sept. 28 JARDINE & CO.

TEA, OATMEAL,

Per "Agnes Ross," from Halifax:—

100 PACKAGES Chebucto's TEAS, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.

Per "Dart," from Halifax:—

20 hhds. Fresh OATMEAL.

Per Admiral—Mess PORK, Lard, Lard Oil, Onions, &c.

Oct. 5. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Cheap Room Paper.

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

Dec. 7. S. K. FOSTER.

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

JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 21. *Prince Wm.-street.*

The Road to Health.

Holloway's PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

(Signed) HENRY COE.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

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

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

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

(Signed) WILLIAM JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

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

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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

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

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL,
CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

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

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

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