The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1852.

VOL. XXV.—NO. 2.

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 therefore.)

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

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

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

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

—LOCAL REFEREES—

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

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

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

W. H. HATHEWAY, *Barrister at Law*, St. John, AGENT FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

9th December, 1851.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the ties of the Company.

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

Oakum, Paints, Oils & Putty.

Landing ex *Fuside*, from London—

3 TONS London Best Parish Picked *OAKUM*;
3 casks boiled } Brandram's best Paint Oil;
3 casks raw }
2 casks No 1 } Brandram's best White Lead,
2 casks No 2 } in 56 and 28 lb. kegs;
1 cask Putty, in 14 lb. & 7lb. bladders;
20 half-chests best Congo *TEA*.

GEORGE THOMAS,

May 4. *South Market Wharf.*

SPRING SUPPLY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Paper Hangings and Borders.

The subscriber has received per steamer *Admiral*, the first part of his Spring Supply of NEW and beautiful PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell cheaper than at any other Store in the City—qualities compared.

As BORDERINGS have come into fashion, I have just opened a very handsome variety, which will be sold cheap. S. K. FOSTER.

St. John, April 3, 1852.

London Goods.

Landing ex "Faside," *from London*:—

20 CHESTS fine Congo TEA,
2 chests fine Old Hyson,
5 casks Day & Martin's Blacking,
30 kegs Colman's MUSTARD,
15 boxes Blue STARCH,
1 chest E. I. INDIGO,
10 bags Black PEPPER,
Cases Cayenne Pepper, Isinglass, Sago, Salad Oil, Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by

April 27. JARDINE & CO.

REMOVAL.

Mr. G. BLATCH,

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

HAS removed to the Office adjoining that of J. M. Robinson, Esq., over Mr. J. Dougherty's store, Prince William-street.

May 11, 1852.

APRRIL 10, 1852

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just received per Steamer *CANADA*, via Halifax, also per ship *Saint John*, from Glasgow—

43 Packages, containing

PLAIN and Fancy Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS of every description;
SATINS, in plain and Brocade;
Light Bonnet SILKS;
Black and colored GRO DE NAPS;
Water'd Ducapes and GLACE SILKS;
A variety of MANTLES—(new styles;)
Rich Black Silk LACES;
GLOVES of all kinds;
Fancy Silk Trimmings;
Habit Shirts; Chemizetts; Collars;
SLEEVES, CUFFS, and VAILS;
Fancy Spotted MUSLINS;
SHAWLS; HANDKERCHIEFS;
ORLEANS; LUSTRES; CASHMERES;
Printed CONORES; Printed MUSLINS;
GINGHAMS, ORGANDIES, &c.&c.
LINENS, DIAPER, DAMASK, HOLLANDS;
All-Wool CARPETING, &c.

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. W. G. LAWTON.

Carpets. Carpets.

GILCHRIST & INCHES,

Have received per *Saint John*, from the Clyde—

A LARGE assortment of Brussels, Three-ply, Superfine and Common Scotch CARPETING, with RUGS to match,—all of the latest patterns, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash. April 13.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

APRIL 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

Received per Steamer "*Canada*," from Liverpool, "*St. John*," from Glasgow, and "*Admiral*," from Boston:—

LADIES' VISITES, in newest styles;
DRESS MATERIALS, in great variety;
SHAWLS—Long and Square;
GINGHAMS, Muslins, Prints, Furnitures;
COTTONS, LINENS, Shirtings, TICKS;
Satinetts, Kerseys, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, &c.

T. W. DANIEL.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market square, April 17th, 1852.

NEW GOODS,

Per steamer "Canada."

ROBINSON & THOMPSON have just received a large and rich assortment of GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of new styles of BROOCHES, set with Agua-Marine Carbuncle, Topaz, Amethyst and other settings; Ladies and Gent's. Finger RINGS, set with gems and other fancy and rare stones; new patterns VEST CHAINS, in gold and silver; GOLD CHAINS and GUARDS in variety; Gold, Silver, Scotch Pebble, and Hair BRACELETS; Lockets; Watch Brooches; Watch Keys and Seals; Gold Snaps and Crosses; Gold Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks; Gold Enamel and Cloudan Stud's, latest patterns.

☞ Silver Brooches and Shawl Pins, in great variety; Silver Butter Knives and Pickle Forks; Silver Thimbles; Ladies' Companions; Fish Carvers and Cake Knives; in cases; Silver Fruit Knives; Silver sugar Spoons and Caddy Shells; Silver Knive, Fork and Spoon, in cases; Silver Rattles with Coral; Silver Bouquet Holders; Silver Card Cases; Silver Filings for Work Boxes, &c.; Silver Taper Stands; best English Side Combs.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, &c.

The above Goods having been purchased in the first Markets by one of the firm, they can with confidence recommend them as being of the first quality. They are offered at such prices as will ensure a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto enjoyed by this Establishment for the last ten years.—Having renewed the lease of their Store, and made extensive enlargements and improvements, purchasers will do well to inspect their Goods, which, when complete, will be found to consist of every variety and price, suitable to the wants and wishes of all classes.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Daily expected per Ships *Devon* and *Alciope*—55 packages, consisting of Cutlery; Plated Electro and Albata Wares; Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

Expected per steamer early next week—1 case English Silver Spoons, &c. April 17.—6i.

Books, Stationery, Threads, &c.

Per ship 'Royalist,' Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, Landing for the Subscriber—

6 CASES of well-assorted STATIONERY, containing Superfine and Fine Quality Foolscap; Post and Pott PAPER; Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes; Single and Double Crown Paper; a few Calf-bound Elastic Ledgers, 4 and 7 quires; Long Folio and Day Books, Calf bound, 4 and 10 quires; Gilt and Plain Metallic Books; Sacred Music Books; Songs of Scotland, &c, &c. The above well adapted for Counting-house use.

Also—3 Cases of 3 and 6 cord White Sewing THREADS, numbered from 10 to 90. 100 to 300 Yard Reels, of very best quality and description.

Will be sold low by the Subscriber.

JOHN V. THURGAR,

March 30. North Market Wharf.

New Molasses.

166 HHDS., 17 Tierces, } Early Crop Molasses.

Now landing from Matanzas ex brig Zero, will be sold low while landing.

FLEWWELLING & READING.

March 16.

Brandy and Vinegar.

Per *Oberon*, from Charente—

22 HHDS. Henessey's Dark and Pale BRANDY;
25 cases very old Bottled ditto;
6 casks French White Wine *VINEGAR*.

June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

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 HANDS—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 Staffs; Lever and Verge Screws; Case Springs and Buttons; Jewel Holes, &c.; Ruby Pins; Brass Curbs; Brass Ratchets; 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 Brooches, Watch do.; endless screw Keys; Chamfering Tools; Callipers; Watch Pliers, cutting do.; Sliding Tongs; Hand Vices; Clams; 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. ☜

April 17.—6i.

STRYCHNINE.

FOR destroying WOLVES and FOXES, just received and for Sale by

THOMAS M. REED,

W. H. ADAMS

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

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

Groceries! Groceries!

JAMES MACFARLANE,

MARKET SQUARE

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

In Store; Bond or Duty paid:—

200 CHESTS and half chests fine Congo, Souchong, Pekoe Souchong, Hyson, Twankay, and Oolong TEAS:
65 hhds. Porto Rico SUGARS;
80 ditto ditto MOLASSES;
50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE;
50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands.)

Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—
1 chest INDIGO;
6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truckle CHEESE;
1 cask Golden SYRUP.

Per "Henry Holland"—
3 bales Wrapping and Letter PAPER;
15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH:
5 brls. Scotch OATMEAL, (Ayrshire);
30 boxes PIPES, assorted; Sperm CANDLES; Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Plums; Candied Peel; Bath Brick; Wrapping Twine; Candle Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol, &c. &c., with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. *Wholesale and Retail.*

St. John, October 7, 1851.

GOODS

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

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 2¼d per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head NAILS,
10 casks 2¼, 2½ and 3 inch Boat Nails;
10 casks 4½ and 5 inch SPIKES,
700 yards Superfine Scotch Wool CARPETING
300 do. Fine do. do.,
25 kegs Yellow PAINT;
5 boxes COCOA PASTE;
A variety of WOODEN WARE.

ALSO—*By the 'Albert' from London*:
A Case containing first-rate CHARTS of the English and Irish CHANNEL, North Atlantic, Nova-Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.,
6 Ten-inch Brass COMPASSES,
24 Log GLASSES; 30 Parallel RULERS,
12 Gunter SCALES; Quadrants, Thermometers, Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c.—For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

New-York, June 15th, 1852.

GLASGOW DYE HOUSE,

King-street, St. John, N. B.

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

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

W. & P. would particularly call attention to MOREEN AND DAMASK CURTAINS, which they are prepared to Dye and Finish equal to new.

WESTERMAN & PERRY.

St. John, March 16, 1852.—3m.

GOODS

From London, Liverpool, &c., now landing—

900 BOXES 7x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 10x12 Sheet Window GLASS,
200 Kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD,
200 Kegs *Holbeck's* White ZINC PAINT,
100 Bags assorted Cut NAILS,
2000 Pieces London PAPER HANGINGS,
5 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR,
20 Barrels Dried CURRANTS,
15 Bags Black PEPPER,
6 Bales CLOVES,
20 Chests TEA,
1 Chest INDIGO; 1 bbl. NUTMEGS,
1 Case of Bottle INK,
50 Boxes Common SOAP,
20 Boxes Castile, Windsor, and Toilet SOAPS.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

April 27, 1852. *Prince Wm. Street*

India Rubber Machine Belting, Engine Packing and Hose.

MILL OWNERS and Machinists are hereby notified that the subscriber has been appointed by the *Boston Belting Company*, their Agent for the sale of INDIA RUBBER BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, and that a supply of these Goods will be kept constantly on hand.—Eight bales ENGINE PACKING just received.

W. H. ADAMS,

Corner Market Square and Dock-street.

March 23, 1852.

Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned has just received per the *Admiral*, a further supply of Fashionable *Boots* and *Shoes*; Ladies Gaiter Boots, French style; Do. Cushman Ties ditto; Children's fancy Excelsiors; Do. do. Boots; Gents. *Congress Boots*; do. Opera Ties; do. Patent Leather and Calf Skin *BOOTEES*; Youths and Boys Patent Leather, Morrocco, and Calf Skin Bootees.

DAVID PATERSON,

May 18. Foster's Corner, King street.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 26th of June, and 83 passengers. The C. exchanged signals with the steamship Asia on the 26th, about five hours sail from Liverpool.

The Cotton market was steady at former rates.

The Corn market was moderately active, but without any material change in prices.

In Manchester the manufacturers were fully employed.

Frights at Liverpool were well maintained for goods, but emigrants were scarce.

TIMBER MARKET.—St. John Pine; sales of 183-8 inch average 18 1-4d; 18 1-2 in. 18 1-4d. A lot of 14 inch at 13d. a 15 1-4d. per foot. Birch, 16 inch at auction 17½d per foot. New Brunswick Fir Planks and Boards, cargo, sold at £9 5s. per standard, another £8 17s 6d and £9 10s. averaging £9 3s. per standard; another a shade higher. Lathwood sold with cargo at £4 and a part at £5 per fathom.

Parliamentary proceedings have been of secondary interest.

In answer to a question, Mr. Hamilton, for the Government stated that negociations between England and France and the United States for the reduction of Atlantic postage, were still pending; no answer having been given by the United States.

Lord Derby has announced that a Treasury order is about to be issued prohibiting the mixture of Chicory with Coffee, but permitting the sale of Chicory separately.

Mr. Scoresby, the Veteran Arctic Navigator, expresses his decided conviction that the wrecks seen in the ice off New Foundland were not the remains of the missing discovery ships.

In a few days the screw schooner Isabel, Capt. Inglefield, will sail on another search for Sir John Franklin throughout Jones' and Smiths' Sounds, and afterwards along the Western shores of Baffins Bay.

On Monday afternoon the new Cunard steamship Arabia was launched from R. Steele & Son's building yard at Greenock. She is 2402 tons burthen, with Engines of the side lever class, 850 horse power, but working up to 1000.

The failure of Dixon, Walne & Co., a Liverpool House in the Baltic trade, is announced—liabilities about £20,000.

The Tories of Edinburgh are bringing forward T. C. Bruce, a younger brother of Lord Elgin, as their Parliamentary Candidate.

Nothing definite yet respecting the dissolution.

Said Pacha of Egypt has arrived in London, and had an interview with the Queen.

The University of Oxford has presented a splendid Gold Salver to the American Bishops now on a visit in England.

We learn from F. N. Gisborne, Esq., Projector of the Newfoundland Telegraph, that the enterprize meets with the best encouragement from English capitalists, and that Newall & Co., have contracted to lay the wires from Newfoundland to P. E. Island.

FRANCE.—The event of the week is a farther exhibition of restiveness on the part of the Corps Legislatif against the dictation of the President. On Tuesday the Assembly had the budget under discussion and refused their assent to some of the terms.

Louis Napoleon, who was watching the proceedings from a private box, thereupon sent a note to the President, stating that the Assembly were overstepping their powers in refusing assent to amendments sanctioned by the Council of State. The Meeting broke up in confusion, but next day re-assembled and again took up the discussion of the budget, acting so far independently as to throw overboard the grant of 1,745,000 franks for dotation of the Senators. The difficulty caused a temporary fall in the funds.

Changarnier, Bedau, LaMoriciere and Leflo, in consequence of their refusal to take the oath, are cashiered, but allowed to retain their half pay.

Two hundred and fifty more political prisoners have arrived at Havre for shipment to the Colonies. The first detachment arrived at Cayenne on 10th May.

The Emperor of Brazil having invited 60 of the sisters of charity to minister in the Brazilian Hospitals, a number of the sisterhood are about to embark for Rio.

ITALY.—The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies have decided upon modifying certain articles of the Customs tariff. Letters from Rome say that the Pope has agreed to commute the sentence against the Englishman Murray, to hard labour at the galleys.

SPAIN.—According to a Barcelona paper, the French exiles in Spain are ordered to remove.

INDIA.—Additional forces will be sent from Bombay, Bengal and Madras to the seat of war. An extensive organization of the Thugs has been discovered in the Punjaub; 500 have been arrested, and 120 now in prison have confessed their murders. The Nizam is said to have consented to cede part of his dominions to the British in payment of his debt.

A Hat which formerly belonged to the Emperor Napoleon, and which he wore during the Russian Campaign, was sold on Saturday last at Chateau Thierry for the sum of 4,000f. (160l.) The hat belonged to a person of the name of Evrard, who had been one of the Emperor's valets de chambre. Evrard lately died, and on his property being sold for the benefit of his family, the hat was put up to auction, and the widow, rather than part with the relic, gave the price just mentioned.

The Bishop of Jerusalem has arrived in England, and is sojourning with the Chevalier Bunsen.

Jenny Lind, since her return to England, has had several engagements pressed upon her, but declines them all.

Mr. Mayall, of London, has succeeded in producing daguerreotype portraits and pictures of a life size.

Poetry.

From Sartain's Magazine.

HOME HAPPINESS.

"Let not happy children be disturbed and grieved."—[Frederick William III. of Prussia.

"The influence of home happiness on the young, is a protection against sin in future life."

Make bright the hearth where children throng
In innocence and glee,
With smiles of love,—the carolled song,—
The spirit's harmony,—

The healthful sports, the cheeks that flush,
The mother's fond caress,—
Nor let the statelest father blush
His merry boy to bless.

Far, far adown the vale of life,
When he his lot shall bear,
That hallowed gloam shall cheer the strife
And gild the clouds of care.

If midnight storms and breakers roar,
Its treasured spell shall be
A lighthouse 'mid the reeking shore,
The star of memory;—

Shall warn him, when the siren's wiles
His faltering feet entice,
Make bright the hearth where *childhood* smiles
To keep the *man* from vice.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 13, 1852.

ST. JOHN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The semi-annual examination of this Seminary took place, according to advertisement, on Tuesday 29th ult.—Present: the Hon J. H. Gray, Rev. William Donald, A. M., and William Wright, Esq., Members of the Grammar School Board: Rev. Mr. Brooke, of Fredericton; Rev. Alex. Stewart, A. M.; Rev. Wm. Armstrong; Rev. George Armstrong, A. M.; Rev. Mr. Disbrow; Dr. Le Baron Botsford, M. D., and a few of the parents. The examination in Greek embraced passages in *Homer* and *Anacreon*; in Latin, passages in *Cicero de Senectute, Horace, Virgil, Cornelius Nepos, Eutropius*, and *Stoddart's Delectus*: in French, passages in *Traducteur Parisien*; in Mathematics, the propositions upon which the calculations in plane trigonometry are based; in Geography, questions on the situations of places in the four quarters of the world; and in History, questions on the period of English History included betwee the Saxon Monarchy and the reign of Edward III. The Directors were kindly and ably assisted in the examination by the Rev. Mr. Stewart and the Rev. Mr. Brooke. The behaviour of the pupils during the proceedings was excellent, and the general correctness of their answers in the various branches gave unquestionable evidence of the thoroughness of the system pursued by the Principal. The Hon. Mr. Gray, in the absence of the Rev. the Rector and the Hon. Judge Parker, senior Members of the Board, gave utterance, in eloquent and expressive language, to the feelings of satisfaction which had been imparted by the examination. Especially, he said, it was highly gratifying to witness the readiness and ease with which the questions in geography and history were answered. After congratulating the pupils on their present attainments, and exhorting them to unremitting assiduity in the prosecution of their studies, as the only sure path to success in the business and avocations of life, he announced that prizes would be given, on the following day, to the most meritorious, according to a list, which would be handed to the Principal of the School. The distribution, accordingly, took place, on Wednesday forenoon, in the following order:—

Master Brunswick Peters, of the 1st Greek and 1st Latin classes.
" Robert Boyle, 2d Greek and 1st Latin do.
" George Matthew, 1st Latin and French do.
" William S. Berton, 2d Latin and French do.
" William Jarvis, 3d Greek and 2d Latin do.
" George Lovett, 3d Latin do.
" William Hubbard, } 4th Latin do.
" Frederick P. Robinson, }
" Henry Bowyer, 5th Latin do.
" Frederick Blatch, 6th Latin do.
" Robert Matthew, 7th Latin do.
" Robert Livingstone, 8th Latin do.

In addition to the above, according to a practice which he has invariably followed, to stimulate the youth committed to his charge, the Principal gave prizes, as follows:—

For excelling in the preparation and composition of the Weekly English Themes—Masters William Jarvis, Charles Clinton, and Frederick P. Robinson.

For excellence in the Latin Exercise prepared for the examination—Master George Johnston.

For excelling in the Mathematical Department—Master Brunswick Peters.

For excelling in Geography, (decided by the voice of their fellow-scholars, who are scarcely inferior to themselves in this branch,)—Masters George Matthew, Brunswick Peters, and Henry Bowyer.

For excelling in Arithmetic, (decided by several special examinations,)—Masters William Jarvis, George Johnston, and Charles Clinton.

For excelling in History, (decided by the voice of his fellow-scholars, who are scarcely inferior to himself in this branch,) Master Wm. S. Berton.

For application to their studies and such rapid improvement as led the Principal to promote them to higher classes in the middle of the Term—Master Charles Clinton; promoted from the 5th to the 4th class; Master Henry Sears, promoted from the 7th to the 6th class; and Master Wallace Crear, promoted from the 8th to the 7th class.

For regular attendance at early Morning School, and suitable preparation of their Latin lessons and exercises—Master John M'Kean, of the 5th class; and Master John V. Thurgar, of the 7th class.

For general improvement—Masters James Sheraton and Courtenay Ranney.

During the distribution of the prizes, a small case, with a note, was silently handed by the Head Scholar to the Principal. The case, when opened, was found to contain a handsome gold pencil case, with the name, "JAMES PATERSON, LL.D.," engraven upon it. The card was as follows:—

DR. PATERSON.

DEAR SIR.—We offer you this small token of our regard and esteem, and beg your acceptance of it for our sake. Although trifling, we hope it will prove as acceptable to you as if it were of more value. Wishing you a pleasant vacation, believe us to remain.

Your affectionate Scholars.

In reply, Dr. Paterson thanked them for the gift, which, he said, was quite unexpected. He assured them that though they called it trifling, it was not so in his eyes; that he set a very high value upon it, as a token of their regard. In this sense, he said, it was as precious to him as any article, however valuable intrinsically, could be; and he hoped that he might view the gift, not only as demonstrative of the high sense they entertain of the anxious desire he has for their welfare and literary progress, but also as indicative of their determination to pursue, with unremitting ardour, the studies on which they had entered. In announcing that the vacation would continue to Monday the 2d of August next, he exhorted them not to pass the time altogether in idleness, but to devote a portion of each day to the revisal of their grammar and the preparation of those exercises in English composition which he had prescribed to them. And, reciprocating the kindly feeling they had expressed towards himself, he wished them all a happy enjoyment of the holidays, at the conclusion of which he hoped to meet with them all again in the possession of good health, and animated with increased desire for study and the acquisition of knowledge.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCÆNIA.

The Annual Sermon before the University was preached in the Cathedral on Sunday, June 20, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, A. M.

On Monday, June 21, the Terminal Examination was held; and on Tuesday and Wednesday the Candidates for Degress were examined.

On Thursday, June 24, the Public Academical Act was held in full Convocation, the Chief Justice presiding as Chancellor. The Commemorative Oration was delivered by Professor Robb. Mr. Thomas A. Gregory read his Essay on "The Literary and Scientific Characteristics of the Nineteenth Century compared with those of the Augustan Age."

The following Students were admitted Bachelors of Arts:—

Neville G. D. Parker, G. Goodridge Roberts, Thomas A. Gregory, Charles F. Street, William H. Murray, John Davidson, Geo. E. W. Keator, Beckwith L. Hart.

The Chancellor presented to Mr. G. G. Roberts the Douglas Gold Medal which had been adjudged to him for his Essay read at the last Encænia; and a similar Medal to Mr. T. A. Gregory for the Essay of the present year; also prizes of Books, as follows:—

For general proficiency, entitling to the Honorary Class at the Examination for Degrees in Michaelmas Term, to Mr. G. G. Roberts, Brotier's Tacitus.

For the same, at the Examination for Easter Term, to Mr. T. A. Gregory, Brande's Dictionary.

For the same, at the Examination in Trinity Term, to Mr. G. E. G. Keator, Scholefield's Euripides and Bell on the Hand; and to Mr. S. H. Sinnott, Dindorf's Sophocles, and Cicero de Finibus.

For proficiency in the Mathematical and Physical Departments, to Mr. W. A. Murray, DeMorgan's Differential Calculus; and in the Theological Department, to Mr. J. Davidson, Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History.

The Chancellor proposed as the subject of Essay for the Douglas Gold Medal of the ensuing year, "*Mahomet; his career, and its effects;* and after making an impressive Address to the Students, he adjourned the Convocation.—*Royal Gazette.*

ST. JAMES' PARISH.—A meeting of the parishioners and friends of St. James' Church, in this city, was held on Monday 20th ult. for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the services of the present Incumbent, the Rev. John Armstrong, as Rector of that Parish. Robert W. Crookshank, Sen., Esq., was called to the chair, and W. Wright, Esq., in a very interesting speech, showing how much the welfare and prosperity of the Parish depended on the course they were about to take, proposed a resolution expressive of the fullest confidence in the piety, zeal and efficiency of Mr. Armstrong, and the importance of obtaining his services as its first Rector. F. A. Wiggins, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said he cordially concurred in its terms and spirit—that the interests not only of that Parish, but of the church at large throughout the Province, were concerned in the object which they had met to accomplish, and that he, as a member of the Church of England, would gladly extend his assistance towards it. The motion was unanimously adopted. J. M. Robinson, Esq., then entered into an explanation of the financial affairs of the Parish, and showed the necessity that existed for raising an additional sum of £150 towards completing its endowment, and concluded by proposing a resolution that a subscription list should now be opened for the purpose, which being seconded by John Kinnear, Esq., was also unanimously adopted. The sum of eighty pounds was then forthwith subscribed among the gentlemen present, to be paid annually for the period of five years, and a Committee appointed to solicit further subscriptions from the parishioners to the extent of the sum required, when the meeting separated.—*Chur. Wit.*

HENRY CLAY'S FAMILY.—Mr. Clay's domestic biography is much less known than his political life, with the movements of which his countrymen are generally familiar. When Mr. Clay removed from Virginia, where he was born, to Kentucky, his future residence, he married Lucretia Hart, daughter of Thomas Hart, Esq., a prominent citizen of Lexington. Another daughter of the same gentleman was married to Hon. James Brown, of New Orleans, Minister at Versailles during the administration of Messrs. Monroe and Adams. Mrs. Clay, who is now in her seventy-first year, and in the enjoyment of good health, has been the mother of eleven children, four of whom died in childhood. Eliza, a young lady of unusual promise, died suddenly, in 1824, while on her way to Washington with her father; and almost at the same moment the parents received intelligence of the decease of another daughter, the wife of Mr. Dubalde, of New Orleans. A third daughter, upon whom the father's affections seem to have centered, after the death of the other two, died in 1835. She was married to Mr. James Erwine, of New Orleans; and her loss was a blow from which Mr. Clay never recovered. Of the five sons, the eldest, Theodore Wythe Clay, has been, since boyhood, an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Thomas Hart Clay, born in 1803, resides in Kentucky, and is engaged in the manufacture of hemp. Henry Clay, Jr., lost his life at the battle of Buena Vista. James B. Clay and John M. Clay, the youngest, are now practising the profession of the law in their native State.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

WHITE DRESSES.—Is it a fact, or is it only a fancy of ours, that the ladies do not dress in white now as much as formerly? We cannot name the time when we have seen a lady in white—unless it may have been of an evening, or some special occasion. If we remember rightly, ladies used to dress in white to go into the streets, but we seldom see anything of the kind now. Our judgment may be entirely at fault, but nevertheless we think there is no style of dress, in the proper season for it, so becoming as pure white. In nothing does the female figure appear to such advantage. Pure white becomes the lady of quality and the poorer in caste. Why has it been left off and the heavy, cumbersome unseasonable silks or other fabrics adopted in its stead? Will some of our lady readers afford us light on the subject?—*Troy Whig.*

AN OPPRESSED MIND.—It is very seldom that hard-working people commit suicide—suicide being one of the accompaniments of soft hands and indolence. The best thing a girl can take for an oppressed mind is a husband. An old maid, with "nothing to worry her," will be as melancholy as dyspepsia—marry her, however, and make her the mother of four romping boys, and she will be as cheerful as sunshine.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 13, 1852.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room, this morning.*]

DREADFUL FIRE AT MONTREAL!

QUEBEC, July 13.—Montreal has been laid in ruins by a fearful fire. The fire raged from 10 A. M. on Thursday last until Friday night. It originated at a Stone Building in Maine-street, Lawrence Suburbs, and continued on, downwards, to the Montreal Jail.—The destruction of property is immense—there are various estimates of the loss sustained.—The Montreal *Herald*, supposes the amount of Insurance to be about £65,000, and shewing that nearly 1100 houses have been consumed, and calculates the entire loss at £210,000. —The *Pilot* says that 2000 houses have beeen destroyed; the *Gazette* numbers them at 1200, and the number of persons rendered houseless at from 12,000 to 15,000, and estimates the total loss of property at £400,000. Several splendid rows of buildings were totally consumed—among them Cornwall Terrace, on St. Denis-street, and Durham Terrace, St. Lewis-street. The Roman Catholic Church, known as the Bishop's Church, was burned, together with the Bishop's Palace. Cinders from the fire in St. Lawrence-street, lodged upon the roof of the out-houses attached to the Hayes house, lately known as the Theatre, in an instant the whole building was one sheet of flame, and notwithstanding the untiring exertions of the firemen, was soon reduced to ashes. All the fine three story stone buildings on Dalhousie Square, including the Mess House, and the residence of Hon. George Moffatt, shared a like fate. St. Thomas Church, and Molson's Brewing establishment, on St. Mary's-street, were also consumed. In rear of Dalhousie Square, the fire raged through Champ De Mass, thence in an irregular direction to Campean-street. The Barracks in St. Paul and Commissioner-streets, were in eminent danger, but were saved by blowing up some intervening buildings:—the sufferings of the houseless poor, can be better imagined than described. The Government has appropriated but £500 for the immediate relief of the sufferers. The Montreal Corporation has voted £1000 for the immediate relief of those who are in want, and we see that to-day's Quebec Chronicle calls on the city fathers to vote a sum in aid of the sufferers, and a meeting of the citizens is now being held to take measures for assisting Montreal in her difficulty, as she generously assisted us in ours.—The fire was purely accidental, and the dryness of the roofs, added to a scarcity of water, and the blowing of a very high wind, rendered human aid almost useless in stopping the progress of the flames.

Beauties of the Navigation Laws!—Another small American Steamer, from some part of the State of Maine, made her appearance in our Harbour on Friday, with the purpose of plying on the river St. John, between Fredericton and Woodstock. This is a phase of *reciprocity* which we confess ourselves unable to understand. The products of Provincial industry are all heavily taxed in the United States; yet our authorities allow our Republican neighbours, without tax or impediment, to introduce their Steamboats into this Province, and to run them on our rivers in competition with our own vessels. Surely such a state of things is both unjust and impolitic; and if it be not at present illegal for foreign steamers to navigate our internal waters, it is high time that it were made so. We hope that immediate steps will be taken to remedy this injurious state of things; and that in the mean time our Provincial travellers will continue to patronize our own steamers in preference to those from a foreign country.

To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, is the time for the nomination of Candidates for the vacant seat in the House of Assembly.

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.—George Kerr, Esq., has been elected a Representative for this County in the House of Assembly, in the place of the late Hon. Alexander Rankin by a majority of 321 votes over his opponent, Peter Mitchell, Esq.—Kerr, 741; Mitchell, 420. They are both lawyers. The election took place last Tuesday.

Mr. Stead, architect, of this City, has been engaged to superintend the erection of the Pavilion, decorations, &c., for the approaching Grand Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton.

The account of the Examination of the St. John Grammar School, and the King's College Encænia, will be found in the first page of this paper.

The Battle of Waterloo.—At Apsley House, on the 18th June, the venerable Duke of Wellington, gave his annual banquet to the surviving officers who served in the battle of Waterloo, in commemoration of that great national victory. Upwards of 60 guests were present.

On the same day, the Wellington Statue at Edinburgh was inaugurated.

The troop ship *Resistance*, with the 42d Highlanders, arrived at Greenock in a passage of 16 days from Halifax.

The *Arabia*, a new steamer for the Cunard line, (originally called the *Persia*,) was launched at Greenock on the 14th June. She is 2402 tons, is of very sharp build, and has engines of 850 horse power, but which can be worked up to 1000 horse power.

THE RAILROAD FACILITY BILLS ASSENTED TO! —We are happy to have the pleasure of announcing that the Facility Bills of last year, and the amended one of last session, have received the Royal assent. Nothing now stands in the way of the immediate commencment of this undertaking, and we confidently hope that a staff of engineers will arrive by next steamer to Halifax.—*Courier.*

NEW POTATOES.—We have this morning been shewn 12 samples of potatoes grown in the open air on Bay Park Farm, the property of Alexander Martin, Esq.; they were planted the last week in April—some of these potatoes are nearly full size. We believe this is a circumstance unprecedented in any year,—it is highly creditable to the enterprising proprietor, and a proof of the forwardness of the season.—*Ib.*

On Thursday, about 40 men, engineers and others, of the staff to be engaged on the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway, arrived here by the "Speed" from England, and proceeded to St. Andrews. The works will now be prosecuted with energy.—*Freeman.*

A labouring man, named Doherty was drowned in the mill pond in Carleton on Sunday night.

THE MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS TO SYDNEY AND PORT PHILIP.

Reports prejudicial to this line having been circulated, we publish the following extracts from a letter of FREDERICK COSTER, Junr., Esq., of this City, one of the passengers by the "Revenue," to Mr. George Thomas, Agent for the line in this City. From this it will be seen that the accommodations are of a superior description, and that every possible attention has been paid to the wants and comforts of the passengers.

35, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 28.

My Dear Sir,—Agreeably to your request, I write to inform you of our doings since the date of my last letter. The Revenue will sail on 3d of July, and from what I can learn the stores are excellent in quality, and in quantity amply sufficient. Additional ventilation has been afforded, which I think will answer; and I will here add that you may in future transactions with Mr. Cameron, the owner of the line, place every possible reliance upon him as a man of honour and a gentleman. I ought to add that we are not to be put to any expense in consequence of the delay in the sailing of the Revenue, the parties having agreed to pay our board for the extra time. Mr Cameron intends to advertise the Epaminondas to sail from New York for Australia on the 1st August, and I have no doubt that he will secure for her a large share of those who intend to leave the Northern Colonies this year.

I need not add more at present, except to say that I am happy to find that the parties shew every desire to make us comfortable. We have a very respectable class of passengers even to the steerage; all of our party are in good health.

Please communicate the contents of this to any to whom it may be interesting, and believe me,

Yours very truly,

FREDERICK COSTER, JR.

GEO. THOMAS, Esq., St. John.

NEW BRUNSWICK SOCIETY,

For the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce throughout the Province, and the Grand Exhibition in connexion therewith.

The following is the Programme of the Exhibition at present agreed on by the Executive Committee, subject to such variations and additions as may be deemed advisable:—

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Opening of the Exhibition at 11, a. m., close at 2, p. m., open again at 4, close at 8. There will be a Ball in the evening.

WEDNESDAY.

Exhibition at 10 o'clock, a. m., close at 12. Cattle Show from 12 to 4. Exhibition open from 4 to 9 o'clock. Lecture in the evening.

THURSDAY.

Sports to commence at 10 a. m., Highland Games, &c., Throwing the Hammer, Putting the Stone, Jumping heights and distances, Foot Races, &c. Exhibition open from 4 to 9, p. m. Concert in the evening.

FRIDAY.

Boat and Canoe races from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Farmers' dinner in the afternoon. Exhibition open from 4 to 9, p. m. Display of Fireworks from 8 to 10, p. m.

SATURDAY.

Grand Procession of Trades, &c., Masons, National Societies, Fire Brigades, Sons of Temperance. Exhibition open from 2 to 8 p. M. Tea Meeting.

By order of the Executive Committee,

R. FULTON, *Recording Secretary.*

Fredericton, July, 1852.

The New Barracks at Fort Needham.—The successful tender for the erection of the new Barracks at Fort Needham, are Messrs. Peters & Blaylock, of Quebec. We cannot with certainty name the amount; but we learn that Messrs. P. & B.'s tender was some thousands of pounds lower than the others. It is not, we understand, the intentions of the Chief of the Engineer Department again to refer the matter to Head Quarters. The buildings will comprise Officers quarters and Soldiers Barracks—the former 320 feet, and the latter 440 feet in length, by 50 to 60 feet wide. The whole will be three stories high; the exterior brick with granite dressing, and roofed with Welsh slate—the whole to be completed in four years.—*Nova-Scotian.*

The passengers by the steamer Cherokee, arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst. from Newfoundland, report having passed the clipper ship *Chebucto*, from Halifax for Australia, sailing very fast in a South East direction.

Halifax and the Northern Line.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was foolish enough at the last Session to allow Hincks and Chandler to pull the wool over their eyes, and abandon the Northern Line. Hence the failure of all the splendid prospects which were painted in glowing colours to the people of this country for the last two years.

Half another summer is gone again, and where is the railroad? It is only on paper yet. *Talk!* TALK!! TALK!!! Is this what the people want? They ask for bread!—you give them a stone! They have given men their suffrages to make a Railway—not to talk about it.

They have given men *the power* to do what they want done, and still there is no sign of work. All is stagnation—silence, idleness! and every man feels the want of something to stimulate the industry of the people, and make them brisk again.

Many! alas! impatient of delay, as the fierce young horse champs the bit and paws the ground, are up and off for more stirring regions, and their industry and intelligence becomes lost to those who still struggle against banishment.

It is heart-sickening. Day after day increases the white placards in the windows "TO LET!" and although the country parts of the Province are more prosperous than the Capital, it is gradually becoming depopulated. Shall nothing be done to arrest the outward course of our population—to stimulate the industry of our people—to give them the inducement of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, to remain with us, and make the welkin merrily ring with the sound of the hammer and the anvil.

Many go because their friends are going. Example has great influence on the hearts of the people. Once begin to lay a Railway *North*, and you inspire them with new hope and confidence. They remain with you and *work* with cheerful hearts, in the well-grounded hope of better times, and more money stirring.

The people have been very patient. They have been too patient. They will not sink in despondency. They will rise in their might and drive those from power who have done nothing but promise for the last two years.

It matters not to them what the *intentions* or *wishes* of the Government were. The people want men who will DO their work—not promise, and talk, and humbug, and fail. And the people are in earnest.—*Halifax Br. N. American.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The steamship *Cherokee* arrived at Halifax last Sunday, from St. John's, N. F., with the mail. The most extraordinary feature in the papers is Lieut. Governor LeMarchant's speech on closing the Legislature of Newfoundland, as follows:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I feel it my duty to terminate a session that has been protracted to a most inconvenient length.

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the public service. These shall be expended in the manner best calculated to meet the exigencies of the Colony, and to promote the efficiency of the Government of this Island.

In closing this, the last session of the present General Assembly, I must express my deep regret, that in place of the harmony and concord that marked the earlier part of your Legislative career, party contentions and acrimonious debates have occupied the time which might have been usefully devoted to the developement of the resources of the Island, and the promotion of the welfare of its inhabitants; and I must also add, that I feel disappointment, that after four years' legislation, I have it not in my power to congratulate Newfoundland on the benefits derived from your labors being commensurate, either with the length of time consumed in your deliberations, or with the necessary expense with which the same has been attended."

We learn also by the Newfoundland papers that the steamship Cherokee (recently from Lake Ontario) has been purchased by Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co., of St. John's, and will in future ply between that Port and Boston, touching at Halifax. This looks like life.—The Cherokee will leave for Boston this evening.

The fishery news from Newfoundland is very cheering—the catch having been abundant.—*Halifax Br. N. American, 9th.*

THE NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The St. John's, N. F., *Express* thus discourseth:—

We understand his Excellency Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant has been appointed to the Government of Nova Scotia. We have heard that with the appointment, his Excellency has received a despatch conveying the expressions of the entire satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, with the manner in which he has discharged his duties in this colony. His Excellency will, therefore, enter on his new Government, possessing the full confidence of the Downing Street authorities. The government of Nova Scotia will, for many reasons, suit his Excellency better than that of Newfoundland. There the duties of the Governor are well defined, and by his Instructions he is bound, not only to consult his Council on all matters of state, but also will act on their advice while he retains them, and they retain the confidence of the House of Assembly. Under such circumstances, we have no doubt Sir Gaspard will make an excellent Governor; and his personal activity will find employment in the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, mining and other public improvements. This having been his first government, he had much to learn after his arrival here; and his experience in this colony will no doubt be of much service to him in Nova Scotia. By far a more important question to us is—who shall be his successor? The administration of the government, on Sir Gaspard's departure, will devolve upon an Officer who gave much and general satisfaction when he lately discharged the same functions; but it is not desirable that the government should long remain in the hands of an administrator, who, as a matter of course, will not originate anything. And in the permanent filling up of the office, we do most certainly hope that Sir Gaspard Le Marchant will be the last of the Naval and Military Governors. We require in this colony an experienced Civil Governor. In place of being a situation to which an officer of little experience may be appointed, the Government of Newfoundland is actually the most difficult in British North America; and Sir Gaspard, if he was to remain here much longer, would be thoroughly convinced of that. We have heard it surmised that Sir Alexander Bannerman, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, would probably be appointed to Newfoundland. No appointment could be more suitable. He has had much parliamentary and general experience; having long represented the city of Aberdeen in the Imperial Parliament: while since his arrival in P. E. Island, he has gained golden opinions from all parties.

The entire Press of British America, has almost unanimously sided with Mr. Hincks in approving of his "petulent" letter to Sir John Pakington. The people of British America scorn to be snubbed by any British Minister. They are beginning to feel their oats.—*Halifax Br. North American.*

THE SUB-MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Advices have been received from Mr. Gisborne, at present in England, by parties in P. E. Island, announcing that he had entered into a contract with the celebrated Mr. R. S. Newall, (who so very recently succeeded in connecting Ireland with England by Electric Telegraph,) for making the Cape Tormentine Cable, which will arrive out during the present month. Mr. Gisborne says, Mr. Newall has contracted with me to connect Cape Ray and East Point next spring. Truly in these days of Scientific wonders, every seeming difficulty can be surmounted, and there does not appear to be any limit to the achievements of man. Enterprise, skill, and industry, are alone required to overcome every obstacle and Mr. Gisborne possesses these qualities in an eminent degree.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

From the New York Herald.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK TO QUEBEC.

We perceive by advertisement in our columns of this date, that a fresh impetus has been given to our daily increasing connexion with the British Provinces, by the establishment of a line of steamers from our port, which are intended to sail bimonthly, for Halifax and Quebec, calling at Pictou, Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Shediac and Miramichi, New-Brunswick, and from thence to Gaspe and Quebec. This is decidedly the most important line ever established for the developement of the vast resources of the British maritime Provinces, and cannot fail to render essential service in the extension of our commerce with those noble portions of Queen Victoria's North American possessions.

The route chosen, to tourists, is one of peculiar interest, and will become, we have not the least doubt, a very favorite "track" for travellers and those seeking the invigorating sea breezes of the northern shores of the continent. The scenery on the coast up to Canada is very fine, while an opportunity offers of visiting the interesting town and harbour of Halifax, with its superb bay and basin, then skirting along the Nova Scotia shore, with its bold and wild points of interest, the Gut of Canso will be steamed through, with Cape Breton on the right, that interesting portion of the continent, where the French received their first blow from the English and colonial forces, at the ever to be remembered Louisburg. Pictou will then be visited, with its fine settlements skirting the bay.

Then along Northumberland Straits, with New Brunswick on the one side, while the fair and fertile island of Prince Edward, with its verdure to the water's edge, lays smilingly on the waters of the gulf. The visit to Charlottetown, the capital of the island, with the fine harbor of Hillsborough, exceeds in beauty anything along the coast. The island becoming every day of more importance, and it has been very appropriately named the "Isle of Wight" of America. Its agricultural resources are great, while its exports in grain and produce are very valuable, which will be greatly extended by this line of Steamships. The Island extends along the gulf for 149 miles, and has a mean breadth of 40 miles, while extensive settlements, gentlemen's seats and fine farms, greet the eye for its entire length.

Miramichi, that great northern outport of New Brunswick, is well worthy of a visit; while entering the noble St. Lawrence from Gaspe to Quebec, the scenery cannot be exceeded for beauty and loveliness. In a commercial point of view, this line will be of great value, and as an evidence of the interest taken in the inter-colonial route, the Legislatures of the various provinces have voted large sums of money, in furtherance of its operations. Now that the English Colonial Secretary in London has refused all aid to the great Halifax and Quebec Railroad, the colonists will greet with pleasure this opportunity of communication by steamers, so opportunely carried out by one of their enterprising and talented landowners.

We must not forget, however, to give Uncle Sam his due meed of praise, for it was Major Norton, our highly efficient consul at Pictou, who first suggested the route from Pictou to Quebec, and on transferring his interest, the scheme was wisely extended, so as to communicate every fortnight with New York—the centre of the commercial wealth and developement of the Western world.

The first steamer put on the route, which will be shortly followed by another, is the Albatross, of whose sailing and steaming qualities we recently spoke of, in reporting an excursion made in her. She is counted by our ship builders a clipper, and having all the modern improvements, will efficiently perform the noble service designed for her. To the projectors, owners, and all interested in her, we predict a prosperous career.

The *Albatross* is 1100 tons burthen, 250 horse power, has cabin accommodations for 120 passengers, besides several family cabins, is not a year old, and was built at a cost of $120,000. She is now owned by Capt. Sleigh, of Prince Edward Island, and is registered there. It is said that a large number of passengers are engaged for her next trip from New-York to the St. Lawrence.

[*From the Boston Evening Traveller, July 2.*]

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.

Our readers will remember that, about two years ago, two idiotic Indian dwarfs were exhibited in this city, under the name of Aztec children. They were represented as belonging to an almost extinct race of Aztec priests and kings, and to have been taken by some extraordinary means from an excluded city in Central America, where a remnant of the Aztecs still lived, utterly shut out from all the world, and perseveringly and successfully resisting all intercourse with the people by whom they were surrounded. This story was too improbable, not to say absurd, to make much impression here. There were some circumstances connected with the exhibition, too, which were not calculated to inspire confidence in the representations which were made in regard to the character and history of the children. The exhibition itself excited in many minds no other than feelings of compassion and disgust. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences here undertook some investigation of the subject. Their examination, however, was partial, and resulted in no conclusions which justified the pretensions set up in behalf of the exhibition. The Natural History Society investigated the matter more thoroughly, and with much more conclusive results. A report, embodying these results, was published in the columns of the *Traveller*. The general conclusion arrived at was, that the children were nothing more than idiotic dwarfs, of a degenerate Indian race, and that there was no ground for representing them as Aztecs, or as in any other respect remarkable or interesting. So decisive was this report, that the exhibition here was almost immediately closed, and the poor children were removed from the city. If we remember aright, they were soon afterwards exhibited in Lowell, and subsequently in other places in the interior of New England. It is a significant fact, however, that they were not now called Aztec children, but were exhibited rather as *lusus naturæ*—monsters or curious deformities of the human race. After having for some time been concealed, comparatively, from public observation, these almost unconscious dwarfs were again exhibited in New York, with all the original pretensions as to their origin and character; and, to our great amazement, the people of New York were so thoroughly infatuated by the cheat as to extend to the exhibition their marvellous admiration and continued support for perhaps a year. Our New York contemporaries sometimes tell us that all the fools live in Boston; but this case does not confirm that view of the dispensations of nature. At length the exhibition has been removed to Philadelphia, where, we are rejoiced to learn, measures are in train which will be likely to expose the imposition which has been so long and so successfully practised upon the New York public in regard to these Indian children. It seems, from the following paragraph from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that an application has been made, by legal representatives of parents of these childre, to take them from the custody of the persons by whom they are now held—

"A petition was filed on Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Session, before Judge Thompson, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the little Aztec children before his honor to be disposed of "as to right belongs." The petitioner, Raymondo Selva, alleges under oath, that the persons who now have the custody of the children, Messrs. Addison, Knox and Morris, hold them in opposition to the will of the parents, against the inclination of the children, and in violation of the law. He says the parents of the children reside in San Salvador, Nicaragua, and are named Inocenti Burgois and Martini Neri; that the children were born in or near the village of Jocotal, in the Department of San Migual, in the State above named, and that their parents have directed the petitioner to reclaim them. No day has been fixed for the hearing of the case, which will, doubtless, be an interesting one."

[From the Sydney Herald, March 6.]

THE STATE OF THE COLONY.

Our friends in England will naturally be anxious to hear, by ships now on the eve of departure from Port Jackson, how we are getting on under the new circumstances which have befallen the colony, as we were naturally anxious to hear how the first intimation of those circumstances would be received by them. Both parties have been somewhat disappointed in their expectations. On our side it was generally thought that the tidings of our gold fields would, in England, be received with considerable excitement; they appear to have been received with considerable *sang froid*. On their side it was generally thought that the discovery would throw the colony into universal confusion, and put an end to all the usual pursuits of industry; no such results have as yet been witnessed. Perhaps neither took a sufficiently comprehensive view of the facts connected with the other. On our side it ought to have been remembered that the news would reach England just as the public mind had become exhausted by the prolonged excitement of the great exhibition, and was for a time in a state of *nil admirari* on which scarce anything could make an impression. The people had witnessed all the glories of the world centered in a single focus; and so dazzled had they been by the resplendent vision, that the glories of the Australian Orphir were comparatively dim in their sight. On their side it ought to be remembered that when the discovery was made, the colony was in a state of general and unexampled prosperity, and when consequently, the temptation to relinquish a bird in the hand for the sake of two in the bush, was not likely to be very maddening in its effects.

It is not quite ten months since our auriferous treasures were first brought to light; yet within that brief period the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria *have each shipped about one million's worth of gold, or two millions' worth in all* ($10,000,000.) And when it is considered that this has been the product of unskilled mining, of labor untrained to the peculiar employment, untaught by science, unsustained by capital: that, in our own colony, at least, the number of diggers has ever borne the most insignificant proportion to the extent and richness of the field, and that *every day new regions of auriferous deposit are found in almost every part of the interior, to the north and to the south as well as to the west*, our friends at home may form some estimate as to what Australia is to achieve hereafter, with a population less inadequate to the work she has to do, with the lights of science and experience to guide her operations, and with the aid of capital to give fair scope to her capabilities.

And we are rejoiced to add that this million of gold produced in New South Wales has been gathered without any serious detriment to our other interests, and with the least possible disturbance of public order and tranquillity. Our corn fields have still been cultivated, our sheep have still been shorn. Our metropolitan city remains a busy scene of commerce, and stately buildings are rising up in her streets. Our mining operations have assumed the character of settled industry; our gold is collected without bustle or confusion and securely carried to market by the regularly established government escorts, at moderate expense to proprietors; while the quantities brought to town and shipped for exportation are reported in the newspapers as well as those of any other of our raw productions. The admirable order which has all along been maintained at our diggins, not by military restraint, but by the good sense and moral rectitude of the great mass of the diggers themselves, is indeed a just cause of pride to the colonist, and ought to encourage thousands of our fellow subjects at home to come over and help us.

We need their help. Our flocks and herds are increasing, while the labour market is exhausted. Wages have consequently advanced at rates averaging on the whole somewhat about thirty per cent. We have ample employment for many thousands of emigrants, provided they be men who really give a good day's work for a good day's wages. We do not want idlers, neither do we want any more of that swarming class of young gentlemen who can do nothing but sit on a stool and handle a quill; of these we have always more than enough. But persons accustomed to hard work, whether mechanical or rural, and persons having money to invest, whether of large amount or small, will find in New South Wales a finer opening than any other part of the world presents, or than was ever before presented. Let them remember that for mildness and salubrity our climate cannot be surpassed; that our soil is capable of producing all that man requires for sustenance and most of the luxuries which he prizes; and at the time our gold fields were discovered the population of less than 200,000 souls possessed above 100,000 horses, 1,500,000 horned cattle and more than 8,000,000 sheep, yielding an annual income of £600,000; and exported of her own produce or manufacture to the extent £1,100,000 per annum, independently of her gold. Coupling these facts with the great fact mentioned above, that in ten months we have shipped a million's worth of our new found product, the fruit of peaceful industry, and the earnest of a still brighter future, our friends in England must admit that our shores have strong attractions for all who think it better to emigrate than stay at home.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The rush to Australia seems to increase with each succeeding day, and the efforts which merchants and capitalists are making to keep pace with the extraordinary migration to the antipodes, shows that our new empire in the Pacific will shortly be occupied with many of the finest specimens of Saxon energy. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of this move on the future destinies of Europe and the globe. In all ages of the world, and all states of society, men have made almost superhuman sacrifices for the acquisition of wealth. Not a few of the noblest acts, and many of the most debasing crimes perpetrated by humanity, have had their origin in a thirst for gold. This thirst can now be slaked in New South Wales. Nothing but industry and application are required to achieve it. It is not a matter of brains but of physical endurance. The most intellectual, as well as the most illiterate, are capable of acquiring the coveted prize if they desire it. It is this circumstance which makes the present exodus differ in almost every feature from all previous departures of large numbers of people and to this circumstance may be traced the fact that we are soon likely to see in New South Wales a population the most diversified in feeling, education, and politics, which has ever left the shores of England. Hitherto, the majority of persons who went abroad to try their fortunes knew that to succeed they must battle with the elements and live by the produce of the soil which they cultivated; but the bulk of those who are now going are not husbandmen or shepherds. Every class of society, every condition of human life, may be said to be represented, and an emigration so motly will be a more faithful reflex of the diversity of character and tastes in the parent land than has ever before been presented in an English colony,—an important consideration, whether viewed in its commercial, its social, or its physical consequences.

Liverpool will necessarily absorb a large portion of the carrying trade to Australia. Arrangements are now making for bringing on a large scale, the use of steam propulsion to aid in the transmission of passengers to the other end of the globe. First in importance and originality of design, is the project of the Cunard Company. They are about to run a line of steamers between New York and Chagres, to work in unison with that splendid steam fleet which now traverses the ocean between this port and North America,—one of the finest and most successful maritime undertakings ever yet accomplished; and this new line of steamships is so far advanced towards completion that it will be enabled to commence running as soon as the line of railway across the Isthmus of Panama is finished. At Panama the passenger traffic to California and Australian colonies will doubtless be taken up either by British or American enterprise —it matters little which,—for the repeal of the Navigation-laws has given to our countrymen the power, and if they are slow to avail themselves of it, the Americans, who are prompt to carry out a new good idea, will not hesitate to embark in so promising an undertaking.

The Great Britain, too, we perceive, is to be immediately transferred from New York to the Australian route. The appointments of this noble vessel, her enormous capacity for passenger accommodation, her capability of taking a large amount of freight, and her demonstrated speed, all prove her to be an excellent vehicle at the present moment for the new traffic which has arisen. In her last voyage from New York to Liverpool, the screw mode of propulsion has achieved its greatest triumph. Coaling at St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope will enable the Great Britain to convey to the antipodes many hundreds of a class of emigrants who cannot fail, by their mental and physical requisites to enrich our possessions there, —persons of both sexes whose talents would work their way in any part of the world. As a mere paying speculation, the project is admirable irrespective of its immediate bearing upon society. Another enterprise of a similar kind has also been announced by a Liverpool house of standing, which proposes to run monthly steamers to Port Philip and Sydney, calling at Maderia, the first vessel of which is to sail on the first of August next.—*Willmer & Smith's European Times.*

SHIPS TO AUSTRALIA.—Owing to the extraordinary demand for ships, the London shipwrights have, in many instances, struck for higher wages, and at some of the yards there has been no work done during the past week. Instances have occurred where vessels under repair had been announced to sail at a given date, but which, in consequence of the strike, cannot be got ready, and other craft have been taken to supply their place. Shipwrights from Glasgow are likely to be sent for.

The Northumberland has brought from Australia a piece of pure gold weighing twenty seven pounds and a half.

An Australian paper publishes an advertisement from the proprieter of a sheep and cattle boiling house, at Sydney, who offers for sale manure composed of beef and mutton.

FRANCE.—Check the second has been felt by Louis Napoleon. In December he had things all his own way—the army managed that; but when amongst his shower of decrees, came out one confiscating the property of the Orleans family, the lawyers of France ventured to question the legality of his spoilation; and in the proceedings that ensued the despotic president of a nominal republic met his first serious rebuff. Embued with the determination to remain the absolute master of France, Louis Napoleon, however, thought it politic to surround himself by the semblance of constitutional forms, and with that view he arranged his sets of puppets as members of a council of state and of a legislative body. To the latter of these he last week sent for the second time his financial scheme for the coming year, with the understanding that by his new constitution they were bound to adopt it as a whole. But the members, though chiefly his friends and nominees—being dignified with the title of *corps Legislatif*, and enjoying the dignity of lawmakers—felt enough of the spirit of freemen to venture, on Tuesday, upon a discussion of the items placed before them for approval. Whilst busy in this task they were not unwatched. In an obscure part of the gallery of the house—'in the corner of one of the reserved tribunes in such a position as to be concealed as much as possible'—sat the usurper himself, that he might see how *his* chamber behaved itself. A member urged objections to the proposition to adopt a budget to which no amendments could be made, and which must be taken as a whole or be rejected altogether, when M. Billault said the speaker was inveighing against the constitution. Slight murmurs were heard. Another speaker attacked the budget, when a councillor of state expressed his astonishment that any one 'could outrage the constitution which had saved the country.' On this a louder storm of disapprobation arose, when, lo! a note from the tenant of the obscure box reached the hands of the chairman, and he read to the astonished assembly the opinion of the president, that they were breaking their bounds. 'On this a profound sensation,' says the reporter for the English papers, 'a profound sensation pervaded the chamber, which broke up in confusion.'

On Wednesday the sitting of the legislative body was exceedingly calm. After some discussion, the house rejected the chapter of the budget containing the senatorial dotations, and sent it back to the council of state to have that item affixed to the budget of the minister of state. After this act of opposition various grants were voted without much discussion, and it is thought that the whole of the budget of expenses will be got through on Thursday. The collision between the legislative body and the executive is not considered serious nor likely to lead to any unpleasant results.

The government has received a despatch, dated Cayenne, May 13, announcing the arrival there of the Allier corvette, with the first convicts, under the charge of M. de Sarda-Caniga. This gentleman gives a very satisfactory account of the conduct of the convicts, who are, he says, disposed to abour and to lead a reformed life.

MONETARY CRISIS IN CHILE.—The revolution has not only demoralized a portion of the people, withdrawn them from labor in the mines and on the plantations and destroyed much property in the towns, but has produced a great stagnation in business, crippled commerce and brought about a severe pressure in the money market, that threatens a general bankruptcy among commercial classes. Great complaint is made of the scarcity of money. To this cause is attributed the great diminution of the remittances by the steamers to Europe, the unusual amounts of the metals remaining in the country without buyers, the general slackness in payments and great stagnation in sales.

The journals strongly urge, as the best means of relieving this stringency in the money market, that the law excluding foreign ounces from circulation shall be repealed. The coinage of the National Mint is declared to be utterly insufficient for the exigencies of business and the Government is urged to legalize the circulation of foreign coin. This was done by Cruz at the breaking out of the revolution, as the most effectual means of securing the affections of the people. It is contended that it would be the most popular measure the Government could adopt.—*Valparaiso Mercantile Reporter, May 29.*

BOSTON, JULY 9.

The Kaffir War.—By an arrival at New Bedford, we have accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to May 7th. The 6th Regiment had had a sharp encounter with a large force of the enemy, in which the latter were finally routed with a large number killed. Andrea Bothnia, a leading Hottentot, has been indicted, and is to be tried for high treason.

Sandilli, the chief Kaffir rebel, had again sued for peace, but Gov. Cathcart replied that he would make no peace with the Kaffirs this side of the river Kei, and there appears to be no doubt that it is the intention to drive the Kaffirs into Central Africa, and annex their lands to the English colony. This probability is highly commended by the Cape papers.

"SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS," is the name finally adopted by Mr. McKay for his new clipper ship. As she is the largest merchant ship in the world, he has given her the greatest name. Such was the name of the first ship in the English navy, which had "flush decks." The Atlas speaks of the new ship as follows: "She is now rigged, having her lower, topsails, and top-gallant yards aloft, and looks magnificently. No ship ever built here has been more the object of admiration. Her vast size, the matchless beauty of her model, and her splendid masts and yards, all combine to make her the first of clippers—the sovereign of the seas. She will leave here on Saturday for New York, to load for San Francisco."—*Boston paper.*

NEW YORK, July 6.—*Sad Accident at Staten Island—Many Persons Drowned.*—On Saturday afternoon, as steamer Hunchback, running between this city and Staten Island, was landing her passengers at the latter place, the ferry bridge gave way and precipitated some 60 or 80 persons, men, women, children, and infants, into the water, many of whom were drowned. Up to 12 last night 12 dead bodies were recovered; others are missing.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The splendid steamer Saint James, burst her boiler this morning, on Lake Pontchartrain. She was on her return to the city from Biloxi, crowded with passengers. The boat was soon wrapped in flames and burnt to the water's edge. From 40 to 50 lives were lost, including Judge Preston, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Wolf, a distinguished lawyer.

The London *Times* styles Kossuth the "eloquent, but unprincipled mountebank, whose pretensions have been so thoroughly unmasked in the United States."

Gold has been discovered in Jamaica, and the Australian fever has reached there.

MORE STEAM!—We understand that Mr. James Smith, Shipbuilder, of this City, has recently purchased, in Liverpool, a splendid Steamer of about 180 horse-power, which may shortly be expected to arrive at this port. She is a thorough Clyde-built vessel, classed for 12 years, and is an excellent sea-going Steamer, having run on the English Channel for some time. She will come out under steam having spare room for 350 tons of coal.—*Courier.*

We understand that Messrs. Small & Crosby have got the Contract for building the wing to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.—*News.*

MARRIED.

On 6th instant, by the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. John McGinley, to Miss Sarah Buchannan, both of this City.

At Fredericton, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. C. Churchill, Mr. Geo. Frazer, of Dumfries, to Mrs. Louisa McLean, of Fredericton.

At Trinity Church, Digby, on Tuesday the 29th ult., by the Rev. A. Gray, Elisha W. B. Moody, Esq., of Yarmouth, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Stewart, Esq., of Digby.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Rollings, aged 37 years.

Suddenly, on Saturday morning, 3d inst., Mrs. Deborah Wetmore, in the 82d year of her age wife of Lieutenant Colonel Caleb Wetmore, Hampton, King's County.

At Gardner's Creek, on the 11th instant James Kent, aged 72 years, a native of Norfolk shire, England. Mr. Kent was occupied as teacher of school, in the Parish of Simonds, for last twenty years, and was much respected by who knew him.

At Fredericton, on Friday last, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. John Davis, of that City, aged 19 years.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, on the 27th ult., Ann, widow of Mr. Garret Vanwart, aged 76 years.

At Yarmouth, on the 30th ult., in the 84th year of his age, Joseph Tooker, senr., Esq., an old and highly respected inhabitant of that place.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Ship Pomona, Cronk, New York, 3—Geo. Thomas, salt and coals.

Barque Ashley, Betts, Boston, 2—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.

Wednesday—Ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool, 30—S. Wiggins & Son, general cargo.

Brigt. Juverna, Henneberry, Anguilla, 17—salt.

Victor, Kinney, Mayaguez—Crane & Co.; salt.

Oliver Frost, Smith, Montreal, 14—R. Rankin & Co. flour and pork.

Thursday—Barque Charlottee of Derby, Marshall, Sunderland, 35—John Kinnear, coals.

Friday—Ship Jane, Drake, Liverpool, 41—Allan McLean, salt, &c.

Barque Joanna, Morris, Leith, 35—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Brig Alcedo, McCarthy, Port Talbot, 42—John Robertson, coals.

Steamer Admiral, Wood, Portland—Geo. Thomas, passengers, &c.

Woodstock, Fuller, Eastport, 6 hours—Master, passengers.

Saturday—Barque Courant, Broadstreet, Bath, (Me.)—Geo. Sutherland, ballast.

Steamer Creole, Winchester, Boston—R. P. McGivern, passengers and merchandize.

Schr. Herald, Cook, Yarmouth—R. Rankin & Co fish.

CLEARED.

6th—Ship Alarm, Hoyt, Liverpool, deals; Brig Mary, Howell, Cork, do.; Thomas Wood, Nicholson, Yarmouth, Eng., timber and deals.

7th—Bark Sarah Louisa, Peake, Bridgewater timber and deals; Brig Millman, Barclay, Kingstown, deals; Schr. Orion, Furnas, Providence, boards; Mary Jane, Elkin, Boston, fish and lumber; Blossom, Lawless, Pr. Ed. Island, ballast.

8th—Ship Wm. Vail, W

She was in charge of a Pilot at the time. The vessel is insured in the Marine Office in this city, and the cargo in Liverpool.

The steamer *Admiral*, when off Monhegan, on Friday morning last, about one o'clock, picked up the Captain and crew of the brig *Chalcedony*, King, master, of and from Windsor, N. S., for New-York, loaded with plaster. She sprung a leak about nine o'clock on Monday night, and sunk at eleven. The crew had just time to get into a small boat. A heavy sea was running, and there was some danger of the boat being swamped when taken off. The vessel was not insured, and the captain and crew lost everything—could not save the papers of the vessel.

The brig reported ashore near Mount Desert, is the British Oak, from New York, for this port.—The crew have arrived at St. Stephens.

Spoken, June 25th, lat. 43, lon. 56, brig Thetis, hence for Dundalk; 1st inst., off Canso, ship David Cannon, for New-York; July 2d, Cape Hatteras, N. 30 miles, ship Perthshire, Creighton, from Mobile, for St. John; (no date,) lat. 48 51, long. 29 18, ship Wacousta, Skeene, from the Clyde, for New-York.

Arrived at Lepreaux, 11th inst., ship John Hancock, Burgess, from New-York. At New York, 10th, ship David Cannon, Robertson, Liverpool.

Cleared at New York, 8th inst., ship Nimrod, Nickels, this port.

The brig Richard Cobden, Elder, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 42 days out, put into Halifax, on the 6th inst.

Sailed from Trinidad, June 16th, schr. Orion, Anderson, Boston. From New York, 8th inst., ship C. Holmes, St. John.

Arrived from St. John, June 12th, Victoria, at Dundalk; 14th, Masonic, Londonderry; 15th, Mary Ann, at do.; 16th, Standard, at Cardiff; Margaret, at Crookhaven Bay; Messenger, at Limerick; Allen Brown, at Warren Point; 18th, Speculator, at Liverpool; Cornelia, at Leith; 19th, Scotia, at Liverpool; Trenton, at Gravesend; 20th, Alciope, at Liverpool; Faside, at Gravesend; Countess of Elgin, at do.; Mary, at the Clyde; 21st, Aurora, at Hull; 22nd, Douglas, at do.; Amazon, at do.; Endymion, at do.; 23d, Ant, at Gravesend; Harlequin, at Hull; 25th, Louisa, at Liverpool Ariadne, at do.; Oromocto in the Clyde.

Sailed from Shields, June 21st, the Agenoria, for this port.—From Liverpool, 25th, ship Belmont, Doane, Quebec.—Cleared at Dundalk, June 23d, brig Sarah, De Wolf, this port.

Arrived at Liverpool, June 24th, ship Mary Caroline, Fox, Mobile.

Loading at Liverpool, June 26th, ships Crescent City, Pilgrim, and Boadicea, for this port.

Wexford, June 20.—The ship Malabar, Seeds, of and for Dublin, from St. John, with a cargo of deals, struck on the rocks west of the Saltees, on the morning of the 17th inst., but got off with loss of rudder and full of water, and anchored in seven fathoms. Two steam tugs were sent to her assistance from Dublin, and beached the ship at Kilmore. Her cargo will be saved, but the vessel, it is feared, will become a wreck.

PORT OF SHEDIAC, June 11.—*Arrived*, barque Sir Alexander, Blackburn, Liverpool, via Charlotte Town, general cargo, to W. H. & R. C. Scovil; 10th, barque Olivia, Spull, New-York.—do.; 19th barque Tancred, from Charlotte Town—do.; 24th, barque Harfner, Scroder, London—do.; July 1st, brig Wilton Castle, Harrison, Boston—do.; June 12th, barque New-York Packet, Gray, Liverpool, to Crane & Co.—*Cleared*, June 28th, barque Tancred, for Liverpool—W. H. & R. C. Scovil; July 1st, barque Sir Alexander, do. do.; 7th, barque Oliva, London—do.

BUCTOUCHE, July 1.—Arrived, brig Harriet, Horn, New-York, 6 days.

The barque Emma, of Plymouth, in a gale of wind from the south-east, parted her cables and was driven on shore on the north side of the entrance to Buctouche, on Friday last, and is likely to become a total wreck. The vessel was just loaded and ready for sea. Partially insured.

Sales by Auction.

To be Sold,

BY Public Auction, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock, at St. James' Church—the remainder of the PEWS, being Nos. 22, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 88, 89, 90, 91, 96, on the Ground Floor; and 99, 100, 101, 102, in the Gallery.

W. WRIGHT, } *Church*
J. M. ROBINSON, } *Wardens.*

July 13. [News & Cour.]

Corporation Building Lots in King's Ward.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on Friday the 23d instant, at Twelve o'clock, noon, the following valuable Building Lots on the Eastern ends of Union-street and Elliot Row, in King's Ward, viz:—

Lots Nos. 279 and 1, 2, 3, 4, on Elliot Row.
" " 272, 273, on Union Street.
" " 5, 6, and 7, on Great Georges-street.

Conditions of Lease—21 years from 1st August next; Improvements to be paid for or lease renewed. Other particulars made known at time of sale, or on application to JOHN M. WALKER, } *Committee of*
JAMES S BALLENTINE } *Common Council.*

St. John, July 13, 1852. [City papers.]

SALE,

By Public Auction, on Wednesday the 4th August next, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises—the following valuable Freehold Property, belonging to the Estate of the late THOMAS PADDOCK, viz:—

ALL that LAND fronting on Prince William Street, Duke-street, and Water-street, being one hundred feet on Prince William-street and Water-street—*in Lots.* ALSO:

All that Wharf to the Westward of the above, well known as "Paddock's Wharf," comprising the Rents and Reversions of the Lots leased thereon, and half the Slip to the Northward thereof, having a front of one hundred and fifty feet on Water-street, and extending with that breadth to the low water mark, with an extension below the same.

For terms and further particulars, apply to the undersigned. J. M ROBINSON,
July 10, 1852. *Attorney at Law.*

REMOVAL.

A. MARTIN intimates to his customers that he has removed his Confectionary Establishment to the Brick Building, foot of Chipman's Hill, Prince Willian Street, one door above the Drug store of W. O. Smith, Esq.

St. John, July 3, 1852.—4i. [Fred. Reporter.]

MINERAL TEETH.

DR. J. C. HATHEWAY, late from Philadelphia, has taken a Residence in Sydney-st., above Queen's Square, and nearly opposite the residence of Beverley Robinson, Esq., where he is prepared to make ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and attend to all other branches of DENTISTRY.—Dr. H. respectfully invites the public to call and examine his specimens. July 13.

FLOUR and PORK.

Received ex schr. Oliver Frost, *direct from Montreal,*

1419 BARRELS Sup'fine FLOUR:
75 barrels MESS PORK;
95 barrels PRIME MESS PORK;
60 barrels PRIME PORK;
20 cwt. SHIP BREAD.

All of which will be sold very low while landing at our Wharf, by ROBT. RANKIN & CO.
St. John, July 13, 1852. 2

Herrings.

300 BRLS. Magdalen Island Herrings, now landing and for sale low by
June 29.—1i. R. RANKIN & CO.

ROUND YELLOW CORN.—Landing ex brig "*Helen*," from New York—100 bags Round Yellow Corn. For sale by
June 6, JARDINE & CO.

SALT!

500 SACKS Butter SALT;
1000 sacks Common SALT;
4000 bushels loose Salt,—per ship *Speed*, from Liverpool, and for sale Cheap while afloat, by
W. GIRVAN,
July 13. *Peters' Wharf.*

TO LET.

A FLAT of that pleasantly situated House in Princess street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Robert Golding. For particulars apply to R. GOLDING or
13th July, 1852. SAML. BUSTIN.

To the Electors of the City and County of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for the seat in the Assembly vacated by the resignation of John Johnstoon, Esquire.

In Politics I profess to be conservative, as I believe that gradual and progressive advance is preferable to sudden and organic change.

I am aware that many Reforms in the administration of Public Affairs are needed. It will be my endeavor, if elected, to promote such Reforms in our legislation as the changes in the genius of the people and the circumstances of the times may appear to render necessary.

The expenditure of Public Revenues should, I believe, be such as to provide for the proper performance of the Public Service; and be regulated in the same way as a liberal, but prudent man would manage his private affairs; and that the strictest economy compatible with the due provision for the Public wants should be observed.

I believe, Gentlemen, that the prosperity of the Province will be best promoted by such a course of Legislation as will afford encouragement to all the different industrial pursuits in the country; which, I believe, will be best done by securing our own markets to our own people. At the same time I would advocate Reciprocal Trade on fair and even terms.

I am also of opinion that the Legislature should undertake such Public Improvements as are calculated to develope the resources of the country—to promote its industries and extend its commerce.

I am not aware of the existence of any distinct parties; and I shall therefore, if elected, support any measure which I may conceive to be beneficial to the country; and oppose any I may think injurious, irrespective of the quarter from which it may emanate. I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. G. GILBERT, JR.
St. John, July 7, 1852.

50 Kegs Nails, &c. just received,

consisting of the following:—

FOURPENNY Rose and Clasp wrought Nails,
6d'y and 8d'y do. do. do.
10d'y and 12d'y do. do. do.
4d'y and 6d'y OX NAILS,
8d'y and 9d'y HORSE NAILS.
1¼ and 2 inch BOAT NAILS.

—ALSO—

10 barrels Sea Elephant OIL,
10 barrels Spirits of Turpentine,
18 boxes large size GLASS—up to 32x40,
400 assorted size LOOKING GLASSES,
25 gross Mason's BLACKING,
12 gross Castor Oil BOTTLES,
1 barrel superior American Castor OIL, and one case containing
Hair and Cloth BRUSHES, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Glasses, Dressing Cases, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
July 13 *Prince Wm.-street.*

NEW ARRANGEMENT

BETWEEN

Saint John, Eastport, Calais, Portland and Boston.

Steamer ADMIRAL, 750 Tons,
CAPT. ALBERT WOOD,
Steamer Eastern City, 650 Tons,
CAPT. SAMUEL BLANCHARD,

WILL, on and after Wednesday, 21st July, leave St. John at 8, a. m., and Boston, at 11, a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Portland both ways on the Monday and Wednesday trip.

Passengers for St. Andrews, Robinstown and Calais, will take the

STEAMER NEQUASSET,
CAPT. CARY,

Soon after the arrival of the above steamers at Eastport.

Passengers on Monday and Wednesday can take the cars at Portland for Boston.

Cabin Fare to Boston,	-	-	$4 00,
" " Portland,	-	-	3 50,
" " Eastport,	-	-	1 25,
" " Calais,	-	-	2 00,
" " St. Andrews,	-	-	1 75,
Deck Fare to Boston,	-	-	3 00,
" " Portland,	-	-	2 00,
" " Eastport,	-	-	1 00,

For further information apply to
GEORGE THOMAS,
Agent Steamer Admiral.
L. H. WATERHOUSE,
July 13. *Agent Steamer Eastern City*

AUSTRALIAN REGULAR MONTHLY LINE
for Port Philip and Sydney.
To sail August 1st.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship EPAMINONDAS, (1200 tons burthen,) WHITE, Commander, will have immediate despatch from New York, where she is now taking her freight on board. This superior ship has unequalled accommodations for cabin, second cabin and steerage passengers, being light and thoroughly ventilated. The state rooms are large, and peculiarly adapted for the comfort of families.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies the ship.

For freight, which will be taken on most favourable terms, or passage, apply to
GEO. THOMAS, *St. John.*

☞ *The first class Ship CAPITOL will succeed the Epaminondas, and sail September 1st.*
July 13.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,
6TH JULY, 1852.

THE Stockholders of the *New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND of TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per Share was this day declared, payable on the 2d of August next.
F. A. WIGGINS, *President.*
[Courier, Acadian Recorder]

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Common Clerk's Office, until noon on FRIDAY the 16th day of July, instant, from Builders desirous of Contracting for the erection of a *CAMPANILE, or BELL TOWER*, at the top of King Street, over the entrance into King's Square, according to Drawing and Specification to be seen at the Office of Mr. MATTHEW STEAD, Architect, Garden street, where the form of Tender and all other necessary information will be given.

JAMES S. BALLENTINE,
G. V. NOWLIN
JOSEPH STEPHENSON,
THOMAS McAVITY,
6th July, 1852.—[City papers.] *Committee.*

corner of Dock-street and Market square.

SCYTHES, Sickles, Scythe Sneaths, real Indian, Pond Scythe Stones, Hay Rakes, Forks, Potato Hoes and Rakes, Steel and Iron Shovels, Spades, Garden Trowels, &c. Just received.
June 29. W. H. ADAMS.

The Old Stand Again!

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore, begs leave to inform them that he has again resumed business at the old stand, which, having enlarged and otherwise improved, he is prepared to furnish them as usual with BISCUIT and SHIP BREAD of the various kinds of a superior quality, to which he would respectfully call their attention.

N. B.—Orders punctually attended to.
THOMAS RANKINE, JR.
July 6, 1852.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IN pursuance of an Order in Council dated the 21st instant, that "all Letters transmitted by "Mail containing or purporting to contain Money, "shall be registered at the Post Office receiving "the same, and a Receipt given therefor, and also "a Receipt taken from the party to whom the same "may be delivered, on condition of the payment "of time of posting such Letters, of sixpence for "each Letter, in addition to the Letter Postage "chargeable for the same; unless the party requiring the transmission of any such Money Letter "decline paying the said sum of sixpence for such "extra service, in which case, the said Letters "shall be transmitted as any other Letters by "Post:"—Notice is hereby given that the necessary forms will be at once printed and issued to the Postmasters and Way Office Keepers, to enable them to carry the above order into effect from 6th July next.

Persons desirous of this Registering Letters, must post them thirty minutes before the hours appointed for closing the respective mails, as, to insure greater accuracy in their transmission. Postmasters are authorized to refuse Registering Letters brought to the Post Office at a later hour.

As stated above, the Registration fee and Letter postage, must be paid in advance; this may be done, however, either in money, or in Postage Stamps, or part in money, part in Postage Stamps.

It must be understood, that this Registration will not extend to the United States, nor to any Foreign country. Should it be desired, however, such letters will be Registered and forwarded as far as possible under the Regulations for the Registration of letters. Throughout the United Kingdom, and British Provinces, letters thus Registered will be treated with the same care as in this Province.

J. HOWE, *Postmaster General.*
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John, 25th June, 1852. } 2i.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late E. D. VERY, of the Parish of Portland, will please render the same within Three Months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to

ELIZA W. VERY, *Administratrix,*
A. McL. SEELY, *Administrator.*
June 24, 1852.—[Courier, Observer.]

The Turtle alive and thriving!!

OWING to the large number of Visiters who have called to view this wonderful production of the deep, now in possession of the subscriber, and wishing to gratifiy the curiosity of the public, he has postponed serving it up for the present, in order that our friends and City epicures may be satisfied.

Those who wish to gratifiy their curiosity are welcome to call and see for themselves.

JAMES NETHERY,
Hibernian Hotel, Church-street.

N. B.—OYSTERS and MOCK TURTLE SOUP always on hand.
St. John, July 6. [New Bruns.]

More Boots and Shoes.

Received by Ship Favorite *from Liverpool:*

LADIES' Prunella and Cashmere BOOTS, manufactured expressly for us, Vamped with Kid (very neatly), spring shanks and soles, thin, soft and pliable.—Also, Prunella, Enamelled, Patent Leather, Kid and Morrocco SLIPS. A large assortment of Girl's Prunella BOOTS, all sizes, and best quality.—To all we say, if you want good *Boots* and *Shoes*, that will *not rip*, come to our establishment.

☞ Good Rubbers always on hand.
FAULKE & HENNIGAR,
Corner Rocky Hill & Germain St.
July 6, 1852.—4i. [Chron. 4i.]

Scythes, Sickles, Scythe Stones, &c

W. TISDALE & SON have just received, and offer for sale very low—200 dozen Griffin's North Wayne Co., and Hall & Co.'s SCYTHES; 100 ditto SICKLES and SCYTHE HOOKS; 97 dozen Hay Rakes; 24 doz. Hay Forks; 20 boxes Scythe Stones; 5 ditto Scythe Rifles; 40 dozen Scythe Sneaths daily expected.
July 6.

Window Glass and Shaft Iron.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber—

100 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes, from 10x8 to 15x11.—A few boxes extra Scrap Shaft Iron.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
July 6. *North Market Wharf*

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO be Sold, by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 20th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Sales Room of Mr. W. D. W. HUBBARD, Auctioneer, in the City of Saint John, for payment of the debts of the late FRANCIS A. KINNEAR, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the Personal Estate for that purpose, pursuant to a license obtained from the Surrogate Court in and for the City and County of Saint Joan—The Equity of Redemption in a certain Lot of LAND and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the County aforesaid, on the South side of the Old Westmoreland Road, so called, commencing at a stake and stones on the Eastern side of a reserved road of four poles wide, thence 27 chains 75 links on the line of said reserved road South 17° East, thence 5 chains 40 links North 76° 30' East, thence 29 chains 25 links North, 17° West, until it meets said Westmoreland road, thence along the said road to place of beginning—containing fifteen acres, more or less.

Dated the 15th day of June, A. D. 1852.
JOHN KINNEAR,
EDWARD ALLISON,
H. W. FRITH,
4ins. *Administrators.*

J. MUNRO,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to a convenient Shop in rear of his former Stand, now occupied by Mr. W. N. Venning, entrance opposite Mr. John Barry's, Silversmith, King street, where he will continue to work in GOLD and SILVER, viz:—Ladies' Hair BRACELETS; Hair and Gold RINGS made to order; Silver SPOONS, FORKS, Butter Knives, &c. &c.

☞ Engraving, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

J. M. most gratefully tenders his sincere thanks to those kind friends for their late patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.
June 1, 1852.—6i.

RAISINS.

Just landed, per *Olive Branch*, from Boston:

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order.—For sale by
June 22 FLEWWELLING & READING

To the Electors of the City and County of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN,—The recent appointment of JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., to the Office of Stipendiary Magistrate, having vacated his seat in the House of Assembly, it is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the Election of a Member, in his place.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM M. HOWE.
St. John, June 1, 1852.

Greatest Reduction yet!

The Steamer CREOLE,

Captain WINCHESTER,

WILL leave the South Market Wharf on MONDAY next, 21st inst., at two o'clock, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND, and BOSTON.

Cabin Fare to Boston,		$3,00
" " Portland,	- -	$2,50
Deck " Boston,	- - -	$2,75
" " Portland,	- -	$1,75

☞ Tickets to be had on board, or at the Office of
R. P. McGIVERN, *Agent,*
St. John, June 19. North Market Wharf.

A CARD.

DR. WM. B. AGNEW, late Graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, offers his services as Surgeon and Medical Practitioner to those who may require them. Office at his Mother's residence, Charlotte street, 2 doors North of St. Stephen's Hall. Hours from 7 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M. June 22.—3i.

GOLDEN FLEECE,
Prince William Street,

GILCHRIST & INCHES,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that they have

REMOVED

their Business to the extensive Premises in Prince William Street, known as the

GOLDEN FLEECE,

lately occupied by Messrs. DOHERTY & McTAVISH, where they have received per *Faside, Sir Harry Smith, Alciope, Devon, Cambria, St. John, Oromocto,* and *Harriott,* from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow; also, per steamer *Admiral,* from the United States,

A large and well assorted Stock of

British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Goods,

suitable for the season, which they are prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Wholesale and Retail.

St. John, May 29, 1852.

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

Per *Sarah Louisa,* and *Commodore:*

A further supply of ELECTRO PLATED Goods, consisting of

CANDLESTICKS, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Salvers, Castors, Snuffers and Trays, Butter Coolers, Toast Racks, Brass Candlesticks, Children's Cups, (Sugar Bowls, new styles.)

Also—New *JEWELLERY*, in Gold Settings; Brooches, Rings, Chains, Pencil Cases, Guards, Habit Brooches, Gold Pens, Presentation Pens, &c. &c.; with a great variety of FANCY GOODS—all direct from the first Makers, and made expressly for our Retail Business; they are offered at such prices for Cash, as will meet the wishes of all parties.

An early inspection is solicited.

☞ Watches and Jewellery carefully Repaired.
*** Further supplies expected daily.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22.—6i. Proprietors.

Wines, Champagne, Whiskey, &c.

Now landing for the subscriber, on the North Market Wharf—

20 QUARTER Casks PORT WINE:
3 hogsheads } SHERRY;
5 qr. casks }
10 baskets first quality CHAMPAGNE, Lilley brand; 2 puns. fine flavoured Scotch Malt *WHISKEY.* —*Also*—
5 puns. prime Old Jamaica RUM;
10 puns. high proof SPIRITS.

Will be sold low for approved payments by
July 6. JOHN V. THURGAR.

GLOVES.

MORRISON & CO. have just received per STEAMER "CAMBRIA,"

A case of very elegant FRENCH KID GLOVES, direct from France, and warranted "*THE GENUINE ARTICLE.*"
June 8.

Spring Importations.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
Prince Wm. Street.

J. & J. HEGAN,

Have received per "Oromocto," "Alciope," "Sir Harry Smith," and "Cambria,"

A VERY Extensive and well selected Stock of the Newest and most FASHIONABLE

Fancy & Staple DRY GOODS,

which are now offered for sale at the lowest possible prices.

☞ *Decided Advantages* will be given to WHOLESALE Purchasers for satisfactory payments.

☞ CASH ONLY in the Retail Department.
St. John, 4th May, 1852.

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE, May, 1852.

THE Spring Stock of this Establishment comprising the usual extensive assortment, has just been received by the late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States—

IN DRESS MATERIALS; LADIES VISITES SHAWLS; PARASOLS; RIBBONS; GLOVES, &c. &c. &c.
are many new styles and makes.

And in the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be found a very general assortment, carefully selected for that extensive branch of the business of this Establishment.
May 11. T. W. DANIEL.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per Steamer "Canada":

A CHOICE assortment of FANCY GOODS, in Ladies' Mantles; Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gloves, a variety of DRESS Materials, Ladies' and children's BONNETS.

Per Steamer "Admiral," from Boston, and ship "Saint John," from the Clyde:—

A large Stock of BRITISH and AMERICAN GOODS, selected expressly for this market, which are offered very low—Wholesale and Retail.
J. & H. FOTHERBY,
April 10. *North Side Market Square.*

GANG SAWS.

100 HOOLE, STANIFORTH & CO'S. *GANG SAWS*, just received.
27th april W. H. ADAMS

VICTORIA HOUSE,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Saint John, June 5th, 1852.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,

British and Foreign Importers,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF
EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
OF
Spring and Summer Goods!!
PER STEAMSHIPS
Niagara, Canada, America, Europa, Cambria:—
AND PER SHIPS
"Sir Harry Smith," "Alciope," "Cambria," and "Devon," from London, Liverpool and Glasgow

Comprising a Magnificent Assortment of the LEADING NOVELTIES for the Season, in

BROCADED and Plain SILKS and SATINS;
Fancy DRESS GOODS, in every novelty;
BRITISH and FOREIGN SHAWLS;
PARIS Made MANTLES and VISITES;
Leghorn, Tuscan, and Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS;
LACES,
PARASOLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
STAYS,
LADIES' VESTS,
HABIT SHIRTS;
CHEMIZETTES & COLLARS;
BROAD CLOTHS:
TROWSERINGS;
VESTINGS, &c.;
FLANNELS;
BLANKETS, &c.;
FAMILY MOURNING, &c. &c.

☞ FRESH ARRIVALS *of choicest and latest Styles of Goods by every British Steamer once a fortnight from our Buyer, resident in England.*

*** ONLY ONE PRICE MADE, FROM WHICH THERE CAN BE NO DEVIATION.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

CORNER OF KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES BURRELL

HAS received per *St. John* from Glasgow, *Faside* from London, *Alciope* and *Devon* from Liverpool, and also from the United States—a choice assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz:

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS;

DRESS MATERIALS—In fancy Delaines; Cachmeres: Circassian Cloth; Orleans; Coburgs; Printed Muslins; black and coloured Silks.

An excellent assortment of STRAW BONNETS; French and English Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS; Artificial Flowers; Parasols;

5-4 *PRINTED COTTONS*, choice patterns; Grey and White Cottons; Red and White Flannels; Cotton Warps, Wadding and Batting; Bed Ticks; Regatta Shirtings;

LINENS, LAWNS, Hollands, Towellings, Diapers, Table Cloths, Linen GINGHAMS;

CLOTHS, TROWSERINGS & VESTINGS; Counterpanes, Toilette Covers;

Worsted and Cotton FRINGES;

Furniture Dimity; MUSLINS; Harnes Filled Book Muslin; HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety; Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Infant's Robes, Frock Bodies and Caps; Sewed Muslin Habit Shirts, Chemizetts and Collars;

Black and Coloured Veils;
Fancy Neck Ties;
Patent Elastic Bands;
Hair Nets and Platts;
Col'rd and White Stays.

Gents. Linen SHIRTS, FRONTS, and COLLARS, in newest patterns;
Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs;
UMBRELLAS, Braces, Spring *STOCKS*;
BRUSHES, Combs, SMALLWARES, &c. &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to his present STOCK OF GOODS, which having been carefully selected will be sold Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices for Cash.

JAMES BURRELL,
May 18. *Corner of King & Germain-streets.*

SPRING GOODS.

Just Received per Steamer *Canada*, and Ship *Saint John*—

A VARIED and extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season. The remainder of their Spring Stock daily expected. The above arrivals will be found worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
April 13, MORRISON & CO.

EXHIBITION CLOTHS!

GOLDEN FLEECE, Prince Wm.-st.
May 29th, 1852.

GILCHRIST & INCHES have just received and opened A CASE OF PATENT FINISHED BLACK CLOTH—*an entirely new article*, of superior quality, which will be sold low by the piece, or retail. June 1.

Flour, Oil, Beans, &c.

Just landing per Dromahair, from New York—

100 BARRELS Superfine CANADA FLOUR.

Per Exile, from Halifax—10 casks Dog Fish OIL.

Per Cuba, from Boston:

BEANS, Dried *APPLES*, *PEPPER SAUCE* FARINA, BROOMS, Cassia, Camphor, Yeast Powder, Saleratus, Sago, &c. &c.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
June 15, 1852. *Market Square.*

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

Per *Commodore*, and *Sarah Louisa*,—Just received—a beautiful assortment of GAS FITTINGS, consisting of

1, 2, and 3 light CHANDELIERS, complete; Pendants, Brackets, Hall Lamps, Gasaliers, in Bronze and Bronzed and relieved, direct from one of the first Manufacturers in England—GLASS GLOBES to suit; GIG LAMPS, &c. &c.

☞ The above are made expressly for Private Dwellings, and will be found superior to any in the market, the styles being quite new—they are offered at the lowest cash prices.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22.—6i. Proprietors.

LUBIN's PERFUMERY.

THE subscriber has just received an extensive assortment of the above celebrated Perfumery, consisting of Rose, Geranium, Jocky Club, Sweet Briar, Heliotrope, Verbena. Also—A fresh supply of *FARINAS, COLOGNE*, and *LAVENDER WATER.*

THOMAS M. REED,
June 1. Head of North Wharf.

Gourock canvass.

Just Received—per Sarah Louisa:

6 BALES Gourock CANVASS, assorted, Nos. 1 to 6—will be sold low by
GILCHRIST & INCHES,
St. John, June 22. *Golden Fleece.*

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Just received from New York,

67 BOXES TOBACCO, various brands; 25,000 very choice Havana CIGARS.
June 1. FLEWWELLING & READING.

BRITISH HOUSE.
No. 16, King Street,
St. John, June 5th, 1852.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.,

British & Foreign Importers,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF
EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS
OF
Spring and Summer Goods!!
PER STEAMSHIPS
Niagara, Canada, America, Europa, Cambria,
AND PER SHIPS
"Sir Harry Smith," "Alciope," "Cambria," and "Devon," from London, Liverpool and Glasgow

Comprising a Magnificent Assortment of the LEADING NOVELTIES for the season, in

BROCADED and Plain SILKS and SATINS;
Fancy DRESS GOODS, in every novelty;
BRITISH and FOREIGN SHAWLS;
PARIS Made MANTLES and VISITES;
Leghorn, Tuscan, and Straw BONNETS;
RIBBONS;
LACES,
PARASOLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
STAYS,
LADIES' VESTS,
HABIT SHIRTS;
CHEMIZETTS & COLLARS;
BROAD CLOTHS:
TROWSERINGS;
VESTINGS, &c.,
FLANNELS;
BLANKETS, &c.,
FAMILY MOURNING, &c. &c.

☞ FRESH ARRIVALS *of choicest and latest Styles of Goods by every British Steamer once a fortnight from our Buyer, resident in England.*

*** ONLY ONE PRICE MADE, FROM WHICH THERE CAN BE NO DEVIATION.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

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

Per "*Commodore*" and "*Sarah Louisa*"—

WILL be opened in a few days—10 casks and cases of BLOCK TIN and JAPANNED GOODS, consisting of Tea Trays, Waiters, and Bread Baskets; Toilet Sets, Dish Covers, Teapots, Coffee Pots, Filterers; Heela's Toddy Kettles, on stands; Egg Coolers, Sugar Boxes, Spice Boxes, Paste Cutters, Jelly Moulds, Baking Dishes, Nutmeg graters, Soup Tureens, Nursery Lamps, Slop Pails, Coal Vases, Candlesticks, Pattie Pans, Lamp Heads, Fish Trowels and Slices, Foot Warmers, Knife Dippers, Wash Basins, Maslin Kettles, Snuffer Trays, Tartlets, Tart Pans, &c. &c., with a large variety of other furnishing articles, too numerous to particularise in the limits of an advertisement—AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
June 22—6i. Proprietors.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

Received from Paris—

1 CASE ROOM PAPER—latest design—which will be sold exceedingly low wholesale or retail, if applied for immediately.
June 12. W. H. ADAMS.

HARDWARE, &c.

Received ex '*Alciope*,' '*Cambria*,' '*Samuel*,' *and* '*Devon*,' *from Liverpool*, '*Sir Harry Smith*' *from London, and* '*Oromocto*,' *from the Clyde:—*

12 SMITHS' BELLOWS, 12 ANVILS, 24 VICES, 1 cask Smiths' HAMMERS and SLEDGES; 2 casks TRACES;
1 cask OX CHAINS; 1 do. Halter Chains and Back Bands.
Casks Close Link CHAIN ¼, 5-16 and ⅜ inch.
2 tons Horse and Ox NAILS, 60 bags Wrought N nails, from 5dy to 40 dy.
50 bags *Patent Pressed Nails*, from ⅛ inch to 6 inch.
10 bags Clout Nails; 10 bags Block Rivetts, 1 cask Tinman's and Coopers' Rivetts;
½ ton Clinch RINGS, from ⅜ to 1¼ inch;
2 tons SPIKES, from 4 to 9 inch;
8 do. Pots, Bakepans, Spare Covers, Fry Pan and Griddles;
1 ton Shoe Bills, ⅜ and ½ inch; 2 do. Brass Sparrowbills, 3 do. Zinc do.;
1½ ton Sad Irons, 1 ton Cart Boxes assorted;
12 pigs Block Tin, 1 cask Strip TIN;
1 cask Zinc; 1 ton SHOT; 5 sheets *LEAD*;
1 ton Lead Pipe; 100 Plough MOULDS;
1 ton Plough Plating; 1 ton Blister *STEEL*;
½ ton spring STEEL; 1 ton square, Octagon, Round and Flat CAST STEEL;
6 casks Tea Kettles, Sauce pans, Digesters, and Enamel'd Preserve Kettles;
95 Rings WIRE, Brass, Copper and Iron, all sizes.
75 dozen Griffin SCYTHES; 50 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles.
60 dozen Handled SPADES and SHOVELS.
150 dozen Steel'd Miners or round point Shovels, Garden Rakes, Hoes, and Trowels.
1 ton Block Bushes; 16 dozen long handled Fry Pans; 10 do. short handled Fry Pans.
500 Patent Block Bushings.
100 Hoole, Staniforth & Co's Gang Saws, 5½ feet.
50 Rowland's Vicker's, and Hoole & Co's MILL SAWS, 6 6½ and 7 feet.
Circular SAWS, from 12 to 30 inches.
Cross Cut, Hand, Tenon, and other Saws in variety.
3 cases Thompson's Scotch Screw AUGERS, from ⅝ inch to 2 inch, long and short screw.
3 cases GUNS and PISTOLS, Shot BELTS, Pouches, and Percussion Caps.
3 casks Vicker's, Mill, X Cut, Hand, Tenon and other FILES and RASPS.
1 cask Hair Seating and Curled HAIR;
1 cask Wire Cloth and Grating.
1 cask Cart Hames; 2 do. Barn Hinges.
2 casks Butt H H T Strap and Chest Hinges.
1 case Patent White Metal, Brass, and Brass Joint HINGES; 15 casks, containing every variety of LOCKS, Brass Foundry and general Shelf HARDWARE and CUTLERY; 164 kegs Powder, all qualities; 3 tons Brandram's No. 1 WHITE LEAD; Red, Yellow and Black PAINTS; 1 do. London PUTTY; 1 case of BRUSHES; with the Stock on hand, comprising one of the best assorted stocks in the City, which will be sold very low for approved payments, by W. TISDALE & SON.
June 1, 1852.

Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES.

Just landed, by the Devon *and* Alciope *from Liverpool:—*

AN excellent assortment of Ladies' Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS; Misses' Prunella Boots; which will be sold very cheap,—together with Ladies' and Girl's Village and Gaiter SHOES; Kid, Patent Leather and Enamelled PUMPS and SLIPPERS; Women's Strong PUMPS and Welt SHOES, to lace. Also; good strong Golosh'd Prunella BOOTS.—The above were all manufactured in England, expressly for us, of the best workmanship and materials, so that the annoyance of ripping is completely overcome. As a proof of their faithful make, each article bears our names stamped on the sole.

FAULKE & HENNIGAR,
Corner Germain-street and Rocky Hill.
May 18.—6i.

S. K. FOSTER'S
**

INTERESTING FACT IN CHEMISTRY.

By looking down on the top of a wax candle, a little cup full of melted wax may be seen just around the wick. The cool air keeps the outside hard so that a rim is formed which prevents the melted wax from running down the side. The wax in the little cup goes up through the wick to be burned, just as oil does in the wick of a lamp. It goes up through the little passage in the cotton wick, because very small channels or pores, have the power in themselves of sucking up liquids. The power is called capillary attraction.

When the candle is blown out, a smoke arises from the wick. If a bit of lighted paper be held in this smoke, the candle will light again without touching the flame to the wick. This shows that the melted wax sucked up through the wick is turned into vapor which burns and communicates fire to the wick.

When the candle is lighted, the heat of the burning vapor keeps on melting more wax, and that is sucked up within the flame, where it is turned into vapor and burned; and this process is continued until the wax is all used up, and the candle is gone, or burned up, as it is termed.

Notwithstanding the flame of the candle looks flat, it is both round and hollow, and runs up to a point. It is thus drawn up by the hot air. Hot air always rises, and that is the way smoke is taken up a chimney. It goes up with the current of heated air.

The bright flame of a heated candle is often no thicker than a sheet of paper; it does not even touch the wick. That the flame is hollow may be seen by taking a piece of white paper and holding it for a second or two down upon the candle flame keeping the flame steady. When the black from the smoke has been rubbed off, it will be seen that the paper is scorched in the shape of a ring, while inside of the ring it is only soiled, and not scarcely singed at all.

Inside of this hollow flame is the vapor spoken of just now. By putting one end of a bent tube into the middle of the flame, and the other end in a bottle, the vapor or gas from the candle will mix with the air in the bottle. If fire be set to this mixture of air and gas, it will explode with a report.

The flame of the candle, then, is a little shining case with gas inside of it, and air on the outside, so that the case of flame is between the gas and the air. The gas keeps going into the flame to burn, and, when the candle burns properly, none of it passes out through the flame, and none of the air gets through the flame to the gas. The greatest heat of the candle is in the case of flame.

A candle will not burn without air. If it has not enough air it goes out or burns badly, so that some of the vapor inside of the flame comes out in the form of smoke. A candle smokes because the wick is so large that in burning it makes too much fuel, or vapor, in proportion to the air that can get to it; consequently some of the vapor must escape in the form of smoke.

The smoke that comes out of a candle is what burns and makes the light. This smoke is a cloud of small dust or bits of charcoal, or carbon. These are made in the flame, and burned by it, and while burning make the flame bright. They are burned the moment they are made, and the flame goes on making more of them, and that is how the flame keeps bright.

How Cities Exhaust the Fertility of Land.

There has been enough of the element of bread and meat, wool and cotton, drawn from the surface of the earth, sent to London and buried in the ground or washed into the Thames, to feed and clothe the entire population of the world for a century, under a wise system of Agriculture and Horticulture.—Down to this day, great cities have ever been the worst desolators of the earth. It is for this that they have been so frequently buried many feet beneath the rubbish of their idols of brick, stone and mortar, to be exhumed in after years by some antiquarian Layard. Their inhabitants violated the laws of Nature, which govern the health of man and secure the enduring, productiveness of the soil.—How few comprehend the fact that it is only the elements of bread and meat, evolved during the decomposition of some vegetable or animal substance, that poisons the air taken into human lungs, and the water that enters the human system, in daily food and drink! These generate pestilence, and bring millions prematurely to their graves.

Why should the precious atoms of potash, which organized the starch in all the flour, meal, and potatoes consumed in the cities of the United States in the year 1850, be lost forever to the world? Can a man create a new atom of potash or of phosphorus when the supply fails in the soil, as fail it must under our present system of farm economy? Many a broad desert in Eastern Asia once gladdened the husbandman with golden harvests. While America is the only country on the globe where every human being has enough to eat, and millions are coming here for bread, how long shall we continue to impoverish 99 acres in a hundred of all that we cultivate? Both pestilence and famine are the offspring of ignorance. Rural science is not a mere plaything for the amusement of growing up children. It is a new revelation of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, a humanizing power which is destined to elevate man an immeasurable distance above his present condition. To achieve this result, the light of science must not be confided to colleges; it must enter and illuminate the dwelling of every farmer and mechanic. The knowledge of the few, no matter how profound, nor how brilliant, can never compensate for the loss sustained by neglecting to develop the intellect of the many.

No government should be wanting in sympathy with the people, whether the object be the prevention of disease, the improvement of land, or the education of the masses. One per cent. of the money now annually lost by reason of popular ignorance, would suffice to remove that ignorance.

The Wonders of Electro Magnetism.

We spent a very pleasant hour on Saturday, at the room of Dr. Beynton, in witnessing several interesting and novel experiments in electro-magnetism. For instance, we saw a piece of iron weighing some four or six ounces, suspended in the air, resting upon nothing either above or below, or on either side, and depending for its position solely upon a current of electricity. In another experiment, a smaller body was suspended in like manner, and while thus detached from all visible influences, performed four thousand rotary movements per minute. They were entirely new to the company, and the latter is claimed to be new to the scientific public.—*Syracuse Gaz.*

Yakutsk in Siberia.

The earth has no spot upon its surface, at the present day, either inhabited or otherwise, which is so cold as Yakutsk, a paltry, yet principal town of Eastern Siberia, where a few wooden houses are intermixed with numerous huts plated over with cow dung, and windowed with ice. In this dreary and remote region, the earth is always frozen—the Summer thaw never reaching below three feet from the surface, the subterranean ice having a computed depth of two hundred yards! Yet man lives here, and eternal snow, which seems to set at defiance the notions of sundry modern philosophers, that tropical fruits can, or will in time be made to luxuriate even at the North Pole! At all events, the researches of science have brought to light some of the wonders of creation, even in desolate Siberia, in respect to the fossilated remains of animals, which cannot, by the laws of nature, exist in any other than the torrid zone. But whether our earth has shifted its position, (according to some,) or whether man, by his departure from the laws of nature, has caused dreariness and desolation to a vast portion of the globe, is a problem which has yet to be solved.

Hydrophobia.

The following is said to be a preventive of hydrophobia, discovered by a French physician, M. Cossor: Take two table-spoonsful of fresh chloride of lime, in powder—mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chlorine gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add, that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the results of treatment:—From 1810 to 1824, the number of persons admitted into Breslau Hospital, 174; of whom only two died. From 1783 to 1834, into the Hospital at Zurich, 223 persons, bitten by different animals, (182 by dogs,) of whom only four died.

FARM WORK FOR JULY.

"Our Saxon fathers did full rightly call
This month of July, 'Hay-monath,' when all
The verdure of the full-clothed fields we mow,
And turn, and rake, and carry off; and so
We build it up in large and solid mows.
If it be good, as everybody knows, [choose
To 'make hay while the sun shines,' we should
Right 'times for all things,' and no time abuse."

July is usually a hot month. The sun has attained its extreme of splendor and heat; under its influence the buds and blossoms are developed into foliage and flowers, and captivate our senses by their exquisite structure, and delicious fragrance. The seed so lately cast into the ground has sprung into beautiful living plants, covering the earth with verdure and the promise of coming crops. Small as they then were, they now have produced plants weighing many ounces, and filled with life and beauty the open, barren plank of spring. None can have failed to observe this wonderful change, and lift the heart in gratitude to Him whose constant care is over all.

Late Sowing.—There is still something to be done in committing seeds to the ground. Cabbage and cucumbers may now be sowed *for late pickling*. Turnip seed scattered among the corn often produces a fine crop without material injury to the corn. Sow during or immediately after a gentle rain, and cover with a hand rake.

Grounds which it is desired to appropriate to grass may be conveniently laid down at the last hoeing by keeping the surface level, and sowing and raking in the seed as the hoeing is performed, while the most earth is near the surface. Be liberal with the grass seed; every year's experience strengthens our convictions that the farmer is just about as wise in stinting his grass seeds as the commander of an ocean steamer would be in laying in a hundred tons less coal than necessary to take his ship to Liverpool.

If the grasses you wish to cultivate do not occupy the ground, others that you do not fancy so well will. There is no surer way to drive out white weed, sorrel, chiccory, dock and mallows, than to supply the grass seeds so liberally as to cover the entire surface with their stools. *Three pecks or a bushel* of red top and *twelve quarts* of herd's grass to the acre is little enough. Six or eight pounds of clover seed may be sown upon the snow in March.

Weeds.—Ah! here are our old friends again. But we cannot afford to keep them, though there is not a world of beauty in each. Like all living things, they seek to perpetuate their kind, and will deposit countless thousands of their minute seeds to make sure a future crop. Faithful, constant hoeing only will prevent their being in the ascendant; and this continued for two or three years, dressing in the mean time with well composted manures, will eradicate them so that they will annoy little afterwards. The garden that has been tended with care must not be neglected now that haying and other duties press upon the strength and time.

Short Pasture.—The weather favorable for haying is not likely to keep the pastures green and luxuriant. The milch cows, therefore, require attention. They must draw upon something more nutrient than the east wind or pasture browse in order to present you full udders night and morning. Until the "cow corn" is fit to cut, give them a daily feed of shorts or oil meal with cut hay, or mow the patches of grass in rich spots where it would be likely to lodge.

Haying.—This is the prime work of the month, requires the closest application and taxes the health and strength severely. Let it be performed quietly and systematically, without hurry, confusion or noise; then it will be well done; and as you feed from your ample bays through the winter they will yield the fragrant perfumes of summer, and repay you in the fat ribs and glossy skins of your stock.

Health.—Do not be tempted to over-exertion. It is not by a few surprising efforts that the steam engine penetrates the solid rock, or lifts enormous weights, but by quiet, unceasing application; and so must the farmer act in haying time—the more labor to be accomplished, the greater the necessity for system and carefulness. A sudden effort and haste often disables a hand for the whole season. Drink sparingly of cold water when heated—drink slowly, a swallow at a time, taking the glass away from the lips at each swallow. Retire early, and rise early, and while you labor in the cool of the morning, listen to the new voices about you; the bittern in the meadow, calling to his faithful mate in notes not unlike the noise made by pumping; the lark, whistling on the topmast twig of the old apple tree, and the numerous other voices peculiar to the fresh and delightful hour. Man, only, perverts nature in transposing the order of time for rest; the birds and beasts retire and rise early—

"Night is the time for rest;
How sweet, when labors close,
To gather round the aching breast
The curtain of repose,—
Stretch the tired limbs, and lay the head
Upon one's own delightful bed!"

Grass cut after the seeds are fairly formed is much more nutritious than when cut sooner.—Fields should be examined and a sound judgment exercised in regard to the proper time of cutting.

Grain.—This, too, will demand attention, and is better for being cut before the seeds are thoroughly ripe.

July is the commencement of the harvest of the year. Everything is in full vigor and activity.

"The vegetable world is all alive; [thorn,
Green grows the gooseberry on its bush of
The infant bees now swarm around the hive,
And the sweet bean perfumes the lap of morn;
Millions of embryos take the wing to fly,
The young inherit, and the old ones die."

Cabbages.—Of all green crops, this is the most valuable. It stands almost any frost. It is eatable from the time it is large enough to handle, until it has acquired a hard, close heart. It is a crop to put on every bit of otherwise idle ground; it can be planted between rows of any thing and every thing, either to be eaten as greens, when large enough, or left to cabbage on the coming off other crops. Nor is the use of this excellent vegetable over when the full-grown cabbage is cut, for the sprouts which follow are equally good. Planted out to cabbage, they should be eighteen inches apart in the rows, and the rows too feet asunder. When the best part of the cabbage is cut, other plants may be planted between the rows, the ground being first dug, and the stumps may be taken up and planted close together in some otherwise useless spot, and yield a mass of greens when scarcely any thing else is to be had. The seed is but little object; sowing, therefore, to provide at all times plants to put out, is a necessary precaution.

The Potatoe Transplanted.—The public are indebted to Mr. E. H. Derby, of Salem, for some interesting experiments in the cultivation of this valuable esculent. His first experiment was to plant potatoes in a hot-bed on the 1st of April, from which he took plants twelve inches in height on the 24th of the same month. These plants, like those of lettuce or cabbage, he set out in drills, about nine inches apart, and from them obtained potatoes for the use of his family on the 30th of June. The potatoes from which these plants were taken, were as fair at the time of the separation, as when put into the ground; and this circumstance appears to have suggested to him the inquiry, whether several sets of plants might not be obtained from the same seed.

He tried a second experiment, and obtained four different sets of vines from the same potatoes, the first May 7th, the second May 21st, the third June 5th, and the fourth June 30th; and from each he raised a crop: from the last in October. He thinks that as many as six different crops may be obtained in this way from the same potatoes in one season. He separates the plants from the parent stock as soon as they are sufficiently rooted in the soil to derive their support from thence.

We have heard of raising the potatoe by planting the eyes; and this gentleman reports a very fine crop raised in this manner; also another raised from the sprouts. But we believe that his method of raising them from plants, transferred from the hot-bed to the well prepared soil, possesses great advantages where early new potatoes are desired, and when potatoes are scarce and high. It is worthy of the consideration of cultivators.

Minute Pudding.—Put a pint and a half of milk on the fire; mix five large spoonsful of flour with half a pint of milk, a little salt and nutmeg. When the milk boils, stir in the mixed flour and milk. Let the whole boil for one minute, stirring it constantly. Take it from the fire; let it set till luke-warm, then add three beaten eggs. Let it bake on the fire, and stir it constantly until it thickens. Take it from the fire as soon as it boils. To be eaten with nice sauce.

TWENTY-FIVE CASES OF
India-Rubber Boots & Shoes.
Received by the schooner *London*, from New York, and *Pearl*, from Boston, assorted as follows:—
MEN'S and Women's OVER-SHOES;
Misses' and Children's ditto; Women's Buskins and Gaiters; Men's India-rubber Boots; Women's (Jenny Lind) Boots.
Also—100 cases Leather and Cloths BOOTS and SHOES, among which are Men's Boots and Brogans; Men's Slippers and Pumps; Women's Buskins and Shoes; Women's Enamelled and Jenny Lind Shoes; Youths' and Boys' Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and children's Lace Boots and Shoes, for sale only by the case.
I am authorised to state, that a constant stock of the above kinds of goods (in the Shoe Trade) will be kept in my hands for sale, and buyers may expect to get them on better terms than they can be imported.
Also, constantly on hand—*PAINTS* and *OILS*; NAILS and SPIKES; Window Glass, from 6x8 up to 40x50; Flint Glass of all kinds; Wooden Ware; Brooms; 10,000 pieces Paper Hangings; English and American Oil Floor Cloth and Canvas; Warranted Seasoned Cane and Wood-seat Chairs, of every kind; Groceries, Spices, Drugs, Dyes, &c.
JOHN KINNEAR,
June 1. Prince Wm.-street.

Superfine Flour & Clover Seed.
Landing ex "Rainbow," *from New York:*
50 BRLS. Canada Superfine FLOUR.
Ex "*Admiral*," *from Boston:*—
10 bags Clover and Grass SEED.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
May 11 *Market Square.*

Pipes. Pipes. Pipes.
In course of landing, *ex* the Barque *Oromocto*, from Glasgow:
200 BOXES Tobacco PIPES, 5 to 10 gress each, of first quality and description, put up expressly to suit the *St. John market*—for sale low while landing, by
JOHN V. THURGAR,
May 4, 1852. *North Market Wharf.*

GLAZED HATS.—Just received from Halifax, per *Loyal*—7 cases containing 66 doz. Glazed Hats, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail by
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
East side Market Square and
April 27. *North Side King-Street.*

HARDWARE.
Corner Dock Street and Market Square.
W. H. ADAMS
HAS received by late arrivals from England and the United States, extensive additions to his former Stock of Hardware, comprising all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

Bay State Mills Manufactures.
The Subscriber has just received per Steamer *Admiral*, from Boston—
A FEW sample Packages of Fancy CASSIMERES—a new and superior style of Goods; also of Scarlet and Red Twilled FLANNELS—The Manufacture of the *Bay State Mills, Massachusetts.*
☞ The early attention of parties in the Dry Goods Business is requested to the above Goods, to be viewed at the Warehouse of
JOHN V. THURGAR,
17th April, 1852. *North Market Wharf*

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.
Landing, ex "*Loyal*," from Halifax—
15 CHESTS Fine Congou TEA.
Ex Admiral, from Boston—
15 barrels Northern CLOVER SEED;
23,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For sale by JARDINE & CO.
April 20.

Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.
On Consignment ex "N. Noyes," *from Boston:*
200 BARRELS Superfine Canada FLOUR—*Fancy Brands;*
10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA, Shanghai importation;
30 boxes TOBACCO, of the following Brands—Palo Alto, Randolph, Lamartine, John Cary, E. A. Price, and Thompson's.—For sale at low rates. GEORGE THOMAS,
April 27. *South Wharf.*

JANUARY, 1852.
English and American Paper Hangings, &c.
FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street.
6000 PIECES, principally low prices and new patterns;
250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and other CHAIRS.
A large variety of American Wooden Ware, Corn Brooms, &c. Jan. 27.

Flewwelling & Reading
Are now receiving per ship *Faside*, from London,
30 HHDS. GENEVA; 10 quarter casks Port and Sherry WINE—*superior;*
1 puncheon Jamaica RUM—*very old*
20 bags Black PEPPER; 1 box MACE,
2 cases CASSIA; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR;
2 tierces Epsom SALTS; 1 cask Saltpetre;
1 cask BLUE VITRIOL;
45 kegs F & FF Gunpowder—Hall & Son's.
DAILY EXPECTED—
20 hhds. Hennessy's best BRANDY—which, together with a large and well selected stock of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, in Store, are offered at lowest market prices. Oct. 6.

Oats! Oats! Oats!
Just received from Sackville:
250 BUSHELS BLACK OATS,
And from Glasgow—
36 bushels Potato and Hopeton OATS.
For sale low by JARDINE & CO.
May 18, 1852.

Scythes, Shot, &c.
Landing ex ship *Devon*, from Liverpool—
100 DOZEN Griffin's SCYTHES;
10 boxes English Scythe Hones;
60 bags *SHOT;* 1 hhd. *BATH BRICKS;*
2 hhds. GOLDEN SYRUP;
10 boxes "Halls's" Patent STARCH;
Ex schooner "*Franklin*," *from Boston*—
10 casks RICE; 25 bags Gov't. Java Coffee; Bitter and Shelled ALMONDS; SNUFF; *TOBACCO; LEMONS*, &c.
Ex *Victoria*, from New York—
15 barrels *CLOVER SEED;*
20 barrels New-York City MESS PORK.—For sale by [May 18.] JARDINE & CO.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.
Landing per '*Sir Harry Smith*,' *from London:*
30 HHDS. GENEVA;
40 kegs MUSTARD, Coleman's;
20 cwt. *STARCH*, Coleman's;
2 cases Cassia; 2 casks mixed Pickles;
5 boxes Sperm *CANDLES;*
20 cwt. White Lead, Brandram's;
2 casks PUTTY; 15 brls WHITING;
5 casks Washing SODA; 2 casks ALUM;
1 cask VITRIOL;
65 kegs F and FF Gunpower, Hall & Sons.
May 4. FLEWWELLING & READING.

No 17, King Street.
Cheap Hat, Cap, & Fur Store.
THE Subscribers will open their *New Store, No. 17, King Street*, on Saturday, May 1, with an extensive variety of new and fashionable GOODS, imported by late arrivals and manufactured expressly for this Establishment.
It being fitted up in the Modern Style and adapted to their trade, and as all articles will be marked at prices decidedly to the advantage of the purchaser; which combined will offer an additional inducement to our Customers and the public to continue their patronage. A Call is requested.
April 30, 1852.—4i. LOCKHART & CO.

Fancy Tweeds and Doeskins.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION—
A SPLENDID assortment of *TWEEDS* and *DOESKINS*, in the newest styles and patterns. Purchasers in want of such articles, have now an opportunity of selecting from an entirely new stock, which can be MADE UP TO ORDER on the Premises, if required.
June 1. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Fresh SEEDS!
Just received by the '*Faside*,' *from London:*—
A FRESH and well selected Stock of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS; for sale by
THOMAS M. REED,
May 4. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

TO FARMERS.
THE subscribers are now receiving One Hundred Barrels of Ground BONES, and a large variety of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
May 18. JARDINE & CO.

Sugar--in Bond.
65 HHDS. very Bright Porto Rico;
10 hhds. good Cuba. For sale by
May 26. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Pickles, Sauces, &c.
Just landed from ship "Sir Harry Smith:"—
15 CASES assorted PICKLES;
6 do. Preserved FRUITS;
6 do. Sauces, and Salad OIL;
20 do. Mustard, *a superior article:*
10 cases containing Jams, Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Italian Maccaroni, and Vermicelli; for sale low by
THOMAS M. REED,
May 11. *Corner North Wharf & Dock-street.*

Seeds, Nuts, &c.
Landing ex '*Cuba*,' *from Boston*—
Carrot Seed, early jefferson and sweet corn; Pumpkin and Squash Seed; Ploughs; Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Forks, Spades, Shovels, &c. 4 sacks Grenoble Walnuts; 10 boxes Oranges; 1 frail Dates; 20 drums Figs; 2 casks Honey.
April 27. JARDINE & CO

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

GOODS.
Per *Diadem* from Newcastle, now landing and for Sale—
10 CASKS LINSEED OIL,
20 casks WHITING,
6 casks Blue VITRIOL,
10 casks Carbonate of SODA,
3 casks Brimstone; 2 casks SULPHUR,
2 casks Epsom SALTS,
1 cask Green COPPERAS,
6 casks COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM,
10 bags Fine GLUE.
JOHN KINNEAR,
December 16. *Prince Wm. Street.*

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

New Fruit, Coffee, &c.
NOW LANDING from Boston—170 whole, half and qr. boxes Muscatel RAISINS; 40 boxes Layer do.: 10 kegs Cooking do.; 30 bags Java COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Loaf Sugar; 15 brls. of Saleratus; 20 gross *Mason's* BLACKING.
Nov. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING.

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

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

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

SELLING OFF
AT
Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!
AT THE
HOWARD HOUSE,
North Side of King Street.
A WELL selected stock of Winter Clothing, made up in the most Fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City.
The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloths, Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at COST PRICE, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
Beaver Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province.
Pants and Vestings on the same terms.
Nov. 4. JAMES MYLES.

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

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
THE subscriber has received per *Themis*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, Medicines, *Perfumery, Brushes, Pickels, Sauces* &c., all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms.
T. M. REED,
Head of North Wharf.
PAINTS, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Burning Fluid, of superior quality always on hand.
October 28.

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

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

LONDON HOUSE.
MARKET SQUARE,
December 20th, 1851.
Just received per Steamer '*Asia*,' *via Halifax:*
RICH Plaid BONNET RIBBONS;
SATINS; Gros de Naps; Persians;
Fancy Trimmings, &c. &c.
T. W. DANIEL.

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

ON HAND, 200 Bushels of Harvey Settlement TIMOTHY SEED, a superior article.—For sale by
March 30. JARDINE & CO.

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

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.
EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.
CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., Farmer, East Kent, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire 8th April, 1846.
TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ancle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other Medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parish.
JOSEPH GILDON.
Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.
Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, *from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.*
To Professor Holloway.
Sir—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.
(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal
Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.
Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect curein a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.
Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.
Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, *confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.*
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.
(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.
☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles: Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.
Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Clapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.
Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar), London; and by PETERS & TILLEY *Provincial Agents*, No. 2, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Quaco; James Beck, Bend of Petitcodiac; O. K. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

S. K. FOSTER'S,
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
Germain Street—Foster's Corner.
Just received from London, per Steamer via Boston—
LADIES' White and Black Satin Slippers; Black and Brown Kid Slippers; Jenny Lind, Victoria, Hungarian, and various other Slippers and Walking Shoes; Cashmere and Prunella BOOTS, &c.
Misses' BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS of all sorts; Childrens' Boots and Shoes, in great variety.
DOMESTIC WORK.
Gentlemen's Congress BOOTS, in a great variety of styles, which, for neatness and durability, will equal if not surpass any made in the United States; Gentlemen's Morocco Boottees, assorted qualities, Morocco Walking SHOES, Patent Calf do.; Women's BUSKINS and Lace BOOTS, for service; Boys', Youths', and Children's Boots Boottees, and Shoes, in great variety.
April 6. S. K. FOSTER.

RUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
THIS PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in manufacture—healthful in use—healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it. It is unparalleled in whiteness, clearness, and brilliancy of color—and permanent. Two hundred weight of this Paint, with *nine gallons of Oil*, will cover as much surface as three hundred weight of White Paint made from Lead, and *twelve gallons of Oil*.
Further particulars will be given at another time.
☞ A quantity of this Paint, in kegs of all sizes, is expected from London about the end of this month. JOHN KINNEAR,
April 6. *Prince Wm. Street.*

REMOVAL.
24th January, 1852.
THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thos. R. Gordon, on the Corner of Dock-street and Market Square, and only a few doors from the Store he has heretofore occupied, and has just removed his Stock of HARDWARE, and where intends to keep his usual assortment in future.
Jan. 27. W. H. ADAMS.