The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1851.

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 23.

The Weekly Observer.

ublished 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.*

LIVERPOOL & LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Company,

(Established in 1836.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD ALLISON.

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

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $150,000.---Charter unlimited.

No connection with Fire, Marine, or Health Insurance.

POLICIES issued at REDUCED RATES for Mercantile purposes. SPECIAL PERMITS for sea voyages and for California residence at reduced premium.

It is believed that any Parish, or association of ladies, or others, for that special purpose, or any benevolent individual, desirous of securing an amount, to be paid to a Clergyman or other person on attaining the age of 40, 50 or 60 years, or to his family in the event of his death sooner occurring, will find on examination of the prospectus of this Company, (which is always furnished gratis by the Agents, or by mail if written for,) that it offers greater facilities for the attainment of that object than any other similar Institution. (See extracts from Charter, and remarks, page 17 of Prospectus.

Persons insured in this Company on the mutual plan—the "onlyplan," says Chambers, (see page 10 of Prospectus) "which the public at large are concerned to support"—will have returned to them *all of the profits*, instead of a portion only, as is proposed by some of the stock or mixed companies.

Late annual dividend, *seventy five per cent.* on the premiums paid by mutual members. On Policies for Life, half the premiums vested in the party's own hands at simple interest.

The Finance Committee (who are among the most reliable financiers in this country,) superintend all investments of the Company.

Board of Finance:

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS THATCHER, Merchant, Boston.
REUEL WILLIAMS, President Kennebec Railroad.

Local Referees:

John I. Palmer, Esq., N. Y.	Hon. R. G. Shaw, Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq. "	Hon. David Henshaw, do.
Lawrence Trimble & Co. "	Hon. Wm. Sturgis, do.
Alsop & Chauncey, "	Chas. Sumner, Esq. do.

Directors' Office, 69, State Street, Boston.

E. B. PRATT, President.
DANL. SHARP, JR., Vice President.
HENRY CROCKER, Secretary.

W. H. HATHEWAY, Atty. at Law, Market Square, St. John, Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John March 18, 1850.

GOODS

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

75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, and 25 bags board fine Cut NAILS, at 2¼d per lb.;
35 kegs, 100 lbs. each, 7d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y and 10d'y Horse NAILS,
50 kegs 6d'y, 8d'y and 10d'y Wrought Rose and Clasp-head NAILS,
10 casks 2½, 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.

T. M. REED, Apothecary and Druggist,

Corner of North Wharf and Dock Street,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above well-known premises, where he intends carrying on the APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST Business, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ By recent arrivals from England and the United States he has received a large and well-selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

☞ Pure SODA WATER, with choice SYRUPS, constantly on hand.

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.

W. H. ADAMS

Has received per Ships 'Montrose' and 'Sophia'—

4 CASES *Hoole, Staniforth & Co's* GANG CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS;
1 Cask Mill, Pit and Hand-saw FILES;
752 pieces Pots, Bakepans, and spare COVERS,
2 Cases "Thomson's" short SCREW-AUGERS

From the United States:

73 Cistern and Well PUMPS,
A few setts Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axles.

—ON HAND—

280 Canada Close STOVES,
13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—*well assorted*;
LEAD PIPE, from 5/8 to 1½ inch,
270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23

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

Germain Street, Foster's Corner.

New Cloth Boots, &c. &c.

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

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

Sept. 30. S. K. FOSTER.

Cooking Stoves, &c.

W. H. ADAMS

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

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

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square.

Just received per Steamer, and Schooner 'Charles, from Halifax,—

BEST quality Plated Wares; Hair and Pebble Bracelets; Gold and Plated Shirt Studs; Signet Rings, Gold Pencil Cases and Lockets, Gold Albert Chains, Eye Glasses, Gold Watches, Black Brooches, Wedding Rings, Nutpickers, Tweezers, Key Rings, Rodgers & Sons' 1, 2, 3, and 4 Blade Knives; Joseph Elliott's Razors, Table Cutlery, &c. &c.—all of which, with their large Stock of Goods on hand, are offered at the lowest prices—Wholesale and Retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON,
Sept. 9th, 1851. Proprietors.

Hams and Mess Pork.

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

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

DOMESTIC. Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

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

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

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

☞ Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attention. JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John N. B., 27th Sept., 1851.

[Cour., Cron., News, N. Br., Free., 6 weeks each.]

HARDWARE.

W. H. ADAMS,

Has just received per ships *Ottel* and *Stirling*—

1 CASK COUNTER SCALES, and Brass CANDLESTICKS;
1 cask Registered SADIRONS;
2 casks Chain TRACES; 1 cask Ox CHAINS;
1 cask Rim Locks, Bolts, Brad Awls, &c.
12 Blacksmith's ANVILS; 24 do do VICES;
100 PLOUGHSHARE MOULDS;
4 bundles riveted-handle SHOVELS;
1 cask Pipe RIVETS. Oct. 7.

"THEMIS."

NOW landing, ex ship *Themis*, from Liverpool—a large assortment of GROCERIES, comprising—
CURRANTS, Smyrna Cooking RAISINS,
E. I. Bleached GINGER,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Isinglass,
Mustard, Starch, Citron and Lemon PEEL;
Cream Tartar, Blacking, Sallad OIL,
Curry Powder, SAUCES, Bath Brick, &c.

JARDINE & CO.

St. John, Oct. 21, 1851.

FELT! FELT! Received on consignment—10 Cases Patent SHEATHING FELT, at low rates. GEO. THOMAS,

Oct. 14. *South Market Wharf.*

Great Reduction in Prices.

SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY,

Prince William treet,

IN order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now daily expected) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and would call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their

GENTS. CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cachmerettes, Gambroon, Russell Cords, &c.

Ladies DRESS Materials,

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

LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indiana, Printed Cachmere, Barege, &c. &c.

Together with a large assortment of Printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

Important to the Public.

Just Received, per ships "Glasgow" and "Onyx," from the Clyde, "Speed" and "Lisbon," from London and Liverpool, and Steamer "Admiral,"

A LARGE and varied assortment of British and American Fancy and Staple GOODS.

DRESS MATERIALS,

in French and English Delaines, Printed Orleans, Printed Muslins, Organdies, Worsted Barages, Plain and Shaded Orleans, Cobourgs, Saxonice, 4-4 and 5-4 Prints, in great variety.

SILK GOODS,

in Fancy Glace, Plain and Embossed Satinetts Poplins, Watered and Figured Gros de Naples Persians, &c., a large assortment of French and British Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Plain Satin and Corded Lutestring do., Ladies' Fancy Neckties, Gents' Bandanna, Barcelona, Barathea, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Operas, Paris Ties, &c. &c.

Ladies' Mantles, in Satin, Glace, and Fancy Silks

BONNETS,

n Satin Mixtures, Albonia, Crimp Edge, Devon-Fancy Straw, Rice, Luton, Indented, Open Edge, Tuscan, Willow, Colored Albon, Imperials, &c.—Misses' in great variety; Children's Hats, in Spanish, Venetian, Cyprian, Princess Royal, Swiss, Cobourg, Trimmed. Velvet and Felt Hats, Belistre do., Vermont, Hungarian, Richmond and Cachmere Hoods.

GLOVES,

Ladies' and Gents' French and English Kid, Lisle Thread, Fancy Silk, Berlin, &c., Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c., &c.

An immense assortment of Laces, Netts, Tarlatons, Muslin Collars, Chemenetts, Habits Shirts, Mourning do., Blonds, Rouches, Cap Fronts, Muslin Trimmings, &c.

Long and Square Shawls, Fancy Indianna, plain and printed Cachmere, Handkerchiefs, &c.

TOILETTE REQUISITES, &c. &c.

Broadclothe, Doeskins, Satinetts, Cassimeres, and Summer Cloths, a choice assortment of Satin and other VESTINGS.

Gents' HATS, Cloth Caps, &c. &c.

The attention of the Public is particularly called to the Stock of Plain and Staple Goods, which will be found complete in every particular, having been selected by one of their Firm in the best English and American Markets, and will be offered at such prices as to merit the attention of purchasers.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

GOODS

Per the Montrose, from Liverpool:

BALES Grey Wrapping PAPER,
Bags of Black PEPPER,
Bags of ALLSPICE,
Bags Bengal RICE,
Barrels Blue VITRIOL,
Barrels LAMP BLACK,
Barrels CREAM OF TARTAR,
Kegs Ground MUSTARD and GINGER,
Boxes Patent STARCH,

A box Cassia, a cask Glue, a pipe of Boiled Linseed OIL, and a box of Reference Files in Cloth and Leather.

Also, 120 boxes Sheet Window GLASS.

—*Now landing, for sale.*

sept. 9. JOHN KINNEAR.

Burning Fluid.

THE Subscriber has just received per 'Cuba from Boston, a further supply of the above warranted a *superior* article.

T. M. REED,
Sept. 16. Head of North Wharf

HARDWARE.

W. Tisdale & Son

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

CASKS Horse and Ox Shoe NAILS;
Do. Horse TRACES and Ox CHAINES
Do. Vicker's Mill, Cut, and other FILES,
50 Boxes best Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC. DC.:
Hoole, Staniforth & Co's 5, 5½, 6, 6, and 7½ feet MILL SAWS,
Do. do. 4½, 5, 5½, and 6 feet CUT SAWS;
One Ton Iron WIRE, all sizes,
One Crate COAL SCOOPS;
135 Boxes English GLASS, from 9x7 to 20x14,
65 Bags NAILS, assorted sizes,
10 Casks Boiled and Raw PAINT OIL,
2 Tons Brandram's No. 1 White LEAD,
100 Kegs GUNPOWDER, C, E, FF, and Canister,
75 Cistern and Well PUMPS;
2 Tons LEAD PIPE, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
6 Sheets LEAD,
2 Cases Newspaper Holders, Letter Clips, &c.—these are quite new styles, and much approved all which will be sold at low rates.

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

Autumn Importations, of

FRENCH Silk and Satin HATS; CLOTH CAPS; Fur, Seal, Otter, and Beaver CAPS; LADIES' *Fashionable* FURS, of the very best; Boys and Girls Fancy HATS, neat styles; Men's and Boys' Felt *Sporting* HATS, in all colors; Leather Hat Cases, Glazed Caps, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Trunks; BUFFALO ROBES; FUR COATS, &c., just opened—wholesale and retail, at *reduced prices*, at the Hat, Cap, and Fur Store of G. & E. SEARS,

Barlow's Corner, King Street, up stairs.

N. B. Their Stock of SILK HATS and FUR CAPS is very large, and of excellent quality—and will be sold *cheaper* than at any other establishment in the City. A very excellent Hat for 17s. 6d. ☞ Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS. St. John, Oct. 14, 1851.—1m.

Paints, Pine Oil, Varnish, &c.

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

Oct. 14. GEORGE THOMAS.

POETRY.

THE POPLIN WEAVER.

(From Mr. Starkey's Theoria.)

I.

I'm loth to awake ye, Art, my dear!
But the steps of a stranger are drawing near:—
Up the rickety stair they come,
Mounting I think, for our wretched room:—
Rise, Art, rise! the last shilling 's spent—
Art, it's the sheriff—the rent—the rent!

II.

See, daylight has lit on the window-sill—
Art! is it *you* to be slumbering still?
Ye know that at last we must quit, or pay,
Though ye didn't expect the distress to-day?
Rise, Art, rise! the last shilling 's spent—
Art, it's the sheriff—the rent—the rent!

III.

At the door!—oh, a month to make up what 's due!
The landlord he knows, Art, your word is true;—
If he saw how we strive, he'd put off the sale—
'Twas the will of God that the trade should fail!
Rise, Art, rise! the last shilling 's spent—
Art, it's the sheriff—the rent—the rent!

IV.

Indays gone by, it was Ireland's pride
To be decked in the web that our looms supplied:
Those were the times, Art, that ye took me home,
And told me that love would make business come.
Rise, Art, rise! the last shilling 's spent—
Art, it's the sheriff—the rent—the rent!

V.

It's hunger, Art, that has made ye weak—
What can I think of, your fast to break?
Here, Art, here is my wedding-ring—
The lodgers will lend on the blessed thing!
Rise, Art, rise! the last shilling 's spent—
Art, it's the sheriff—the rent—the rent!

VI.

God forgive me! my heart is torn
To drag ye from bed this bitter morn:
The bed that they're coming to seize, and sell—
Where I've nursed and prayed by ye, sick and well!
Rise, Art, rise! the last shilling 's spent—
Art, it's the sheriff—the rent—the rent!

VII.

Paw silent he sleeps! not a stir, or breath!
Poor famishing husband, you're worked to death!
As the shuttle before and after the sun—
Art a machine of meal when the day is done!
Rise, Art, rise! the last shilling 's spent—
Art, it's the sheriff—the rent—the rent!

VIII.

Dead!—Oh, my God! it is over at last—
The wearisome struggle is past—is past!—
The heavens be praised! 'tisn't you need fear—
'Tis your widow that 's desolate, husband dear!
Rise, Art, rise, to the happy skies,
Where the tears are wiped from the poor man's eyes!

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, writing from Sydney, under date of 31st May, 1851, gives the following account of the country its minerals, agriculture, &c.:—

It appears to me as not being out of place to draw your attention to the general condition and circumstances of the country at the present juncture. That the important fact of the discovery in this colony of gold in quantity, will exercise a vast influence upon its destinies, and also upon the social and commercial interests of mankind, is not, I think, open to doubt.

1st. Rich copper and iron ores have for some time past been known to abound in the same district of country in which gold has now been found, and have lately been worked experimentally; but from the distance from the coast (about 150 miles), and in the entire absence of the means of communication, either by water or rail roads, hitherto without profit. Since the discovery of gold, it has been announced that diamonds and other precious stones have been found. I believe the report to be correct.

2d. The same district and its neighborhood are amongst the most fertile in agricultural resources to be found in the country, and fitted to produce the grains and fruits of Europe, but, from the absence of the means of communication with the sea coast, have not been extensively occupied.

3d. There are other very extensive and rich agricultural districts, both North and South of Port Jackson, consisting of rich alluvial deposits along the borders of all the rivers, and which but await the introduction of a sufficient population to abound in plantations of cotton, and in various semi-tropical productions which may be cultivated by European labor. The vine is already extensively cultivated in the earlier settled portions of the colony. Cotton will no doubt be grown as Indian corn now in the United States, by small farmers cultivating their own homesteads of from 50 to 100 acres. Both climate and soil are favorable to its growth.

4th. The country abounds in extensive coal fields. Those at the port of Newcastle, about 60 miles distant from Sydney, have been worked by the Australian Agricultural Company for the last 20 years, and after their projected improvements are completed, will be capable of furnishing 500 tons and upwards daily. Other mines at the same place could furnish an equal quantity should such a demand arise as to induce the proprietors to make the necessary arrangement for delivery on board ship. Vessels drawing 18 feet of water can load at the port.

5th. A railway to the interior has been commenced, which undoubtedly is the first of a series that will ere long intersect the country in every direction, and in some measure compensate for the want of the more natural means of intercommunication by means of navigable rivers extending internally.

6th. The native timber is so nearly incombustible that an extensive fire has never occurred in Sydney, (the principal city) notwithstanding the reckless character of its early inhabitants.

7th. The city of Sydney contains upwards of 40,000 people, and abounds with commodious stone and brick dwelling houses, warehouses, and manufactories, wharves, marine railways, and all the conveniences and appliances of a large commercial depot, equal at least to those of any city of its size either in Great Britain or the United States. Its harbor is unsurpassed for commodiousness and security, and a thousand ships might safely ride at anchor in its waters.

Thus I have endeavored to place before you some of those natural resources and acquired advantages, which are in my opinion calculated to raise this country to an important position in the commercial world. I trust that an extensive intercourse with our own countrymen may result in benefit to both. Hitherto for the most part these advantages have remained latent, but an influx of people and capital such as there is now every reason to suppose will take place, will at once turn them into active elements of wealth and importance. Already an increasing social and commercial activity is visible, and new and more intimate relations will speedily spring up between Australia and the United States and Europe. To those who may adventure either their property or their persons, to this distant portion of the world, there are assurances of greater security and comfort than existed in California at the time gold was discovered there, inasmuch as the country already abounds with comfortable dwellings and commodious and extensive warehouses; whilst to those whose sole capital is their power to labor, and who may be disappointed in their search for gold, there is the security of ample and remunerative employment from the existing interests of a country already thirty years established.

It is said that rats may be expelled from cellars and granaries by scattering a few stalks and leaves of mullen weed in their paths.

Autumn.

Sweet Autumn, bright, beautiful autumn is here. Behold her hand-writing on the leaves; it is traced with a pen dipped in the hues of the rainbow. Hear how gently she sings the requiem of the flowers, poor tender things, that are perishing, because summer is sleeping, and needs them no longer to make garlands for her sunny brow.

Look upon the hills. Autumn and her sprites are busy there; wherever their dancing feet touch the sward, lo! it is transfigured, and a thousand nestling beauties sleep in the little hollows they have made. Gaze upward to the skies; has summer gone there? They are as darkly, as richly blue, as in her softer reign. The little rills babble to the meadows answer back again, and tell how strange a desolation cometh in the train of Autumn, and how, if they were little brooklets, they should find some dark, warm cavern, out of the reach of grasping winter. But the brooklets, like children, heed not the words of experience, and babble on, contented, because just now they are warm, and the sun glitters to their very depths.

Behold again, Autumn wraps her mantle of scarlet about her glorious form, and bows her head in sorrow. Just beyond the little enclosure I see her, shadowy, yet bright, moving like a spirit, while the fading verdure scarcely feels the pressure of her soft tread. And Autumn is among the tombs—among the green mounds and white monuments. Many a young bride who waited for her to bless her bridal, twelve months ago, is folded in the cerements of the grave. He who swung his scythe, and carolled a song to her honour, when last she was here, he of the manly form, the powerful arm, the noble brow and merry eye of blue, has finished his course in his bright spring time, and his head is pillowed on a lowly bed. Autumn misses the venerable and the aged; she pauses by the tall shafts that mark the repose of the fallen great: she kneels by the simple headstone of the village clergyman, and her fingers play with the faded chaplet, that adorns a father's grave.

Yes, Autumn, we have lost our beloved since last the fair heavens crimsoned at thy wooing. Shake from thy golden tresses the pearls that summer rains have fashioned there; they cannot repay us for the long absence of that darling babe, the death silence of that cherished father. Give of thy full store from the vintage and the fruits glowing under thy smiles—they can never revive that poor frame that lies waiting for a final visit from the angels.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

Energy.

Energy is omnipotent. The clouds that surround the houseless boy to-day are dispersed, and he is invited to a palace. It is the work of energy. The child who is a beggar this moment, in a few years to come may stand forth the admiration of angels.—Who has not seen the life-giving power of energy? It makes the wilderness to blossom as a rose; whitens the ocean; navigates our rivers; levels mountains; paves with iron a highway from State to State, and sends thought with the speed of lightning from one extremity of the land to the other. Without energy what is man? a fool, a clod.

A grown up man without energy is one of the most pitiable objects we know. He plods on the same cow-track his father made; uses the same old fashioned flint and steel; sits before the same huge fire-place; reads the same old books; takes no newspaper; and has all his thoughts, if such a man can think—cast in a mould worn out a century ago. If he shows a vote he does it to please a neighbour, and sends his children to school because he has been advised to do so. How many such men there are, stumbling blocks on God's footstool—clogging the wheel of industry and enterprize, or hanging like millstones upon the skirts of those who would mount up, and do the work the Almighty designed them to accomplish.

Are you a young man? Be not like those who live and die like fools. Give full play to all the energies of your bodies and minds, and mount up and press on, determined to accomplish something worth looking back upon when death hurries you away. Measure not your strength by what others have done; be not influenced by what others may say. Take new ground—break your way through—overcome every obstacle, and go on from conquering to conquer.

Thus will you not live in vain. Your activity, your zeal, your work, will survive when you slumber in the dust, and be an incentive to the perseverance of those who follow after.—*Ma. Ledger.*

A GRAND REGATTA OF ALL NATIONS.—The superiority of the yacht America over the English yachts, seems to have produced a very wide sensation in England. An officer of the Royal Navy, in a letter, after assigning various reasons for the defeat of the yacht squadron at Cowes, proceeds to make a bold proposition for testing the maritime capacities of all nations. He says:

"Is England, the greatest naval power the world ever knew, to allow herself beaten in her own element? Our security, perhaps our very existence as a free nation, depends upon our naval superiority. Our pre-eminence as a commercial people will in future depend greatly upon the speed of our ships. Let us then challenge the whole world to compete with us in naval architecture at a grand regatta of all nations—comprehending men of war, merchant ships, and yachts—in like manner as we have done this year in arts, sciences, and manufactures. Let the different kinds of vessels be classed, and let every vessel which enters for the competition pay a certain sum of money towards a grand vase for the winning nation (having an appropriate inscription,) as a national trophy to be placed in its academy of arts. Of course there might be, in addition, other prizes, honorary or otherwise, for each. I will venture to say that such a grand regatta of all nations would do more to improve ship-building in one year than it has been improved, comparatively, for the last hundred years."

A HIGH SHERIFF IN CUSTODY.—The High-Sheriff of a city in the south of Ireland was accused, last week, in the Crystal Palace, to his great amazement, of picking pockets, and transferred to the care of the police. The worthy gentleman repudiated the charge with horror and indignation; nevertheless a purse of eighteen sovereigns was found in his pocket, which he avowed did not belong to him. The assurances of the High Sheriff, who gave his address, set the local authorities on the alert, and after a sharp scrutiny of the visitors, the detectives recognised a noted member of the swell mob, who, it appears, a few minutes before, had relieved a visitor of the identical purse, which was instantaneously missed, and the scoundrel fearing exposure, conveyed the purse with singular dexterity to the pocket of the Irish High-Sheriff, who was in his vicinity, and as quickly disappeared in the crowd. Explanations and apologies followed, of course, satisfactory, and the innocent gentleman was restored to the society of his sister and her daughter, whom he accompanied from Ireland to see the wonders of the Exhibition, but he never imagined a scene so wonderful as the missing purse.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.—The Peruvian Ulluco is being cultivated in France as a substitute for the potato. The root is said to resemble the potato in flavour, while the top resembles the French lentil, not unlike beans, and will suffer being cut three or four times during the season.

A SEA FOUNDLING.—The following touching incident is related in a private letter from Yarmouth, Eng., written by a lady, and giving an account of the disastrous results of the late shipwrecks upon the east coast:—

"Last Friday, a dear little babe, supposed to be about four months old, was picked up in the roads, off Yarmouth. Its long clothes prevented it from sinking; it was fast asleep, and almost benumbed with cold. There was no trace of any ship in sight, or of any boat for miles around, and it was supposed that the vessel from which it had been thrown had sunk, and that all hands perished. The captain who picked it up lives at Yarmouth, and intends to rear it as his own. He allows the people, who come in crowds, to see it, and I have seen it among the rest. It is a sweet babe."—*Hull Advertiser.*

EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGE FROM CHINA AND ST. HELENA.—The East India merchants and the usual frequenters of the Jerusalem Coffee-house were on Friday morning taken by surprise at the announcement of the arrival in the Downs of the clipper-built ship Stornoway, Captain John Robertson, formerly in command of the John O'Gaunt. The Stornoway was built last year at Aberdeen, by Messrs. Hall, and left Gravesend on the 9th of November, 1850, for Bombay, where she took in a heavy cargo, and contrived to make between that port and Hong Kong the quickest passage on record. The Stornoway left Whampoa on her homeward voyage on the 5th of July, passed Anjier on the 2d of August, reached St. Helena on the 15th of September, leaving that island on the 16th, and made the Start Point on the 15th October, thus performing the run from St. Helena in the unprecedented time of 29 days. We believe that we are perfectly correct in stating that no sailing vessel has ever surpassed this performance.—*United Service Gazette.*

The mistake made by the engineers, in calculating the length for the cable to contain the telegraph wire from Dover to Calais, was a funny one. They measured the *water level* of the Channel across—whereas the bottom turns out to be *hill* and *dale*, and the cable, which accommodated itself to the unequal shaping of the ground, was, of course, not long enough.

AN EDITOR'S REVENGE.—A Donegal paper publishes a short paragraph descriptive of the Earl of Ennis's visit to his estates in that quarter. His lordship, it seems, addressed his tenants at great length; but, says the Ballyshannon Herald, "As his lordship never had sufficient patriotism to subscribe to his county paper, we shall not occupy our columns in publishing his speech."

GOING IT STRONG.—A facetious gentleman travelling in the interior of the State, on arriving at his lodging place in the evening, was met by the hostler, whom he thus addressed: "Boy, extricate that quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate him, devote him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment—and when the Aurora of morn shall again illuminate the oriental horizon, I will award you a pecuniary compensation for your amiable hospitality." The boy not understanding a word, ran into the house saying—"Master, here's a Dutchman wants to see you."

A FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.—A Miss Cushman, at St. Louis, Missouri, has undertaken to walk a mile an hour for five hundred consecutive hours. She commenced at six, P. M. on Friday, the 10th instant, and during her first twenty-four hours, her quickest mile was performed in fourteen minutes, her slowest in nineteen minutes and twelve seconds, and the rest at various periods between. She is said to be a graceful as well as a rapid walker. While on duty she is dressed in full Bloomer costume, consisting of pink silk dress, pink trousers, and bonnet trimmed with cherry-colored ribbon. Large crowds were drawn together to witness the novel spectacle.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Philip.—This very eminent and devoted servant of God, and uncompromising advocate of the rights of the coloured race in South Africa, departed this life on the 27th of August last. On account of his advancing years and their attendant physical infirmities, he relinquished, about two years ago, the important office of Superintendent of the London Missionary Society's Missions in that part of the globe,—an office which he had sustained with incomparable efficacy for the long period of thirty years. Retiring from Cape Town, he took up his residence at the Hankey Institution, in the interior; where, surrounded by his affectionate family, his laborious, useful, and honorable life was brought to a peaceful close, in, we believe, the 76th year of his age. Dr. Philip was a native of Scotland. He received his ministerial education at the Hoxton Academy. On completing his theological course, he accepted a call to the pastoral charge over the First Independent Church in the City of Aberdeen, which he occupied with honor and usefulness for a number of years. While in this position, he was invited by the Directors of the London Missionary Society to go out as Superintendent of their Missions in South Africa,—an invitation which, with the concurrence of his flock, to whom he referred the matter, he finally accepted. His principal literary performance is his "Researches in South Africa;" but his fame rests upon the unsurpassed wisdom and invariable fidelity to the cause of humanity and justice which he displayed in the execution of his important trust.—*London Patriot.*

A NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is announced. The *New Orleans Medical Register* has an article by Professor Stone, on the Virtues of Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula, embodying the conclusions of an article in *The London Lancet*. He concludes, that many of the diseased states of the system arise from a deficiency of this salt—such as infantile atrophy, rickets, and tuberculous diseases—particularly of the lungs. He has tested the theory in practice. He details three cases, in which he had complete success.

The second case is that of a young lady, aged twenty-four. Her disease was one of "unmixed phthisis, which might have been expected to terminate in the course of a few months" fatally. The upper part of both her lungs was filled with tubercles, and in some places were beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result was soon apparent. The patient was rapidly getting well.

California has a law providing that illegitimate children shall be heirs equally with children born in wedlock, of both father and mother.

KOSSUTH IN LONDON.

On the 30th ult., M. Kossuth, by invitation, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of London, at Guildhall. A great crowd assembled to be present at the reception, and he was received with great acclamations on his arrival, and also on his passage through the streets. He was accompanied by Lord Dudley Stuart, M. Pulzsky, and other friends, and was conducted to a place on the Aldermen's bench amidst the cheering of the assembly. The Town Clerk then read to him the following address, which had been adopted by vote of the corporation:

"Illustrious Sir—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, present to you our hearty congratulations on your liberation from captivity, and your safe arrival in this country.

"We have watched with the deepest interest your struggles on the behalf of the constitutional liberty of your oppressed fellow subjects. When those struggles proved unavailing, and you were compelled to become a fugitive in the land of the stranger, our sympathies followed you in Widdin and Kutayeh, and we addressed the Foreign Ministers of our country, to prevail upon him to exert his influence for your liberation.

"We now see you in this, our free country, and are eager to offer you a hearty welcome. [Cheers.]

"Accept, Illustrious Sir, the expressions of our earnest desire that it may please Him who ruleth over all, to permit you yet again to behold your beloved country in peace, enjoying all that constitutional liberty it has been your object to secure

"Accept, illustrious Sir, the expressions of our profound respect and consideration."

The cheering which followed the reading of the address having subsided, the town-clerk formally presented it to M. Kossuth, who received it with several bows, and pressed it to his heart.

The Lord Mayor very briefly introduced their illustrious guest, and begged for him a quiet and attentive hearing.

M. Kossuth, on presenting himself to the court, was immensely cheered, the whole court rising from their seats, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs. He said:

"My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Corporation of the city of London,—the great and glorious City of London, in Common Council assembled,—I speak unto you at this hour, overburdened with sentiments in respect to the honor which I was aware that you intended to do me to-day. I have been overwhelmed by what I have seen in the streets of this great and glorious city; thousands upon thousands moved by no other motive than the love which they bore to the principles of liberty—[hear]; and I am full of hope, my lord and gentlemen, in consequence of the spirit of England, for the oppressed and down-trodden nations of the world. If, after having seen this manifestation, I may be allowed to express what I feel on behalf of that oppressed people, the Hungarians—for I believe that the sympathy of the people of England will not melt away in the breeze like the sigh of the gull—I hope that the kindness and the sympathy that you have manifested with regard to the down-trodden and oppressed portion of the world will continue to be manifested, and even stronger than ever. This is the proudest moment of my life, to have listened to that generous address by which you have assured me that you have watched over the past struggles of Hungary, and that you have watched with the deepest interest, and for the expression of whose wishes for our noble people in relation to the future, and in respect to the object for which those struggles were originated by the people of my native land. [Cheers.] I thank you, that you congratulate me on my emancipation from captivity; for the character of the present manifestation I express my most sincere and fervent thanks in the name of my nation as well as for my humble self. This manifestation is distinguished from all others that have been witnessed. You will allow me to state what I consider to be the real meaning of this demonstration. [Hear.] I am full of sentiments, but I do not know how I shall succeed to find words for them. [Hear, hear.] Now, as to the true meaning of the present demonstration (that is, my opinion of it), I cannot suppose that the corporation of the city of London, awfully represented by its municipal artery, could have intended to bestow this honor on a man, but on a principle. [Hear.]

Every side of the present demonstration is principle—the corporation of the city of London is not an aggregation, on the present occasion, of men, but representatives of a principle. Myself, also, and my countrymen who surround me, and who were faithful friends during the struggle for our common nation, are not to be considered as men on the present occasion, but as the representatives of a principle.—This is the true nature of the case. I beg leave to consider then, what is the position in what I stand, and who are those who bestow upon me the honor of this day. What is the object of this demonstration? London is the metropolis of England—nay, the metropolis of the world. [Cheers.] This is no compliment, my lord mayor and gentlemen. It is the most earnest and sincere truth. [Cheers.] London is the metropolis of the world, because there is no place—there is no city in the world with which it is not intimately connected. There is scarcely any place in the wide world where I could not meet with some interest with which London was not connected and deeply interested. [Hear] London is the heart of the world and like that organ of the human constitution, cannot fail to partake deeply the feeling of the least impediment in its circulation at the remotest parts. [Cheers.] This being the case, there is no place—no other city on the earth which has so many motives, and such deep interest in the concerns of foreign nations. So long as I have the honor to enjoy the support and protection of England, I certainly will not interfere with any of its internal concerns; but perhaps I may be excused if I venture a few remarks. I venture a single remark—that it is of the first importance to London and to England, that attention be given to foreign matters; and certainly this city has had the opportunity of identifying itself intimately with the cause of freedom. [Hear, hear.]—It is in consequence of this that you have bestowed your attention on the struggles of Hungary. You found it to be the cause of religion and righteousness, and that for which we were struggling to be in harmony with those mighty interests which are embodied in this great corporation. You have expressed your sympathy with us in the past, and your wishes for the future. Then give oppressed humanity your helping hand. [Cheers.] You can help—do so.—[Loud cheers,]

I cannot forbear, having spoken some words on the importance of foreign affairs, and especially in respect to the city of London, stating that I believe the time draws near when, for the whole world, in the management of diplomacy, a radical change must take place. The basis of diplomacy has been secrecy; and there is the triumph of absolutism and the misfortune of a free people. I hope soon this will cease, and foreign affairs will be conducted by that power which must be the ruling one in a constitutional government—public opinion. [Hear, hear.] I scarcely can see how it is possible that this principle of the secrecy of diplomacy got around, not in England only, but throughout the whole world, when a question of a single penny of the national property could not be disposed of without the consent of the people. [Hear, hear.] How are the interests of the country guarded and carried out in respect of these foreign affairs? There is a secrecy which would be dangerous to the interests of the country and to constitutional liberty to develope. Not only that the people should not know how its interests are treated, but even after the time has passed they should be told, "The dinner has been prepared and eaten, and the people have nothing to do but to digest the consequences." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) What is the principle of all evil in Europe? The encroaching spirit of Russia. (Hear, hear.) And by what power has Russia become so mighty? By its arms? No; the arms of Russia are below those of many powers. It has become almost omnipotent, at least very dangerous to liberty, by diplomatic intrigues. Now, against the secret intrigues of diplomacy there is no surer safeguard or more powerful counteraction, than public opinion. (Hear, hear.) This must be opposed to intrigues, and intrigues are then of no weight in the destinies of humanity. (Cheers.) You will excuse me, my lord and gentlemen, for these hints—(hear, hear;) I hope the English people will feel the truth of these humble remarks, and that they will not be quite forgotten. (Hear, hear.) Besides London being the metropolis of the world, I know London to be the seat of the Constitutional Government and of the Parliament. Here, again, I meet a principle.

I believe that London, being the seat of the Constitutional Government, and the free Legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, is more strongly than whatever other place in the world identified with the principles of free legislation, emancipating the whole world from arbitrary power; no place in the world can be so much interested in freedom as London.—As in one family, as in one community, as in one country, things and affairs cannot be ruled in two different divergent directions—that is the destiny of mankind—so, ere long, one of the two ruling principles of the world must prevail, and one only; liberty and absolutism cannot much longer subsist together in the present state of developement of the human mind and heart; it can not remain so—one or other must vanish from the earth, and may be brought to the destinies of the world. (Hear, hear.) Now this principle of freedom can be established in different countries, and different governments, according to the wants and wishes of different people and different nations; but the principle which can be the only basis of the moral dignity and material welfare of the world—is under different forms of goverment, only the principle of freedom. That principle you have in the United States, and in this country. (Hear, hear.) Now permit me, my lord and gentlemen, to draw one consequence out of this principle. London, the metropolis of the world, the seat of free legislation—with which principle will it side? With Absolutism or with Freedom? (Hear, hear.) You gave your sympathy, you watched with liveliest interest the cause of Hungary in the past; if you thought it worthy to feel a lively interest in the cause of Hungary in the past, you gave your wishes for its future; now let me again ask, do not permit this lively interest and these wishes to be a barren sound. You have the power to help, help!—(Cheers.)

The principle which I meet here in this place is a principle of social order. Many people when they hear this word, "social order," get almost nervous and excited. There are many that misuse this sacred word as a blasphemy. They call social order absolutism; they call social order when humanity is put into a prison; they call social order the silence of the grave. [Hear hear.] This 30th of October has presented to the world a spectacle which, once seen, I proudly proclaim that no Czars and Emperors of Austria have the right, or can have the pretension, to speak more of social order. [Hear, hear.] Here is social order in London; and by whom watched? I had my thousands and thousands of the people rushing forward, not with effusion of blood, but with the warm enthusiasm of noble hearts—[cheers-], to cheer liberty and the principle of freedom in my poor humble self. And what is the safeguard of social order in this meeting of people? I ask the attention of Lord D. Stuart. "Let us look how many policemen are present. I have seen four." [Cheers.] Such a scene, my lord, for the Czars and the Emperors, and all men ambitious, who may be called Presidents, for they are all the same thing, no matter how called! [Hear, hear.] They would have had their 20,000 bayonets, and I do not know how many open and secret spies; they would have safeguarded, by arms and cannon—what? Social order! No! Against whom? Against foes and enemies of social order? No; against their own people. [Hear, hear.] The people are never averse to social order; it is the basis of security of person and property. It is blasphemy to say that people love disorder; but neither a single man, nor thousands, wish to be the tools of ambition. [Hear, hear.] Now, having met here the principle of social order, permit me the question—What is, in the opinion of this illustrious corporation, the surest safeguard of social order? I believe the surest safeguard of it is that which this illustrious corporation have seen, have experienced to be successful in maintaining social order here in this mighty, immense city, which is an empire: mightier than an empire or a nation. And what is the safeguard of social order? Liberty. [Hear.] I was not so happy as to arrive in London soon enough to see that great blessing which, within the glass walls of the Great Exhibition; but London is the greatest exhibition of all; and, should I need yet one spur to devote all my life and all my activity to that liberty which is capable to preserve, in so magnificent a manner, social order, in such an immense city as London, the contemplation of your social order, of your liberty, your demonstration to day would have given me the spur. I thank you for it, (Cheers.) You have marked, my lord and gentlemen, that we in Hungary have struggled for that very freedom which experience here in England has shown to be the surest safeguard of social order; therefore you gave your sympathy to our past—you give your sympathy to the present—you entertain wishes for the future of that cause.

A principle I meet is the principle of municipal institutions. London is almost the oldest, to be sure one of the oldest municipal institutions on the earth; in every case it is older than the great glorious nation of England itself, because it derives its municipal institutions from the Roman times. Nations, empires have fallen; mighty people have vanished from the surface of the earth; a new world arose; even here in England, dynasties passed; religion, governments changed; a revolution swept over England as a mighty storm: a restoration came, which never in history lasts long; and, after that had passed, the establishment of social order upon the principle of liberty for the people; and, during all these immense changes, London stands! Stand-?—no, it does not stand; it has grown during those changes, a giant; itself an empire; more than an empire, itself a nation—mightier than a nation. [Hear, hear.] Now what is the keystone of all this? The keystone is, in my opinion, that the existence of London is founded upon municipal institutions. [Hear, hear] The principle of municipal institutions is crushed down on the Continent of Europe everywhere; it is swept away by the disease of centralization. [Great cheering.] This centralization is so propitious, to what? To ambition but not to liberty. [Hear, hear.] But chiefly on the Continent of Europe the principle of municipal institutions is swept away by the principle of absolutism—by the propensity to centralization and absolutism, for the two words are identical. What is absolutism? It is the centralization of power. That is the banner to the perjury of the house of Austria, and which banner it has obtained in so sacrilegious a manner through Hungary. That is the basis of Russia having assisted it. As long as Hungary was free, though continually encroached upon by the absolutist direction of the Austrian Government, still it continued to be for the existence of the house of Austria, an immense benefit, because the very idea that Hungary has had municipal institutions was a check to Russia, that it could not get the Austrian dynasty into its hands. Hungary fallen, the power of Austria centralized, and Austria is no more than a mere tool of Russia. See the consequence of the crushing down of municipal institutions and centralization.—The house of Austria became a traitor to God, a traitor to humanity, only out of the wish to get rid of the check which the municipal institutions of Hungary had put but before its absolutist direction. [Hear, hear.] What is the consequence of centralization? That Austria is in bondage, forced to be obedient to the czar. [Hear, hear.] You, the metropolis of the world, strong in your municipal institutions, remembering to be attentive to the condition of foreign nations, have given your attention to the cause of Hungary. You have marked us to struggle for freedom and municipal institutions; finding this in the struggle of Hungary, you have given your sympathy to our past, your wishes for our future: then excuse me again for repeating the request that these wishes be not barren; you have the power to help—then help! [Hear, hear.] For the cause of Hungary I could go on for weeks to show how much united, or at least in harmony, it is with those principles which you cherish and love, and which make your glory. [Hear, hear.]

(M. Kossuth resumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering.)

On the motion of Mr. Norris, it was ordered that the address presented to M. Kossuth be fairly written out, emblazoned, and framed in the usual way, and presented to him.

The ceremonial being completed, M. Kossuth withdrew from the council chambers amid the loud cheers of the assembly, and re-entered his carriage, returning as he came, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Wire and Mr. Gilpin, and other gentlemen.

[The foregoing is only a moiety of M. Kossuth's able speech, which is a noble eulogium on the the country, the government, free institutions, and the people of England, and we regret our space will not admit of giving the remainder this week.]

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA!"

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1851.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th inst., arrived at New York yesterday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, with 108 passengers.

The Asia arrived out at Liverpool on Sunday, 2d inst, at 3, A. M., after a passage of ten days and a half. The Atlantic arrived out the 7th, at 7, A. M., after a passage of eleven days and a half.

STATE OF TRADE.—In the manufacturing districts during the week has a more healthy aspect. Sales at an improvement on the late declining prices, without materially checking transactions.

The working men of London joined in a grand demonstration to Kossuth on the 3d. They formed a monster procession, and marched with music, &c., to the place appointed, to the number of about 50,000. An address was presented to Kossuth from the inhabitants of London, to which he read a written reply, thanking the assembly for the honor they had done him.

Kossuth was to be in Birmingham on the 10th, and in Manchester on the following day. The Mayors of both these places had objected to call special meetings of the town councils to receive him, and the public had taken the matter into their own hands, and determined on receiving him with enthusiastic demonstrations.

There has been a correspondence between the Austrian and British governments about Kossuth's reception in England. Lord Palmerston replied that his government had nothing to do with it.

A committee has been appointed for a Kossuth fund. He sails on the 14th in the Washington, as before reported, for New York.

The submarine telegraph connecting England and France is now in perfect condition, and was to be opened in a few days.

The returns show the amount of gold coin and bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England, to be upwards of £14,690,000.

The failure of Forman & Hadow, Mincing Lane, London, is announced.

Shares in the California Quartz Mining Companies are rapidly advancing in the London market.

The British Parliament has been still further prorogued till the 15th January.

The official report of the commissioners of the great Exhibition is published. The total receipts from all sources are set down at £505,000, and the surplus that will remain is estimated at not less than £150,000, which they propose to apply towards the furtherance of works of industry, in such a manner that all nations may share in the advantages to be derived.

From Ireland, notwithstanding the approach of winter, emigration continues unabated, and a Sligo paper says a competent household servant is not to be had.

FRANCE.—The Legislative Assembly met on the 4th, and M. Dupin was re-elected President. The message of Louis Napoleon had met with a violent attack from the Legitimist and Orleanist organs. The Debats says its effect on the Assembly was deplorable. The sentiments it gave rise to on the benches of the majority, were revealed by movements of incredulity and irony. The majority would not be convinced that there exists an intention of co-operating with it at the very moment when it is asked to disavow the most important and decisive act of its parliamentary life. The Electoral law proposed by the President is almost a complete return to the old electoral law of universal suffrage, as drawn up by the Constituent Assembly, and requires of the voter but a six month's residence. The President is next accused of personal ambition and clumsy calculations. The journals of the majority unite in condemning it.

On the other hand the Republican Journals are pleased at the prospect of Univetal Suffrage, which the Siecle declares will render a civil war otherwise uncertain, impossible.

The President represents the financial condition of the country as most unfavorable. That a vast demagogical conspiracy exists not only in France, but throughout Europe, having for its object the total overthrow of society as at present constituted. Louis Napoleon describes himself as free from personal interest—a firm friend of order and an honorable observer of his oath. In this message he says, I will shortly present a project of law which preserves to the law of 31st of May all those elements which redeem universal suffrage from its impurities. Even when adopting that law I had always considered it would be my duty to propose its abrogation. The Minister of the Interior has, therefore, presented a project of law, requesting its almost entire abrogation. The regulations as to residents' qualification is reduced to six months, and the Minister demands urgency.

The Republican representatives had held a meeting, when it was decided that every measure having for its object the repeal of the law of the 31st May should be supported.

The President states the agriculture and commerce of France to be in a flourishing condition; the message is very voluminous, and is moderate and conciliatory in tone.

M. De Thorigny then read the project of law for the revocation demanding that it be regarded as a question of urgency, which, after a lively discussion was rejected by acclamation. The ministry had consequently sustained a defeat. Great agitation followed; changes in the ministry were looked for, the whole of the organs of the conservative party express their disapprobation of the President's message, while the republican papers approve of that part of it relating to the repeal of the law of the 31st of May.

The opinion appears to be gaining ground in France that the President and the Government are meditating a *coup d'etat*, and that something of the kind will be attempted before the end of the year.

Paris, Thursday.—The Moniteur announces that M. Barochelate, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. The Almanach Des Corporations Ouvriers has been seized and a prosecution commenced against it for an attack on the principle of property, &c. M. Pierre Leroy, Prefect of the Saone Et Loire, has been appointed Secretary General of the Department of the Interior, vice M. Blanche.

GERMANY.—Advices from Hanover state that the accounts of the King's health on the 3d inst. were less favorable than those of the two preceding days.

The Belgian Chambers were opened by a speech from the King in person, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. His Majesty spoke assuringly of the state of the country in all its departments.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st October, have been received. The news from the frontier continues of a very alarming and unsatisfactory character. The revolt and disturbances havespread into the Moshesks Country and the Bacutos. The Kaffirs surprised and surrounded two companies of the 2d Queen's Regiment, and killed Capt. Oldham, 2 Sergeants, and 19 rank and file, 25 wounded and 8 missing. The advance of a relief prevented further loss. It is said the Kaffirs, conscious of their great strength and superiority in numbers, meditate an attack on Grahamstown, the inhabitants of which place are at length arousing themselves to assist the military. Four severe engagements were fought within a fortnight, besides several skirmishes in which the total loss of the British was not less than 59 men. The prospect of an early termination of the war seems as remote as ever. The price of bread has risen 50 per cent. at the Cape.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The Georgia from New Orleans, via Havana, arrived about 3 o'clock this morning, bringing the mails and passengers by the Illinois which met with an accident to her machinery on her passage from Chagres. The Georgia brings about one million and half gold on freight and $400,000 in hands of passengers; the Georgia brings about 350 passengers. They were 14 days in crossing from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

MAGNIFICENT GOLD SPECIMEN.—*San Francisco, Oct.* 15.—We were yesterday shown by Mr. Joseph Belden, of Buffalo, N. Y, and late of the Sugar Pine Mining Co., which is located three or four miles above Spanish Bar, on Middle Fork of American River, the most superb specimen of gold that we have ever seen of the kind. It is egg-shaped rather flattened, and is intermixed with quartz, and from its appearance seems to be composed of about equal quantities of gold and quartz. It is perfectly smooth all over, caused undoubtedly by rolling in the river bed. It was was found by the Company, on the bed of the river, and weighs seventy-three ounces and four pennyweights. It is the property of Mr. George Hamilton, and J. D. Lauderdale, of Fayette county, Missouri, and can be seen at Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co.'s Bank, where it is offered for sale. It is certainly a most desirable specimen, and any one desiring a rich one would do well to secure it.—This company consisted of thirteen persons, who put in their flume this season, and in two weeks after its completion took out $30,000, when they sold out for about $13,000.

It is stated that two and a half millions of gold left San Francisco on the 15th for Panama. The greater part of this is expected soon at New York by the Illinois.

The Mormons have at length taken possession of the ranche of San Bernardino, near Los Angeles, for which they paid $102,000. $25,000 was paid down and the remainder is to be paid in two equal annual payment. It is said to be their intention to build a great city there, and a railroad to Salt Lake is confidently spoken of. It is also said, that the heads of the Church in Deseret have given directions to the Mormons in Europe, that all the emigration to this country must, in the future, come by the way of the Isthmus of Panama to Sandiego.—The Mormon emigration from Liverpool, it is said, amounts to 13,000. Salt Lake City, the head quarters of the Mormons, contains a population of 8000, and the other settlements in the Territory about as many more.—*San Francisco Pic.*

RECOVERY OF STOLEN TREASURE.—Two bars of silver, valued at five thousand dollars, were recovered on Friday last by Mr. P. Hurtado on the Cruces road. They were stolen from the British Specie Train, about three months ago, and all hope of recovering them had been wholly abandoned. Last week, however, suspicions were excited against a native man, and he was arrested by Mr. Hurtado, who induced him to confess the robbery, and to state that the treasure was buried some distance out on the Cruces road.

He was taken out to the place indicated, and after digging about it for some time, and no discovery of it being made, Mr. Hurtado had him taken and hung to a tree. As soon as he found the rope tightning upon his neck, he confessed that he had misled the search, and that, if they would release him, he would take them to the right spot.

He was accordingly released, followed to another place in the woods which he pointed out, and there the bars of silver were found buried in the sand. One of the bars was covered with canvass, the other enclosed in a wooden box. Great credit is due to Mr. Hurtado for his efficiency in recovering the treasure, which had so long been considered lost,

FROM OREGON.—The Mail Steamship Columbia had arrived from Astoria. The most important news by her arrival was the particulars of a treaty concluded by Messrs. Parish, Spalding and Dart, with the Indians on the Southern boundary of Oregon. The section of country purchased by this treaty, is said to be equal to the Williamette Valley.—It is thought that the terms are such as to secure the peace of the Indians in future.

News and Important Discovery of Gold Mines.—From parties who have just returned from a tour of exploration, we learn that gold has been found near Saddle mountain, which is plainly seen from almost any point near the mouth of the Columbia River, it being about fifty miles south-east of Astoria. We learn also that gold has been found north of Puget's sound, on the Coast range, in several places, and that parties are now fitting out for mining operations in that region.

Thus it appears that gold exists along the whole line of the Coast Range, from the Gila River, in Southern California, to Queen Charlotte's Island, north of the boundary line of Oregon. To what extent is yet unknown, as but few examinations have been made. The time is not far distant when this whole country will swarm with adventurers in eager pursuit of the glittering ore, of which California, in its palmiest days, will only be the prototype.—*Oregonian.*

Thomas J. Davenport, of Mass., with 6 other persons had been murdered by the Port Oxford Indians.

BISHOP HUGHES A CARDINAL.—We find the following in a letter in the Newark Advertiser, dated Rome, Oct. 26, 1851:—

Archbishop Hughes is to wear the scarlet cap, after all. His Grace has been made a Cardinal at last, in spite of all opposition. The important fact was made known, as I am well assured, to the "congregation" on Friday, the 10th inst. so that the effect of his late visit to the Holy See has been under-estimated. The appointment is said to have been made, with what degree of truth I do not know, without the approbation, if not in the face of the express protest of all the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States, save one, and contrary to the opinion of Chief Justice Taney. However the fact may be, the statement is current here, and generally believed.

JAMAICA.—Accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, represent the Pimento crop as being a full average one. The Coffee crop will, it is said, be more than usually abundant. From all parts of the country, we hear of continuous and fertilizing showers.

A Noble Dog.—On Monday, the 10th instant, as the Morris and Essex railroad train was returning to Newark, when within about one mile of the station, an infant was discovered lying or crawling on the track. A large Newfoundland dog rushed forward, and seizing the child bore him to a place of safety, the locomotive almost grazing the noble animal.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 25, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA!"

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, a little before 8 o'clock, in less than nine days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 15th instant, and 55 passengers—8 for Halifax. The Asia passed the steamer Pacific, from New-York, on the 17th, and spoke the City of Glasgow, from Philadelphia, on the 18th.

Passengers in the Asia to Halifax—Hon. J. Montgomery, Miss Haviland, Capt. Boyle, A. Edwards, Esq., Mr. Smellie and Lady.

No steamer from America had arrived at Liverpool since the departure of the Atlantic on the 12th.

In Cotton an extensive business had been done at prices about an eighth of a penny above last quotations. The sales of the week were 70,640 bales.

In the Corn market there was no change in prices, but a steady demand for both Wheat and Flour. Indian Corn dull.

The Sugar market was much depressed. In Molasses there was little doing. Tea and Coffee were in fair demand without change in prices.

Money is very abundant in London, and discounts easy at three per cent., or less. The Funds had steadily increased in price during the week; the closing prices on the 14th, were for Money and Account, 98 1-4 to 98 5-8.

Freights to the United States have not varied, but are well supported.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was increased activity in sales of goods and yarns at Manchester, with some slight improvement in prices.—The general character of the Share Market during the week was unquestionably firm, indicating a healthy state of things.

ENGLAND.—Kossuth continued to have a triumphant progress through Great Britain, receiving at every stage such demonstrations of admiration and affection as seem almost without precedent. On the 11th he was met by 7 to 8,000 persons in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. On the 12th he attended a great Banquet at the New Hall, Birmingham, at which 850 gentlemen sat down. On the 13th he was present at a Polish and Hungarian Ball, at Guild Hall, where he was met by the Lord Mayor and most of the influential citizens.

Kossuth, it was expected, would not leave for the United States before the 20th of this month.

By the Board of Trade returns it appears that the Exports of manufactured articles from the United Kingdom, for the year 1850, has amounted to £71,367,836 against £63,596,025 the value of exports in 1849, an increase of 12 per cent. The United States and the Colonies take one-half the whole; the increase to the United States has been 25 per cent., and to the Colonies 19 per cent. There has been an increase in the employ of British vessels to the extent of 220,747 tons in the inward entries, and 149,677 tons in the clearances.

The American clipper ship Surprise arrived in the London Docks from Whampoa in 107 days. Recently the ship Stornaway, built at Aberdeen, arrived from Whampoa in 104 days.

The steamship Demarara, built at Bristol for the West India Steam Packet Company, in proceeding to Glasgow to receive her engines, was stranded in the Bristol river and abandoned to the underwriters. She was insured for £48 000.

The enquiry in to the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, the Liverpool County Court Judge, had not yet terminated.

IRELAND.—In Ireland the Catholic Clergy are particularly busy with matters both temporal and spiritual. The Primate of all Ireland is stated to be organizing a regular onslaught against the Freemasons, and also arranging a plan of operation for the supporters of Papal aggression in Parliament, which it is thought will have the effect of upsetting the present Ministry early in the next session.

The Bank of Ireland declared a dividend of 5 per cent., per annum.

In the Encumbered Estates Court not less than ten properties were offered to competition in a single day.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Accounts have been received from this Colony to the 18th August, and they are most flattering both as to the quantity and quality of the gold round about Bathurst. Sydney was deserted. The receipts per week into the town were said to reach £20,000 to £25,000—the Government armed escort brought about £10,000 per week.

The steamer Severn arrived on the 4th and brought mails from New Zealand and Sydney. She brought two packages of gold valued at £1,200, and 15 packages of diamonds valued at £28,000. The Sydney News states that gold is most plentiful in Frederick's Valley, and that the gold diggers are making rich harvests. Lumps of gold from 12 to 14 lbs. have been found. The men in the Valley rounded about £250 worth of gold in two days. The gold is found in large quartz veins. An immense quantity of gold has arrived at Bathurst. A mail is to run daily between Sydney and Bathurst.

FRANCE.—The new French Ministry had been defeated on the second reading of the new Electoral law, by a small majority; still every thing was quiet in Paris. The Mountain party did not intend to try their strength until near the time of the general election.

HANOVER.—The King of Hanover is dying. He had rallied a little, and on the 9th hopes of his living some time were entertained, but the bulletin of the 10th destroyed these, and his death was hourly expected.

EGYPT.—Abbas Pacha has received the consent of the Soltan to the formation of the Railway over the Isthmus of Suez, and privileges are granted to facilitate its construction.

HALIFAX, Monday, November 24.

Great Gale.—A heavy south-east gale was experienced at Halifax on the 22d, since which the line has been down. It commenced to blow at 10 P. M., and from 2 to 4 in the morning blew a hurricane. Much damage was done to the wharves and shipping, particularly the coasters; the tide overflowed the wharves, sweeping away planks, abutments, piles, &c. The vessels were driven against each other some dismasted and others sunk. Daylight exhibited to the view of the anxious citizens a dreadful scene of disaster.—The loss is estimated at some thousands of dollars, and falls on those least able to bear it. Serious damage was done to the Fishing establishment.

The Railway.—The Railway Bill has passed the House. Halifax is to pay £5 000 annually towards the interest of the proposed loan. There is no doubt but that it will pass the second branch also. The first sod will be turned early in the Spring.—*Telegraph to News Room.*

The severe Easterly gale of last Friday broke up the ice in the river as far as the Oromocto, but it remained firm above that point. Two steamers, left Indian Town on Saturday morning, to proceed up the river.

The Steamers had not reached Oromocto at half past 8 o'clock this morning, probably gone to Swan Creek.—Weather clear, cold and pleasant; wind westerly, at Quebec, Woodstock and Fredericton,—all the same report.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—Wind East—snow falling fast—Thermometer four degrees below the freezing point. There are eight or nine vessels still in port, and four at Montreal.

5 P. M.—The storm here is terrific; it is feared much damage will be done, especially among the small craft in the harbour. Snow still falling fast.

QUEBEC, Saturday, 4 P. M.—Wind somewhat abated—a Newfoundland schooner was wrecked at Noad's Wharf; a brig was driven up on dry land, and a schooner sunk in the Cove loaded with 3000 bushels of wheat. About 14 inches of snow on the ground.

A Railway is in course of construction at the Grand Falls, the object of which is stated by the Carleton Sentinel "to convey lumber and goods between the basins above and below the Falls."—We hope this highly necessary undertaking will prove successful.—[Fred. Reporter.

David McLeod, a native of Nova Scotia, and a workman in the paper mill of Mr. Paul Ellis, at South Dedham, was instantly killed on Monday, 17th inst, by being caught in the gearing of some of the machinery in the mill, while adjusting a belt. His head and one of his arms were nearly torn from his body.

The steamship Canada sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with 55 passengers and about £1,300,000 in specie.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The Governor General has issued three proclamations, the first, dissolving the Provincial Parliament; the second, calling a new Parliament—writs to bear date on the 6th inst., and returnable on the 24th proximo; and the third, summoning "the Legislative Assembly to meet at Quebec, on Wedenesday, the twenty-fourth day of December next.

FALL OF ROCK AT NIAGARA.—A portion of the rock projecting from the brink of Niagara Falls, near the centre, lately fell into the basin below. There were two distinct crashes, the first at about eight o'clock in the evening, and the other in the night. About 40 tons of rock fell, it is supposed, making a concussion that was heard for a considerable distance.

Mr. Serrell, the Engineer who planned the celebrated suspension bridge ouer the Niagara, is now in town making a survey, for the City Council, with a view of ascertaining a proper site for the proposed suspension bridge in front of Quebec.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The ship Alexander Long arrived at the Sandwich Islands on the 26th of August, with the officers and crew of the French corvette Alcmene, which was lost on the West Coast of New Zealand, about the middle of June—15 men were lost while getting ashore, and she also lost 2 officers and 11 men, who were killed and eaten by the cannibals, in New Caledonia.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday a young man named Drake, said to be from Fredericton, was arrested by Mr. B. Murray, Marshal, charged with having been concerned in breaking into Mr. J. W. Cudlip's Store in this City on Tuesday night last, and stealing therefrom a small amount in money and other articles. Some of the papers taken were found in his trunk at his boarding house. He confessed his guilt, and has been committed for examination. It is hoped his accomplice will be discovered.—*Courier.*

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—Every man in N. Brunswick knows that Mr. Howe's plan is to build up Halifax at the expense of this Province. He wishes to build a Railway at our expense through the whole length of the Province, and in order to avoid the City of St. John, the track must run nearly the whole distance through a dense forest, to carry the trade of Canada and northern N. Brunswick direct to Halifax instead of St. John. If we are to make so large an outlay of money, are we not entitled to some of the profits, and should we not have the privilege of selecting the route most likely to benefit us? We know that some members of our Government are placed in a difficult situation with regard to this matter. The Attorney General, for one, is expected by his constituents to support the Eastern route, but we cannot think he will do so: he cannot sacrifice the whole Province to please a few, and even they in the end must be sufferers, as we will be burthened with a heavy debt, and our whole revenue mortgaged to meet the interest, without receiving any thing in return. Halifax and Quebec alone being benefited. The public voice in this Province is in favour of the shortest and best route—the cheapest, and the one that will pay the best and the quickest. This is without doubt the one through a settled country, and where even now an extensive trade is carried on. One advantage along possessed by this line over the Eastern should, we think, entitle it to the preference, even should all things else be equal, that is, while the European and North American line is completed we will have to build only from Woodstock to the Canadian line, a distance of 120 miles, and our share of both lines is completed. It is well known to all our readers that provision has been made for building the European and North American and the St. Andrews and Woodstock lines. Then why talk about building another where it cannot by any possibility ever be of any benefit to us? This view of the case narrows down the whole subject to a very simple question. Are we to have a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, by building 120 miles of a line through a settled country with an extensive trade, and with a certainty of its being a paying concern, and a great benefit to the Province—or are we to build 200 miles through a dense forest, over an expensive route, without the least prospect of ever receiving even the working expenses of the line, in order to build a City in another Province? The first is within our means, and would leave us in a situation to carry on other great works of improvement.—The other would leave us with a debt requiring double the amount of our whole revenue to pay the interest, (and which must be met by direct taxation,) and would check all attempts at further improvements in the Province.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

THE TRUNK RAILWAY.—To the inhabitants of Canada the course of the Great Trunk line, after it crosses their own boundary, is a mere point of detail; but this is not the case in New Brunswick. To open the large tracts of fertile lands in the interior of the country—to form a Railway communication through the centre of districts which even now find the services of seven steamboats inadequate to the task of transporting the trade and produce of the country to and from the seaboard—to give a natural impulse to the growth and prosperity of St. John—the greatest commercial mart of the Eastern Provinces—and to unite to a large extent, two highly important lines in one—are points of such vast importance to this Province, that we need no apology for their frequent advocacy. To use a homely figure, we see nothing in our soil, our commerce, or our local position to induce us to play *second fiddle* for Nova Scotia; and woe be to that man, however wealthy or influential he may now be, who would sacrifice the interests of this Province, to the schemes of Mr. Howe, or the random expenditure of money on the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, instead of on one of the finest tracts of land in the world.—*Fred. Reporter.*

INDIAN ENTERPRISE.—Williams, a true Micmac Indian, who occupies Pudding Pan Island, Queen's County, has been most successful as a Fisherman for many years, and can obtain credit to a large amount, did he require it. Notwithstanding the season has been unfavorable, he paid off his bills to a merchant of this city on Thursday last, and returns to his family, on the little Island of four acres, with plentiful supplies of the comforts, and some of the luxuries, of life. His example has induced others of his tribe to pursue the fishery as a means of subsistence.—*Halifax Recorder.*

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have St. John's dates to the 8th inst. by the Felton. A friend, writing at 10 o'clock that night says that—"The Great Libel case, Hon. J. Kent *vs.* R. J. Parsons, editor of the "*Patriot*," has just closed. Verdict for the Plaintiff. Damages 20s. Great excitement. H. W. Hoyles for Plaintiff; Bryan Robinson, Q. C. for the Defence. His speech was truly a burst of eloquence and withering sarcasm. Both parties were Roman Catholics; the Jury (Special) all Merchants and Protestants; the chief witness being the *Administrator of the Government*."—[Ib.

MR. GRINNELL AND THE BRITISH RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK.—Twelve of Mr. Grinnell's friends, of British birth, resident in New York, united recently in procuring a beautiful gold medal to be prepared, with an inscription attesting their sense of his conduct in connection with the search for Sir John Franklin, and on Friday it was formally presented to Mr. Grinnell. It is about twice the size of a silver dollar; the rim is surmounted with the flags of the two nations, wrought in gold; on the face is a representation of the *Advance* and *Rescue*, in their most perilous condition, crowded with ice; on the obverse is the following inscription:—

"The British residents of New-York to Henry Grinnell, in grateful admiration of his noble efforts to save Sir John Franklin.

"'Tis thine to feel another's woe,
And ours to mark the sacred glow.
"1851."

The design of the medal is beautiful, and in the best possible taste.—*N. Y. Times.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MISSIONS.—The "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" announce the following receipts from different States for the year ending August, 1851:

New-York	$60,800	New-Jersey	3,716
Pennsylvania	12,466	Rh

[From the Courier.]

PUBLIC DINNER TO MESSRS. SIMONDS, RITCHIE, AND TILLEY.

This Dinner came off on Wednesday evening last, and was probably the largest, the most respectable, and most enthusiastic public assemblage that has ever been held in the Province.

The chair was taken at six o'clock by Robert W. Crookshank, Esquire, the "Father of the City." On his right and left were the guests of the evening, the Hon. Charles Simonds, and William Johnston Ritchie and Samuel Leonard Tilley, Esquires. There were also present, by invitation, R. B. Cutler, Esquire, M. P. P. for Kent, and Allan McLean, Esquire. Upwards of 120 of our most influential citizens filled up the tables.

The Vice-Chairmen for the evening were Chas. Ward, William Leavitt, and James Travis, Esqrs.

After the repast, the following toasts were given from the chair:—

The Queen—may her reign be long, peaceful and glorious, over a free and united people. Band—*God save the Queen.*

Prince Albert and the Royal Family. Band—*Prince Albert's March.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Band—*The Fine Old English Gentleman.*

Lady Head and the Fair Daughters of New-Brunswick. Band—*The English Rose* and *My Love is but a Lassie yet.*

The Army and Navy. Band—*British Grenadiers* and *Rule Britannia.*

Our Guests, whose political integrity we have met this night to honour. Band—*Hearts of Oak* and *A Man's a Man for a' that.*

New-Brunswick, her advancement, social and political. Band—*Tulloch Gorum.*

The Sister Colonies. Band—*Canadian Boat Song* and *Money in both Pockets.*

Prosperity to the Commerce and Manufactures of New-Brunswick. Band—*Let Discord cease.*

The Farmers of New-Brunswick. Band—*Speed the Plough.*

The People—the true source of legitimate power. Band—*We are a band united.*

The Press—free, enlightened, and independent; it is the best exponent of the People's wishes, and the safeguard of their rights and liberties. Band—*Up in the Morning early.*

The Bench and Bar of New-Brunswick. Band—*The Legacy* and *I'd rather have a Guinea than a One Pound Note.*

The toasts were responded to by several Gentlemen, with very appropriate speeches. We have room only for the following, abridged from the *Freeman*:—

Mr. Simonds, whose rising had called forth rounds of applause, after thanking the assemblage for the honor they had paid him, spoke to the following effect—I will now state briefly the reasons that influenced me in the course I have adopted. Before the late general elections the people and with few exceptions the Press of the whole Province pronounced against the Government and called for its overturn, and the six members for the City and County of Saint John were elected pledged to oppose the Government and to carry out certain principles. During the session the whole six did oppose the Government; but I confess that from an early period the conduct of two of those gentlemen on several occasions and their invariable opposition to every proposal of retrenchment caused me to entertain strong misgivings of their sincerity (hear, hear,) and their perseverance. Nor was I mistaken in my opinion, for shortly after the House rose it became but too manifest that they had abandoned their party and violated their pledges. They joined the Government, and then one of those gentlemen—perhaps at such a meeting it is hardly right to tell names, but you all know the men—Mr. Wilmot accepted office, and it became necessary for him to return to the constituency and ask them to re-elect him. After the decided expression of the opinion of the constituency some few months before, and of their determination to bring about a new order of things, I did not believe it possible that Mr. Wilmot could be re-elected. I thought that as soon as it was known that he had broken faith and violated his pledges, that the constituency—almost to a man—would reject him; that no canvass, no efforts were necessary to ensure his defeat, for that not ten men in the county could be got to vote for him. To my astonishment and regret I found that the constituency were so unmindful of the stand they had previously taken; so regardless of truth, consistency, and principle, as to return him by a large majority, and thereby affirm the principle that their representatives are not to adhere to their pledges—are not to consult the interests of the people, are not to sacrifice everything to principle, but are to be set up in the market like a piece of damaged goods, to be sold for whatever they may bring; only with this difference, that the damaged goods are sold by an auctioneer, while the representatives sell themselves. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) When such a principle as this was affirmed, when the constituency had declared such to be their opinions, it became, in my opinion, disreputable to represent them. I felt that until this decision was reserved, until the constituency showed a determination to choose their representatives for other and more honorable purposes than to become creatures of bargain and sale, that it was not, could not be reputable to represent them, and not wishing to retain a position I thought disreputable, I resigned my seat. (*Cheers.*) Having thus stated my reason for acting as I have done, I would not trespass longer on your indulgence, but there are one or two points on which I think the Press was mistaken. While the present mode of election continues, it is impossible to expect a thorough reform; the electors are subjected to too many influences, and the money of the candidates or the influence of the Government has too much power. I may perhaps mention, in order to illustrate this, that my election cost me over £900. The necessity of spending such an amount of money unquestionably deters many better and abler men from seeking the representation, and keeps out of the House the very men who perhaps ought to be in it.—(Loud cries of "The Ballot Box!") The remedy for this state of things would be Vote by Ballot and the Registration of Voters. (Loud cheers.) The Press, or at least an influential portion of it, persist in calling me a Conservative—for what reason I can't imagine. If I know anything of the meaning of the word, I am far indeed from being a Conservative, and I should be sorry to think of preserving the present order of things, for I believe a worse could not possibly exist. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I was always opposed to the Old Family Compact, and endeavoured to put an end to their system and order of things. The men of this compact were, no doubt, very high-minded, honourable men, and often men of much ability; but they asserted that not only should they hold all places and offices of honour and emolument themselves, but that these must descend as heir-looms in their families. I opposed that order of things, and am equally opposed to the present, wishing to see the principles of Reform, Retrenchment, and the impartial distribution of patronage carried out; and I cannot, therefore, conceive why I am called a Conservative. If I understand the meaning of the word, I never was a Conservative. I will not trespass further on your attention, as I believe a long speech would be out of place on such an occasion. I assure you I feel most thankful for the manner in which you have declared your approval of my conduct on this occasion.

Mr. Ritchie next rose to speak, and was greeted with a burst of the most enthusiastic applause—the whole company rising as one man, and cheer succeeded cheer for several minutes. When silence was restored, he said—Mr Chairman and Gentlemen, I know not in what language to express my gratitude for this reception, so cordial, so enthusiastical—I cannot find words to express my sense of the honour you have paid me. Had I any doubts as to the course I have adopted, were there any lingering apprehensions that I had not taken a proper view of late occurrences, and had not acted as became an honest and honourable man, this reception would have removed them all, and they would be succeeded by feelings of pride, and gratification. But I had no feelings of the sort—I felt that if I were to expect to be able in future to look an honest man in the face without a blush mantling to my cheek, that I must act as I have done. (Hear, hear.) If I were content to skulk in byeways and back streets, to hang down my head when I met those whose confidence I had abused, to feel ashamed of every honest man, and to hold my seat to gratify my inordinate ambition or my insatiable cupidity at such a price, then I might have acted otherwise. But I could not consent to retain any position, if by doing so I felt myself humiliated—if by doing so I felt that I could not look every honest man in the face; and feeling thus, I resigned the position I held as one of your representatives—a position most honourable, if honourably acquired, and honourably attained, but which, as matters then stood, could confer on me no honour. It is to me a source of no little satisfaction to find that without any concert or previous arrangement, my venerable colleague the ex-Speaker, and my colleague Mr. Tilley, looking at the question in the same light, acted exactly in the same manner. Without consulting those gentlemen, or speaking to them on the subject, I determined on the course I felt bound to pursue, and I did not know of Mr. Simonds' intention to resign till he brought me his papers to sign, when I told him it was out of my power to do so, being no longer a member of the House. Nor did I know of Mr. Tilley's intention to resign until some days afterwards, when we accidentally met in the street, and he told me he had resigned. It was gratifying to me to find the opinions of my colleagues agreeing with my own; and the manner in which you to-night have marked your approval of our conduct must be as gratifying to my late colleagues as it is to myself. But the coming together on this occasion, and for this purpose, of this large and influential assemblage I now see before me—of men the bone and sinew of the country, who represent every class and every interest of the country, who contain within themselves so large a proportion of the intelligence and influence of the country, and on whose efforts and future action so much depends—has a significance far deeper, far greater, far more important, than merely to mark approval of our conduct or to pay us a compliment. It proves that though we have been lately defeated, we are not by any means conquered, but that we possess so much of the real strength, and influence, and intelligence of the country, that despite all sinister influences, if we only do our duty, the cause of Reform must eventually triumph over all obstacles. (Loud cheers.)

This, I believe, has been the first demonstration of the kind in this Province, and will, I doubt not, be the first step towards a new order of things, the first move towards combined and united action. If we only unite—if the men who are assembled here to-night set to work determinedly and with vigour, to diffuse sound political knowledge, to teach the constituency just and correct principles, to make every man know and feel his duty as an elector, it is impossible that the present state of things can long exist, or that dishonesty and corruption can again triumph. But to complete a sound and effective organization there must be a platform, certain and defined principles for the assertion and maintenance of which all could agree,—and the basis of that platform—the only basis on which it could possibly exist with advantage or hope of success—must be Political Honesty, and Political Consistency. It is bad enough that the Representatives of the people should be corrupted by the Government; that the cupidity of one should be satisfied with a fat office and large salary, and the immeasurable vanity of another with an empty title—(Loud cheers and cries of Gray, Gray)—but if the Representatives are to be allowed to corrupt the people in turn, then will the condition of the country be a deplorable one, then will all grounds for hope of improvement cease to exist. (Hear, hear.)—The present state of things has been brought about by those adherents to old principles who still remained in power and still exercised an influence antagonistic to all advancement—who had resisted the change from the old system as long as possible—who had called Responsible Government Responsible Humbug, but who when the new system was forced on them, had not the manliness and honesty to retire from the Government, and allow the principles of Responsible Government to be worked out by those to whom its introduction was due. They clung to power and retained office when the Government was to be conducted according to principles they had obstinately opposed, and it was owing altogether to this fact, and the constant opposition of these men to every effort at advancement that the present political position is entirely owing. (Loud cries of hear.) It is for you to avert such a calamity, by making this demonstration the foundation of an organization that will bring about a better state of things. (Loud cheers.) My colleague has justly remarked that long speeches do not suit such occasions as this, and I will follow his example and not extend my remarks any further than to repeat that I can not express my gratification for the honour you have paid me. I feel proud when I look around and see the men of business, of energy, intelligence and character, who are assembled round these boards, and I am gratified to find the chair filled by my venerable and respected friend, whose character as a merchant stands unimpeachable and unimpeached, whose support I have invariably received, and who, I am happy to say, has always identified himself with the liberal cause. This night is the proudest of my life, and the feelings now excited within me, I trust I shall never forget. When I see the familiar faces all around, and mark the spirit of conviviality, cheerfulness and enjoyment that prevails, I can not refrain from regarding this as almost a social rather than a political meeting, and if all political dinners are such as this, I can only say I would wish to see many more of them—though I trust we will never have one on a similar occasion.

[Mr Tilley's speech is unavoidably postponed till our next paper.]

Sackville and Westmoreland Agricultural and Emigrant Society.—On Monday the 20th October the Members of the Sackville and Westmoreland Agricultural and Emigrant Society held their Annual Cattle Show and Ploughing Match at Westmoreland, and notwithstanding the day was unfavorable, there was a numerous attendance, and much interest was taken in the several exhibitions, which was highly creditable to the County.

The Show of Cattle of every description elicited the approbation of all, and fully compensates the Society for the money it has appropriated, and the great interest it has taken in importing from England the most approved breeds.

Premiums were awarded to the successful competitors, which were immediately afterwards paid by the Treasurer of the Society.

[*From the Royal Gazette.*]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—A Certificate that the Rev. WILLIAM THOMAS CARDY is an ordained Minister of the Gospel, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Great Britain, has been filed in this office, agreeably to the Act.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 6th Nov., 1851.

HYPERION FLUID.

THOSE WHO PRIZE A FINE HEAD OF HAIR, and those who, by carelessness, have suffered its partial loss, should use the celebrated Hyperion Fluid, invented by Wm Bogle, 277 Washington street, Boston. It has received a world-wide reputation for its preservative, productive, and beautifying effects. It is a *sine qua non* in the list of toilet articles. Sold by the inventor, William Bogle, 277, Washington st., Boston.

Sold also by S. L. TILLEY, Druggist, King-st., St. John, N. B.

BIRTH.—On the 31st Oct., the wife of Mr. John Mackay, Liverpool, England, and daughter of the Hon. John R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary of the Province of New Brunswick, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 17th, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. George Burr, to Miss Lydia Ann Burr, of this City.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Wm. Leonard, of Digby, Nova-Scotia, to Miss Jane Powers, of this city.

On Tuesday, 13th inst., at St. Malachy's, by the Rev. James Quin, Mr. Edward Murray, of this City, to Ellen, fourth daughter of Mr. Cornelius Malone, Nerepis, Queen's County.

On Wednesday evening last, in Brussels-Street Church, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Henry M. True, to Miss Eleanor Allison, both of this City.

In this City, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. Thomas Crothers, of Gagetown, Queen's County, to Miss Eleanor Quinn, of the City of Fredericton.

At St. George's Church, Carleton, on Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. P. Coster, Mr. John Dunham, to Matilda J., eldest daughter of Mr. Henry N. Rice, all of Carleton.

At Amherst, N. S., on Tuesday the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. C. Beals, Mr. Samuel Holsted, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Mary Black, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas S. Black, of Amherst.

At Canning, Queen's County, on the 13th ult., Mr. Wm. Ross, of Liverpool, N. S., to Charlotte Maria, only daughter of the late Samuel J. Austen, of the former place.

At St. Andrews, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. Wm. Gibson, Printer, to Mary Maria, third daughter of Mr. James B. Berry, of that place.

At Amherst, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. John Francis, Mr. Amos Stiles, of Dorchester, N. B., to Rebecca, third daughter of Mr. Edward O'Brian, of the former place.

At Salem, (Mass.) on the 13th inst., Andrew Almon, second son of the late Hon. William Bruce Almon, of Halifax, Nova-Scotia, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. Samuel B. Walcott, of Salem.

DIED.

On Monday morning, 17th, Margaret Jane, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Stanton, Esq., in the 24th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, George Henry, son of the Widow Henry, aged 18 years.

Very suddenly, on Thursday morning, in the 59th year of her age, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Brundage, leaving a husband, five children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn over their sudden bereavement.

On Thursday, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Mr. Cornelius Harbell, aged one year.

On Saturday morning, after a severe illness of three weeks, Sarah Helen, second daughter of Mr. William J. Bookman, aged three years and eight months.

On Saturday morning, of consumption, Mr. Alexander McDonald, aged 27 years, a native of Scotland.

On Saturday, Joshua, second son of Mr. Henry Bagley, aged 6 years and 7 months.

On Saturday Morning, William, youngest son of Mr. Charles Hill, aged 15 months.

At Indian Town, on Sunday evening, the 16th, Arabella Gertrude, daughter of Mr. John Cassidy, aged four months and fourteen days.

At Annapolis N. S., on the 10th inst., of water on the brain, Robertinie, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Davidson, aged 9 years.

At St. Martins, on the 31 inst., after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. Harris Dimock, aged 52 years.

At same place, on the 6th inst., Mr. William H. Fownes, after a short but severe illness, in the 29th year of his age, leaving a wife and one child, with a numerous circle of relatives, to mourn their irreparable loss.

At same place, on the 15th inst., after an illness of two months, Mr. David Mosher, in the 23d year of his age, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

At same place, on the 7th inst., after a few hours illness, Joseph, fifth son of Mr. John M. Brown, in his third year.

At same place, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, Mr. James Ricks, in the 23d year of his age.

At same place, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Gabriel Marchbanks, aged 55 years, leaving a husband and seven children, with a numerous circle of relatives, to mourn their loss.

At Hampton, on the 2d instant, Mrs. Anna W. Titus, daughter of Mr. William C. Snow, aged 25 years.

At Moncton, on the 20th inst., Deacon Thomas Prince, of the Baptist Church.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque Diana, Toogood, Gloucester,—Chas. Brown, ballast.

Friday—Brig Osprey, Bancroft, Westport, (N. S.), 2—G. Thomas, ballast.

Schr. Boneta, Bryant, Eastport, 1—Master, ballast.

Zealand, Ryder, Halifax, 20—Allison & Spurr, wine, &c.

Rose, Gaston, Montreal, 20—R. Rankin & Co., flour, &c.

Steamer Creole, Atkins, Eastport—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Barque Argyle, Burton, Boston, 4—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Blanche, Jones, Castine—G. & J. Salter, ballast.

Hopewell, Dixon, New-York—John Robertson, ballast.

Ship Leonahagow, Gimber, Liverpool, 32—R. Rankin & Co., salt, coals and goods.

Barque Frederick, Smith, Wilmington, 7—S. Wiggins & Son, do.

Brig Charlotte, Joslin, Boston, 4—L. McMann, general cargo.

Schr. Iris, Covill, New-York, 8—C. E. Cross, flour, &c.

Sunday—Ship Yeouan, Purdeu, New-York, 3—William Parks & Son, ballast.

Barque Industry, Atlee, Liverpool, 30—Kirk & Worrall, general cargo.

Brig Eliza, Brothers, New-York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Bream, Harvey, Turks Island, 23—J. & T. Robinson, salt.

Schr. Echo, Holder, New-York, 8—J. V. Troop, general cargo.

Oliver Frost, Smith, Bath, 5—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Hero, Sawyer, Boston 2—Geo. Eaton, do.

Hemisphere, Crowe, Boston, 2—Geo. Thomas, general cargo.

This Day—Brig Peruvian, McGuffire, New-York,—Allison & Spurr, ballast.

CLEARED.

13th—Ship Lady Peel, Johns, Cork, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Kossuth, Bell, Liverpool, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; Andrea, Strandell, Grimsby, timber and deals—Henry Garbutt; Brig Minerva, Shanks, Ayr, timber, deals, &c—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Monadnock, Colens, Boston, clapboards—Geo. Eaton.

12th—Ship Laconia, Hamilton, Cork, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Thomas, Hargraves, Carlisle, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. D Phillips, Small, Eastport, smoked herrings and flour—Master.

20th—Ship Themis, Brown, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—John Robertson; Brigt. William Allen, Moore, Surinam, beef, pork, flour, fish, lime, lumber, &c.—Allison & Spurr.

21st—Brigt. Comet, Fritzs, Alexandria, herrings, gypsum, pickets, &c—J. V. Troop; Rio Grande, Wilson, Barbados, lumber, &c.—Crane & Co.

22d.—Ship Lockwoods, Errington, John Robertson, deals, &c.; barque Allan Brown, Vickery, Glasgow, C. McLauchlan, deals; brigt. Fashion, Burke, Antigua, Alitson & Spurr, sundries; Alfred Henry, Kidd, Sydney, C. B., master, ballast.

A barque, of Yarmouth, England, from Quebec, for Great Britain, timber laden, was wrecked on the East point of Magdalen Isles, in the gale of the 20th ult. Materials would be saved—one man killed by the chain.

Arrived at New-York, Nov. 14th, barque Amelia, Holder, Amsterdam; 17th, brig Daring, Bingay, Turks Island; 18th, brigt. Richard Cobden, Perry, Sheduac; 19th, ship Beejapore, McLay, Liverpool—At Philadelphia, 15th, brigt. Portland, Scott, Hillsboro.

At Antigua, Oct. 14th, brigt. Bream, Harvey, from this port, discharging.

Cleared at New-York, Nov. 14th, schr. Echo, Holder, St. John; 15th, barque Wave, Halpin, do.—At Boston, 14th, schr. Hero, Sawyer, St. John; 17th, brig Charlotte, Joslin, do.

Sailed from Newport, Oct. 28th, ship Jane, Drake, Apalachicola.—From Callao, Aug. 2d, ship Great Britain, Hare, for England.

Spoken, Sept. 13th, lat. 1 S., ship John Fielden, from Liverpool, for Port Philip.

SHEDIAC, Nov. 13.—Cleared, barque George, Jackson, Hull.

[BY THE ASIA.]

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John, Nov. 4th, Susan, at Queenstown; 11th, St. John, in the Clyde; Aurora, at Hull; 13th, Europa, at Deal.

Saint Andrew's Society.

THE Members of SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY, will celebrate the anniversary of their Tutelar Saint, by SUPPING together at the St. John Hotel, on MONDAY Evening next, Dec. 1st, at 7 o'clock.

Guests admitted as usual.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. SCAMMELL.

JAMES MACFARLANE, *Secretary.*

Nov. 25th, 1851.

[News, Freeman, Courier.]

NOTICE.

Saint John Gas Light Company.

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT., for the Six Months ending the first November, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Saint John Gas Light Company, on or after Monday, the first day of December next, at the Company's Office, Carmarthen Street.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. BRITAIN, *Treasurer.*

St. John, 25th November, 1851.—1w.

Cheese and Butter,

From the best Dairies in the Province.

NOW ON HAND—

5 TONS of CHEESE, from the Dairies of Messrs. AITON, SMITH, CLARKE, and GRAY.

—AND—

10 Firkins BUTTER, from Cumberland.

For Sale by JARDINE & CO.

25th November, 1851.

59 Cases BOOTS and SHOES,

Just opening, as follows:

39 CASES Men's strong Leather Boots; 6 cases Men's best INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES;

8 cases Women's best India Rubber Over Shoes;

3 cases Misses' best do. do. Over SHOES;

3 cases Women's common India Rubber Over SHOES; for sale by the case.

JOHN KINNEAR,

Nov. 25. *Prince Wm. Street*

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the South Bay Boom Company has been declared, payable to the Stockholders, at their Office at Indian Town, on or after the first day of December next.

THOMAS McMACKIN,

12th November, 1851. *Sec'y. & Treas.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Subscribers to this SOCIETY are respectfully notified that their Sub-scriptions, falling due at the present season, will be called for in a few days by the Agent, Mr. John C. McIntosh; the Committee deeming it highly desirable that the Collections within the City of Saint John and its vicinity, should be made before the Annual Meeting, and that an early remittance should be sent to the Parent Society, from which an unusually large supply of Bibles and Testaments has been required for the extended operations of this Auxiliary during the current year.

JAMES PATERSON, S. L. TILLEY, } *Secretaries.*

St. John, Nov. 11, 1851.

Protection to Home Industry.

Notice to Shoe Makers.

WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY good WORKMEN, well qualified to manufacture such articles as will suit the ordinary wants of the country.

None but steady, sober and industrious Men need apply, and those with Families will have a preference. S. K. FOSTER.

Nov. 18, 1851.

Fishing Thread.

THE Subscribers have received per Themis from Liverpool 500 dozen very superior Three Cord Fishing Thread, which will be sold very low for Cash.

The attention of Fishermen is invited to the above article, as it is put up in 1-4 skeins expressly for netts.

Nov. 4. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

THE

New-Brunswick Almanac, FOR 1852.

Containing 96 pages, 8vo., is just published and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscribers, at 42s. per gross, 4s. per dozen, and 6d per single copy.

Nov. 18. H. CHUBB & CO.

Encourage Home Industry.

A FEW Boxes of HONEY, in the Combs, from Woodstock, for sale by

Nov. 15. JARDINE & CO.

Legislative--1852--Debates.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER having obtained the Contract for Reporting and Publishing the DEBATES of both HOUSES of the LEGISLATURE, requests all those who may be desirous of obtaining Copies, to send their Address forthwith to the *Royal Gazette Office*, or to either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, (who are respectfully solicited to act as AGENTS for the above Publications,) as no supply of complete Copies can be relied upon after the commencement of the Session.

The DEBATES will be printed and published so as to constitute a distinct Volume of Reports, unconnected with other matter, and containing also the Resolutions, Amendments, and Divisions.

TERMS.—Five Shillings per single Copy, or Seven Shillings and Sixpence for the Reports of both Houses, *which must be paid in advance.*

—AGENTS—

John Emmerson, Esquire,	Little Falls.
F. E. Beckwith, Esquire,	Grand Falls.
Benjamin Beveridge, Esquire,	Tobique.
George Bower, Esquire,	Victoria Corner.
William T. Baird, Esquire,	Woodstock.
Thomas Hicks, Esquire,	Oromocto.
Enoch Lunt, Esquire,	Maugerville.
William Burpe, Esquire,	Sheffield.
W. F. Bonnell, Esquire,	Gagetown.
Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan,	Saint John.
Hugh M'Monagle, Esquire,	Sussex Vale.
Stephen Binney, Esquire,	Bend Petitcodiac.
Andrew Weldon, Esquire,	Dorchester.
C. Milner, Esquire,	Sackville.
Stephen Gooden, Esquire,	Bay de Verte.
E. J. Smith, Esquire,	Shediac.
James M'Phelim, Esquire,	Buctouche.
Martin B. Palmer, Esquire,	Hopewell.
Borden S. Levy, Esquire,	Richibucto.
James Cain, Esquire,	Chatham.
Peter Mitchell, Jun., Esquire,	Newcastle.
James M. Wolhaupter, Esquire,	Bathurst.
Dugald Stewart, Esquire,	Dalhousie.
S. Boss, Esquire,	Blackville.
J. DeCantillon, Esquire,	Blissfield.
W. Mackay, Esquire,	Boiestown.
Simon H. Whitlock, Esquire,	Saint Andrews,
James G. Stevens, Esquire,	Saint Stephens.
James Bowes, Esquire,	Mill Town.
J. Wallace, Esquire,	Magaguadavic.

Fredericton, 4th November, 1851.

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.

New Fruit, Coffee, Grapes, &c.

20 BAGS Laguira COFFEE;

20 kegs Malaga GRAPES;

100 boxes Muscatel } New RAISINS;
50 ditto Layer }
50 half and 50 quarter }

5 boxes ORANGES and LEMONS,

3 bbls. New Hickory Nuts;

Apples, Cracked Corn; Buckwheat, Cassia, Brazil Nuts.

Just landing, *ex* Schooner *Franklin*, from Boston.

JAS. MACFARLANE,

Nov. 18. Market Square.

A CARD.

JAMES MYLES, *Proprietor of the Howard House*, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since its commencement in business, and trusts that by keeping a well assorted Stock of CLOTHS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., to merit a continuance of their support.

Being about to visit England, next month, he would request all parties indebted to him to call and settle their accounts prior to his departure.

Nov. 1.

SELLING OFF

AT

Reduced Prices for Cash Only!!

AT THE

HOWARD HOUSE,

North Side of King Street.

A WILL 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.

New Fall Goods.

OCTOBER, 1851.

W. G. LAWTON

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

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

The whole of which are offered at the lowest market prices. Nov. 1.

HALL'S CLOTHING STORE,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Ready-Made CLOTHING.

TOW COATS—Beaver, Pilot, Whitney, Buffalo Tweed, Canada Grey, Satinette and fine Cloth, in every shade, quality and price.

REEFING JACKETS—Beaver, Pilot and Satinette.

Cloth Frock, Dress, Sack, and Paletot Coats, in all qualities, colours, and prices, from 20s.

PANTS—Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed and Satinette, all prices from 10s.

VESTS—Every variety of Vests, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cloth, and Fancy Styles, cheap.

CLOTHS—Every description at present worn; a large stock to select from, a competent Cutter, and the best Workmen in the City. Gentlemen ordering Clothes at this establishment may rest assured of a perfect fit.

FURNISHING GOODS—Of every description for Gentlemen's wear.

Trunks, Valisses, and Carpet Bags, all prices and qualities.

BOOTS and SHOES—An assortment of Girls' fine and stout Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c.

Remember—Hall's Clothing Store, Prince William-street, opposite Messrs. Jardine & Co.

JAMES T. HALL,

Nov. 4. *Proprietor.*

Sales by Auction.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Building LOTS, owned by the Bank of New Brunswick, are offered for Sale on reasonable terms and long Credit:—

LOT No. 639, fronting on St. George's Street, 40x100 feet, adjoining the residence of Mr. Chas. Estabrooks, with the two story Building thereon.

Lot No. 704, in the rear of same, fronting on Orange Street, 40x125.

ALSO.—Lots Nos. 961 and 962, in the Lower Cove, each 40x100 feet, fronting on Queen Street, near the late residence of Mr. John J. Roberts.

☞ If the above Lots are not disposed of before the 2d day of December next, they will then be offered at Public Auction.

By order of the Board.

THOS. EDW. MILLIDGE,

28 h Oct., 1851. *President.*

VICTORIA HOUSE,

Prince William Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

November 1st.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

British and French Importers,

Have just received per Steamers "Europa," "Canada" and "America," 19 Days from England and per Ships "Speed," "Faside," Boadicea," and "Themis"—

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS

OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

—COMPRISING—

BRITISH and FRENCH SILKS and SATINS best quality, Newest Colourings and Patterns, in Figure, Gros de Shot, Watered, &c.

Union SILK BRILLIANTS,

Plaid POPLINS and Cruvelli Cloths,

French MERINOS, in newest shades, and best quality,

EMBROIDERED DRESSES, in French Merinos,

FRENCH COBURGS, Paramattas and Crapes,

DELANES, ALPACAS, COBURGS and Orleans Cloths;

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

in every novelty;

SHAWLS,

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

CLOAKINGS,

Of the most fashionable kinds, in Ermine, Esquimaux, Nepaulese, and Ladies' CLOTHS, Tweeds, and Plaids, with *newest trimmings to suit.*

Paris and London made CLOAKS, *latest* designs.

FURS,

Of every description, in Queen's new Boas, Long and Flat Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Minivet, Stone Martin, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Musk, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable,

TRIMMING FURS, &c.

SILK VELVETS, in Black and Fancy colours,

TERRY Velvets, and Plushes, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons, and Feathers to match.

Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British,

Velvet and Satin BLACK TIES,

GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description,

LACES, in thread, wove thread, Egyptian, Honiton, &c.

Illusion and Brussels Netts, white and coloured for Ladies' Dresses, &c.

Plain and Fancy Bobbinetts, Blonds, Quillings, &c.

Black and coloured LACE VEILS, of every kind,

French and British Embroideries in Collars, Chemizettes Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.

Infants' Embroidered Robes and Caps,

Ladies' Embroidered Evening Dresses,

Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, in Plain and Embroidered,

White and Coloured STAYS,

White Muslins, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.

Fancy Window Muslins, in white and coloured,

French and English Garment and Furniture Prints,

Earlsoun and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,

Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirts, Checks, &c.,

BROAD CLOTHS,

PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS,

Velvet, Satin, and Cachmere VESTINGS,

Fancy Trowserings, in Kerseymeres, Casimeres, Tweeds,

Gent's Silk and Satin Neck Ties, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.,

Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Hdkfs.

White FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welch, Swanskin, &c.

Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,

BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.

Moleskins, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.

Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.

Damask Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Osnaburgs, Canvas, &c. &c.

Superior make in White SHIRTING Cottons,

Grey Cottons, Sheetings, and Warps,

Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c. &c.

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

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

WHISKY.—On Consignment, ex *Argo* from the Clyde—10 Puncheons of Malt WHISKY—Which will be sold low while landing.

Oct. 28. SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

FOR SALE,

30 SHARES St. John Gas Company Stock,
10 Do. Commercial Bank do.

Enquire of A. BALLOCH.

4th November, 1851.

Fall and Winter Importations.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

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

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

A Splendid Assortment of London-made

MANTLES.

☞ The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the above Stock, which they are determined to offer on the most advantageous terms to purchasers.

North side Market Square, } Oct. 7, 1851.

Earthenware and China,

Per *Themis.*

THE Subscriber has received per above—25 Assorted Crates EARTHENWARE. *Also,* BREAKFAST, TEA, DINNER and TOILET SETS, of the newest patterns; with other Goods in his line. For sale by

W. E. P. HANFORD,

Nov. 1st, 1851.—1m. 24, *Dock Street.*

Stoves, Franklins, Registers, &c.

Vulcan Foundry Manufactures.

THE attention of the Public is requested to a large and handsome assortment of COOKING STOVES, of the newest and most approved patterns—CANADA and AIR-TIGHT STOVES, FRANKLINS, RE

Poetry.

A Reverie about the Crystal Palace.

Dream of splendour, bright and gay,
Disenchanted all too soon,
Dimly fading fast away,
Like a half-remembered tune.
Lo! my spirit-harp is sad
For the end of earthly things,
And refuses to be glad
While I touch its trembling strings.

Fountain, gushing silver light—
Sculptures, soft and warm and fair—
Gems, that blind the dazzled sight—
Silken trophies rich and rare—
Wondrous works of cunning skill—
Precious miracles of art—
How your crowding memories fill
Mournfully my musing heart!

Fairy giant! choicest birth
Of the beautiful sublime,
Seeming like the toy of earth
Given to the dotard time—
Glacier-diamond, Alp of glass,
Sinbad's cave, Alladin's hall—
Must it then be crushed, alas!
Must the Crystal Palace fall?

Yes! as autumn's chequered hues
Thus are tinted with decay,
As the morn's prismatic dews,
Glittering, exhale away—
So with thee: in beauty's pride
All thy brightness must depart,
Nature's fair consumptive bride,
Fragile paragon of art!

But not all of the shall die.
O not all shall perish thus!
Thy sweet spirit, ever nigh,
Will remain to gladden us:
Thy sweet spirit—*brotherhood!*
This was in thee like a soul,
Every part to gild with good,
And to glorify the whole!

Albury, Guildford. MARTIN F. TUPPER.

GIVE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Give prayers; the evening hath begun;
Be earlier than the rising sun:
Remember those who feel the rod;
Remember those who know not God.
His hand can boundless blessings give:
Breathe prayers; through them the soul shall live.
Give alms: the needy sink with pain;
The orphans mourn, the crushed complain.
Give freely: hoarded gold is curst,
A prey to robbers and to rust.
Christ, through his poor, a claim doth make,
Give gladly, for thy Saviour's sake.

Give books: they live when you are dead;
Light on the darkened mind they shed;
Good seed they sow, from age to age,
Through all this mortal pilgrimage.
They nurse the gems of holy trust;
They wake untired when you are dust.

Give smiles, to cheer the little child,
A stranger on this thorny wild;
It bringeth love, its guard to be—
It, helpless, asketh love from thee.
Howe'er by fortune's gifts unblest,
Give smiles to childhood's guileless breast.

Give words, kind words, to those who err!
Remorse doth need a comforter,
Though in temptation's wiles they fall,
Condemned not—we are sinners all.
With the sweet charity of speech,
Give words that heal, and words that teach.

Give thought, give energy, to themse
That perish not like folly's dreams,
Hark! from the islands of the sea,
The missionary cries to thee:
To aid him on a heathen soil,
Give thought, give energy, give toil.

Smithsonian Institute.

Many of our readers may not know of the origin of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington. We will tell them. James Smithson, the founder, was the natural son of the Duke of Northumberland; his mother was a Mrs. Macie, of an ancient family of Wiltshire, of the name of Hungerford; he was educated at Oxford, where he took an honorary degree in 1786; he took the name of James Lewis Macie, until a few years after he had left the University, when he changed it to Smithson. He does not appear to have had any fixed home, living in lodgings when in London, and occasionally a year or two at a time in the cities on the continent, as Paris, Berlin, Florence, and Genoa, at which place he died.—The ample provision made for him by the Duke of Northumberland, with retired and simple habits, enabled him to accumulate the large fortune of $600,000, which he by will bestowed upon the Government of the United States, to establish a College or Institute "for the diffusion of knowledge among men."

The testator, James Smithson, a subject of Great Britain, declares himself, in the caption of the will, a descendant in blood from the Percys and Seymours, two of the most illustrious historical names of the British Islands. Nearly two centuries since, in 1660, the ancestor of his own name, Hugh Smithson, immediately after the restoration of the royal family of the Stuarts, received from Charles the Second, as a reward for his eminent services to that house, during the civil wars, the dignity of Baronet of England—a dignity still held by the Duke of Northumberland, as descendants from the same Hugh Smithson.

The father of the testator, by his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, who was descended by a female line from the ancient Percys, and by the subsequent creation of George the Third, in 1776, became the first Duke of Northumberland. His son and successor, the brother of the testator, known in the history of our revolutionary war by the name of Lord Percy, was present, as a British officer, at the sanguinary opening scene of the revolutionary war at Lexington, and the battle of Bunker's Hill; and was the bearer to the British government of the despatches from the commander-in-chief of the royal forces, announcing the event of that memorable day; and the present Duke of Northumberland, the testator's nephew, was the ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain, sent to assist at the coronation of the late King of France, Charles the Tenth, a few months only before the date of this bequest from his relative to the United States of America. Is it not rather a strange coincidence, that from a near relative of the man who first drew the sword against the liberties of this country, should proceed the means of perpetuating and consolidating those liberties by the diffusion of education, that main pillar and foundations of republican institutions?—*Dispatch.*

Green Crops.

We have from time to time alluded to the importance of our farmers turning their attention more directly to the cultivation of green crops as a fall and winter food for stock. It is, however, still to be regretted that there are among us some, and their name is legion, who are violently opposed to nearly all agricultural improvements. Such characters are always opposed to every thing which savors of innovation upon the old rotten grandfather systems. They continually advise the young to adopt the "old way"—nothing good can come of going into new notions, and adopting the new fangled systems advanced only by those who, instead of applying themselves practically to agricultural pursuits and labors, sit still in their well furnished studies or parlors, and farm only with pen and ink. There is, it is true, a wide difference between the practical farmer and the cloistered student, so far as regards the mere mechanical details of farming;—but for the life of us, dear readers, we cannot see why the farmer who learns of the practical man, and who, by dint of indefatigable study and observation, acquaints himself with all his most valued acquisitions, is not as good an instructer in the art, as the "practical man" himself. He is certainly possessed of some important advantages which the former cannot be supposed to enjoy. Being acquanted with the entire range of the current agricultural literature of the day, he must needs be better qualified to communicate than one who is not; and besides he has one other advantage. He has a much larger audience, and when his communications involve subjects of essential importance, the means of doing incomparably more good. His instructions are, besides, not liable to perish or be forgotten with the giving; they are committed to paper, and scattered broadcast over community, and will be read by millions an hundred years hence. One farmer boasts that he has "learned" thus and so of his neighbor by means of kindly oral communication. Could he not have "learned" as effectualy had that neighbor written out his communication, and made it public through the agency of the press—and would not thousands have been benefited thereby instead of ONE, or, at most, an isolated few?—*Mc. Cultivator.*

Wintering Stock.

MR. EDITOR:—For some days I have been thinking, how my poor neighbours' cattle will fare this coming cold winter! Not but that I have enough to occupy my thoughts in my own immediate affairs, but when these poor animals meet my gaze, cold and shivering as they are, in consequence of having been taken from liberal allowance of green food, and put immediately upon dry, and perhaps coarse meadow hay, or weather-beaten corn-fodder, with not a spoonful of grain nor a root to lay their jaws to,—poor creatures! no wonder they dry up their milk, for they have nothing to make milk of, and no wonder they stand upon a piece of ground not larger than a half bushel, with all four feet almost together. And when Spring opens, and the warm sun strikes their skin, the vermin begin to work, and cause them to feel so miserable, they would fain run away from themselves, and surely they have no difficulty in running over the hills and rocks at an alarming rate, with their tales high in the air to receive the cooling breeze, their bodies being light, they are better adapted for a race than anything else! But to their relief, the grass soon springs up, and they begin to look a little more like cows than skeletons, yet the hard Winter they have passed, has nearly unfitted them for any profit to their owners during the Summer season.—And as they cannot afford to buy grain to give them the coming Winter, so both the poor cows and their owners will see hard times?—Now who is to blame? are the cows to blame! They have done as well as you could have expected under these circumstances. Surely the farmer who manages thus, must expect to see hard times, and he deserves it! "He that will not plough by reason of the cold," must expect to beg in harvest!

If you have not the means to keep your stock well, reduce it; two cows well fed, are more profit to the owner than half a dozen long-legged, woe-begone looking animals, that some people call cows, which look like steers wintered out in the woods on browse. Brother farmers, get you a good hay, straw and corn stalk cutter; cut your feed, put in a little grain, soften the same with a little water; it will make mastication easier, and consequently will digest better and afford more nourishment to your stock; besides, your poor hay, and corn fodder is turned to good account, and being sweetened by a little grain, goes off well, leaving no waste. By this mode of procedure, and measuring out to each his feed, you will be able to discover if each has enough in order that he may escape the doom of those before named, add a little more to his or her mess if needful, taking care at the same time, that they are not robbed by their more avaricious neighbours. Green meat of some kind should be given, if you would expect perfect health. Feed three times a day with chopped feed; let their stomachs have time to digest what they eat. It is a mistake that they need be eating all the while. Solid feed is unlike green grass, you must remember; some people stand in the barn floor nearly half the time, to dish up a little at a time to keep their appetites good, forgetting, that if the health is preserved, though they feed but three times in twenty-four hours with the proper quality and quantity, they will clean all up, and even lick the floor. Try it, farmers. If I can get a handsome profit from one cow, well fed, you, who have half a dozen, by the rule of three, can get six times as much.—*Boston Cult.*

Good Reasons for Political Distinbtion.

Paul Poltax was a quiet, inoffensive fellow, not burdened with intellect, but still with some glimmering hope of future glory in the pulitical line; for Paul had taken, and, bless his memory, had paid for, the county newspaper for many years; besides, he had been appointed vote distributor to more than one town meeting and had paid moreover his capitation tax. and "why was not he as good as the Squire?" One day Paul went to Farmer B——, one of the committee chosen to nominate candidates for Representatives in the town of D——. He found the worthy farmer in his cornfield, and asking him to *step aside*, as he had something particular to say to him, frankly asked the committee men to put the name of Paul Polltax upon the nomination list; "for," says he suiting the action to the word, and putting his hand to his shoulder, "this rheumatiz of mine is so bad I can't lay stone wall nor split rails, and I could go just as well as not, and though I can't make speeches, to be sure, I've got as good a suit of clothes as any of them."

Education of Idiots.

The giving of a rational mind to persons born in idiocy is a matter more difficult, than the restoration of reason to the insane. And yet experiments made upon a large scale have shown, that it is not in all cases a hopeless undertaking. Several institutions in Europe have been successful in the enterprise, to an encouraging extent. And more recently, like institutions have been put in operation here. The director of the institution in Berlin, Mr. Saegert, proceeds on the assumption, that the idiot has mind equal to others at birth; but the mind is obstructed in its growth—because deprived of communication with external objects, *through the bluntness of the senses.* Now if any means can be found, to awake the dorment senses, or any one of them, an avenue can be found to the mind through them, for its education. Instruction of the idiot then first begins, by an effort to call some of his senses into activity. He is brought within the hearing of music. If he is attracted by it, if he shows a gleam of pleasure, then the music is repeated, till his interest is aroused, and so one point is gained. Others are found to care nothing for music, but are attracted by pictures, and gay colors. Others become interested in simple games. By great pains they are brought to fix attention upon something, and to do something with regularity. The instructor, having found which of the senses is easiest reached, makes that the fulcrum to which he applies his liver.

The idiot school embraces pupils of ages from three to twenty—the majority under twelve. The lowest class are trained merely for the purpose of developing the senses. They are taught to beat a drum or roll a ball, or to walk, or to march. Those more advanced are taught to count, or to speak, or to give names to familiar things. Those still more advanced learn the alphabet. And this attained, they are put forward in the common branches of education. Some of those educated at the school in Berlin are now pursuing the ordinary avocations of life. While only a few real idiots can be brought thus far forward, there are none whose condition cannot be to some extent improved.

There is a similar institution in Paris, containing 150 boys. Sixty of these had learned to write; and some of them write an elegant hand. Here the pupils are trained in military exercises, and in singing hymns, composed expressly for them, with simple words and simple music. Nearly all join in the singing. The pupils are fond of the military drill and are so trained, as to be capable of performing some of the most intricate evolutions accurately and rapidly. Some who had been complete idiots perform the manual exercise with wooden guns, and go through with it, without a failure. Some complicate theatrical dances were also performed. Connected with the school are workshops in which some have made good proficiency as carpenters. Some also have become beautiful draughtsmen. Experience has shown that the case of idiots is no longer hopeless. In most cases they can be taught some simple and useful empoyment, and in some cases they can be brought up to complete rationality.

FATTENING FOWLS WITH POTTOES.—There is great profit in feeding, geese, turkies and fowls of every sort, with pottoes and meal mixed; they will fatten in nearly one-half the time that they will on any kind of corn, or even meal itself. The potatoes must be bruised fine while hot, and the meal added when the mash is given to them.—*Selected.*

Spring and Summer Goods.

Well worthy the attention of Purchasers!

The West of England, French and German

CLOTHS,

The Wove Marcell, and Fancy Silk and Satin

VESTINGS,

And West of England, French and German

DOESKINS,

IN ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES,

At Very Moderate Prices!!!

THE subscriber in calling the attention of the Public to the above Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS, begs to say that he is now prepared to execute any orders that he may be entrusted with, in a *superior style*—and he hopes from strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage of a discerning public.

Parties purchasing Woollen Goods *Wholesales* will do well by examining his Stock before buying elsewhere—Terms liberal for approved Paper.

JAMES MYLES, PROPRIETOR,
Howard House.

N. B.—Will be ready in a few days a large stock of *Spring and Summer CLOTHING.*—particulars next week. J. M.

North side King street. May 6, 1851.

Oakum, Paint, and Oil.

Landing ex Caros, from London—

5 TONS London OAKUM,
130 kegs *Brandram's* WHITE LEAD,
6 casks Brandram's Raw & Boiled Linseed Oil
1 cask PUTTY.

Ex John S. DeWolf, from Liverpool—
6 cases Cast STEEL, (assorted sizes,)
20 bundles Best Spring STEEL.

For sale by GEORGE THOMAS.
29th April. *South M. Wharf.*

INDUCEMENT.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

OCKHART & CO.

ARE prepared to offer, on the best terms, to the Trade and at Retail, the largest Stock of

New and Desirable Goods

they have ever imported. Having purchased directly from the manufacturers in Europe, in July and August, at about ten per cent. less than the earlier orders were placed, we are able to make our Goods look very Cheap.

Our Styles are chaste, attractive, and fashionable—the influence of the "*World's Fair*" will be seen in the exquisite style and quality of our

Ladies' Furs, Fur Caps and Gloves,

HATS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We wish every body to examine this large Stock, without any fear of being rudely urged to buy.

We have a "Hungarian" Furrier, from London, added to our *Manufacturing enterprise*, who will make and repair Furs of every description to order.

☞ FURS PURCHASED. ☜

LOCKHART & CO,
Brick Building, No. 1, Prince William Street.
September 30.

Earthenware.

Expected daily, per ship *Pleadem*, from Newcastle on Tyne:

10 CRATES well assorted EARTHENWARE, will be sold on arrival.

Oct. 21. JOHN V. THURGAR.

MAY 1851.

SPRING GOODS.

Per 'Lisbon' and 'Faside,' from London, 'Glasgow' and 'Onyx,' from the Clyde, 'John S. DeWolf,' 'Speed' and 'Titania,' from Liverpool:

3 PACKAGES Ladies' Visites and Mantles
3 do Parasols and UMBRELLAS:
2 do. SHAWLS, Fancy and Plain;
4 " STRAW BONNETS,
2 - Silks and SATINS,
3 - Laces, Netts and BLONDS;
2 - Plain and Fancy RIBBONS,
2 - Muslin Collars, and Habit Shirts;
3 - GLOVES, of every description,
3 - HOSIERY, various kinds,
2 - Fancy DRESSES,
6 - Dress MATERIALS,
5 - BOOTS and SHOES,
2 - Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings,
2 - Artificial FLOWERS,
2 - Gents' Silk Opera Ties,
2 - Woollen CLOTHS and VESTINGS,
3 - Buttons, Silk and Twist,
2 - CLOTH CAPS,
6 - Gents' HATS; 1 do. Children's do
1 - Printed Oil Cloths,
1 - BLACK CRAPES,
1 - Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS,
1 - Pins and Needles,
8 - CARPETING; 1 do. RUGGS,
2 - Moreens and Damasks,
1 - Worsted FRINGES,
2 - LINENS and LAWNS,
2 - Hollands, Diapers and Damasks,
3 - CANVASS and OSNABURGS,
2 Printed Cotton HDKF'S,
2 - Fancy GINGHAMS,
6 - Blue and White Warps,
10 - Grey COTTONS; 6 do. White do.
10 - Printed Cottons; 2 do. do. Muslins,
4 - Jaconet, Book, Mull & Checked Muslins,
2 - Fancy DRUGGETTS; 3 do. Flannels,
2 - Striped SHIRTINGS,
4 - Plain and Twill LININGS
2 - COTTON DRILLS,
2 - Sattinette and Cassinets,
2 - Moleskins; 2 do. Cotton VELVETS
2 - White COUNTERPANES,
2 - Linen THREAD; 2 do. Cotton REELS
15 " FLOOR CLOTH, comprising 3-4, 4-4 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 14-4
2 - Rubber and Common BRACES,
2 - COTTON CARPETING,
20 - Containing Haberdashery, Small Wares of various kinds.—The whole of which are offered at very low prices, Wholesale or Retail, by

W. G. LAWTON.

LONDON HOUSE,
Market Square.

April 25, 1851.

THE STOCK of this Establishment having during the past season, been greatly reduced to make room for extensive Importations, will now present the advantages of an almost entirely

New Assortment,

carefully selected on the best terms in the principal Markets of Great Britain and the United States,

NOW OPENING—received per Steamers "*Canada,*" "*America*" and *Admiral,*" and Ships '*Speed*' and "*Glasgow*"—

115 Packages of British and American GOODS,

consisting, in part of

LADIES' VISITES and MANTLES, in various qualities and fashionable shapes;

Long and Square *SHAWLS,* in newest styles

DRESS GOODS, in all the leading materials particularly the Stock of French and Scotch

In De Laines and Printed Muslins;

which will be found worthy of special attention, comprising an extensive variety of new and beautiful Patterns and Colourings;

A Large Quantity of 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 PRINTS, good Styles, very low

Plain and Fancy Ginghams, Furnitures, and Fancy Regattas; Linens, Lawns, Hollands, Osnaburghs, Canvas, Ducks;

Grey and White COTTONS, COTTON WARPS,

Black and Coloured *Orleans, Coburgs, Crapes* and *Paramattas, Doeskins, Satinetts, Drills, Flannels.*

MOREENS, CARPETINGS:

a general Assortment of "Haberdashery," "Trimmings" and "Small Wares"

The above Stock will be completed on the arrival of the "*Lisbon*" and "*Faside,*" from LONDON, and "*Titania*" from LIVERPOOL.—all now daily expected. T. W. DANIEL.

Per "ONYX," from GLASGOW:

140 Packages

GROCERY GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

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

JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29. *Market Square.*

WORTH KNOWING,

To those whose Wardrobe wants replenishing.

A. GIM OUR,

Tailor and Draper,

BRAGG'S BUILDING, KING STREET,

HAS ON HAND

THE Choicest STOCK of *SPRING CLOTHING* in the City, which for neatness of Style, quality of texture, and lowness of price, cannot fail to continue to this Establishment the very liberal patronage it has hitherto had. Among the Stock now on hand, a considerable portion is of

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTH,

the superiority of which is well known; those then that want to lay out their money to the best advantage will do well to give an early call, for they will find Beautiful Black Cloth SACK COATS 25s. to 40s.; Fancy Doe Skin SHOOTING COATS from 20s. to 35s.; *DRESS and FROCK COATS* in great variety, and all got up in the very best style. April 15.

French Cloths, Vestings, and
Elastic Doeskins.

Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral*—

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

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

May 27. JAMES MYLES.

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

JUST received per "Admiral," from Boston—TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA; Sherwin's Compound for Erysipelas.—Also—1 gross SMITH'S EXTERMINATOR, for destroying Rats, Mice, and Cockroaches.—For sale by T. M. REED,

July 1. *Head of North Wharf.*

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William Street,

KEEPS on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a stock of the following GOODS:—

A—Annatto, Roll; Arrowroot, best: Allspid, do. ground; Alum; Acid, Tartaric; Axes and Handles.

B.—Borax, refined; Brimstone, roll; Blue, fig and button; Brick, Bath; Beeswax; Blinds, green; Brooms and Brushes; Boxes, Sugar and Spice; Boards, Wash; Baskets, assorted; Books, Blank; Barley, Pearl and Pot; Beans; Blacking, Paste and Liquid.

C.—Camphor; Copperas, Green and White; Carpeting, Wool; Cords, Bed; Corks, Bottle; Cotton Warp; Coffee, Cloves, and Cinnamon, whole and ground; Carraway Seed; Currants, dried; Chocolate; Candles, Mould and Dipt; Chairs, cane seat, cane back rocking, wood seat rocking, wood seat common, Children's; Chains.

F.—Fluid, Washing; Farina; Floor Cloth, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4, American; do. English, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4.

G.—Ginger, whole and ground; Glass, 7x9 to 14x20, do. 21x25 to 34x46; Glassware, assorted; Glasses, Looking; Plates and Toilet; Glue, best quality.

I.—Indigo; Ink, black and blue.

L.—Locks, Carpenter's; Lamp Black; Lead, Black; Ledgers.

M.—Mustard.

N.—Nutmegs; Nails, wrought, from 4dy. to 20dy.; do Horse, 6dy. to 10dy.; do. do. 4dy. to 5dy; do. Cut, 3dy to 12dy.; do. Boat, 1¾. to 3 inch; do. Pressed, 6dy. to 12dy

O.—Oils, boiled and raw Linseed, Sea Elephant, Castor Lard, and Florence; Oatmeal; Ochre, Yellow.

P.—Picture Frames; Pepper, ground and whole; Peas, split; Pipes, Tobacco; Paints, White and Colored; Putty; Pins, Clothes; Paper Hangings; Paper, writing and wrapping.

R.—Rice; Raisins.

S.—Saltpetre; Salts, Epsom; Senna Leaves; Sago, Pearl; Saleratus; Soap; Soda, Bread and Washing; Sugar, Loaf, Crushed, White and Brown; Starch, Common and Patent; Sulphur and Snuff; Slab Spelter, or Zinc; Shot, all numbers; Stationery; Stoves, assorted; Show Glasses; Shoes, India Rubber: Spikes, 5 to 10 inch. June 17

Groceries! Groceries!

Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851.

50 CHESTS Souchong and fine CONGO TEA;
10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Teas;
16 hhds. Raw SUGAR;
20 brls. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
75 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses;
40 bags Java and St. Domingo COFFEE;
20 boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities;
10 M. Havana CIGARS;
20 brls. Pot and Pearl BARLEY;
10 do. SPLIT PEAS;
10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tarter, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphur, Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
20 doz. PAILS; 20 doz. BROOMS;
30 boxes PIPES, assorted;
10 brls. and 10 bags OATMEAL;
20 boxes Layer RAISINS; 100 do. Muscatel do;
76 half and 43 qr. boxes do;
20 casks Cooking RAISINS;
1 caroteel, and 2 brls. Zante CURRANTS;
10 bags ALMONDS, WALNUTS and Filberts;
1 ton Nova Scotia and Comberland CHEESE
6 cwt. American HAMS; 6 kegs LARD;
97 firkins Cumberland BUTTER;
Spices, Candles, Soap, Logwood Redwood, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

With a good Stock of miscellaneous articles of the Trade; for sale at low prices by,

JAMES MACFARLANE.
March 18. *Market Square.*

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,
Market Square, August 2, 1851.

JUST opened—a choice assortment of Meerham PIPES, Stems, Mouth Pieces, &c. &c.; Cigar Cases, Vesuvian Lights, Portemannais, &c.; also, a beautiful lot of Lava and Turkish Pipe Bowls, Repeal, Tyrolese, Quasem do.; Respirators; China, Cutty, and Rowers' Clay Pipes—all new articles in this market; with a great variety of other fancy and staple Goods, received per '*Harriot.*'

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

ROBINSON & THOMPSON.
St. John, N. B., Aug. 5, 1851. *Proprietors*

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN

HORSES.

CARLTON'S

FOUNDER OINTMENT,

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and contracted and feverish Feet, wounds, bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S

RING-BONE CURE,

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood-Spavin Bone-Spavin, Windgalls and Splint—a certain remedy.

☞ This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by Farmers, Liverymen, Stage Proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

FOR FEMALE AND MALE.

DR. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL.

Or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectus restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and al irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz: Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions a General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As vigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without offspring

☞ Sold by J. G. SHARP, Market Square; an FELLOWS & Co., King Street, St. John; J. COOK Carleton; and MORTON & Co., Halifax, N. S.

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.

The worst attack of the Piles are effectually and permanently cured in a short time by the use of the genuine Hay's Liniment. Hundreds of our first citizens throughout the country have used this Liniment with complete success. It is warranted to cure the most aggravated case.

CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co. upon the wrapper, proprietors of the genuine article, or you are cheated with a counterfeit.

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—*Do not neglect it.*—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common cold. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup will most positively give relief and save you from that most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

FOR THE HAIR.

If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of Hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm o Columbia. In cases of baldness, it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state, or condition, appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tubes is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was gray as the Asiatic eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural colour by this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots; it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

☞ CAUTION.—Never buy it unless you find the name of Comstock & Co., proprietors, on the wrapper of each bottle, or you are cheated with a counterfeit article.

DR. SPOHN'S

SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.

Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of Head-ache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years standing.

Dr. Larzette's ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

☞ All the above sold by S. L. TILLEY, Saint John: by COY & SON, Fredericton; MORTON & Co., Halifax; G. SPEAR, Robbinstown; OAKS, Digby.—COMSTOCK & BROTHER, No. 9, John Street, New York. 24th Sept. 1850.

The Great Cough Remedy

BLISS'S COMPOUND

COD LIVER OIL CANDY,

(The Original and Only Genuine,)

Prepared only by B. K. BLISS, (Sole Proprietor,) Druggist and Apothecary, Springfield, Mass.

A New and Effectual Remedy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in the Head, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Diseases of the Lungs, and Bronchial Affections.

THE wonderful curative powers of *Cod Liver Oil,* in all cases of COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, have been clearly demonstrated by the experience of the most distinguished physicians of Europe and America, during the last two or three years. It has been used in all parts of this country with great success, by the advice of our most eminent physicians. Dr. Williams, an eminent English Physician, asserts, that during the last two and a half years, he has preserved notes of 234 cases of consumption, where the Cod Liver Oil was used, and that, in 206 of these, the use of the Oil was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, ranging in degree from the mitigation of the symptoms up to a complete restoration to apparent health. Some of these cases were persons in an advanced stage of this dire disease, and the cures were almost miraculous.

Since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil into general use a great desideratum has been to furnish an article with the same medicinal virtue, *but free from its disagreeable odor and taste,* which have rendered it a "sealed book" to thousands of persons who are suffering under severe affections of the throat and lungs. After a series of experiments, the proprietor has succeeded in so combining the pure Oil with other *celebrated curatives,* in the form of a most AGREEABLE CANDY, possessing and preserving all the medicinal virtues of *Pure Cod Liver Oil,* without its nauseous and repulsive taste, presenting it in a form by which it can be administered to the most delicate invalid without inconvenience. So pleasant is the taste, that it may be administered to an infant without difficulty.

☞ In Packages, 1s. 3d. each, sold by S. L. TILLEY, King street, St. John Dec. 3.

Astonishing Efficacy
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to 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; Jol a Lewis, Hillsborough; John Curry, Canning; and James G. White, Belleisle.—In Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

REMOVAL.

VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

DOCK STREET.

W. H. NELSON respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has REMOVED his Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY to the Brick Building in Dock street lately occupied by Mr. BENROW FERGUSON, and will be happy to receive the patronage of his former customers. May 20.

Box Wood Stoves.

JUST received and for sale low—280 WOOD STOVES, from 20 to 36 inch.

Sept. 24, 1851. W. H. ADAMS.