

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The harvest may now be said to be over, and the yield proves in many places larger than expectation. Excepting the growth of straw, there has been no grain; but the ears of wheat prove to be few full, as the grains are, generally speaking, decidedly smaller than in ordinary seasons. As may be expected, the farmers and their men in high spirits, and are more anxious to be engaged, and to secure his day in the emigration, and general excellence of their crops and now that the events have failed to realize their hopes, their prospects are gloomy enough. We do not consider it safe to speak of the state of agriculture, notwithstanding so many advertisements of farms to let, and of stock and breeding implements to be sold. There is no purpose, now, that the owners of the soil offer large rent. There are, however, some straightforward men who say that rents, in comparatively few instances, exceed what they ought to be; and that could the country see their way to a large reduction they would not be deterred from venturing upon the occupation of the land by a consideration of the smallness of the price, more or less, in the state of rest. But the grain and stock markets are as flooded with foreign commodities, that the English agriculturist can find no probable market for his produce. Every man, however, in the capital city, feels that it is better to live on such interest as lie money, when funded, will fetch, than to embark it in a business which can no longer be carried on to advantage. Meanwhile we are still anxious that the number of persons to be employed as servants may very much exceed the cotton-spinning and weaving trades, are beginning to appear in the Gazette.

There is strife, also, between the manufacturers and their operatives, the former pushing

to reduce the men's wages, while the latter demand an increase, and enter into combination for the purpose of pressuring it on. This has excited, to an alarming extent in various places, though for obvious reasons the local newspapers take little or no notice of it; and there is reason to fear that the time will advance when the example will spread. As a necessary consequence upon all this—upon the passing of bad out of cultivation, and the growing estrangement between employer and workman—the provates have begun to rise in the agricultural districts, the worst of which is in Dorsetshire. Forwards the violence of the pestilence, which not long since threatened to decimate the land, has subsided.

The cholera returns present a very different figure now from what they did last year, and for the same reason, the disease is wonderfully free.

Still the prospects for the ensuing winter are not good; and the shadows which cast over men's minds are apparent everywhere.

It is difficult to account, under such circumstances, for the improvement which we have witnessed in the condition of the people, which appears at first sight so unaccountable. We have, however, to bear in mind that the amount of taxes levied on the exports and imports of a country are by no means an exact criterion of the social condition of the people. Manufacturers having extensive manufacturing works, and it may be, a large number of small goods, will make a loss, or without profit, rather than come to a dead lock. And if they export, they will probably import something in exchange, for nations are not much given to sacrifice the pecuniary value which they have in return, unless of course, to be lost, and as these men's great battle is with the corporals, with flourishing return from the manufactures employed to keep the accounts, these, while in the interior there is want of employment, and want of a market will strike the "resolution of rascality," upon which the Church is built, or obliterates the impression which has been elaborately wrought and retouched in the sound heart of those who answer to the call of English Chancery.

If there be men within the borders of the Church, and ministering at her altars, who believe even that the doctrines she propounds are contrary to the true spirit of the gospel; if there be others who have turned away from the truth; but, rather this, that they should remain clothed with its livery, and yet fail in its obligations. But, to suppose that their contention will influence the Church like the wind, is a movement which separates us from the living God.

The Marquis of Northampton has, we hear, determined on an archaeological tour in Egypt during the winter.

The wretched maxim that dissipation is lawful

and that division is stimulative and wholesome, has led to results which mistakes never contemplated and gods themselves explore; and this latitudinarian spirit, has given a course of agitation which holds no good to the stability of Whig rule, even should the Peers throw their whole weight into the Whig cause.

The speech of Mr. Pitt last month has got him into his Aylebury entanglement, perplexed his friends, and cheered his enemies. He sets himself clear from what he affirms to have been the real sentiments of the reformers, and now finds himself in the uncompromising attitude of a system of politics, which has been rightly called the "atheism of the aristocracy," upon which the Church is built, or obliterates the impression which has been elaborately wrought and retouched in the sound heart of those who answer to the call of English Chancery.

It is clear, however, that the Protectors of the poor are not aware of these matters.

We have, however, to bear in mind that the

agents of the administration are aware of these matters.

With the latter, through the public press, strive to make light of the people's sufferings, and to account for matters which will not bear glossing over by a reference to the divine right of kings, and the like.

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GENERAL POST OFFICE, /
St. John, Dec. 11, 1849.

In order to obviate the inconvenience existing

between the Post Office, which

the Post Office and Newfound-
land to go off in advance. His Lordship
the Postmaster General has pleased to direct
that hereafter the Postage on correspondence direct-
ing between New Brunswick and Newfoundland may be pre-paid at the office of the

J. HOWE, D.P.M.

Mr. ANDERSON,

PAINTOR, PAINTER,

HORSFIELD STREET.

Nest the Residence of P. Bernard, Esq.

14th December, 1849.

MAISIE'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Christopher Bartlett, Proprietor.

Pigeon Suits, for Liver-

pool, Lady and two

F. Smith,

and Michael Thompson,

in the Steamships

on the 1st instant, for

led.

in the 12th inst., by the

Gray, 10th, 11th, 12th,

the Museum of the Re-

lent, Mrs. S. P.

Nov. 20.

Rev. Dr. Thompson,

Rev. Mr. Bishop,

Rev. Mr. Edwards,

Rev. Mr. Edwards,</

POETRY. THE LEAF.

See the leaves tremble as falling,
Dry and withered to the ground;
There no thoughts mortals calling,
In a sad and solemn sound.

Sons of Adam, once in Eden,
Brightened when like us he fell,
Here the lecture we are reading,
Till, alas! the truth we tell.

Virgin, much too much presuming
On your boasted white and red,
View us late in beauty blooming,
Numbered now among the dead.

Gripping miners, slightly walking,
See the sons of your own making,
Find no wings to fly or form making,
We have left our owners bare.

Sons of honor, fed in prance,
Pretended to be more than worth,
Let the fields air that rise,
Bring us down to parent earth.

Lament, sigh, or systems grieve,
Who for avarice daily call,
Cess, at length, by us perused,
Every leaf must have its fall.

Yeath, though yet so longe give you,
Gray in health and manly grace,
Let not cloudless skies deceive you,
Summer gives to autumn place.

Venenothe sites, grows heavy,
Higher men th' unwilling eye,
Think amidst their fallen glory,
Autumn tells a winter nigh.

Early in our course rounring,
Messengers of shortest stay,
Thus we preach this truth concerning,
Heaven and earth shall pass away."

On the Tree of Life Eternal,
Man, let all thy hope be staid,
Which alone, for ever vernal
Bears a leaf that shall fade.

OF INTEREST TO ALL,

TO THE LADIES.

THE GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR RESTORING THE HAIR.

"Long hair is a glory to woman," says Paul;

And all feel the truth of the pious quotation.

Preserve it then, ladies—your glory may fail;

Unless you protect it with this preparation.

If you wish a rich luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure this genuine Balm of Columbia. It cures baldness, and all other diseases of the scalp, and gives a fine luster to the hair. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years, have recovered it by the use of this preparation.

Age, sex, or condition, appears to be no barrier to its efficacy; it also cures the most severe cases of scrofula, and removes the disease from children.

It is made of the best roots, &c., & is a true Remedy.

Order it of Dr. S. L. Tilley, No. 1, Dock Street.

Stock varied and ready for every situation of life.

MARK THIS.

100 Sack and Housing Coats, £6 to 15/- suitable for business, travelling, &c. 150 Frock Coats, equal price, in the city, & in Blue, Black, Drab, and Brown, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Plaid, Crossed and Quilted Lammes, in Glenlyon, &c., & in Silk, French, &c., & 500 Bed and Pilot Coats, &c., & 500 Newfound Land Pilot Coats, £6 to 15/- superior Homespun Suits, Shining coat, long Vest and Pants 22/- to 32/-

TAKE NOTICE.

REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Marriage requires the fulfillment of several conditions in order that it may be valid, & that the parties may be lawfully married.

Cast your eyes upon the following article, which will give you the origin of the laws relating to marriage, & the various forms of marriage, & the treatment of youth and weakness, Mental Delicity, and Physical Power are dependent on their healthy action.

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

CHAPTER II.—On the Anatomy and Physiology of Generation, Ovulation, their functions, structures, and secretions, proving that great Mental and Physical Power are dependent on their healthy action.

CHAPTER III.—On the Diseases of Youth and Weakness, Mental Delicity, and Physical Power are dependent on their healthy action.

CHAPTER IV.—On the Disorders produced from indiscriminate Excess, Gonorrhœa, Glaucoma, and other diseases of the Urinary.

CHAPTER V.—VI.—On the Disorders produced from excessive exertion, &c., &c.

CHAPTER VI.—On the Disorders produced from excessive exertion, &c., &c.

CHAPTER VII.—On the Disorders produced from excessive exertion, &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XLIV.—On the Disorders produced from excessive exertion, &c., &c.

CHAPTER XLV.—On the Disorders produced from excessive exertion, &c., &c.

CHAPTER XLVI.—On the Disorders produced from excessive exertion, &c., &c.

CHAPTER XLVII.—On the Disorders produced from excessive exertion, &c., &c.