The Weekly Observer.

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The Observer.

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

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.
St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to JAMES AGNEW, late of the City of Saint John, deceased, Watchmaker, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned: and those who have demands against his Estate, are requested to leave a statement of the same with her, within Three Months from date, in order to their adjustment. ELIZA AGNEW,
St. John, Dec. 24th, 1850. *Administratrix.*

☞ NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of The Honorable HUGH JOHNSTON, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested; and all those indebted to the same Estate, are required to make immediate payment to JOHN M. ROBINSON, one of the undersigned.

HARRIET M. JOHNSTON, *Executrix.*
HUGH B. JOHNSTON, } *Executors.*
JOHN M. ROBINSON, }
St. John, May 7, 1850.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Prince William Street,
—(Corner of Church Street)—
Are now receiving from London, per ship 'Lisbon,

112 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA;
5 do. Orange Pekoe do;
25 Hhds. GENEVA;
16 Do. Martell's BRANDY;
5 Qr. Casks Old Brown SHERRY;
30 Kegs Coleman's MUSTARD;
6 Cases do. Best STARCH;
2 Casks Mixed PICKLES;
20 Bags Black PEPPER;
10 Do. PIMENTO.
October 1, 1850.

Ships' Provisions in Bond.
Ex 'Cuba' from Boston—

40 BRLS. Boston Inspection Prime PORK;
40 do do Prime MESS BEEF,
—ALSO—
1 Hhd. Sugar Cured HAMS;
20 Barrels Boston CRACKERS; 10 do Soda ditto: 3 do Sugar do; 2 do Butter do; 5 do Extra Family Pilot BREAD, all newly Baked and best in Market. GEO. THOMAS,
Nov. 12. South Market Wharf.

19th October, 1850.
Received per recent arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow—

8 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 casks SHOT, 100 bags SPIKES—4 to 9 inch,
3 cases Hoole, Stainforth & Co's Mill SAWS, &c.
Pots, Bake Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, Boilers, &c.
Cart Boxes and Waggon Boxes; Barrow Wheels,
2 cases Thomsons's SCREW AUGERS,
1 case CAST STEEL, for Axes,
1 cask London GLUE, 20 bags Horse NAILS.
1 cask TRACES; Ploughshare Moulds,
LEAD PIPE; 1 cask SAD IRONS,
2 crates Japanned COAL SCOOPS,
121 bundles SHEET IRON,
A VARIETY OF SHELF GOODS:—
Files, Cutlery, Nails—and a good assortment of HARDWARE expected daily.
C. & W. H. ADAMS.

Grocery Goods.
Just Landing, per "Edward,"
111 Packages Grocery Goods,
—COMPRISING—
INDIGO, Split PEAS, Pearl BARLEY,
English CHEESE,
PICKLES and SAUCES, Black PEPPER,
Writing and Wrapping PAPER,
POLAND STARCH, *Hall's* Patent STARCH,
Fancy SOAP, Coleman's MUSTARD, INK,
NUTMEGS, CURRANTS, and FIGS,
CANDIED PEEL, SUGAR CANDY,
CREAM TARTAR, White Wine VINEGAR,
GINGER—ground and whole,
PIPES—assorted,
SCOTCH OATMEAL, &c. &c.
For Sale by JAMES MACFARLANE.
Oct. 8.

JUST RECEIVED,
Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—

20 BARRELS New York City MESS PORK.
Ex Shers. 'Cuba,' and 'Eliza Jane,' from Boston:
10 Bales BATTING; 5 bags FILBERTS,
5 Sacks Jordan ALMONDS,
20 Bags Porto Cabello COFFEE,
50 Boxes RAISINS; 25 half do Raisins,
25 Quarter do. do; 25 boxes Layer do.
10 Kegs GRAPES,
10 Half-barrels SALERATUS,
10 Casks Cooking RAISINS,
2 Boxes Castile SOAP,
3 do. LEMONS;
1 Barrel CANARY SEED,
1 do. HEMP SEED,
1 Box Patent Yeast POWDERS,
½ Barrel Ground CASSIA,
12 Mats CASSIA,
20 dozen Corn BROOMS,
3 Agricultural FURNACES,
3 Eagle PLOUGHS; 1 Road SCRAPER,
Patent FLAILS, &c., &c.
Nov. 19, 1850. JARDINE & CO.

SUGAR, &c.
The Subscriber has just received, and now in course of landing:—

25 CHESTS Souchong TEAS, of superior quality, suitable for family use;
50 chests London Fine CONGOU;
10 hhds. Bright quality SUGAR.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 5. North Market Wharf.

Oil, Nails, and Tin.
By the Ship "Avon," from Liverpool—

11 PIPES Raw Linseed OIL,
25 boxes DC Charcoal Tin Plates,
25 do IX do. do.
25 do IXX do. do.
60 casks rose-head Wrought NAILS—4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 14d;
10 casks 6d. and 8d. clasp-head Nails;
40 casks 8d. and 9d. HORSE NAILS;
For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.
August 27th, 1850.

S. K. FOSTER'S,
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
GERMAIN-STREET.
Just received a New Supply of

LADIES' White & Black Satin SLIPPERS,
Do. Black and Bronze Kid ditto,
Do. Patent and Enamelled ditto,
Do. Superfine Black CLOTH BOOTS,
Do. Beaver Cloth OVER BOOTS,
Girls' Superfine CLOTH BOOTS,
Babes' Fancy Boots and Shoes.
Nov. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

WATERPROOF INSOLES
For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes, &c.
Just received and for Sale at S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store—

WATERPROOF INSOLES, for Ladies and Gent's BOOTS and SHOES, (every person who values good health should use them.) Ladies', Misses, and Children's Patent India Rubber GARTERS; Flat Silk and Cotton Laces for Ladies' and Children's Boots & Shoes; Children's White and Grey Lambs' Wool Socks;
Do. do. do. Merino ditto;
Do. do. and Cot'd Cotton ditto;
Babes Fancy Berlin and other BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black SILK HOSE;
Do. Black Ingram Worsted and Cotton Hose:
Do. Superior Cotton Hose.
Nov. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

Patent LEATHERS, Morocco, Curried Goat Skins, &c.
The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale Cheap:—

10 DOZEN English Curried GOAT SKINS, assorted;
1 Do. Memel Calf, (a superior article);
3 Do. French Patent CALF SKINS;
5 Do. Patent Seal and Roan do;
15 Do. Striped Cape, (Binders);
15 Do. White and Printed Lining Skins;
3 Do. English MOROCCOS, for Women's Shoes. S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 12. Germain-street.

INDIA RUBBERS.

LADIES', Gentlemen's and Children's METALLIC INDIA RUBBER SHOES; for Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 5. Prince Wm. Street

Pale Geneva, Tobacco Pipes.
Now landing for the Subscriber:

20 HHDS. Pale Hollands GENEVA,
80 boxes Tobacco Pipes, well assorted for this market—in boxes of each 5 and 10 gross.
For sale low by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 5. North Market Wharf

London Groceries, &c.
Now landing ex ship "Lisbon," from London—

100 CHESTS Congo TEA;
10 Hhds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR;
3 Casks Day & Martin's BLACKING;
10 Boxes MUSTARD; 10 kegs MUSTARD;
1 Case CANDIED PEEL; 1 cask SODA ASH;
1 Case Old Brown WINDSOR SOAP;
1 Barrel E. I. GINGER; 10 cases ground GINGER
1 Case NUTMEGS; 2 cerooels CURRANTS;
10 Bags Black PEPPER;
20 boxes Valentia RAISINS; 1 Chest INDIGO;
1 Case MACCARONI;
1 case MACE and ISINGLASS; 1 cask Pearl SAGO
Ex Charles from Halifax:
50 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;
4 Cases Preserved GINGER.
For sale by JARDINE & CO.
St. John, Oct. 1, 1850.

Prime Quality NEW FIGS, CANDLES, &c.
Landing this day for the subscriber, ex the Brig *Portland*, from Boston:—

A SMALL shipment of excellent quality FIGS, this year's Fruit;
10 boxes STERINE CANDLES, short 6's, each 30lbs.—Apply to
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Dec. 3. North Market Wharf

NEW FRUIT.

150 PACKAGES New RAISINS;
12 sacks FILBERTS, Walnuts and CASTENAS;
4 Frails Soft Shell ALMONDS,
50 Barrels ONIONS—in prime order.
FLEWWELLING & READING.
Nov 19.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,
GERMAIN STREET,
Next door but one to FOSTER'S *Corner.*

NEW FALL GOODS.
Just Received per Ships Faside and Thetis—
A Splendid Variety of New and Fashionable
BOOTS and SHOES,
COMPRISING

LADIES' *Jenny Lind* SHOES—for Fall;
Do. Victoria, Coronation, Hungarian, and all the Newest Styles of WALKING SHOES;
Do. White and Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Do. Black Satin BOOTS;
Do. Patent SLIPPERS, of every quality;
Do. French SHOES—assorted;
Gentlemen's French Calf and Morocco BOOTTEES;
Do. Black and Drab CLOTH BOOTS;
Ladies', Misses', and Children's CLOTH BOOTS.
☞ Further Supplies Daily expected.
S. K. FOSTER,
Oct. 1, 1850. *Germain Street.*

WAVERLEY HOUSE,
NORTH SIDE KING STREET,
Saint John, N. B.
James Williams, Proprietor.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has Leased the above named *New Brick HOTEL*, which will be opened for the accommodation of Travellers on FRIDAY, the 1st November. The *Waverley* has been built expressly for a first class Hotel; it contains a spacious Ball Room, Dining Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Family and "*Bridal*" Apartments, and Forty well ventilated Bed Rooms, with excellent Stables and Offices attached. The House is fitted, throughout, with Gas and Water.

The Waverley is built, finished and furnished on a scale of elegance and comfort, and superior to any Hotel in the Provinces, in all its appointments.

The Proprietor is determined that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to win and sustain a high reputation, to make it a pleasant home for the "Traveller," and *the House of the Provinces.*

The charges will be moderate, the Cellars and Larder constantly supplied with the best the Markets will afford, and the Servants civil and attentive.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits that a liberal patronage will be extended by a discerning public. JAMES WILLIAMS.
St. John, Oct. 22 1850.—6i.

Fall Importations.
Per ships Lisbon from London, and Thetis from Liverpool—

A LARGE and varid assortment of DRESS GOODS, consisting of newest Styles and Materials; also, SILKS, SATINS, Persian, French and English CAP and BONNET RIBBONS, Silk VELVETS, Cotton do. in all shades,
Ladies' and Gent's Fancy NECK TIES, China and British;
Silk HANDKER'FS, LACES, NETS, Blonde QUILLINGS, &c.
FURS, in Muffs, Boas, Victorines, Cuffs, &c.
Ladies' and Gent's French KID GLOVES;
Fancy Cachmere CLOTH, LAMBS WOOL, Buckskin do.
Children's Vermont & fancy Lambs Wool Hoods;
HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Pilots, Beavers, and Vestings;
FUR and CLOTH CAPS;
Gent's HATS &c.
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7 8, 9-8, 5-4 printed Cottons and Regattas;
Grey and White SHIRTINGS, Sheetings and SWANSDOWNS;
Plain and Fancy Embossed LININGS;
MUSLINS, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, TOWELLINGS
Black and colored Cotton Velvets, Moleskins,
Ticks, Drills, printed Druggets, OIL CLOTHS,
Fringes, Worsted and Algernes, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.
☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*
J. & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, Oct. 7.

NEW FALL GOODS.
Liverpool House,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

The Subscriber has received per *Edward, Lisbon,* and *Oriental,* part of his
Fall Supply of Dry Goods,
—CONSISTING OF—

SUPERFINE Broad CLOTHS and Cassimeres, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS and Trimmings;
White and Red FLANNELS;
Grey and White COTTONS;
Shirting Stripes and Bed TICKS;
Printed COTTONS; fine and stout Ginghams;
Osnaburghs, Hollands;
Fine LINENS, LAWNS and MUSLINS;
Plaid CLOAKINGS and SHAWLS;
Rich Dress SILKS, and SATINS;
Bonnet Satins and Persians;
Rich Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
LACES and Edgings, in great variety;
Black CRAPE, Black Silk Netts;
Black and Coloured demi-Veils;
White and Coloured Illusion Net;
Tarlatan Muslin; sewed Muslin COLLARS;
Chemizette, Habit Shirts and Sleeves;
Infant's CAPS, and Frock Bodies,
Sewed Muslin Edgings, and Insertions;
Berlin-wool Hoods, Victorines and MUFFS;
Ladies' Neck Ties;
Gents' Black and Coloured Silk HDKFS;
Brown and White Damask TABLE CLOTHS,
Coloured Table Covers;
White and Coloured STAYS;
Orleans, Coburgs, Alpaccas;
Rich Printed Delaines;
Gimps, Fringes and Braids;
GLOVES and HOSIERY in great variety;
Gents Lamb's wool and Merino Shirts and Pants
Black, drab and W. B. Linen Thread,
Drab Fishing Thread, &c. &c. &c.
Which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at *very low prices.*—A further supply expected per Olive.
N. S. WETMORE.
Oct. 15.—6i.

Hats, Caps, and Furs,
AT THE
Hat, Cap, and Fur Store of G. & E. SEARS,
Barlow's Corner, foot of King Street, (up Stairs,)
—CONSISTING OF—

LADIES' MUFFS, BOAS, VICTORINES, CUFFS and GAUNTLETS, of various FURS.
Gent's French SILK HATS; Beaver ditto
Youth's and Children's Silk and Beaver HATS
a large assortment of FELT HATS—various colours; Latest patterns of CLOTH CAPS; Silk and Lawn Glazed ditto; Infant's FUR CAPS; Leather Hat Cases; Peaks and Straps; Gent's and Youth's Fur and Seal CAPS; Plush and Scalette ditto; BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.—For Sale at the *lowest prices—Wholesale and Retail.*
☞ Cash, and the highest prices paid for FURS.
Oct. 8, 1850.—Imp.

Ayrshire Oatmeal.
Just Received:—

10 BRLS. fresh ground Ayrshire OATMEAL, for Sale by
Nov. 12. JARDINE & CO.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

109 CASKS NAILS—consisting of—
10d. Horse NAILS,
9d. Horse NAILS,
8d. Horse NAILS.
Also—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14d. Clasp and Rose Head Wrought NAILS.
—AND—
500 Yards Fine and Superfine Wool CARPETS; With—
400 Doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR,
Oct. 15, 1850. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Vulcan Foundry Castings.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Warehouse, North Market Wharf—
A large assortment of COOKING STOVES, of various sizes and most approved patterns;
—ALSO OF—
FRANKLINS, REGISTER GRATES, PLOUGHS, &c. &.
The above Goods are manufactured expressly for this market, are of the best description, and will be sold low. JOHN V. THURGAR.
October 15, 1850.

Pressed Nails, Carpets, &c.
From Liverpool—for Sale.

40 KEGS 7d. 8d. 10d. and 14d. Pressed NAILS;
2 Bales Fine and Superfine CARPETS;
57 Slabs SPELTER.
—ALSO—
By the Venture, from Boston:
25 assorted sizes Cook STOVES;
8 dozen assorted CHAIRS;
And from New York—
1600 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS.
JOHN KINNEAR,
August 27, 1850. Prince Wm.-street.

Miscellaneous.

TO MY FATHER.
BY MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON.

A welcome for thy child, father,
A welcome give to-day;
Although she may not come to thee,
As when she went away;
Though never in her olden nest
Is she to fold her wing,
And live again the days when first
She learned to fly and sing.

O happy were those days, father,
When gathering round thy knee,
Seven sons and daughters called thee sire:
We come again but three:
The grave has claimed thy loveliest ones,
And sterner things than death,
Have left a shadow on thy brow,
A sigh upon thy breath.

And one—one of the three, father,
Now comes to thee to claim
Thy blessing on another lot,
Upon another name.
Where tropic suns forever burn,
Far over land and wave,
The child, whom thou hast loved, would make
Her hearth-stone and her grave.

Thou't never wait again, father,
Thy daughter's running tread;
She never will see thy face on earth,—
So count her with thy dead;
But in the land of life and love,
Not sorrowing as now,
She'll come to thee, and come, perchance,
With jewels on her brow.

Perchance:—I do not know, father,
If any part be given
My erring hand, among the guides,
Who point the way to heaven;
But it would be a joy untold
Some erring foot to stay;
Remember this, when gathering round,
Ye for the exile pray.

Let nothing there be changed, father,
I would remember all,
Where every ray of sunshine rests,
And where the shadows fall.
And now I go; with faltering foot,
I pass the threshold o'er,
And gaze, through tears, on that dear roof,
My shelter never more.

N. Y. Recorder.

[From Fraser's Magazine.]

A LEGEND OF NIAGARA.
By the Author of "Ellen [illegible]

[CONTIN[illegible]

"This," was the stern reply, "That [illegible] Eries sent a messenger with the sacred pipe, they expected him to be treated with becoming honour. Who is this pale-face that sings so pleasantly to the Senecas, and has so bewitched their understand-[illegible]

"Tou-wis-kwan will tell Ronla who this man is," returned the chief, curling his thin lips, and smiling contemptuously while he spoke. "He is not the voice of a poor wandering people, like the starving dogs of the sunset, who have scarcely ground enough left to spread their robes upon; but the wampum-bearer of a great nation of warriors, whose name is so lofty that it overshadows all others but that of the Agonnonseonne themselves. Ugh! were the Eries to see them using the thunder and lightning in battle, they would creep into their holes with fear. Who are the Eries, that they should stand before the *Long-knives** of the Summer? The path is still open; if they cannot wait, they can go?

And, with a peremptory gesture, the fierce Seneca waved his arm in the direction of the enemy's country; thus signifying, in the plainest terms, his indifference to the proposed alliance, in utter disregard to the usages observed in the diplomatic intercourse of the tribes.

"Good," was the firm reply; "and then, let the Senecas shut the door ever so tight, the Eries will find a way to trim their leggins with their scalp-locks."

And so they parted; and Ronla, o'er-burdened with sorrow and stung to the quick at the insult offered to his nation, hurried into the village, held a brief conference with his associates, and drew off ere nightfall beyond the outskirts of the palisades that enclosed this stronghold of the Iroquois; a proceeding equivalent to a suspension of all friendly relations and intermediate between amity and open war. Thus a few bitter words had severed the incipient link and renewed the ancient feud between the Eries and Senecas.

The shades of evening were settling in the forest, and the voice of the great cataract rolled through the long arcades in volumes of solemn sound. It was the organ of the wilderness pealing its anthem to the Eternal, in that holiest of his temples. The deep undertone shook the leaves, and the ground, and the firm foundations of rock. The wind, awe-wrapt, uttered no sigh in the oaken groves, and no bird's call broke the spell that deepened over the solitude in that hour of sadness and of prayer.

A knot of damsels with their water-vessels were grouped about a spring, which bubbled up out of a rock in the woods at a short distance from the village. They filled their buckets with the cool element; with their palms they sprinkled it in crystal globules over their long hair, which they arranged into plaits and bands before the watery mirror, talking all the while in soft, low voices, and sometimes joining in the burden of a plaintive song. Then, these cinnamon-skinned Naiades, having finished their toilets and admired their faces to their hearts content, bethought them of their charge, and bearing their dripping utensils, threaded noiselessly the Indian path leading through the grove to their homes.

One, however, remained seated by the fountain, and gazing abstractedly down into the dark cavity in the rock, he head resting on her hand. It was Lo-o-lote. Her face was very pale; and now that she was alone, it became thoughtful and troubled. Alone! The foliage rustled, a face that was not her own appeared in the fountain, and she started in wild alarm. Ronla was before her.

For a minute they regarded each other in silence, and then the girl's eye quivered and fell. She caught up a twig, unconsciously, and cast it into the spring; again she leant upon her hand. A hurricane of feeling, brief as the lightning in the cloud, swept over the face of the Erie—then it became passionless—frozen.

"There was a bird," said he, mournfully, "and its mate and its little ones perished. Ronla beheld the lone one in its sorrow, and how it would bring food every day and talk to those it loved, who were dead. It did not die, that bird, for they had been faithful, and it lived to remember them."

A pause succeeded, and several large tears pattered on the ledge beside the maiden; but her face was turned away, and Ronla did not observe them.

"There was a warrior," he resumed, and his voice sounded strangely to the listener, and very wild; "a warrior of proof, and she who smiled upon him, and spoke honey words that crept into his heart and were his life, deserted him for another, and so he killed her—because she had brought him to shame."

The face of Lo-o-lote grew flushed and agitated, and then again like marble. Uttering a low wail, she sprang to her feet, removed her upper vestment with a rapid gesture, and confronted her accuser.

"Strike!" she exclaimed. "The daughter of Tou-wis-kwan must bear no reproach. She will not take bad words from any one, she would sooner die. Erie, you can strike!"

Ronla looked sadly on the proud young girl who stood so fearless before him, and so beautiful—her lip quivering with energy, and her spirit flashing from her eyes. The sense of his bereavement then recurred to him with a two-fold bitterness, and he folded his arms and sighed.

"Ronla came not here to do battle either with the knife or with the tongue to-day," said he, camly. "When he is on a war-path he does not seek for women."

"Then why does the guest of the Senecas talk thus to the chief's daughter?"

There was passion and hauteur in the manner no less than in the tone, yet as the words left her mouth Lo-o-lote became confused. Her face was averted, and her figure slightly bowed whilst she awaited the reply.

"That when his back is turned the Senecas may not call her a thief as well as a woman-dangler. Ronla came to give back what belongs to the daughter of Tou-wis-kwan; his words tell why."

So saying, he drew forth a wampum necklace from the breast of his tunic, and presented it to his companion; but she made no movement to receive it, and he laid it down at her feet.

It was a love-token, sacred to their young affection when they were happier in each other than the whole world beside, and no blight had yet fallen on its morning bloom. In a moment of tenderness, Lo-o-lote had taken it from her neck and bound it playfully around the brow of her Indian lover, calling him, in a breath, her chained captive and her wampum-bound brave. That cancelled memorial was a mockery now, but it had a powerful influence on the girl. She thought of their pure attachment, the guileless intercourse, the thousand little nameless endearments that comprised its history, and made it as a life apart from the wild delirium which then enthralled her; all came back in a gush of softness to her heart, and she hid her face and wept.

The warrior also appeared to be shaken momentarily from his reserve, for his features relaxed into an expression of deep tenderness, but with a melancholy smile he checked it, and resumed.

"The young squaw had better spare her eyes. Life is a weary journey, and she will have to shed many tear drops before she reaches the end. Now listen. She loves the pale-face better than Ronla. It is well. Let her prevail with him to depart straightway to the other castles of the Five Nations. There is no safety for him here."

"What is this?" demanded Lo-o-lote, looking into his face with quick suspicion. "Would you [illegible] m my father? [illegible] That would be [illegible] un[illegible] Eri[illegible] bee[illegible]

"No," he a[illegible] "an Erie warrior wo[illegible] [illegible]ed for it. Ro[illegible] by her he loves, even though [illegible] is an Erie, therefore he speaks that she may warn him in time. Say to him that the hair will grow more loosely to his head each day he lingers among the [illegible] there is no cabin-wall in their country strong enough to keep him from the foeman's knife after this time. The Eries have sworn away his scalp, as they believe him to be at the root of their quarrel with your people, and the red man's vengeance bites like the mocassin snake, silent and sure."

For a few moments Lo-o-lote was a prey to the most conflicting sensations; the magnanimity of him she had wronged aroused her better nature, and her heart yearned towards her first love. But, alas! the past could never be recalled, a gulf wider than the grave divided them for ever now: she trembled with a chill foreboding as she surveyed it, but she shrank not from the course she had to pursue.

"Good," she replied; the daughter of Tou-wis-kwan will remember the words." And Lo-o-lote took up her water vessel to depart.

"Stop," said Ronla; and he pointed to the necklace which still lay upon the moss.

The girl looked at it, hesitated, and turned abruptly away, and as she did so their eyes met. Ronla often recalled that farewell look; there was sorrow, agony, remorse unspeakable, in its brief appeal. He watched the retreating figure until it disappeared in the foliage, then with a smothered groan he dashed his clenched hand against his breast, caught up the wampum ornament, and rushed disordered into the covert, on his return to the camp of his brethren.

"Let us go," said he, an hour later, as he sat smoking calmly in the midst of a circle of gloomy warriors. "The moon shines upon the waters, and before the morning's light our canoes will ride on the swell of Okswego clear of the boundary of the Senecas."

"Not until we take with us the scalp of the light-haired *hotchel-muler** Accursed be his father's grave!" replied a fierce-looking Indian, whetting his copper knife upon a stone, and trying its edge occasionally against his palm. "There is a big sore on the heart of the Eries. The-bull-that-hides-in-the-rocks will bind the light-haired scalp upon it for a medicine leaf; so it will cure the pain. Then he will go."

"Listen," said Ronla, laying down his pipe, and speaking peremptorily. "The council wanted a brave to send with the grand calumet to their enemies the Senecas, a leader of warriors, whose word was to be law. Now which did the council choose, The-Bull-that-hides-in-the-rocks, or Ronla?"

The one addressed, a powerful and headstrong man, threw a dark scowl towards the speaker and prepared to reply, but the calm eye of Ronla cooled his sudden anger, and made him reflect.

In the first essential of military discipline, obedience to a leader, no soldier is more thoroughly grounded than an Indian warrior. It is one of those rigid maxims to which he adheres at every sacrifice of will—a law of his moral nature superior to both instinct and passion. Ere long, therefore, the subordinate relinquished his attitude of haughty defiance, and placed his knife quietly in its sheath.

"The pipe-bearer is right," he observed. "His voice is the voice of the Eries. It is all one, the knife, the mocassin, or the paddle; he has but to speak, and The-Bull-that-hides-in-the-rocks is ready."

No further dissent was offered to the proposal of Ronla. Accordingly, ere the next dawn, they had debouched from the Niagara river, and were plying their paddles briskly on their way across Lake Okswego, or Erie as it is now named, in the direction of their village, situate about two days' journey from the outlet on the south-eastern shore.

Nothing could exceed the indignation of the Eries when they were informed of the treatment the embassy had met with on the part of their troublesome neighbours. It was a crime of the deepest dye, in the esteem of an Indian, to violate the sanctity of the calumet,—the symbol of peace among the tribes, and the pledge of brotherhood between man and man. The affront was a national disgrace, which each individual felt with the keenness of a personal insult, and an immediate resort to arms was viewed as the sole means of avenging the indignity, and appeasing their wounded honour.

The encampment of skin lodges soon resembled an agitated hive. Warriors hurried to and fro, gesticulating and gathering their arms, or p y ng their knives swiftly in the manufacture of bows and spears. Women laboured at their great stone mortars, in converting maize into meal and dried bison flesh into pemican, or portable provision. Distinguished orators delivered their spirit-stirring harangues to the groups of excited natives gathered in the avenues; and a band of picked warriors, prepared for the chase of the bison which roamed then in large herds to the shores of Lake Erie, exchanged their hunting arrows for the barbed shafts of the war-path, and shouted their wild battle cry as they danced to the sound of the drum.

Ronla was only a brave; but without the rank he enjoyed more than the celebrity of a chieftain, and in the council or the field was unmatched throughout the prairie grounds of his tribe. This acknowledged superiority had caused his selection to fill the post of an envoy, one of special distinction and trust, and it gave him a conspicuous p. in the movement now in progress.

In conjunction with the principal war-chiefs he marshalled the fighting men, examined their weapons, deliberated in secret conclave upon the best mode of proceeding, and, finally, arranged the day and the hour when the expedition was to leave for the country of the Senecas.

The panther-skin quivers were gorged with arrows, the shields of bison hide smoked to a toughness proof against knife or lance thrust; the war-dance of the caldron was celebrated, the packs provisioned and ready. Then the warriors painted their faces, decorated themselves with plumes and trappings as for a festival, invoked the aid of the Great Spirit by a solemn prayer, and departed from home in a flotilla of birch canoes.

And as they swept in a triple line down the beautiful inland sea that washed their ancestral plains, the war-chief in the van waved his tufted spear, and the voice of Ronla was heard chanting a martial strain, to which the whole band responded in a ringing chorus, as they dipped their paddle-blades together to the measured time. Thus they sang:—

"The snows stiffen under the crusting moon. On the wave crests of Karegnondi* the wind skims, keen as the knife of a warrior. I see fifty canoes and six, stemming the storm. Who comes rushing on the waves and on the wind?

Ko-robe-ban-yalla. Euah tou-wen! tou-wen!

The bison-hunters of Erie, on the water-path of Karegnondi.

The axe whistles through the winter air, the bows twang. The flints rattle on the shields; the Yandots groan. Under the grass wigwams red men gather the spoil. Who are the painted braves that sit in the council house of the slain?

Ko-robe-ban-yal a. Euah tou-wen! tou-wen!

The bison-hunters of Erie, counting the scalps of the Yandots.

The Illinois, the Satanas, and the Miamis, are brave. The Lenna Lenape† were the rulers of the world. The chain of the Cabin-Makers‡ is brief and strong. Now tell me the Master braves w' children are fed with war?

[illegible]-ban-yalla. Euah tou-wen! tou-[illegible]

[illegible] bison-hunters of Erie—the plumed [illegible]kswego; these are the Master [illegible] children are fed with war!"

Continuing on for a league in this manner they reached a point [illegible] in accordance with an invariable custom, they landed and [illegible] white the head chief, stripping a portion of the bark from a large oak, traced upon the smooth surface of the trunk, in red paint, the number of canoes and warriors accompanying the war-party, with their faces towards the enemy's country, and before them the figure of a bison, the national symbol of the Eries. This was a species of picture-writing commemorative of the occasion, and several rude designs on the neighbouring trees bore testimony to the frequency of the ceremony, and to the success which had attended many a similar enterprise.

Next morning, at the break of day, they re-embarked, and pursued their course diligently and in silence down the lake—whose broad expanse, like that of the ocean in soundings, was furrowed by long battalions of green and foam curled waves, over which the white gull flapped its wing.

It was not until the evening of the second day that the war-party arrived at the outlet. Here they again encamped, but with scrupulous caution, drawing the canoes within a dense thicket, and hiding every trace that might betray their vicinity to a casual straggler from the Seneca nation, on whose confines they now were. No fires were lighted, and no sound above a breath was heard during the time they remained at this last halting-place.

The sun set with a lurid glow, and the day closed tempestuously; but the agitation of the elements only stimulated the Eries into a keener eagerness for the conflict, and no sooner was the forest veiled in the gloom of night, and the word given to proceed, than they sprang with alacrity to their feet, launched their canoes, and in the midst of the wild storm crossed the discharge, and descended along the eastern shore. Keeping in the shade as well as the waves would permit, while they pursued the narrow channel that curves around the island of Owanonga, they redoubled their caution as they advanced, for they were drawing nigh to the stronghold of the Senecas, and their shallow craft already glided in the midst of the mighty falls. They barely touched the surface with their paddles, the current was so strong.

Hark! A cry! The pilot canoe splits upon a rock, and every soul within it is swept away. They can see them struggling amid the foam without the power of saving them, in the whirling eddies and the storm. Then the drowning men disappear in the darkness, and the long file speeds on without a guide.

Ronla was in the canoe of the chief, now the leading one. He stood up and peered into the distance; he bent his ear to catch the tone of the cataract, but he could hear nothing save the dash of the waves and the howl of the wind in the forest. They were descending the river with arrowy speed; they were now between the last island and the main, and had overshot the landing; he was sure of it, though he could not distinguish any object in the intense gloom. Each instant might wait them to the brink of the frightful rapids that extend to the falls, and once within their reach, no human effort could extricate them—they must perish.

He was about to give the signal to land, when, with a startling crash, a huge pine fell from its rocky perch directly in front of the canoe, across its course; and Ronla barely had time to catch at its frozen branches, when the frail vessel was drawn crashing under the trunk, and instantly reappeared beyond, bottom upward, and plunging on a wild line which extended across the channel below. Ronla sprang like a catamount along the fallen tree, gesticulating wildly to warn his brethren of the danger; and running their prows abruptly in, they were ashore and busy in emptying the water from their canoes before either the nature of the accident or the imminence of their peril were fully known.

This was an ominous and discouraging commencement, indeed. Both the pilot and chief, the grand war sachem of their nation, were gone—torn away by the grasp of those terrible waters ere they had struck a blow. To their superstitious fancy it seemed as if the spirits of that awful neighborhood were angered at their intrusion, and leagued with the enemy to defeat their plans.

(To be continued.)

* The French were so called, from their swords.

* The whites were occasionally so termed by the natives.

* Lake Huron.

† Adirondacks or Algonquins, who were, probably, the *Skraelings* of the Northmen. ‡ Iroquois.

The Great London Exhibition.

There is much speculation afloat as to how we shall be able to lodge, board, and entertain the numbers of strangers who may be expected to visit London next year. The first point, no doubt, would be to establish something like an approximation to the number of our future guests. We have not only to consider the aggregate which may arrive from France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, and in a word, from Europe generally, but to carry our calculations into other regions of the globe. The citizens of the United States of America will, no doubt, come by thousands to visit our shores in the course of the ensuing spring; our own East Indian possessions and the British colonies will also furnish their contingents. Is it exaggeration to say that, from the whole surface of the inhabitable globe —leaving the three kingdoms for the moment out of the account—a million of persons will be attracted to London in the course of the ensuing spring to visit the great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations? We leave this portion of the question to the decision of our more speculative readers. The only *datum* which we can offer to assist their ingenuity is the statement that has reached us that the railway companies have made arrangements to convey 10 000 visiters from Vienna alone. If this be so, the "expectation" of the number of continental foreigners who may visit us next spring may be stated in the form of a very obvious proportion.

There can be little doubt that, of the 28,000,000 persons who compose the population of the British Isles—London excepted—we shall at least have 1,000,000 of visiters to the great exhibition of next spring. Were all these birds of passage to settle down in a single swarm, the population of London would for the time be doubled.—We should require o Smithfields, two Leadenhalls, two Billingsates, two Covent-gardens. Our milkmen would require a double supply af chaik, and our bakers of alum. Twice as many omnibuses would traverse our streets: twice as many handsome cabs be careering from every side of the town towards Kensington. Where are all these people to feed, to sleep? What are the laundresses about? We dare not follow the subject out in its infinite ramifications. No doubt keen eyes are already directed towards the possibilities of the future. Many a speculator looks to the season of the Great Exhibition as a golden time, and has already planned his measures for taking tithe of the strangers. Where personal interest is so actively concerned, there is not much occasion for urging the necessity of timely preparation. We confess we look at the question in another point of view; we are anxious to see some little matters of arrangement modified before the arrival of our guests for the sake of the national credit. Like Caleb Balderstone in Walter Scott's tale, we are concerned for the honor of the family, and would gladly see the dirt scoured off the walls before the arrival of our guests. To others we leave the eating, and sleeping, and washing arrangements; but there are some points connected with the "sights of London" which are most disgraceful to us as a nation, and sadly calculated to lower us in the opinion of our foreign visiters.

In London we have not at best many sights properly so called. There is no capital city in Europe, which in point of extent, in point of activity, can be compared with London. Never in the world's history was such a swarm of human beings clustered together as London contains at the present moment. If we could induce our 2,000,000 visiters to hitch themselves upon the roofs of 100,000 omnibuses, and permit themselves to be driven in solemn procession from Putney to Blackwall, from Highgate to Clapham, it would be well enough. Nowhere in the world can such a spectacle be seen as the four great Docks.—Then there is the British Museum, which contains no doubt, a noble collection of natural objects and of antiquities; and also there is the National Gallery—In the shape of national monuments within circuit of London, what have we besides? Buckingham Palace, and the old [illegible] brick house at St. James's, we should [illegible] happy to put up two large screens. Then there is the exterior of the new Houses of Parliament; there is St. Paul's; there is Westminster Abbey. Of these edifices [illegible] right to think and to speak with pride. We should be glad that every foreigner who may visit London next spring should be conducted over one and the other. But what will be the surprise of our visiters, and what should be our own shame, when our guests find themselves stopped at the entrance of these sacred buildings, and pestered for trumpery fees by a pack of importunate vergers?

We know not what public monument there is in London open to a stranger, except the British Museum and the National Gallery, except, indeed, the Pantheon in Oxford street, with the aviary and gold fish. With the highest respect, however, for this institution, we cannot but admit that it is scarcely worth while travelling from Massachusetts or Astrakan, to witness its highly interesting display.—Of course there are museums for special sciences, such as that in Surgeon's Hall, and the Entomological Museum in Bond street, but these collections will not in all probability add much to the gratification of the ordinary spectator. The Asiatic and the East Indian Museums are perhaps exceptions, and they are both open to the public without payment.

Of the general aspect of the town, of our river, of our bridges, of our docks, we have every reason to be proud, and our guests will have nothing to pay for their enjoyment of the sight. In the immediate neighborhood, again, there is Windsor Castle, there is Hampton Court, there are Kewgardens. It would be a gratifying thing if admission to the Zoological Gardens could, during the ensuing spring, be put upon as easy a footing as possible, for the sight would no doubt attract many strangers. But we are fully sensible that we have no business to claim this concession as a right. The Zoological Society must be reimbursed their expences just as the proprietors of any other collection—the Polytechnic Institution, for example. So again with regard to the Thames tunnel. From our experience of foreigners, we believe that, with few exceptions, our continental visitors will run to the exhibition first, and to the tunnel next; but if they find a small fee exacted for admission, they have no just cause of complaint. Surely the unfortunate shareholders have a right to some slender return on the capital they have expended upon this work. In point of fact, we know not where any alteration can be suggested, or blame imputed, except in the case of our two great ecclesiastical monuments.—If the custom of exacting fees for admission to any part of Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's be continued during the ensuing spring, it will be a scandal to the dean and chapter of either cathedral, and a disgrace to the whole nation. These dignitaries can surely spare from their revenues the beggarly sum necessary to pay the few vergers who may be required for the maintenance of order.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Several shipwrecked Japanese being in Honolulu, we requested one of them, who has acquired an excellent knowledge of our language, to make us a visit, accompanied by one of his countrymen, lately brought hither. We shall first introduce our readers to the interpreter, John Mung. This person, with four others, was taken, ten years ago, from a desolate and uninhabited island, where they had been cast, and where they had lived for one hundred and eighty days on sea fowls. They were brought to Honolulu by Captain W. H. Whitfield, of Fair Haven, who then commanded a whale ship in the Pacific. Four of the number remained here, one having died. John Mung was taken by Capt. W. to the United States, where he learned the cooper's trade, and enjoyed a good opportunity for going to school. His education is highly respectable. He has been one whaling voyage, and then, with the multitude, went to California. There, not succeeding to his expectations, he came to the islands, indulging the long cherished hope that he might obtain a passage to his native shores. It is his ambition to command a junk, and navigate her with compass and quadrant, and show his Japanese countrymen that the "outside barbarians" understand navigation—which science he has acquired sufficient for all practical purposes. Would that his fond wish might be gratified.

On Mr. Mung's arrival at Honolulu, he learned that there was a fresh arrival of his shipwrecked countrymen, and for whom he is prepared to act as interpreter. By his aid, we learn the following facts respecting the Japanese, taken from a junk, by Capt. Clark, of the Henry Kneeland, on the 22d of April, in 45° north latitude, and 155° east longitude.

Teenzumolly was the name of the junk, commanded by Capt. Kusky, with Mr. Kekuzero for mate.—There were thirteen, all told, on board the junk.—We may as well state that Kekuzero, the mate, has furnished us the minutes from his "log," and we have no doubt that he has noted down the facts in true Japanese nautical style. But to proceed, Mr. Mung acting as interpreter, and Mr. Kekuzero dictating to him. The Teenzumolly was owned by a soldier or nobleman, in a town situated in the south east side of a small island southwest from Niphon. The name of the island—our ear was too dull to catch the sound, although a part of the name we aver, was Nipung—. The town is twice the size of Honolulu: the people are farmers and fishermen: only two junks were owned there, but a plenty of fishing boats: rice is the principal product, besides all kinds of vegetables. Both junks were owned by the Hon. Mr. Soumung.

The Teenzumolly had taken a cargo of rice to Yeddo, discharged the same, received payment, partly in silver and partly in paper money, (we have seen specimens of both—as for the paper money it appears as well as any we ever saw,) and started on her homeward passage, ordinarily of only three days, but was overtaken by adverse winds. Their supply of water was exhausted at the end of sixteen days, and their rice at the end of twenty-six. They were then reduced to some refuse fish scales, and occasional showers, but by the merciful care of Divine Providence all were preserved until, at the end of sixty six days, their junk, rudderless and dismasted, fell in with the H. Kneeland, Capt. Clark, who took them all on board his vessel and supplied their wants. They cherish the most grateful feelings towards Capt. Clark and his ship's company. Subsequently, Capt. Clark delivered six of them to the Russian authorities at Petropaulaski, under the promise that they should be returned to Japan. Two were taken by Capt. Sherman, of the Nimrod, and two by Capt. Divoll, of the Maringo.

There is an impression abroad that Japanese, if taken back to their country, will be put to death.—We are positively assured by Mr. Kekuzero, through the interpreter, Mr. Mung, that this is not the fact.—He asserts that, should any vessel take them back to their native village, the inhabitants would rejoice to hail the vessel, and would put on board a supply of fresh provisions, without charge. We hope soon to learn that some man-of-war, merchant vessel, or whaleship is bound thither on the benevolent errand of restoring these unfortunate persons to their country and home. Referring to their home, leads to the remark, that seven of these are married, and their families reside in the village where their junk was owned.

Our Yankee propensity of asking questions was wonderfully excited in our interview with Mr Kekuzero, for we found that he could furnish much valuable information respecting the Japanese islands, and the customs of the people. The following facts we record respecting his native village, containing sixty idol temples, which, according to his account, are full of gods. Every temple is presided over by a priest, who acts *ex officio as* school teacher. The children of all, both rich and poor, attend school together, and nearly all the inhabitants can read and write. The people are all taxed for the support of the temples—every farmer paying about five bushel of rice per acre. We asked, "how do the laws punish the thief?" Our informant replies: "For the first and second offence the thief is imprisoned, but for the third his head is cut straight off."

"How do they punish the murderer?" "His head is cut off direct," (were the words of the interpreter.)

As for marriage, a man is allowed but one wife but if she does not please h[illegible] husband he can se[illegible] her [illegible] the consent [illegible] and must [illegible]

Touching the idea of a future state, we learned that the bad people are believed to go to a bad place after death, and the good to a good place. When a child is hung up in the house of his name, and it household have stated periods for praying to the spirit of the departed. In Japan there are six principal sacred days, including New Year, which occurs in January.—[Honolulu Friend, Nov. 1, 1850.

OHIO STATISTICS.—From the Auditor's report for 1850, we glean the following aggregates of interesting statistics:—

Total acres of land, ...	2,398,350
Value of lands, ...	$206,751,103
Value of towns, ...	74 037,725
Personal property, monies and credits,	98,487,502
Value of taxable property, ...	439,876,360
State tax on property.	1,413,830
Tax on physicians and lawyers, ...	9,303
County, school and township taxes,	1,692,164
Road tax, ...	203,728
School house and other special taxes,	758 654
Total taxes, ...	4,227,708

The total receipts into the State Treasury during the year ending Nov. 15, 1850, were $2,536,558 41. The total disbursements during the year ending Nov. 15, 1850, were $2,961,581 68—leaving a balance in the Treasury of $130,412 12.

There were in the State of Ohio, in 1849, 796,199 youths, for educating of whom, the State paid $295,050 81.

CALIFORNIA.

[From the San Francisco Balance, Dec. 14.]

The business interests of the City have not only had to encounter the inactivity usual upon the setting in of the rainy season, but the injurious effect of having very heavy stocks of nearly all the principal articles throw upon the market, by the arrival within the last 20 days, of a fleet of vessels from the Atlantic with full cargoes. The depression produced cannot however be more than temporary. In the case of any staple article, the cessation or diminution of importations for a week or ten days, produces a very perceptible effect in strengthening the market.

The business affairs of California are every day settling down to a substantial and permanent basis, and the natural workings of a healthy trade must inevitably correct the fluctuations and anomalies which have occasionally marked operations on the Pacific.

The health of the city is completely restored, the clear and bracing weather of the last week having driven out the cholera with its train of diseases, though not until it had snatched away several prominent and valued citizens.

San Francisco is steadily progressing in every branch of local improvement, the most important and attractive of which is the grading, planking, and sewering of the streets. Our city now presents a greater extent of planked streets, probably, than any other city in the Union, if not in the world.—Since these improvements commenced, over 40,000 feet, or above seven and a half miles of street have been graded; 19 800 feet have been planked: and over 3000 feet of grading, and 1000 feet of planking are now under contract, and will shortly be completed.

At no period since the first lump of gold was picked up in the race of Sutter's saw mill, at Coloma, have the mines been worked with so much energy and industry as at present.

The cholera has released Sacramento City from its baneful presence; and business there is reviving fast; especially since the rising of the upper Sacramento has opened the usual winter trade between that City and the towns and settlements above.

From the southern mines we have favorable accounts, which lead to the belief that the aggregate yield of the mines is nearly, if not quite equal at the present time to anything in their past history.

The first whale ship out of the port of San Francisco cleared yesterday morning—the bark Popmunett. She is owned and fitted out by Mr. J. C. Richmond, formerly of New Bedford. Notwithstanding the existing high rates here, the outfit of the vessel cost the owners but $3500, or a little over half of what it would cost to fit her out from New Bedford and bring her to the whaling grounds of the Pacific. We cannot but regard this as the foundation of a most important business here. No other American port has one twentieth part the advantage of location, &c. for the whaling trade which San Francisco possesses; while its inconveniences are daily disappearing.

DEATH OF A PILOT.—Capt. Jer. Silvey, well known in this city, as pilot of the Gold Hunter and on the Sacramento, and recently appointed one of the Harbor Pilots, died of cholera last evening. He was one of the hardy and famous race of Whitehall boatmen in New York.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.—The Mexican bark Guaymas, from Mazatlan, arrived last night, brought up 230 head of sheep, and any number of live poultry. This, we believe, is the first large importation of live stock into this port; and we understand it is for a farm near the city.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 4, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.—*Seven Days Later from Europe.*—By telegraph to the News Room we learn that the Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday at noon, it 16 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 18th of January. We regret to say that the Canada brings no tidings respecting the missing steamer *Atlantic*, of the Collins' line, which left Liverpool for N. York on the 28th Dec. Almost the only hope now left of her ultimate safety is, that she may have got to the Western Islands, in which case it would scarcely yet be time to hear from her.

The Canada brought 33 passengers—none for St. John.

The steamer *Africa*, which left New York on the 1st of January, arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 12th.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts represent business as steady and satisfactory, although not very extensive.

It is asserted, upon what is considered good authority, that the British Government have decided upon making Holyhead the port of arrival and departure for the transatlantic mail steamers.

Another Roman Catholic Bishop has been appointed for Ireland; this has created a slight sensation. It is stated, also, that the Pope has intimated his intention to sanction the Queen's Colleges, and expects to make this point the basis of an arrangement between the Roman and English Governments. On the other hand, it is stated that Lord John Russell firmly adheres to the principles laid down in his letter to the Bishop of Durham.

The London money market has been steady during the past week; some apprehension, however, was still felt that the Bank of England might yet be compelled to advance its rate of interest, as their last report states the Bullion in its vaults at something under fourteen millions sterling, being a decrease in the week of nearly one quarter of a million Consols closed on Wednesday at 96 3 4, and on Friday at 96 3 8.—The value of gold and silver remains as at last advices.

Freights have been well supported, and vessels were in better demand. The number of passengers was on the increase.

The Indian mail had arrived in London, bringing Bombay dates to the 17th Dec. The market for imported articles was reported as satisfactory; the demand good. Accounts from China are to the last of November; they represent business generally as dull and languid, caused by the scarcity of money, the consequent high rate of Exchange, and unfavorable reports from the disturbed districts.

The English papers are principally taken up with discussions relative to the subjects most likely to occupy the attention of Parliament when it next assembles. It is stated with great confidence that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have at his disposal a surplus of [illegible] than four millions [illegible] very sanguine as to a large [illegible] among the most prominent [illegible] hereby, are the window tax [illegible] paper duties.

Jenny Lind is said to be expected in London about June.

Among the recent importations into Southampton was a steam [illegible] a steamer [illegible]

The American ship Argonaut, lately arrived in England from China with a cargo of tea, had also on board the large number of 35 000 bricks.

The quarterly returns of British revenue on the 5th Jan., were quite satisfactory. Notwithstanding the repeal of the brick duty, the modification of the stamp duties, and the further reduction of the sugar duties in October last, the falling off in the quarter is only £109,428, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The returns for the year show an increased receipt of £164,922, notwithstanding all reductions.

During the eleven months ending on the 5th of December, the total aggregate value of our exports has been £60,400,525, against $54,089,809 in the period of 1849. The following are the exports during the eleven months in the following years,—1845, £47,764,711; 1846, 47,579,413; 1847, £47,345 354; 1848, £44 407,912; 1849, £54,089,809; 1850, £60,400,525. Thus the exports of 1850 exhibit an increase of no less than £12,635,814 on the very inflated year of 1845.

The Railway receipts of the last year, throughout the kingdom, amounted to £13,142,235, on 6,734 miles of rail road.

A Railway collision recently took place on the London and North Western line, by which fourteen persons were seriously injured.

Upwards of *four thousand* houses have been taken and fitted up by Upholsterers in London to be sublet during the continuance of the World's Fair.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the President has (for the time at least,) gained a signal triumph over General Changarnier and the National Assembly. At the date of the latest advices, a very warm debate was going on in the Assembly upon a resolution introduced by the Committee of Public Safety, to the effect that while the Assembly acknowledged the right of the Executive to dispose of Military Commands, yet they cannot approve of the use made of that power, and declaring that the General in Chief of the Army of Paris is still entitled to the confidence of the Assembly, as testified at the sitting of the 3rd inst. An amendment to this resolution, in effect amounting to a want of confidence in the ministry, had been moved, and would probably pass. All classes in Paris were greatly excited, and on Thursday the Assembly was crowded to excess. At the conclusion of the latest despatch, Lamartine was making an able address in defence of the President.

THE DUCHIES.—It is affirmed that the Holsteiners have made an unconditional surrender to the King of Denmark, through the instrumentality of the Austrian and Prussian Commissioners. The army has been disbanded. Although nothing definite is known as to the proceedings of the Dresden Conference, yet the general impression is, that the result will be a reconstruction of the old German Diet, and it is confidently affirmed that a central Power, with a large army at its command, has been resolved upon. Although officially contradicted at Berlin, yet renewed reports are still put forth that an early congress of Princes will take place at Dresden.

SPAIN.—A dissolution of the Spanish Cabinet has taken place, and it is positively stated that Narvaez has actually left Madrid.

ROME.—The latest accounts from Rome and the Papal States represent a growing apprehension and uneasiness among all classes of the people.

MARKETS.—Cotton has declined from ⅛d to ¼d per lb. The market on Friday closed steady. Sales of the week 22,095 bales, 18,000 of which were American; Speculators took 1900, and exporters 500 bales.

Breadstuffs dull, and prices declining. American flour 6d to 1s lower; Indian Corn full 6d lower.

Provision Market—A fair business done at full prices.

A new article of boots and shoes has just come up in England. It is called the Pannas-Corium, or leather cloth, and was invented by a person named Hall. The material is cotton, but has the mass and general appearance of leather, and receives a polish from ordinary blacking and in the same way. It is used only for the upper, the sole being leather. It is said to be as durable as leather, never cracks or splits, and possesses the advantage of not drawing the foot.

Thursday next is the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature of this Province, and the Members are beginning to assemble at the Seat of Government. The first duty to come before the House of Assembly will be the choice of a Speaker, for which office Mr. Simonds, of St. John, and Mr. Hannington, of Westmorland, are understood to be the principal Candidates. It is intimated that His Excellency's Speech will embrace a variety of important subjects, which will be recommended for the consideration of the Legislature. The Session will doubtless be one of the most interesting and important that has ever been held in the Province, and we hope the various subjects brought forward may receive that calm but thorough consideration which every important measure demands, and that all the enactments may tend to the general good of the country.

In connection with the above subject, we are glad to find that active steps are in progress in this City, to secure, (by subscriptions,) the services of a competent Reporter in the House of Assembly, who will give an account of all matters of interest or importance that may come before the House, to be forwarded daily for insertion in the City papers. This undertaking should have the effect of doing away with the Legislative grants to Reporters, which has been made for a number of years past, to the amount of £200 or £300 annually.

At a Meeting of the Common Council, yesterday, an order passed the Board for a grant of £100 to the Volunteer Fire Company "Faugh-a Ballagh," towards purchasing a New Engine, the company offering themselves to contribute an additional £100 for the purpose—the Engine to be the property of the Corporation.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, S. R. Thompson, Esq., gave an interesting Lecture on "Human Greatness," to a large and attentive audience.

On Monday evening next, Mr. George N. Smith will Lecture, giving illustrations of the methods by which Astronomers ascertain the distances, magnitudes, masses, densities, motions, figures, and physical properties of the Heavenly Bodies.

MAINE RAILWAY.—Messrs. S. Wood & Co., have contracted to erect the whole line of Railway between Waterville and Bangor, for $1,200,000, and have engaged to complete it by the 1st of June, 1852. It is likewise confidently expected that the whole line to the New Brunswick boundary will be completed about that time.

FIRES.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, two outhouses attached to the large wooden dwelling house on the southeast corner of Wentworth and Orange streets, in the rear part of the city, owned by Mr. J. W. McLeod, and occupied by Mr. Wm. Lash, of the Bank of B. N. A., was discovered to be on fire, and with such rapidity did the flames spread to the dwelling house, that the family of Mr. Lash, consisting in all of eleven persons, had barely time to escape with their lives. A very small portion of their clothing and furniture was saved. There was an insurance of £100 on the buildings, which was less than their cost. They were entirely consumed. It is not known how the fire originated.

A gale of wind, which at the time was blowing strong from the south-east, was fortunately accompanied with rain, which prevented the roofs of the neighboring houses from being set on fire by the numerous sparks and flakes which were furiously driven with the wind. On account of the great scarcity of water in the neighbourhood, the Engines could not be worked with their usual efficiency.

On Thursday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, fire was discovered in the cellar of the building known as the "Golden Ball," on the corner of Union and Sidney Streets. The different Fire Companies, with their Engines, were quickly on the ground, and the fire, fortunately, was soon extinguished.

Last Friday morning the thermometer, in this City, stood at 26 degrees below zero, being much the coldest experienced this season. At Fredericton, same morning, the thermometer was 26 degrees below zero.

YORK ELECTION.—A number of Candidates are in the field for the seat vacated by the appointment of the Hon. Attorney General Wilmot to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, viz:—Hon. Charles Fisher, a member of the late House; Charles McPherson, Esq.; Mr. John H. Reid, and Mr. Wetmore. The Candidates are attending public meetings in various parts of the County, and the contest is expected to be a warm one.—The Writ for the Election will not be issued until after the meeting of the House.

There will also be an Election in Northumberland County, as it is the intention of Hon. Mr. Street, the Attorney General, to return to his constituents in that County for re-election, as soon as a Writ can be issued.

An Episcopal Church, lately erected in New Ireland Settlement, in the Parish of Harvey, Albert County, was opened for Divine Service by the Rev. C. P. Bliss, the Missionary, on the 12th ult. It is the first Episcopal Church erected in the County. Another Church, of larger dimensions, it is expected, will be completed in another section of the Parish of Harvey, about midsummer next.

The steamer *Creole* arrived at Portland on Friday evening, where she has since been detained by the harbour being frozen over. We learn that she will not leave Portland until next Thursday evening.

"*The Morning Freeman.*"—The first number of a new Penny Paper, by Mr. T. W. Anglin, late of the weekly "*Freeman*," to be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, made its appearance this morning. It makes a respectable appearance.

The *Cumberland*, the newly commissioned Flag Ship for the North American and West India station, is a new 72 gun two-decker, and is said to be a noble and dignified specimen of a British Man-of-War. She is to bear the Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, as Commander-in-Chief.

We learn from late Canada papers that there is no prospect of the American Government granting reciprocal trade with the Colonies. On the contrary, the Montreal *Pilot* intimates that the Americans are contemplating a still more restrictive policy with regard to lumber imported from Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Morton has brought before the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia resolutions for remodelling that body. He proposes an Elective Council of one Member for each County, and allows the Governor to appoint four, to make up the present number of 21.

In the House, the Hon. J. W. Johnston has submitted resolutions with the same object.

The Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Fredericton fire acknowledge the receipt of £5 from Thomas Daniel, Esq. of London, by the hands of Spafford Barker, Esq.; and also the sum of £1 10s., collected in the Parish Church of Westmorland, forwarded by the Rev. R. Simonds.

The Revenue Schooner Daring, which was despatched to Sable Island, returned to Halifax on Saturday, having seen no traces of the Atlantic.

Audubon, the celebrated Ornithologist, died on Monday last, near the city of New York, aged between 70 and 80 years.

*** We beg to refer to the advertisement in another column, of Mr. OSIAN E. DODGE'S Entertainment at the Mechanic's Institute on Thursday evening next. His visit to Halifax was highly successful and flattering,—and a rare treat may be expected on Thursday evening.

Mr. James S. Wadsworth, a passenger on board the missing steamer Atlantic, is one of the wealthiest men in the state of New York.

CARLETON LECTURES.—George Blatch, Esq. Barrister at Law, lectured on Thursday evening on "The Present Age." After a comparative view of the state of society, literature, and science in former ages of the world's history, he gave an interesting *resume* of the inventions and discoveries of the present century, dwelling particularly on the most important astronomical discoveries.—This portion of the lecture was illustrated by a neatly executed diagram, to which Mr. B. referred in such a way as to convey the meaning of his language in a plain and simple manner to his auditors, who expressed themselves highly pleased, and edified by the able essay of the learned and eloquent lecturer.

Edward Jack, Esq. will lecture next Thursday evening on "Prejudice and Superstition."—*Chron.*

NEW CARRIAGE.—A most ingenious description of Carriage has just been invented and manufactured by Mr. T. Turnbull, of this City, and, during the week, we are informed, upwards of a thousand persons have had the pleasure of witnessing it in operation. The inventor has succeeded in discovering a motive power sufficiently strong to enable one man, with ease, to propel a carriage, with himself in it, at the rate of thirty miles or more, per hour, on a common turnpike road. He has the most perfect controul over the carriage, and can drive it backwards or stop it at once when at its full speed. It runs on three wheels, the foremost one being the rudder or guiding one, the propelling power being communicated to the back wheels. Mr. Turnbull has not divulged his invention yet, until he secures a patent for it; but if it turns out equal to what is expected, we are of opinion that it will be one of the wonders of the age. We hope some measures will be taken by the proper authorities to examine it, and if found worthy, that means will be adopted for sending it to the Great Exhibition in London.—*Courier.*

SEIZURE.—The officers of the Provincial Revenue service made a seizure of sixteen barrels of contraband American Spirits on Sunday last, at Musquash.—*N. Br.*

THE BURNT DISTRICT.—This part of our city, so lately wearing such a gloomy aspect, begins to assume something of a village-like appearance. Several new buildings are already occupied, and many more are now being erected. We observed, on Tuesday evening last, notwithstanding the extremely severe cold of that day, a large frame, on Queen Street, in course of erection. We look forward to next summer, in prospect, as being a lively one.—*Fredericton Amaranth.*

THE RAILWAY.—An unusual interest is manifested respecting the arrival of the Canada, as she is supposed to bear important despatches on the subject of the Railroad, even if the Provincial Secretary should not himself be on board. Mr. Poor, of Portland, the originator of the scheme of the European and North American Railroad, is expected in this city in a few days, and, if no satisfactory reply shall have been received from the British Government, application will be made forthwith to the Legislature for a duplicate of the Charter of Incorporation granted by Maine to a Joint Stock Company. This, there is every reason to believe, will be conceded almost without argument or debate. It certainly would be unwise, however, to apply for it until a formal answer is received from England; because if money can be obtained for 3 or 4 per cent, there on so very large a sum as will be required, it is of the last moment to prefer it to a 6 or 7 per cent. loan, even if it could be obtained from American Contractors or Companies.—*Halifax Recorder.*

CLERICAL.—The Clergy of the Established Church are now in Convocation in this City on the subject of the Episcopal vacancy, produced by the decease of the late Right Rev. Dr. Inglis, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. The endowment of this See ceased, it would appear, on Lord John's decease, and a serious difficulty now presents itself as to the source of future endowment. We have heard it rumored in high quarters—we cannot vouch it as *fact*, however—that a section of the Clergy desire the power of electing their Bishop, in future, as is done in the United States. Be that as it may, grave counsels are now in deliberation on the interesting subject of a successor to the vacant See.—*Ibid.*

HALIFAX AND GALWAY.—From an interesting conversation with the First Engineer of the U. S. M. S. *Arctic*, we have gleaned a good many curious facts in reference to Steam Navigation between the Old World and the New. We learn that a vessel of the Arctic's class consumes about *seventy five* tons of coal per diem; and that the engines of the ship were never stopped from the time she left the Mersey up to the hour when a Pilot was taken off Halifax Harbour. Possessed of rare intelligence, that gentleman assured us, that by making Halifax and Galway the extreme points of the Atlantic Ferry, a saving to such an extent would be effected as to enable Ocean Steam Ships to carry passengers for $100 each,—and even at that rate a greater profit could be realized than by taking them from Liverpool to New York at $175 per head.—This he so satisfactorily demonstrated to us, by facts and figures, as to leave no room for controversy. He also clearly proved that it is in several points of view not only desirable, but profitable also, to include Halifax as an intermediate Packet station. The success of the Cunard line when the vessels were of a much smaller and less powerful class than at present, was freely canvassed, and in the estimation of our friend was clearly attributable to the fact of Halifax having been made an intermediate station. In short, the gentleman in question has by his arguments, clearly and comprehensively substantiated, convinced us that, it being the interest of all parties to shorten the distance by sea between the Continents of Europe and America, there no longer remains a doubt that the period is by no means remote, when the proprietors of the Ocean lines of Steamships will find it very much to their advantage to adopt Halifax and Galway as the Great Ferry Houses of the Atlantic; and as self-interest is the motive power which controls the actions of men every where, we may expect a steamship line between New York and Halifax and govern themselves accordingly.—*Novascotian.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and a host of ladies, honored the Arctic with a visit, during the time she was in Halifax. We are happy to bear testimony to the civility and attention extended by the Arctic's officers, to all who enjoyed the privilege of visiting her. Nothing can possibly surpass the magnificence of this ship. Everything on board, including the mammoth Engines, is in the most perfect order. The interior arrangement of the Arctic far, very far, surpasses in elegance anything of the kind ever previously witnessed in Halifax.—*Ibid.*

Dr. Peckham, Surgeon of the *Arctic*, is a native of Annapolis, N. S.

We are happy to learn that the munificent sum of £1300 has already been subscribed towards the erection of the Wesleyan Chapel, on the site of the old cemetery belonging to that respectable denomination. We trust that a truly magnificent Edifice may be put up on that really beautiful locality.—*Ibid.*

The parishioners of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, have furnished a house from top to bottom for their new Curate, Rev. Mr. Maturin, whose family will shortly rejoin him.

The Halifax *Sun* furnishes the following statistics of exports from that port during the year 1850: total of dried fish, 191,802 quintals; 96 650 barrels of mackerel; 43,509 ditto herrings; 4,227 do. alewives; 340 tierces, 6,411 barrels salmon; 3,493 casks, 36 028 gallons of oil; 328 boxes preserved fish; 2,234 boxes herring; 73 barrels codfish.

A WEDDING ADVENTURE.—The Pictou *Chronicle* says that on Saturday last, a farmer from Cape John, arrived at the former place in search of a wife. A girl living at service was pointed out to him; the question was popped instanter; and the lass being nothing loth, a milliner was called in, the parson sent for, and in less than two hours the pair was united in wedlock, although neither of the parties had ever seen each other before.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING SOCIETY.—The fifth sale of the monies of the People's Building Society took place yesterday, and as a proof that the Society is likely to do well, we need only quote the following rates which were obtained at the sale, on seven shares sold at so much per share of £50.

The first share sold at a bonus of £29; the second £29 5s.; the third £29 5; the fourth £30; the fifth £29 15; the sixth £30 12 6; the seventh, £31 5.—[Quebec Chron.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.—Sunday morning witnessed the opening of the new Church of St. Andrews, in connexion with the established Church of Scotland.—The congregation is under the care of the Rev. Dr. Matheson. It was on this occasion augmented by that of St. Paul's of the same connection, under the care of the Rev. R. McGill, and a number of members of other denominations. Notwithstanding the very large size of this splendid building, hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The collection exceeded £100.—*Montreal Transcript, Jan 17.*

TELEGRAPH TO STRAITS OF CANSO.—Mr. Hyde has been in this place for two or three days past, agitating for an extension of the Telegraph line to the Straits of Canso. He says he is bound to put it through, and he is the man to do it.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

Dates from Barbadoes to the 8th January report a fine crop of sugar, and plenty of provisions at as cheap rates as ever remembered.

Her Majesty has granted pensions of £100 per annum to the widow of Belzoni, the traveller, and to Bolo, author of Paul Pry.

A singular instance of resuscitation occurred lately at the British Museum, which, however strange as it may seem, actually occurred. A certain snail, a native of Egypt, which had been glued down to a card during the past four years, and confined in a close glass case, actually came to life the other day, and was found by the astonished "custos," promenading about his narrow domain.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The sittings of the Court were closed on Wednesday evening.

On Wednesday, the Petit Jurors who have been in attendance at the Court, presented an Address to His Honor Chief Justice Carter. This document, with His Honour's reply, are as follows:—

TO HIS HONOR CHIEF JUSTICE CARTER.

May it Please your Honor,—We, the Petit Jurors in attendance on the Supreme Court at St. John January Circuit, beg most respectfully to offer our sincere congratulations on your Honor's recent elevation to the highest station in our Provincial Judicature.

While we lament that bodily infirmities have occasioned the resignation and retirement of our much respected Citizen—the Hon. Ward Chipman—from the Chief Justiceship of this Province, it gives us much satisfaction to learn that Her Majesty has, in accordance with public opinion, appointed your Honor his successor. We, who have so often witnessed your legal sagacity, and heard your impartial interpretations of the law, during the many severe judicial investigations that have annually occupied the attention of this Court, feel convinced of your eminent qualifications to fulfil the duties of that most responsible station.

We thank your Honor for the kind consideration, patience and urbanity which you have always manifested towards us. That you may long enjoy health, and the exercise of those high functions which regulate the enforcement and protection of public and private rights, is the sincere wish of the undersigned Jurors.

Robert Foulis,	Gilbert T. Ray,
Thomas Raymond,	Thos. F. Raymond,
John Rhodes,	E. W. Greenwood,
Wm. Cunningham,	Wm. Davidson,
John McGrath,	Wm. D. Pickup,
Wm. G. Browne,	Edward Dolby,
Gilbert Bent,	Patrick Halliday,
James Macfarlane,	Thomas F. Langan,
James Vernon,	Francis Jordan,
John Leavitt,	Gilbert J. Jordan,
Robert Reed,	J. H. Bartlett,
W. H. A. Keane,	Andrew Scott,
James Flewwelling,	Thomas Vaughan,
Charles McLauchlan,	M. Hennigar,
John McCoskery,	A. G. Crookshank.

REPLY.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the kind congratulations which you have offered me on my recent appointment as Chief Justice of this Province, and I shall be well satisfied to believe those sentiments genuine; not so much that they may be personally gratifying to me, as from their tendency to show that which is a most important ingredient in the satisfactory administration of justice,—a confidence among those whose rights and interests are regulated by the law, in the integrity and capability of those by whom that law is administered.

The feelings you express towards my most valued friend, the late Chief Justice, by whose side I have passed the whole of my judicial life hitherto, you must well know will meet with a heartfelt response from me.

It has always been my desire to give to those who are called on to perform the necessary, but not always agreeable, duties of a Jury, all the consideration to which I think they are entitled, and which a proper regard to the established rules by which I must be guided, will allow.

I have a well defined idea of the respective duties of the Court and of the Jury, and while I am never willing to abandon what belongs to the one, I am especially anxious never to abridge that which is the right of the other. And that is the only mode by which, in my opinion, the real object of this mixed Tribunal can be properly effected.

In conclusion, let me again thank you for the expression of kindly feeling towards me. It will always be a source of satisfaction to me to have the good opinion of those among whom my lot is cast, if earned by the best exertions of whatever powers I may possess, and an earnest endeavour to do strict and impartial justice. On no other ground should I deserve that good opinion, and on no other ground do I desire it.

The following presentment was made by the Grand Jury with respect to the Gaol:—

The Grand Jury for the City and County of St. John, Court of Oyer and Terminer, having twelve months since made a Presentment relative to the unsafe state of the Gaol, and having again visited that Building at the present meeting of the Court in performance of their duty, beg leave to state that they still find the ceiling of the Gaol through which a prisoner escaped last year, in precisely the unsafe state as then; and cannot but express their surprise that a matter of so much importance should not have been attended to by the proper authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY P. STURDEE, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, 27th January, 1851.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Hoe's large new printing press at the Sun office, was put in successful operation this evening. It is capable of printing twenty thousand copies per hour. A dinner was given to Col. Hoe at the Astor House to-night by the proprietors of the Sun. 300 guests were present and the best feeling prevailed.

The packet ship Constitution arrived this morning from Liverpool with 564 steerage passengers There were twelve deaths among them during the passage, and some sickness on board when

minous Coal, the same. Window Glass and Linseed Oil thirty per cent. instead of twenty. Wool, (now 30.) raw Silk, (15.) Hemp (30.) Cordage, (25.) and Hemp yarn, (20.) ten per cent. advance on the present rates. Dye stuffs now ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. to be free.—The valuations specified in the existing tariff, to be the actual valuation at the time when, and the place where, the goods were exported, except for Iron, which is to be assessed at the average of foreign values at the chief points of exportation for the last ten years.

The total number of miles of Railroad in operation in the United States, at the beginning of the present year, was 8,797, which cost to build them, $286,455,070. In New York the number of miles of Railroad in operation is 1402, at a cost of $56,202,060. Pennsylvania, 017 miles, at a cost of $35,431,033. New Jersey, 259 miles, costing $8,225,000. In all the New England States, there were 2,644 miles, costing $96,946 400.

The land of Bread.—The quantity of wheat which Ohio raised in 1850 is set down at *thirty millions of bushels*, sufficient to supply the wants of that state, and leave a surplus of eighteen millions of bushels. The corn raised is equal to one hundred bushels to each of the two million persons in the state. The surplus of these two articles is equal in value to twenty five millions of dollars.

A Heavy Draft.—The largest draft ever drawn by the Post Office Department was drawn on Wednesday last, in this city. It was in favor of the English Government, to balance the postage account, and amounts to $187,000.—]N. Y. Post.

The cost of powder alone of a single discharge of the armament of a line of battle ship of 120 guns is upwards of £20. The cost for powder alone of the firing of a morning and evening gun exceeds £100 a year.

The U. S. Navy Department have received dispatches announcing the safety of the officers of the United States Ship Marion. Some of the officers of this vessel were said to have been on board the Portuguese frigate Donna Maria, when she blew up at Macao.

Some of the New York ship-builders say that black walnut is a better timber for ship-building than the live oak, and that its high price is the only reason why it is not largely used. An Ohio paper says there is enough of this valuable timber split into fence rails every year in Ohio to build the entire national marine of the Union.

Abolition of the Lash—Its Effect.—A letter to the editor of the *Norfolk Herald*, from a correspondent on board the U. S. Ship St. Mary's, dated Funchal Roads, Madeira, Nov. 14th, says, "It will be recollected that this ship was the first that sailed from the United States under the new act, abolishing the inhuman practice of flogging in our national vessels.—Thus far our crew have shown that seamen are capable of being better governed by kindness than by the degrading severity of the old law, as not more than two or three cases of violation of discipline have been reported to Captain McGruder, since the ship has been in commission."

The Power of Steam.—The explosive power of steam is forcibly illustrated in the case of the explosion of the steamer *Anglo-Norman*, when the boilers of that boat, thirty feet long and about thirty tons weight, were hurled to the distance of three hundred feet, and landed on the Levee. An iron safe was also projected from the boat in like manner.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

Richmond, Jan. 19.—Henry Long, the fugitive slave, was sold at Auction yesterday, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. He was bought by a Georgia trader, and will be taken South. A large concourse of persons were present, including members of the Legislature and Convention.

The American propeller "Monumental City" from Baltimore for San Francisco, encountered a hurricane 23rd Dec. which so disabled her that she was compelled to bear up for Bermuda, where she arrived 4th inst.

A Polar Whale, upon an average, yields about 120 bbls. oil. We have collected facts showing that eight ships, which visited the Atlantic Sea and Arctic Ocean, took 152 whales, yielding 19,100 bbls, of oil, or one whale 119 bbls.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Kingston, latterly of Saugumne, has proceeded to New York on his way to England at the request of Lady Franklin, to assist in the search for her lost Sir John. Mr. Kennedy some time ago proposed a plan of search which it appears has been at length adopted.—From his experience in Arctic journeying and his vigour of both body and mind, and remarkable firmness of character, we think the choice could not have been better made. May his labours be attended with success.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The new Captain General at Havana is acting with great energy in putting a stop to gambling and other improprieties. Five creole Colonians were put in prison for violating Spanish laws, drawing their bowie knives and revolvers, and committing other indecencies too numerous to mention. The Captain-General was determined to make an example of such characters, who have too long been permitted to disgrace the name of America. Americans were permitted to go on shore freely and treated with respect and kindness whenever they merited it.

Havana is represented as having a vast influx of distinguished visitors from Europe and the United States; the society there, is also said to be the most refined and select of any city in the world.

Factories.—According to a return just issued the total number of factories of all kinds in the United Kingdom is 4330, containing 26,638,716 spindles, and 298,916 power looms. The moving power employed is 108,113 in steam, and 26,104 in water. In the silk-throwing mills, 1737 boys and 2,916 girls, between 11 and 13, are employed. The total number of children under 13 years of age employed in factories who attend school is 19,400 boys, and 15,722 girls. The total number of males employed, between 13 and 18, is 67,864, that of females above 13 is 329,577, and that of males above 18 is 157,866. The total number of persons of both sexes employed in factories is 596,082.

British Woollen Manufactures.—The declared value of British Woollen Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1849, according to the Parliamentary returns, was £7,312,723 or over $36,000,000. The quantity of wool, foreign and colonial, imported in the same period, was 75,113,347 lbs., of which 12,234,415 were re-exported. There were also imported 1,655,300 lbs. of Alpacca and Lama wool, of which 126,082 lbs. were re-exported; and 2 530,038 lbs. of goats wool or Mohair, of which 130,145 lbs. were re-exported.

The Portsmouth (Eng.) *Times* states that there is now living in that town a man named Wade, 110 years old, who sailed twice round the world with Capt. Cook, and was with him in the South Seas when he was killed. He was wounded in the arm by a spear in the conflict which proved fatal to the famous navigator, and is thought to be the only man now living who sailed with Captain Cook.

Penny Banks.—These admirable institutions have already taken firm root in the metropolis, and are fast extending over the country. In Whitechapel 8000 depositors have presented themselves in less than nine months; and their united accumulations amounted in that time to £2000, or an average of 5s. to each depositor.

From Mexico, we learn that the whole of Yucatan have declared against the supreme government.

The following is from the New York Evening Mirror, May 29, 1849.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Among all the Panaceas advertised for the cure of human ailments, there is none in which we have more confidence than "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." We regard it as one of Nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects, in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world.

The following is from a very respectable source:

Boston, Nov. 27, 1849.

Mr. S. W. Fowle,—Dear Sir, Although averse to having my name made public in the newspapers, I make this unsolicited statement, and you are at liberty to make use of it as you may please. In the fall of 1847, I took a violent cold, which brought on a severe cough that lasted through the winter and spring, and caused me to raise blood and phegm continually, day and night, which greatly reduced me in flesh and strength; I tried several kinds of medicine with little or no effect; I had become feeble and emaciated and began to despair of ever getting relief, when by advice of my friends, I was induced to try Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam, and after having taken five bottles, I found myself nearly or quite well, and to this alone I think I owe present existence. I shall be happy to give further information to any one who will call on me.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM WHEELER, Grocer.

Harrison Avenue, rear 730 Washington-st.

None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper.—For Sale by S. L. Tillay, King Street, St. John.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in January, - - - -	£1321 7 2
Withdrawn in do. - - - - -	873 1 3

Acting Trustee for February.—Thomas Melritt, Esq.

MARRIED.

At Dorchester, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Thomas N. DeWolfe, Rector, Thomas Keillor, Esq., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Moore, Merchant.

On Tuesday the 28th of January, at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, by the Venble the Archdeacon of Nova Scotia, (uncle to the Bride)—Montagu W. Bell, Esq., Lieut 97th Regt. and A. D. C. to Lieut. General Sir John Harvey, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Wallace, Esq., late Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Halifax.

At Christ Church, Amherst, on the 14th January, by the Rev. George Townshend, Rector, the Rev. Richard Simonds, Rector of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, to Mary, second daughter of S. H. Morse, Esq.

DIED.

On Monday the 27th ult., Martha Janet, youngest child of John Howe, Esq., Deputy Post Master General, aged 18 months.

In this City, on Wednesday last, in the 51st year of her age, Eliza A., daughter of the late George Pufield, Esqr., of King's County, and wife of Mr. Samuel Holsted, of this City, leaving a husband and an only daughter, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss.—Mrs. H., after a lingering and painful illness, borne with patience and Christian resignation, took leave of her friends in full confidence of a blessed immortality.

On Wednesday evening, after a painful and protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation to the Divine Will, Margaret, wife of the late Mr. James Stewart, aged 44 years, leaving four children to lament their irreparable loss.

On Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, Isaac H. Colwell, aged 3 years, nine months and six days, second son of Mr. Joseph H. D. Colwell, of this City.

On Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr. William Mackay, St. James's Street, Mrs. Anna Terry, of Corawallis, Nova-Scotia, in the 70th year of her age. Her sufferings were great, her end was peace.

On Saturday, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Edward Quayle, in the 54th year of her age.—Funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Jeffrey's Hill, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Saturday morning, Walter, eldest son of the late Mr. Walter Finlay, of this City, aged 17 years, an interesting and promising youth.

In Portland, on Thursday morning, William Henry, only child of Mr John Emerson.

At Chance Harbour, on the 29th ult., Mabel, wife of the late Daniel Belding, aged 87 years. She was one of the earliest settlers of this Province, having arrived with the Loyalists in 1783, and has left a numerous progeny of three generations, and a large circle of friends, to lament their bereavement.

At Hampton, King's County, on Monday last, the Rev. Alexander McDonald, Baptist Minister, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and three children to lament their loss.—His remains were conveyed to the Burial place in Norton on Thursday, attended by a large concourse of friends.

At Sheffield, on the 22d instant, Mrs. Cyntha Barker, aged 78 years.

At Fredericton, on the 19th instant, Mr. John Cushion, aged 63 years.

In St. Andrews, on the 18th ult., Mr. David Watson, aged 68 years.

At St. George, on the 20th ult., Captain Hugh McLeod, aged 72 years. He came to this Province about fifty years ago, from Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and was one of the first settlers of the Mascarene shore.

In the Parish of Nelson, South West Miramichi, on the 7th ult., Robert Leslie, Esq., in the 80th year of his age, a native of Morayshire, Scotland, and for many years a much respected inhabitant of the County of Northumberland.

At San Francisco, on the 10th December, of cholera Mr. Daniel Scott, of Prince Edward Island, aged 34 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Ann Kimley, Hayes, New York, 7—Master, ballast.

Brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Jamaica, 29—Joseph Fairweather, ballast.

Schr. Charles, Whinnie, Halifax, 12—G & J. Salter, as.

Saturday—Brigt. Pearl, Nevins, ——

S. Hersey, wheat.

Monday—Brig Challenge, Crosby, St. Thomas, 21—C. McLauchlan, sugar, molasses, &c.

This Morning—Barque Elizabeth, Churchill, New York, 9—W. & G. Carvill, wine, &c.

CLEARED.

Jan. 28th—Brig Zenobia, Anthony, Bandon, deals and boards—George Thomas.

31st—Brig Pilgrim, McCready, Barbados, flour, fish, lumber, &c.—Estabrooks & Ring.

Feb 3rd—Brig Charles McLauchlan, Cain, Glasgow, deals, boards, &c.

The brig Challenge, at this port, from St. Thomas, reports having left the brigt Fashion, Bingay, of this port, for Porto Rico; the barque Edward Hughes, seeking cargo; and the ship El Dorado, Thompson, discharging and bound for a cotton port.

Capt. Elder, of the brig Richard Cobden, reports having spoken on the 26th Jan., 30 miles south from Cape Sable, the brig America, Beckwith, for Cork—all well.

Spoken, Dec 25th, lat. 43, lon. 43, ship British Queen, 13 days from St. John, for Dublin.

Arrived at Apalachicola, Jan. 14th, barque British American, Powell, Liverpool.—At St. Thomas, Dec. 1st, ship El Dorado, Thompson, Newport.

Arrived at Havana, January 15th, brig Daniel Huntley, Coffleet, St. John.—At New York, Jan. 24, brigt. Myrtle, Petch, Crooked Island: 30th, (by telegraph,) barque Laconie, Miller, Liverpool.—At Boston, 22d, schr. Cuba, Brannen, St. John.—At Providence, 30th, brigt. Margaret, Reed, do.

Cleared at San Francisco, Dec. 7th, brig Volant, Wheelan, Valparaiso.—At Charleston, Jan. 22d, ship Kitty Cordes, Finlister, Liverpool.—At New York, Jan. 21st, brig Constitution, Wilson, Musquash; and brigt. British Queen, Brown, Berbice; 24th, barque Elizabeth, Hancock, Saint John.

Barque Envoy, 77 days from Liverpool, and 35 from Fayal, arrived at New York, 21st inst, reports barque Margaret Dewer, Toye, from Newcastle, for New York, put into Fayal with loss of spars and sails—would sail on the 23d Dec.

The British brigt. Mary Ann, Capt. J. H. Patterson, from Jamaica, bound to New York, out 45 days, put into Saint George's, Bermuda, on the 10th Jan., in distress, leaking badly, and out of provisions. She was on the coast twenty days, and reached Bermuda seven days after bearing up.

Cleared at Liverpool, Jan. 9th, ships Jenny Lind, Card, Halifax, and Mary Caroline, McGregor, Mobile.

Sailed from Pill, Jan. 6th, ship Samuel, Leighton, Savannah.—From Liverpool, 6th, ship Consul, Smith, Zamboanga.—From Cardiff, 5th, ship Robt. A. Lewis, Vaughan, Savannah.

Loading at Liverpool, ships Otilia, New Orleans, and Thomas, for Savannah.

PER CANADA.

Arrived at Clyde, Jan. 10, Amelia.—At Gravesend, 12th, Anna Tait.—At Queenstown, 12th, Lady Milton.—At Kingstown, 12th, Wave.—At Liverpool, 13th, Jane Morrice.—At Deal, 16th, Mary Emma.—At Leith 14th, Jane—all from St. John.

Sailed from Alloa, 9th, Ocean for St. John—from Liverpool, Mary Caroline, for Mobile; Olive, for Savannah.

Agricultural Implements.

The Subscribers have made arrangements to have manufactured Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Churns, Furnaces, and other implements, all on the most approved principles, which will be equal in material and workmanship, and cheaper than the imported implements. For Sale by

Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Patent Dasher Churn,
(*Will bring Butter in Ten Minutes.*)

The Subscribers have had manufactured a large Stock of the above celebrated Churns, which are offered for Sale at considerably less than the American price.

Feb. 4, 1851. JARDINE & CO.

Per "Echo" from Boston!

40 Bags Java and Laguira COFFEE; WICKING, GROUND RICE, SNUFF, &c. &c. &c.

Feb. 4. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Sugar, Barley, Soda, &c.

15 Hhds. SUGAR; 13 casks Washing SODA; 1 ton Coppers; 20 bbls BARLEY; 10 bbls. Fresh OATMEAL; 4 bbls. Bread Soda; 200 assorted CHAIRS; 100 yards Wool Carpet; 200 yards Floor Cloth, with many other articles too numerous to describe.

JOHN KINNEAR.

January 28, 1851. Prince Wm. Street

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received on Thursday, the 6th February, at 12 o'clock, from such persons as may be willing to supply

Six Cords FIREWOOD,

to be delivered and piled at Her Majesty's Fuel Yard, Lower Cove.

The price per Cord to be stated in Sterling.—Further particulars may be known by application at this Office; where Blank Forms of Tender may be had, which will require to be signed by two persons of known responsibility, for the due performance of the Contract.

Commissariat, St. John, N. B.
29th January, 1851. } W. H. DRAKE, *A. G. C.*

Third and Last Entertainment!!

OSSIAN E. DODGE

HAVING just returned from the most successful Professional tour ever made through the Provinces—his Entertainments having received the sanction and patronage of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, of Halifax—announces, with a grateful sense of past encouragement and patronage, that he will give one more (positively the last) Concert in the City of St. John, on THURSDAY Evening, the 6th of February, at the Mechanics' Institute.

Admission, 1s. 3d. Children under 10 years of half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8. Feb. 4, 1851.

TO FARMERS
and Agricultural Societies.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the BONE MILL, about to be erected at the Provincial Penitentiary, will be in operation on the 15th day of April next.

Societies and individuals, desirous of availing themselves of the same, are required to deliver the Bones at the said prison, between the 1st and 30th of that month, and the Bone Dust produced from the material will be returned to the respective parties who may furnish the same, upon the payment of a small charge, sufficient to defray the expense of grinding. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*

St. John, 4th February, 1851. 3m.

TO LET.

THREE Dwelling Houses in eligible situations and in good repair with Stables, &c. attached. Enquire at the Office of W. & G. RITCHIE. Princess Street. Possession given immediately if required. 2w. February 4.

TO RENT,

FROM 1st May next—that commodious Dwelling HOUSE fronting on Market Square, at present occupied by Mr Thomas Gilchrist.—Apply to J. & H. FOTHERBY,

February 4, 1851.

TO LET,
From 1st May next:

THAT four story fire proof Brick Store, with a cellar to the same, situated on the South Market Wharf, now in the occupation of Messrs. Estabrooks & Ring. Apply to WILLIAM JARVIS.

Feb 4.

TO LET.

ONE double OFFICE in Brick Building fronting on Market Square.—Possession given immediately if required. Apply to

February 4. J. & H. FOTHERBY.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at Reed's Point, now occupied by Mr P. Comerford.

Jan. 28, 1851.

Masonic Charity Ball.

THE Brethren of ALBION LODGE, No. 370 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, intend having a BALL under their Banners, on THURSDAY, the 13th February proximo, (being St. Valentine's Eve,) at the St. John Hotel. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.

Members of the Sister Lodges in this City and vicinity, and transient Brethren, are respectfully requested to join.

Brethren can obtain Tickets for their Guests *who are not Freemasons*, on application to the Committee, addressed to them at the St. John Hotel; and as the number of guest tickets must necessarily be limited, the Committee request that application may be made on or before Saturday the 8th February.

J. READING,
Jan. 28. Secretary of Committee.

Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty per Cent, is payable to the Members on the amounts paid by them respectively in the year 1849, on application at the Office of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

I. WOODWARD, *Sec'y.*

January 28, 1851. 2w

First Ship from LONDON to St. John.

THE fine Copper fastened Ship "FASIDE," 572 Tons Register, John Walker, Commander, will be despatched from London for this Port early in March, and will afford Importers an excellent opportunity to have their Goods early. For terms of Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. J. Jaffray & Co., Great St. Helens, London.

Jan. 28. 3i. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

Oils, Paints, Turpentine, &c.
ON HAND:—

25 CASKS Raw and Boiled LINSEED OIL; 200 kegs London White and Color'd PAINTS; 7 bbls. Sea Elephant OIL; 5 bbls. Spirits of TURPENTINE; 8 do. Bright VARNISH; 7 casks Lamp Black; 10 tons Newcastle WHITING; 3 tons fresh made PUTTY; 10 casks Charcoal BLACKING.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Jan. 28. Prince Wm. Street.

Old Government Java Coffee, &c.
Ex Brig Sarah, from New York—

25 POCKETS Superfine Java COFFEE, 10 barrels MESS PORK, 3 boxes Fine Chewing TOBACCO.

Jan. 28. JARDINE & CO.

Paper Hangings, Stationery, &c.
On Hand—For Sale—

3000 PIECES PAPER-HANGINGS; 100 reams Writing Paper; 150 reams Wrapping do.; 250 dozen bottles best INK; 20 dozen Toilet and other Looking GLASSES, 10 dozen assorted sizes Looking Glass Plates. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

Jan. 25. *Prince Wm. Street.*

Window and Flint Glass, &c.
FOR SALE:—

1300 BOXES Sheet and Crown Window GLASS—from 7x9 and 8x10 up to 14x20; 3000 feet Sheet Glass, from 20x24 up to 31x46, by the pane or box; 40 crates Plain and Cut TUMBLERS and WINE GLASSES, 15 cases German ditto; 400 doz. Ginger Beer BOTTLES. JOHN KINNEAR,

Jan. 25. Prince Wm. Street.

AUCTION SALES.

SUGAR by Auction.

Will be sold on the North Market Wharf, TO MORROW, (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock, P M, while landing from sch'ner *Time*, Captain Cann.

18 TIERCES of Port-au Spain Brown SUGAR, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms and further particulars made known at the time of Sale. L. H. WATERHOUSE,

Feb. 4, 1851. *South Mkt. Wharf.*

More New Goods.

MORRISON & CO.
Prince William Street,

BEG leave to apprize the public generally, that they have just received per 'Perseverance' from Liverpool, a further supply of,

SEASONABLE GOODS.

M. & CO, take this opportunity of intimating that for the future, their business will be conducted on principles the reverse of those by which it has hitherto been characterized, that the CREDIT SYSTEM, in so far as their retail trade is concerned, will entirely cease, and that ready money will with them be the "order of the day." They are quite conscious that by adopting such a method, they will be able to offer advantages to the public, such as was impossible under the former system.

Jan. 28. MORRISON & CO.

GREAT SALE OF
Ready Made Clothing.

GARRETT & SKILLEN have commenced this day, to sell off their large Stock of Made *CLOTHING*, at whatever price they will bring—Sale continuing from day to day for *one month*—the balance remaining on hand if any at that date, will be closed at Auction. Parties wishing to supply themselves with a good suit of fashionable made Clothes, can do so from 40s. to 50s., say one half our usual prices.

ALSO, TO LET.—The SHOP now occupied by us, one of the best stands in King-street for any kind of business—three years lease from the first of May next, possession given sooner if required.

Jan 28.

Nails, Spikes, Sheet Iron,
STOVES, &c.
Now on hand—For Sale:—

8 TONS fine Rose and Clasp Head NAILS; 7 tons Lath, Shingle, and Board Cut Nails; 3 tons 8dy, 9dy, and 10dy Horse Nails; 2 tons 1½ to 2¾ inch Boat Nails; 1½ ton fine pressed Nails; 4 tons 6 to 10 inch fine Deck SPIKES; 20 tons 20 to 26 Sheet IRON; 70 boxes Charcoal TIN; 200 bags assorted numbers Shot; 150 Cook, Franklin and other STOVES, 30 Anchors, 1½ ton Small Chain.

JOHN KINNEAR.

Jan. 28. Prince Wm. Street.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK
Marine Assurance Company,**

6th January, 1851.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi Annual Dividend of *Twelve Shillings and Six pence* on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, was declared, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 6th of February next, at the Office of the Company.

Non-resident Stockholders will apply to the Company, stating in their letters the number of Shares they hold.

F. A. WIGGINS, *President.*

South Bay Boom Company.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of the South Bay Boom Company, is payable to the Company at Indian Town, with thirty days from the date of this Notice. THOMAS McMACKIN,

St. John, Jan. 18, 1851. Treasurer.

South Bay Boom Company.

A DIVIDEND of Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock paid up of this Company, will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the Seventeenth day of February next, at the office of the Company at Indian Town. By order of the Board.

THOMAS McMACKIN,

St. John, Jan. 18, 1851. *Treasurer.*

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of Messrs. S. REYNOLDS & SON.

A FURTHER Dividend of Nine Pence (making seven shillings and six pence) in the Pound, on all claims received and ranked on the said Estate, will be paid on the 28th instant, on application by the Creditors at the Office of Robert Rankin & Co.

JOHN POLLOK,
JAMES TRAVIS,
N. S. DEMILL,
Trustees on the Estate of S. Reynolds & Son.

St. John, 21st Jan., 1851. (2i.)

Horse Nails, Paper, &c.
By the Perseverance, from Liverpool, just arrived,—

40 KEGS 8, 9, and 10dy. best HORSE NAILS;
50 Reams of WRAPPING PAPER;
½ ton WIRE RODS, No. 5 and 6. For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR,

January 14. *Prince Wm. Street*

Wanted to Purchase,

50 SHARES Bank of New-Brunswick STOCK;
30 do. Commercial Bank STOCK;
20 do. St. Stephen's do.
40 do. St. John Gas Company do.

Or parties holding any smaller number of either, will find a purchaser on application at this office.

Jan. 21, 1851.

SHIP for Sale.

Now Building at St. Martins, and can be launched (if required) in April next, of the following dimensions:

Length of Keel, 101 feet: Breadth of Beam, 26 feet; Depth of Hold, 16 feet; Height between Decks 6 feet; built of Bay Shore Spruce, Stem and stern Posts Birch. Apply to

January 21. GEORGE THOMAS

LONDON HOUSE,
MARKET SQUARE.

JUST RECEIVED,

350 Pairs Witney Blankets.

Dec. 31, 1850. T. W. PANIEL.

TEA, TEA.

30 HALF CHESTS Souchong TEA, landing from Schooner *William.*

FLEWWELLING & READING.

Dec. 31, 1850.

BLANKETS, &c.
Per 'John S. DeWolfe'—

A LARGE assortment of Blue and Red BLANKETS, for Gent's Over Coats and Wrappers.

J. & H. FOTHERBY.

November 5.

PEW for Sale or to Rent.

SQUARE PEW, No. 15, situate on the Western Aisle of St. John's Church, lined and cushioned, for Sale or to Rent—immediate possession given.—Apply to JOHN V. THURGAR.

St. John, 7th January, 1851.

MORRISON & CO.
Prince William street,

HAVE RECEIVED PER

Oriental, Thetis, Lisbon, Edward, &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS,

IN WHICH WILL BE FOUND EVERY

NOVELTY

suitable for the present and approaching Season.

These Goods have been purchased under very favorable circumstances, and will be sold

At such Prices

as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

M. & CO.

Have determined upon selling every article at a

Very Small Profit,

FOR CASH ONLY, AND FROM WHICH

No Abatement will be made!

☞ The remainder of their STOCK is expected in a few days, per *Olive, John S. DeWolf, Aurora, &c.*

Oct. 15. MORRISON & CO.

DRY GOODS
SELLING OFF!

THE Subscribers having come to the determination of Selling off the whole of their present

VALUABLE STOCK,

will, on and after Monday the 25th inst. commence

A General Sale,

and will continue the same until the whole is disposed of.

The Stock consists of every description of useful

Staple and Fancy Goods,

and as none of it will remain unsold after the 1st May next, the prices at which it will be offered, will be such as will put competition at defiance.—They would particularly call the attention of the public to the Valuable selection of

WOOLLENS,

in Broad Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Witney, Canada Lyons Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c.; and as they have always had the reputation of having the best selected and largest assortment of such articles in the City, (and this Autumn the Importation was unusually large,) they are now determined that it shall be said the cheapest.

As every article will be sold at the same general low rate, it will be worth the attention of the Trade, as well as the Retail buyer, to give the Stock an inspection.

N. B.—As this Sale is really what it is represented to be, a clearing out Sale, no credit will be given. GILCHRIST & INCHES.

St. John, Nov. 25, 1850.

JAMES BURRELL.
Corner of King and Germain Streets,

Has received per *Lisbon* from London, *Olive* from Liverpool, and *Aurora* from Glasgow, an excellent assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Seasons, consisting of—

LADIES' Dress Materials, in great variety: Gala Plaid and Tweed CLOAKINGS; SO[illegible] and LON[illegible]
[illegible] Printed C[illegible]
GINGHAMS; Grey and [illegible]
Red and White FLANNELS;
SHIRTING STRIPES and BED TICKS;
LINENS, LAWNS; HOLLANDS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN;
TOWELLINGS; Toilette COVERS; LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS;
PELERINES; COMFORTERS;
Ladies' and Gent.'s GLOVES and HOSIERY;
Children's Fancy and Plaid SOCKS;
Do. Fancy Woollen HOODS;
Do. Woollen POLKAS;
Do. Victorines, Mantillas and MUFFS;
Black and Col'd Silk and Cotton VELVETS;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS;
Black GRO. DE NAPS; THREAD;
Cotton and Egyptian LACES; Edgings and Insertions; Nun's Lace, and Muslin RIBBON;

MUSLINS:

White and Coloured STAYS;
Sewed HABIT SHIRTS and CHEMIZETTES;
Infants' Frock BODIES, Robes and CAPS;
Sewed Insertions and Edgings;
Gent's SHIRT FRONTS and COLLARS,
Do. Silk Pocket and Neck HANDK'FS,
Cotton Batting, Pound Cottons, Combs, Brushes, Whalebone, Small Wares, &c. &c.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and hopes by strict attention and *low prices*, to merit a continuation of past favors.

JAMES BURRELL,

Nov. 5. *Corner of King and Germain Street.*

28th MAY, 1850.

HARDWARE.

C. & W. H. ADAMS,

Have received per late arrivals from England and the United States,—

PLAIN GAS FIT, Block TINGS Tin DISH COVERS, &c.;
Hoole, Stanforth & Co's Gang, Circular and other SAWS; Rim and Mortice LOCKS, of every size; Butt HINGES, 1½ to 4 inch; KNOBS of all descriptions, viz.: Pearl and Ivory, White Porcelain; Lock Knobs, with Plated and other Furniture,
Mineral, China, Glass, and Rose Wood ditto,
Ditto, and White Bell-Pull Knobs,
Japan'd Hat and Coat Hooks, Molasses Gates and Buttons, Wood Screws,
Steel and Iron Shovels and Spades,
Wrought Rose and Clasp NAILS,
Hay and Manure Forks, Cut and Wrought Tacks and Brads—which with their Stock on hand, consisting of GLASS, Putty, PAINT, OIL, CHAINS, Sheet Iron, Shot, Hollow Ware, Powder, &c., and Domestic CUT NAILS, will be sold as low as can be procured in the City.

Kitchen Ranges, Register Grates, FRANKLIN STOVES, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received, by the *Aurora* from Glasgow, a large assortment of FRANKLINS, &c., cast from patterns made under his own personal superintendence, while in Scotland last Spring, and particularly adapted for this Country. Also—about thirty different patterns of Ornamental BALUSTERS, suitable for outside or inside RAILING.

On hand—A Wrought Iron TOMB RAILING, 8x10 feet, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ As usual, all kinds of BLACKSMITH and FINISHING Work done at the Subscriber's Shop, Nelson Street, with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAM TURNER.

Oct. 22, 1850.—3m.

FILES, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Ship *Blanch* 20 CASKS containing Table Knives and Forks, also Pocket and Jack Knives, Shoe and Butcher's Knives, Carvers, STEELS, FILES and Rasps, Chopping and Mincing Knives, Masons' Trowels, Plane Irons, Chisels, Gouges, Bucksaws, SKATES, Hammers and Handsaws.

8 bundles SPRING STEEL.

December, 21. W. H. ADAMS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
8th March, 1848.

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
7th April, 1849.

WHEREAS the number of applications to this House from School Teachers for Grants of Money have been from year to year increasing; and whereas it is desirable that such information should be furnished as would enable this House to arrive at just and equitable conclusions; therefore

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

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk.*

Smellie & Abercromby

Have received per Ships *Olive* and *John S. DeWolf*, the remainder of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cashmeres, French Merinos, and other DRESS MATERIALS.
Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze, and other Fancy CLOAKINGS.
Silk and Cotton VELVETS; RIBBONS,
Gros de Naps, Ducapes, and Sateens,
Long and Square SHAWLS, Handkerchiefs,
Red and White FLANNELS, Kerseys,
Bath and Witney BLANKETS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers, and Towellings,
Damask TABLE LINEN,
BROAD CLOTHS, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
TWEEDS, Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Cotton and Linen TICK,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.

Prince William Street, 9th Nov. 1850.

WINTER GOODS.

Received per Ships "Harriott," "Thetis" and "Olive," "Lisbon," "Faside," "Edward" and "Aurora"—

A VARIETY of GOODS, suitable for the coming season, comprising—
Superfine CLOTHS, Doeskins, Kerseys,
PILOTS and BEAVERS; fancy VEST STOCK, Braces, Umbrellas, Shirt Cor[illegible]
DRESS MATERIALS in every variety
Long and Square Wool SHAWLS,
Fashionable CLOAKINGS,
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs and Trimmings,
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS,
GLOVES and HOSIERY, all kinds;
BLONDES, NETTS and LACES,
Wove and Colored STAYS,
MUSLINS of every description,
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTING,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Printed COTTONS and FURNITURES;
Red, Blue, Yellow, Pink and White FLANNELS,
Rose and Witney BLANKETS,
Cradle BLANKETS,
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diaper, Hollands,
Damask TABLE LINENS and TOWELS,
Osnaburg, Canvas and Duck,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gent's HATS and CAPS—which together with sundry Small Wares, will be disposed of at the lowest market prices.

Nov. 19. W. G. LAWTON.

Fall & Winter Goods.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
Prince William Street.
J. & J. HEGAN

Have received per *Lisbon, Thetis, Edward, Olive,* and *John S. DeWolf*, the whole of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

which have been carefully selected in the best Markets, and purchased for *Cash*:

—CONSISTING OF—

LINEN; WOOLLEN, COTTON and SILK Manufactures, of every description:
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in the *newest materials* and *latest designs*,
Irish POPLINS and TABINETS,
PLAIN GLACE and BROCADED SILKS and SATINS, in great Variety,
Haberdashery, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
RIBBONS, SHAWLS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
Pilot, Beaver, and Broad CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.,
Gents. Stocks, Handkfs., Mufflers, Scarfs, &c.,
CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs, and Drugget,
MOREENS and DAMASKS, with Trimming to match.
Linen and Cotton SHEETINGS,
Bed Ticks, Counterpanes and Quilts.

☞ The public are respectfully inv

Poetry, &c.

LABOR'S THANKSGIVING HYMN.

That I must work I thank thee, God!
I know that hardship, toil and pain,
Like vigorous winter in the sod,
Which doth manure the hardy grain,
Call forth in man his noblest powers;
Therefore I hold my head erect,
And amid life's severest hours,
Stand stedfast in my self-respect.

I thank thee, God, that I must toil!
Yon ermined slave of lineage high,
The game-law lord, who owns the soil,
Is not a man so free as I.
He wears the fetters of his clan—
Wealth, birth and rank have hedged him in,
And to the great of mind akin,

Thank God, that like the mountain oak,
My lot is with the storms of life,
Strength grows from out the tempest's shock,
And patience in the daily strife.
The hardened hand, the furrowed brow,
Degrade not, however sloth may deem;
'Tis this degrades—to cringe and bow,
And spe the vice we dis-esteem.

Thank God for toil, for hardships, whence
Come courage, patience, hardihood;
And for that sad experience
Which leaves our bosoms flesh and blood;
Which leaves us tears for others' woe,
Brother in toil, respect thyself,
And let thy stedfast virtues show
That man is nobler far than pelf.

Thank God for toil; nor fear the face
Of wealth, nor rank—fear only sin,
That blight which mars all outward grace,
And dims the light of peace within.
Give me the hand, my brother, give
The hard, yet honest hand, to me;
We are not dreamers—we shall live
A brighter, better day to see.

Sea Steamers.

The first regular sea steamship commenced running between Scotland and Ireland in 1818. After this, sea coasting steamers multiplied with great rapidity in England; but their adaptability to ocean navigation was long esteemed problematical by many, who were termed "the most scientific men of the day." The year 1838 was a new era in steam navigation. On the 23d of April, the Great Western, an English steamship, entered New-York harbor, and from that period there has been regular communication by steam between Europe and America. When we look back to the early Atlantic steamships, we see that it was no easy matter to establish and render ocean steam navigation successful. The Great Western, British Queen, Great Liverpool, and, alas, the unfortunate President, were all failures, excepting the first. In 1841, "Cunard's Royal Mail Line" was established to run between Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston. This line consisted of five noble vessels, of 1,400 tons burden, built on the river Clyde. For seven [illegible]rs, they maintained, exclusively, punctual [illegible]unication, every week in summer, and [illegible]ond week in winter, between the Old [illegible]e World. In 1847, America sent [illegible] ocean steamship, the Washington, which was succeeded by the Hermann. These vessels established an American line between New-York, England, and Bremen. By way of allusion, it should not be forgotten that out to be a very unfortunate affair—they ceased to run in twelve months. In 1849, almost all the old vessels of the Cunard Line were sold, and new ones, of a very superior character, put in their place; the line was also extended to run alternately between Liverpool and Boston, and New-York.

The year 1850 marks a memorable era in the advancement of ocean steam navigation. On the 27th April the Atlantic left New-York on her first Atlantic voyage to Old England; and since that time, her three noble partners, the Pacific, Baltic, and Arctic, have taken up their places in the line. These steamers are the largest vessels in the mercantile marine in the world; conjointly, their burden is 12,000 tons. They are truly "Leviathans of the deep."

The discovery of gold in California, by the extraordinary emigration from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, aroused an energy, and called into existence a spirit for rapid transit, which has been the cause of a most extraordinary multiplication of steamships to meet the demands of mercantile excitement. Two years ago, there was not a single steamship running on the Pacific; now there are ten regular packets running between San Francisco and Panama. Two years ago, there was not a single steamship running regularly from New York down the Gulf of Florida, at the present moment, there are no less than eleven. The mails leave every week for Chagres, where they are discharged, and transmitted across the Isthmus; from whence, at Panama, on the Pacific, they are carried by American steamers to California. Since the year 1850 commenced, no less than twenty-nine ocean steamships have been finished, or are now being constructed, in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Their average burden amounts to 42,097 tons. These comprise all the Collins steamers, and the new steamers Franklin and Hamboldt, of the Bremen line. This, to use a common, but pithy expression, is "going it with a rush." Never, since the world began, has been such activity in our dock-yards and machine-shops. And what is all this going to amount to? Well, the half is no more than told. In Europe, the same activity and progressive spirit is manifested. One single company, the Peninsular and Oriental, have lately ordered fourteen new steamships to be constructed; and another company, the West India and Brazil, will soon, in addition to their present fleet, have five new first-class steamships, like the Asia and Africa, the largest of the Cunard Line. At the present moment, the Atlantic is bridged by five lines of steamships, numbering twenty-six first-class vessels, and, before 1851 closes, it is supposed there will be at least twenty more running. Next year the Pacific will be bridged, and China and California united by a steam line belonging to New-York. All mankind will soon be next-door neighbors; for fleets of steamships cover almost every sea and ocean, and every nation in the world is looking on with wonder at the Anglo-Saxon enterprise and adventure of America and England; for these two great nations, divided by the broad Atlantic, are now linked together by a steam bridge, whose number of arches amount only to twelve days. The same mighty agent, which, by the locomotive, conveys with unparalleled celerity and punctuality the news of the day, with almost the same punctuality carries similar intelligence over the rough paths of the ocean, fearless of "the winds, the waters, or the weather." The benefits of steam navigation are inestimable—the steamship is a humanizer. The facilities for travel are greatly extended by steam navigation, and the tendency of the people of different nations meeting and travelling often together, is to promote unity and universal concord.—*Phrenological Journal.*

WALKING FISH.—In very dry seasons, the fish inhabiting small ponds, or pools of water, are reduced to the greatest extremity for the want of their natural element. In some cases they manage to preserve life by plunging themselves to a considerable depth in the mud at the bottom of their ponds, and there remaining until a copious shower of rain relieves their wants. This expedient, though not always successful, nevertheless suffices to keep certain races from becoming extinct. Other species, however, have been furnished by their Creator with the instinct and the power, when so circumstanced, of deserting their native ponds, and of travelling over the land in search of new homes.—This has long been known of eels; but Dr. Hancock gives an account of a species of fish called by the Indians the Fanished Hasser, which, when the pools wherein they usually reside are deprived of water, march in droves by night in quest of other ponds, from which that necessary element has not been evaporated. These fish grow to about a foot in length. A strong bony arm, edged upon the lower extremity like a saw, projects from the breast of the fish near the pectoral fin, of which it forms the first ray. This arm the animals use as a kind of foot, pushing themselves forwardly by means of their tail, which is very elastic. In this way they will travel over the land as fast as a man can leisurely walk. Their bodies are sheathed in very strong plates, which, it is conjectured, aid them in their progress like those under the bodies of serpents, which partially perform the office of feet. The Indians affirm that they are furnished with an interior supply of water sufficient for their journey—an assertion which seems to be confirmed by the fact that their bodies, when taken from the water, even if wiped dry with a cloth, instantly become moist again. Mr. Campbell, a friend of Dr. Hancock, and a resident of Essequibo, once met with a flock of these animals, so numerous that his Indian attendants were enabled to fill several baskets with them.

THE LATE LAURENT SALLES.—The estate of the late Laurent Salles was sold last week by Mr. Bleecker for nearly a half million of dollars, within $2 000 of the estimate which that discriminating judge of property had affixed as the result. There are many who remember Mr Salles—a tall, gaunt, French merchant, with a broad brimmed hat. He had a most inordinate appetite, and a keen appreciation of good negotiable paper. He used to dive into the stores of the jobbers, rummage their pocket books, select the best paper, and discount it always at seven per cent. He was an eccentric, but very honest man. He could demolish a whole turkey, and make rapid progress with an entire leg of mutton. He never took advantage of this affliction, but generously paid double board, or he would have ruined any restaurant of moderate means.

Mr. Salles took pleasure in passing an evening with Arnold, the lottery office keeper, who lived in Broadway, opposite Gothic Hall. Arnold was a wit, a most intelligent man, and a boon companion. Salles relished his jokes as much as he did a *pedrix au chaux*. He took Arnold out of temper one day, because the Chemical Bank had refused to discount a note for him, and it was shrewdly suspected that it was by his advice that Arnold placed in his window next morning—"Chemical Bank notes taken for Lottery Tickets!"—Inquiries were soon made whether anything was the matter with the Ch[illegible] Bank. Down ca[illegible] cashier and di[illegible] to ob[illegible] the placard [illegible] count the note in question. M[illegible] must have left a fortune of a million of dollars honestly acquired by close business habits. —*Noah's New York Times.*

MISS LIND.—A Stockholm paper announces The following appears in the Manchester Guardian:

MOLLE. JENNY LIND.—By a private letter from the Swedish nightingale, recently received by a friend in Manchester, dated Philadelphia, in the beginning of December, we learn with much pleasure that, according to her own account, this admired and favorite cantatrice writes in excellent health and spirits, and as she says herself, her voice was never better. She had concluded her New York engagement, having given in that city, without any disappointment, the wholly unprecedented number of twenty two concerts, to crowded auditories, in the largest public places. She states, what will occasion some surprise here, where a contrary opinion prevails, that Mr. Barnum behaves to her in the most gentlemanly and disinterested manner.

One very current report, however, she contradicts in the most positive and emphatic terms. So far from her being brought to London by Barnum in 1851, she states that it is wholly untrue that she has any engagement with him, either for London or any other city or part of the European continent. Part of her engagement with Mr. Barnum is to give concerts at Havana, and she states that she shall be there, in fulfilment of such engagement, in the course of January, 1851. She writes apparently very much pleased with the American people, having met with a great many very good, kind, hospitable friends in her transatlantic tour. At the date of the letter she was fulfilling a concert engagement with *eclat* in Philadelphia.

FILIAL DUTY.—There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty, as that which exerts itself in watching over the tranquility of an aged parent. Nothing gives so fine a lustre to the cheek of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.

SUBSTITUTE FOR BEAUTY.—Inviolable fidelity, good humour, and complacency of spirit, outshine all the charms of a fine face, and make its absence or decay invisible.

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, Bronchites, 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 intrusive force. 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.

Robb's Oatmeal.

JUST received from Robb's Mills, Dorchester—32 Cwt. fresh Ground OATMEAL.
Dec. 17. JARDINE & CO.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Prince William Street,
November 2, 1850.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.
British and French Importers,
Have just received per Ships 'Lisbon,' 'Harriott,' 'Edward,' and 'Olive,'
Extensive Importations of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
—COMPRISING—

BRITISH and French SILKS and SATINS, best quality, newest Colourings and Patterns, in Figures, Glacie, Shot, Watered, &c. &c.
UNION SILK BRILLIANTS.
FRENCH MERINOS, in newest styles and best quality,
Embroidered DRESSES, in French Merinos,
French COBURGS, PARAMATTAS, and Crapes,

LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Newest and best designs, in New Chenie, President, Demidoff, Nepaulese, and Hungarian Cloths.
DELAINES, ALPACAS, COBURG and ORLEANS Cloths.

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

CLOAKINGS,
Of the most Fashionable kind, in Esquimaux, Nepaulese, and Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, and Plaids, with newest Trimmings to suit,
PARIS and LONDON made CLOAKS, newest designs, in the 'Juliet,' 'Stella,' 'Nepaulese,' 'New Registered,' and 'Victoria.'

FURS,
Of every description, in Queens' new ROAS, Long and Flat Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Minever, Stone Martin, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Mink, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable;
TRIMMING FURS, &c.;
SILK VELVETS, in Black and Fancy Colours;
TERRY VELVETS, and PLUSHES, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons and Feathers to match;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British;
Velvet and Satin NECK TIES;
GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description;
LACES, in thread, wove thread, Egyptian, Honiton, &c
Illusion and Brussels NETTS, white and coloured for Ladies' Dresses &c.;
Plain and Fancy BOBBINETTS, Blonds, Quillings, &c.
Black and coloured LACE VEILS, of every kind;
French and British EMBROIDERIES, in Collars, Chemizettes, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.;
Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS;
Ladies' Embroidered EVENING DRESSES;
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, in Plain and Embroidered;
White and Coloured STAYS;
White MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.;
Fancy Window MUSLINS, in white and coloured;
French and English Garment and Furniture PRINTS;
Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS;
Twilled and Plain Regatta SHIRTINGS, Checks, &c.;

Pilot, Beaver and Broad Cloths;
Velvet, Satin and Cashmere VESTINGS;
Fancy TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.;
[illegible] NE[illegible], in Squares, Scarfs, [illegible]s, &c.;
[illegible] and French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS;
White FLANNELS, in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS;

Blankets, Serges, &c.;
MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.;
Irish LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Horlands, &c.;
Superior makes in White SHIRTING COTTONS;
Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS and WARPS;
Tailors' Trimmings, Small Wares, &c. &c.

☞ The above being personally selected in the best Markets, will be sold at the LOWEST RATES, for CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

N.B.—Further Supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS daily expected, per "*Sarah Milledge.*" J. D. & CO.

LOOKING GLASS AND Picture Frame Manufactory,
Germain Street.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment continue to Manufacture all descriptions of Plain and Fancy PORTRAIT & PICTURE FRAMES, Window Cornices and Poles, plain or carved; Fire Screens, plain or richly ornamented; LOOKING GLASSES of all descriptions, in plain and Gilt Frames, at prices lower than ever before offered in this Province.

ON HAND.—A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, including Cheval, Mantle, Pier, Dressing and Common Glasses, in Gold, Rose Wood, Mahogany and Pine Frames, which *will be sold low for Cash.*

GILDING of all kinds done in the best style on the lowest terms. SIGN PAINTING in plain and gilt letters executed in the neatest manner at prices lower than at any other Establishment in the Province.

☞ Cornices Ornamented and Gilt; Borders for Rooms, plain or burnished, supplied at short notice. Old Frames re-gilt. Pictures cleaned and varnished. MAPS mounted and varnished in the neatest manner. POTTER & CO.

W. TISDALE & SON.

Have received ex ships *Harriott, Olive,* and *J. S. DeWolfe,*—

6 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2½ to 5 lbs.
2½ tons Patent SHOT, assorted Nos.
2 casks LEAD PIPE, 1-2 to 1 1-2 inch,
3 ingots BLOCK TIN,
111 bundles SHEET IRON,
30 ditto PLOUGH PLATING,
PROVED CHAIN, 3-16 to 5-8 inch,
52 bags SPIKES, assorted, 3 1-2 to 9 inch,
30 bags Wrought NAILS; 3 casks Oz Slate Nails,
12 casks (6 and 9 lb.) HORSE NAILS,
2 tons IRON WIRE, all sizes,
100 lbs. BRASS WIRE; 200 lbs. COPPER WIRE,
1 cask CURLED HAIR, HAIR SEATING, and CHAIR WEB,
1 cask Scythes, Sickles, and Reaping Hooks,
1 case "Hoole & Co's" MILL SAWS,
1 case Hand, Tenon, Buck, and other SAWS,
2 casks containing Table, Dessert, and full sets common and Ivory haft KNIVES and FORKS; Pocket, Shoe, Butcher and other KNIVES; Scissors and Tailors' SHEARS; CHISSELS, GOUGES, PLANE IRONS, RAZORS, and other CUTLERY; Mill, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Saddle, and other FILES and RASPS; 3 casks, containing Locks, Hinges, Latches, Steelyards, Scales Weights, Sad Irons, Traces, &c.—All of which are offered at low rates for Cash. St. John, 28th May, 1850.

RAILWAY CONVENTION
AT
PORTLAND, MAINE,
AND THE
CHARTER
OF THE
European and North American Railway.

TOGETHER with a MAP, showing the Plan for shortening the time of passage between New-York and London. Published by order of the Convention.

A few copies of the above useful and valuable publication may be had by early application at the *Victoria Book Store,* King Street, St. John, N. B
November 5. V. H. NELSON.

THE Subscribers have received a supply of "De Rushes' refined Liquid SOAP, which is said to be a useful invention. For Sale by
Dec. 17. JARDINE & CO.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Prince William-street,
Has for Sale now on Hand—

THE Premium COOK STOVE;
The Boston Cook do.;
The Pioneer Cook do.;
The Hathaway Cook do.;
The Economist Cook do.;
Several patterns of Franklin Stoves;
Russia sheet iron and cast iron Air tight do;
Box and cylinder Stoves; also, Canada do.
October 7.

Tea and Molasses, in Bond.

150 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA,
77 Hhd. Porto Rico MOLASSES, (Maguyer Brand.)
JAMES MACFARLANE.
Nov 26. *Market Square.*

THE AMERICAN
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY,
VINCENNES, INDIANA,
Charter Unlimited: Granted 2d January, 1850
Capital—$50,000!
Stockholders Individually liable
For the insurance of
HORSES, MULES, PRIZE BULLS, SHEEP AND CATTLE,

Of every description against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENTS, AND DISEASE; also upon Stock driven to Eastern markets, or transported South.
☞ Losses paid in 30 days after proof of death. ☜

DIRECTORS;
John G. Bowman, Counsellor;
Ferdinand Eberwine, Merchant;
Capt. Isaac Mass, Merchant;
George D. Hay, Merchant;
Hon. Thomas Bishop;
John Wise, Merchant and Bank Director;
Alvin W. Tracy, do do.
Hon. Abner T. Ellis, Esq., State Senator, and Mayor of Vincennes;
Abm. Smith, Farmer, Bank Director, and Auditor of Knox County.
JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, President.
R. SHURTLEFF WHITNEY, Secretary.
WM. BURTCH, Treasurer; Merch't. and Pres't Vincennes Br'ch of St. Bk. Ind.

CHARLES L. STREET, *Agent.*
St John, N. B., 25th June, 1850.—6m.

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 effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all 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 off-spring. It is a certain cure for Seminal Emissions, General Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. &c. As a 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, [illegible] cannot be genuine unless the fac similie signature of Judson & Co. (N. B, the only American Agents) is on the wrapper of each bottle.

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

RHEUMATISM.
Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Chords and Muscles, or Stiff Joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Use this article and be cured, or go without it and suffer, as you please.

DEAFNESS.
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 those trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

HAYS 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 annually sweeps into the grave thousands of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

DR. SPOHN'S
SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY.
Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a 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.

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 of 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 uncalled 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.

CONNELL'S
MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
The World's Wonder—Pronounced so by all who have ever used it.
White Swellings, Inflammation, Pain in the Back, Weak Limbs, Tender or Sore Feet, and all Scrofulous Sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; Affections of the Lungs, Ague in the Face, Breast, Tic Doloureaux, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blistered Surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of Inflammatory Diseases, such as Sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Blues, &c.—will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by Fire, positively relieving the suffering almost immediately upon its application.

EAST INDIAN HAIR DYE,
Warranted to colour the Hair a dark Brown or jet Black and not stain the skin.

☞ 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.

Robert Bruce Street,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, over Flewwelling & Reading's,
Prince William Street.

IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, &c.

THE PROPRIETORS have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a REALLY GOOD Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1848.

MESSRS. SANDS.—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the larynx being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,
D. PARENT,

REMARKABLE CURE IN CANADA
The following truly remarkable cure is corroborated by the most respectable authority, and cannot but have the effect of satisfying the most incredulous of the curative properties of this medicine.

South Bolton, (Canada East,) April 13, 1846.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen: Exposed as we are to the attack of disease, and so frequently disappointed in proposed remedies, we cannot look upon the efforts of successful practitioners with interest and gratitude. This is true respecting your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I have been severely afflicted for 33 years with a disease about which "doctors disagreed," and their prescriptions were still more diverse. I tried various remedies, but found no relief until I commenced using your excellent medicine, at which time I was wholly confined to my bed.—I rose up, and enjoy a comfortable degree of health, which I attribute entirely to the use of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Please accept my assurance of gratitude and regard. JOHN M. NORRIS.

Being personally acquainted with the above statements, I hereby certify that the above are true.
REV. T. M. MERRIMAN.

SARSAPARILLA.—Concerning the value of Sarsaparilla as one of the most efficient remedies for purifying the blood, and eradicating obstinate diseases of the skin, as well as of the liver, we presume there is no difference of opinion either among professional men, or the public generally.—The only difficulty has been, that poor material has been used in the manufacture of the various extracts, and inferior apparatus, by which a great part of the virtue of the root is lost; or the public have been imposed upon by base compounds called Sarsaparilla, and thereby have lost confidence in all. These objections, as appears by the Certificates of gentlemen of high reputation, the Messrs. Sands have removed in their extract. Their apparatus, from its power and adaptation to the purpose, is calculated to extract all the medicinal properties of the root, without that evaporation which causes so much loss of strength, and the mode of putting it up is fitted to keep it in good order.—The letters and certificates of those who have used it would leave no doubt as to its efficacy in our own minds, were we not convinced of it from cases among our own friends, where its use has been attended with the most satisfactory results in obstinate cases of disease of long standing.—[Boston American.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED. LIVER COMPLAINT.
The following is an extract from a letter received from REV. William Galusha:—

BERKSHIRE, Vt., Oct. 22, 1846.
I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years; and Mr. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours truly,
WM. GALUSHA.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.—Sold by T. WALKER & SON, St. John, N. B. July 30, 1850.

Street's Express and City Parcel Delivery!

CONDUCTED on the same principle which is adopted with the greatest success in all the leading American Cities. Parcels, Notices, &c. can be left at either of the following places, viz:—
JOHN G. SHARP, Chemist, Market Square;
FELLOWS & Co, Chemists, King street;
ST. JOHN HOTEL, ditto;
EXPRESS OFFICE, Prince William Street;
WILLIAM MILLIGAN, Indian Town;

The Boxes will be examined and deliveries made at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily. Parties wishing to prepay can place their names on the package—the charges will be from One Penny, upwards, according to size and value.

The most prompt attention will be given to this branch of the Express Business, and the Proprietor trusts that the public will avail of this arrangement, which is calculated to provide great accommodation with a saving of time and expense. CHARLES L. STREET.
Street's Colonial and Foreign Express Office
August 20.—1m.

FLOUR, &c.
Landng ex "Juverna," from New York—
100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR,
15 kegs No. 1 TOBACCO,
10 tierces RICE.
A large assortment of CHURNS, CHEESE PRESSES, PLOUGHS, Grindstone Rollers, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—For Sale
[Sept. 3.] JARDINE & CO.

PIANO and ORGAN.

MR. F. W. CLEAR, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Organ, and SINGING, would notify his friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from his former residence to the house of Mr. John Armstrong, Charlotte-street, four doors north of King's Square.

Mr. C.'s terms for instruction are 33s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

Spring and Summer Fashions, for 1850.

If you would make a good Bargain in purchasing your
Spring and Summer Clothing,
you have only to call at
GILMOUR'S
Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,
BRAGG'S Building, King Street.
And purchase such garments as may be wanted, and you will be astonished at the
GOOD BARGAINS
you can obtain at his Store.

HE has on hand a good variety of the different styles of CLOTHING, cut and made in the best manner, and will guarantee his price to be as Low as any establishment in the City.

You will also find a good assortment of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, Plain and Fancy VESTINGS, adapted for the *Spring Trade*, which will be made into garments to order, in a faithful manner, and a good fit warranted in all cases. Also a good variety of

FURNISHING GOODS.

In fact every article usually kept in a genteel Clothing Establishment may be found here; which with the low prices, polite and gentlemanly treatment, makes his Store among the most popular in the City. He would respectfully invite you to give him a call and satisfy yourself that this is no humbug. ☞ Terms—*CASH* and Low Prices.

ANDREW GILMOUR,
Bragg's Building, South Side of King-street
April 23, 1850.

GAS FITTINGS.
C. & W. H. ADAMS
Have just received and now opened a good assortment of low priced Bronzed and Relieved GAS FITTINGS, for Dwelling Houses and Shops, viz:
TWO and Three-light LAMPS: Harp HALL LAMPS, to slide, plain and ornamental;
One, two and three-joint BRACKETS;
Union jet GAS BURNERS, every size;
One light PENDANTS, stationary and sliding.

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 save both Legs amputated,