The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1850.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 25.

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 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.

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 30s. per quarter; and he pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made. January 1st.

Farmers's Company.

For Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire and Lightning.

"Nearly six years in successful operation."

The Largest Mutual Insurance Company in the World!

GUARANTEE CAPITAL over ONE MILLION of Dollars—Charter renewed for Thirty Years.

Monthly Report of business transacted by the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company of Granville, New York, from 3d to 31st August inclusive,—

Whole number of Policies issued	-	3102
Do. of Applications received,		3264
Do. of do. rejected,		162

This Company has Agents throughout the United States, the Canadas and the Lower Provinces. In the Province of New Brunswick, (through the St. John agency,) the facilities afforded, and the moderate rates charged by this Company, have led to a large business, which it is designed to increase by the extension of Agencies throughout the several Counties.

Parties applying for resident or travelling Agencies will meet with good encouragement.

The standing of this Company is undoubted, as can be shown by its annual financial statements, audited by Commissioners appointed by the State of New York.

All applications for Agencies or Insurance, must be made, post paid, to CHAS. L. STREET.
Sept. 24.—3i. *General Insurance Agent.*

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

Manufactured in England for the Brunswick Shoe Store, Germain-Street.

WE have received by *Harriott*, a part of our Stock of *Ladies' Fashionable Prennella Boots, &c.*, manufactured expressly for Ladies and Misses of New Brunswick, and are of the same workmanship as those of last year, which gave such substantial evidence, that BOOTS and SHOES can be made, *which will not Rip.*—Only try one pair and the fact will be demonstrated.

Country Ladies will please give a call at Henniger's corner, nearly opposite old Trinity Church.
May 21, 1850. FAULKE & HENNIGAR.

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.

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.

Wallsend and Liverpool Coals.

500 CHALDRONS, on hand, in yard,—warranted as GOOD and as ROUND as any that comes to the port.—For Sale at 27s. 6d. per chaldron.

Also—100 Chaldrons of Joggins COALS, at 22s. 6d. JOHN KINNEAR.
10th September, 1850.

London Groceries, &c.

Now landing ex ship "Lisbon," from London—

100 CHESTS Congo TEA;
3 Casks Day & Martin's BLACKING;
20 Boxes BLUE STARCH; 10 kegs MUSTARD;
1 Case CANDIED PEEL; 2 cases SALAD OIL;
1 Case Old Brown WINDSOR SOAP;
1 Barrel E. I. GINGER; 10 cases ground GINGER
1 Case NUTMEGS; 2 caroteels 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.

FLOUR, &c.

Landing ex "Laverna," 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 by [Sept. 3] JARDINE & CO.

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.

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 HANDKERFS, 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 Algerines, Braids;
Mixed Cloaking, do. Worsted and Yarns;
SMALL WARES, &c.

☞ *Scotch Goods hourly expected.*

J. & H. FOTHERBY.
Market Square, Oct. 7.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

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.—1mp.

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 BOAS, Long and Flat Boas, Victorines, Muffs, Gauntlets, and Cuffs, in Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Minivet, Stone Martin, and French Martin, Sable, Fitch, Squirrel, British Ermine, Musk, Lynx, Mexican and British Sable;
TRIMMING FURS, &c.;
SILK VELVETS, in Black and Fancy Colours;
TERRY VELVETS, and PLUSHES, in Black, and Colours, with Ribbons and Feathers to match;
Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, in French and British;
Velvet and Satin 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 Cachmere VESTINGS;
Fancy TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.;
Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Stocks, &c.;
Gent's India Silk 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, Hollands, &c.;
Damask TABLE LINENS, Napkins, Towels, &c.;
OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c. &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 Millidge.*"
J. D. & CO.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

The subscribers have received at the "CHEAP HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE," No. 1, Prince William street, in part their Fall and Winter Stock of Fashionable GOODS—ex ships Lisbon, and Faside, from London—Oriental, Thetis, Mary Caroline, and Harriott, from Liverpool—and Edward, from Glasgow,—comprising the best assortment they have yet offered to their customers and the public—

GENT'S French Satin Velvet HATS—*fall style,*
Youth's and Children's Satin HATS,—do.
Gent's and Youth's Drab and Colored Felt Hats,
Gent's and Youth's CLOTH CAPS—*every pattern,*
Gent's Silk Plush Caps—*very nice pattern,*
Gent's and Youth's FUR CAPS—*in South Sea Seal, Astrachan, and British Sable FURS,*
Ladies' MUFFS, Boas, Victorines,—Gauntlets, and Cardinals, in French Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Grey Squirrel, and British Sable FURS,
Gent's French Kid Gloves, Fur Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Shirts, and Collars.
Gent's Seal, Lama, Wolf, and Buffalo COATS, Buffalo Robes, Trunks, Valisses, Carpet Bags, and Umbrellas; with a large assortment of other Goods.

☞ Wholesale and Retail at very low prices.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR FURS.*

LOCKHART & CO.
Oct. 8.—4i. No. 1, Prince William Street.

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, 29 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.

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. &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.

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.

For Eastport, Portland & Boston.

THE steamer COMMODORE will leave every TUESDAY morning at 8 o'clock, for the remainder of the Season, for Eastport, Portland, Lowell, Bangor and Boston; and leave Portland every Thursday Evening on her return.
Oct. 22. JAMES WHITNEY.

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.

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.*

S. K. FOSTER'S

Ladies' Fashionable SHOE Store,

GERMAIN STREET,

Next door but one to FOSTER'S *Corner.*

NEW FALL GOOD.

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.*

Tobacco PIPES.

JUST received from Glasgow—80 boxes choice TOBACCO PIPES, assorted sizes,
FLEWWELLING & READING.
Nov. 12.

Bank of British North America STOCK.

WANTED to purchase—a few SHARES of the Stock of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, by early application at the Counting Room of JOHN V. THURGAR.
Oct. 15. *N. Mkt. Wharf*

Superfine FLOUR—*On Consignment.*

LANDING ex "Bream" from Boston.—200 Barrels Baltimore Howard Street Superfine FLOUR. (Nov. 12.) GEO. THOMAS.

Miscellaneous.

THE WINTER IS COMING.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

"Remember the Poor."

Winter is coming—cold and drear—
See ye the poor around?
O, when the wrathful storms career,
And snows o'erspread the ground;
Will ye not take them by the hand,
Or to the hovel go,
And around the dying embers stand,
And wipe the tears that flow?

Winter is coming—hear ye not,
The mother's earnest cry?
For dark and dreary is her lot—
Nor real friend is nigh.
For wood and bread she asketh now,
O! shall she ask in vain?
See sorrow stamped upon her brow,
And mark the orphan train.

Winter is coming—every drawer
Should be unlocked to-day;
Whom do you keep that clothing for?
Why not give it away?
Come pull it out—a cloak, a vest,
Whatever you can give.
Wrapped snugly round the orphan's breast,
Will make the dying live.

The closet watch—a pair of shoes,
Half worn—and here's a cap,
Which you perhaps may never use—
A hat with scarce a nap—
A pair of pants—a rusty coat—
O give them to the poor;
What is not worth to you a groat
Will health and warmth secure.

What's in your garret? Have the moths
For months been busy there?
Ay, they have quite destroyed the clothes
You've saved with prudent care.
Come pull them out, perhaps we may
Find something that will make
A poor man rich if given to-day,
And bless the hearts that ache.

Winter is coming—give, oh give
Whatever ye can spare;
A mite will make the wretched live,
And smooth the brow of care.
When Plenty smiles around your door,
And comfort dwells within;
If you forget the worthy poor,
'Twil be a grievous sin.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Grand Anniversary Dinner at the Irving House on Saturday Evening, Nov. 30.

SPEECH OF SIR HENRY L. BULWER, &c.

[From the New York Express.]

The ancient and honorable Benevolent Society of St. Andrew celebrated their *one hundred and tenth* anniversary, by dining together at the Irving House on Saturday evening last. This Benevolent Society, one of the most practically useful we have in our midst, we are happy to learn, is in a very flourishing condition. During the last year, more than ten per cent. of the entire number of its members have been added to it, and some four thousand dollars received and disbursed. A large number of suffering sons of Scotland have received relief, and been established in business for themselves, and altogether the state of the Society, and the administration of its affairs by the officers, is most satisfactory. At a preliminary meeting, held on the 14th Nov., the following gentlemen were elected officers for 1850-1:—

Richard Irvin, *President*; John J. Palmer and Adam Norrie, *Vice Presidents.*

W. H. Maxwell, Alexander McKenzie, J. F. Mackie, W. Whiteright, Jr., Samuel Cochran, William Brand, *Managers.*

Robert Hyslop, *Treasurer*; John Campbell, *Secretary*; Rev. Dr. McLeod, and Rev. John Leslie, *Chaplains.*

The banquet on Saturday evening at the Irving House, was one of the most magnificent affairs of the kind that we have ever had the pleasure of attending. Back of the President's chair was placed a transparency of St. Andrew bearing the Cross; above, the injunction,

"RELIEVE THE DISTRESSED,"

and below the motto of the Society,

"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT."

On either side of the illumination were festooned the colours of the St. Andrew's and St. George's Benevolent Associations, worked in silk. On the opposite end of the hall were two full length pier glasses, festooned with the American and Scottish banners intertwined, and on the right of the room an immense Irish flag was festooned, covering nearly the whole side of the hall. The *tout ensemble* of the decorations was very neat, and had a remarkably pretty effect.

The tables were three in number, two side tables and a guest table. These tables were covered with ornaments both in china and sugar. It would take up too much of our space to do justice to all these fine specimens of art, but we cannot refrain from describing some of them. In front of the guest table (which was raised on a dais above the level of the hall) was a superb model of the steamship Atlantic, which had been prepared by the confectioner of the Irving House for the Jenny Lind Festival. Near this was a superb Temple of Liberty, likewise of sugar, some three feet high, and surmounted by the flags of all the Republics of the globe. Opposite, on the guest table, was a Temple erected to the honor of St. Andrew, the Saint himself appearing with his cross in hand beneath the dome. Among the other ornaments were a fancy fountain—an Egyptian obelisk—a Gothic Church—grape pyramids—superb china vases, filled with flowers, &c. &c.

At about six o'clock, the guests having previously assembled in the parlors of the Irving House, preceded by Mr. McKerracher, the Piper of the Highland Guard, in full uniform, marched into the dining room to the music of the bag-pipes. At the head of the procession we noticed the President of the Society, Richard Irvin, Esq., and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, H. B. M. Minister at Washington. Among the other guests were Mr. Bunch, the British Vice Consul at this port, Mr. Currie and Mr. Lytton, *attaches* of Legation, Mr. Edward Baring, of the house of Baring, Brothers & Co., Simeon Draper, Esq., of the New England Society, Dr. Beales, of the St. George's Society, E. Rodewald, Esq., of the German Society, J. DePeyster Ogden, Esq., of the St. Nicholas Society, &c.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod having addressed the Throne of Grace, the company sat down and the festivities of the evening commenced. For about two hours the gentlemen occupied themselves in discussing the delicacies of Mr. Howard's princely bill of fare, consisting of over one hundred and twenty dishes, among them a real Scotch *haggis*—The waiters, a most attractive and well-drilled body of coloured men, in neat uniforms, formed a feature of the evening, and the perfect order they preserved in their evolutions was a type of the admirable arrangements existing in every department of the superb establishment of Mr. Howard.

During the supper Mr. McKerracher, the Piper, and an excellent Scotch Band which was in attendance, favored the company with characteristic national airs, which much increased the hilarity of the occasion. The cloth being removed, and the dessert over, at a quarter-past eight o'clock the "Ram's Horn" Society *mull* and the whisky *flagon* were introduced and the company were ready for the literary exercises of the evening, which, as the reader will perceive by the subjoined report, were of more than the usual interest on such occasions.

The President of the Society, Richard Irvin, Esq., in calling the company to order for the first regular toast, took occasion to make a few remarks in reference to the Society, its condition and its objects. He said he had so often addressed the company on preceding anniversaries, that it would seem unnecessary for him to say anything at that time, but he would not deny himself the pleasure of congratulating them on the continued prosperity of the Society. During the year just closed more than eight hundred Scotchmen had partaken of the benefits of the Society. A large portion of the funds had been expended on deserving persons, many of whom were widows and small children, all of whom had, by Providential means, been deprived of the ability to support themselves entirely without aid. He could truly say that there was no charitable Society with whose operations he was acquainted that had distributed its funds with more discrimination, or had performed more good, in proportion to the extent of its means, than the St. Andrew's Society (applause.) The Society, all should be aware, was established more than a century ago by a few Scotchmen, who, though far away from their native land, did not forget it, and the duties they owed to its distressed sons. From its organization to the present time the Society had fulfilled the objects for which it was established, and at no time, excepting during the years of the Revolutionary war, when its means were somewhat reduced, had its usefulness been at all impaired. Since that time New York has increased prodigiously in population and extent, and the Society has grown proportionately, and he might hope it would continue so to increase. Indeed, a primary object of the association was to increase its members, as from that means its revenues were drawn. The company should take care that in their hands the interests of the Society should not suffer, nor its usefulness be diminished. He congratulated his countrymen on the return of their anniversary, consecrated as it was by their constitution and their hearts to the harmony of social intercourse and brotherly love. How could they better subserve the ends for which they were organized than by gathering together on this festive day, and exchanging greetings with each other, talk over the days of "Auld Lang Syne," and the romantic land of their fathers (applause). It was true their feet did not press their native heath—true, that the running brooks, the craggy highlands, the sweet lakes and fair plains of Bonnie Scotland were far away, but the festivities on this memorable evening would again bring them up, and they would be present in heart and spirit, if not in reality, and imagine themselves the while within the borders of their loved Caledonia. They would give free scope to those interesting reminiscences, and with the more alacrity seeing that they were celebrating their anniversary in the land of liberty and protection. In a spirit of love and friendship, therefore, the President concluded by asking all his dear friends around him to join him in drinking the first regular toast,

1. *The day and a' wha honor it!*

This toast was drank standing, with three cheers, and was followed by "Auld Lang Syne," from the Band.—The second regular toast was then read, and was likewise received standing, and with three cheers by the company.

2. *The Land o' Cakes.*

When quiet was restored, Coll. Maxwell, acting Vice President, called upon Mr. Clirehugh, who, with great taste and feeling, sung a patriotic song, composed expressly for the occasion, by Mrs. Mary Balmanno, and of which the following are the first and last verses:—

The clan of the Highlands are up and awa',
Macdonald, Cameronald, Macgregor, Macraw,
The tartans are streaming, the war pipes are screaming,
The claymores are gleaming, hurra, hurra;
St. Andrew for Scotland, the bonnie and braw,
The kilt and the plaidie, the bonnet an' a';
Brave sons of the heather, strike well and together,
For auld Scottish honor and glory and a'.

* * * * * * *

Joy, joy to the hour when returning once more,
The march of the clans shall resound from the shore,
Their triumph is swelling in ha' and low dwelling
Where groups of gay dancers spring light on the floor,
Like roses in sunshine, when summer winds blow,
So gracefully bending, so brightly the glow.
Drink a' wi' full tassie, the sweet Highland lassie,
There's none like to her on the earth here below.

Each member being supplied with a copy of this, beautifully printed on satin paper, with the thistle above and a group in the kilts dancing below, and the air "The Campbells are coming" being perfectly familiar to all, the company generally joined in the song with fine effect, the Band and Pipes coming in at the close amidst a burst of applause. The third regular toast was next read.

3. *The Land we live in!*

Received and drank standing with three cheers, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

The fourth regular toast, the President said, should go to the heart, and elicit a responsive shout from every true Scotchman. He gave

4. *The Queen!*

This toast, as might have been expected, was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, cheer after cheer resounding through the hall, and the loyalty of the merry Scotchmen at length breaking forth as by one consent in the National hymn, "God Save the Queen," Messrs. Clirehugh, Brough and Eadie, leading, and the company all joining in the chorus. The next regular toast:—

5. *The President of the United States.*

was received with great enthusiasm, and was followed by "Hail to the Chief," from the band.

The Chairman then called upon Collector Maxwell for a song, and he, in turn, called upon Mr. Eadie, who, with much effect, sang a patriotic American song, called "The Beacon Star," composed by him for the occasion. The following is the first verse:

The beacon Star of Liberty,
Now light's Columbia's coast,
The spangled banner of the free,
Waves o'er the gallant host
The battles rage, the cannon's roar,
Terrific on the seas,
And freedom's flag of stars and stripes
Floats proudly in the breeze!

The next regular toast:—

6. *Immortal memories of Wallace and Bruce,*—was then read and drank standing, followed by that touching Scotch air "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," from the band.

In proposing the next toast the chairman called upon the company to fill up a bumper. It afforded him great pleasure on this occasion, in being able to connect with one of the toasts of the evening the name of the distinguished statesman who had honored the festival with his presence. He referred to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Her Britannic Majesty's chief representative in the United States, and a gentleman who had especially distinguished himself by his diplomatic labors. England has always chosen her brightest minds to fill the mission to this country, and in the present envoy she had eclipsed all her previous ministers. He proposed.

7. *Sir Henry Bulwer,* and the other representatives of the British Government in the United States.

This sentiment was received with much applause, and the band having performed "Rule Britannia," Sir Henry Bulwer rose to reply amid great cheering. His remarks were mainly as follows: After returning thanks for the compliment tendered him in the toast and speech of the President, he expressed his satisfaction in meeting with many of them under such pleasant auspices. It has been long said that Charity begins at home, but the proceedings of the evening had taught him that if it does begin there, it does not end there; or perhaps rather they taught him, what he was strongly inclined to believe before, that a Scotchman carries his home with him wherever he goes. (Laughter.) Such he believed was the fact, and if he ever doubted it, the occasion of the present meeting, the events of the evening, the speeches, the toasts, the songs and the pipes, to say nothing of the 'mountain dew' and the beautiful *mull* which he saw circulating around him, convinced him that in spirit at least, if not in person, they were in Bonnie Scotland.

"Your heart's in the Highlands,
Your heart is not here,
It's away in the Highlands
A chasing the deer," &c. &c.

There is one thing a Scotchman loves more than his country, and what is that? It is his independence. But how is that noble spirit which they struggled to support, maintained in these days of Geld and California?— . . . . It seemed to him that there was some affinity between Scotchmen and prosperity, and they carry it with them wherever they go. When he had been travelling on the Continent of Europe and chanced on some town more flourishing than usual, there he has invariably found Scotchmen. On one occasion approaching a flourishing village he saw a fine private residence surrounded with all the appearance of luxury and comfort, he inquired who owned that house? "Oh it's John Alexander, a Scotch gentleman." A little further on he saw a fine cotton mill, and asked again who was the proprietor, the answer was as before, "Oh that belongs to Donald McLean, a Scotch gentleman." A little further on yet, he saw an iron foundry in full operation, and on repeating this question was told, "Oh that belongs to Robert McKenzie, another Scotch gentleman." (Laughter,) and so on. Indeed, the speaker had never left these towns without believing that they were under the special protection of Providence. And, if he was asked what he thought of New York, the best answer he could give would be, that there were two hundred members of St. Andrew's Society in its midst. Now, there were belonging to the society some members who doubtless owed allegiance to the Queen, his gracious Sovereign, and others again whose fortunes and whose prospects were identified with those of this great Republic; but, nevertheless, he hoped he would be allowed to say, without offence, that they were all sons of St. Andrew, and consequently nephews at the very least of St. George. [Laughter, and applause.] They were all, he said, birds of the same feather, though they might roost on different trees. They were all children of the same parents, though they might dwell in different lands. Even in their National History, the same names are individualized and celebrated in the two hemispheres. Take, for instance, the first martyr of religious liberty in Scotland; if the speaker was not mistaken, his name was Patrick Hamilton, who was burned before St. Salvador's College by a bishop of St. Andrew's. [Laughter.] And first and foremost among the patriots of American liberty stands the name of Alexander Hamilton, who perished under the cliffs of the Hudson, the untimely victim of a barbarous custom. [Loud applause.] And if such writings as the Waverly Novels have given fame to the name of SCOTT in the old country, have not the Siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerra Gordo, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey, immortalized it on this side of the Atlantic. (Cheers.) The speaker next proceeded to remark upon the powers and resources of this country—said he; among such people as those of the Union there should be no discord, possessing, as we do, such inestimable advantages for a powerful and immortal Republic, we should remain united forever—and not only should we be united among ourselves, but we should consider this country, if not the offspring, at least the twin brother of Great Britain. He himself never entertained other than the most kindly feelings towards the United States, and he rejoiced to see the bonds of unity which were gradually growing stronger, and stronger, and stronger, between this country and his own. Could he forget, he asked, that when his fellow countryman, a sailor bold and brave, had left his country on a perilous enterprise, and when he was given up by all, except his wife, that an American squadron had been sent to his relief, if he should be living—to rescue his remains, should he indeed be no more. Ties existed between America and England which existed between no other nations—ties which were indissoluble. We had a common language, common laws, common literature—and ours was the duty to spread abroad throughout the world the principles of christianity and civilization. The day would come, he hoped, when the works of such men as Prescott and Hume, Bancroft and Smollett, James and Cooper, Washington Irving and, might he say, Edward Bulwer, (thunders of applause,) would be read and re-read in every corner of this great and growing country and England, assisting from their authorship and influence still more strongly to bind together the people of the two nations. There should exist between this country and England no rivalry, but that of the arts, of peace and literature. There should be no contest, but that between Mr. Collins and Mr. Cunard, to see who shall in the shortest possible space of time convey the thoughts and actions of the one hemisphere to the people of the other. (Applause and laughter.) In this country we had many great men, in all professions and callings, each great in his own way—but, above all others, we had great Statesmen. Often and often had his heart melted at the eloquence of our great orator and statesman, the glory and pride of Massachusetts, (Cheers.) He thought him the greatest statesman our country ever had produced, and not only was he the head of the State Department, but in fact the speaker believed him to be the heart of the people. While such men as Daniel Webster (cheers) were in the highest offices of the government, we could have no disagreement with Great Britain. After all, he said, we were one people, and the American that abuses England, or the Englishmen that abuses America is but a dirty bird and fouls his own nest! (Laughter and applause.) These were his sentiments, he had given them because his health had been proposed as the representative of the English government in this country. He thought it right that they should know the sentiments that animated him. He was a diplomatist, but one of a new school, one who would rejoice to see over the door of the Foreign office, in Downing street, the motto, "Honesty is the best policy." (Applause.) This he believed to be the policy of the man whom he considered the greatest statesman in the world, the distinguished gentleman who is now at the head of the Federal Cabinet, (Mr. Webster.) Mr. Bulwer concluded his speech by expressing his hopes that the present peaceful union between the United States and England might be eternal, and then sat down amidst much cheering.

The Piper then went the rounds, playing with great gusto "The Reel of Tulloch," and "Over the hills and far away." After which, the eighth regular toast was read:—

8. *The Parish Schools of Scotland.*

This toast was well received, and followed by "My lodging is on the cold ground," from the band, Mr. McCroskie then sang, with a most unmistakeable Scotch accent, the comic song, "And say will we yet," all the company joining in the chorus.

Several other standard toasts were given, when Mr. Schoular, President of the Scottish Charitable Society of Boston, having been introduced to the company, rose amid much applause. He was glad to meet his countrymen here in New York. He was president of the Scottish Charitable Society of Boston—a society, the oldest of its kind in the Union, having been established in 1654 by a band of Scotchmen who came over almost at the same time as the Pilgrims. It was composed of Scotchmen who had cast their lots among the Yankees, they were, however, not very numerous, not being

more than seventy in all. Why they were not more numerous he did not know, unless it was that Yankees were too *canny* for the Scotchmen. They have a fund of $2000, which they distributed to the poor and worthy of all nations, and he took pride in saying, that but very few of our people ever applied for relief. Scotchmen when they came to Boston made up their minds to work, and work they did. Col. Schouler then glanced at Scottish peculiarities in general, and passed to a review of Scottish character, mingled with some reminiscences of travel in Scotland. Col. S. gave the following toast:—

"The Scotchmen of New England—though their hands may be shut in the way of business, they are always open in charity."

The "*Sister Societies*" having been given from the Chair,—the Presidents of the St. George's, St. Nicholas, German, and New England Societies, returned thanks, each closing with a complimentary sentiment in honor of the sons of Scotia.

After which, the President called upon Mr. McCroskie for a song, and that gentleman favoured the company with the "Bonnets o' Blue," which he sang in capital style, and which received the favors it deserved.

Col. Graham here rose and offered the following toast:—

"Sir Henry Bulwer and Daniel Webster, Diplomatists, who DARE to be honest at all times."

The toast was received with all the honors, and Mr. Bulwer rose amid loud cheers, to reply. He had already returned thanks at such length for himself and his associates, at an earlier part of the evening, that he should not think of doing it again. As to Mr. Webster, the only remark he would make in connection with him at present, would be to recall an old proverb, "Who ever thought of praising Hercules." He could think of nothing that would add to the fame of Mr. Webster, but he begged leave to propose a toast to those American Diplomatists with whose acquaintance and friendship he had been honored. First and foremost of all these was Mr. Lawrence, a Diplomatist after his own heart. Next came Mr. Bancroft, whom he would regret that he was not working for history did he not know he was writing it. Next he would propose Mr. King, of Alabama,—he regretted that this gentleman had ceased to be a Diplomatist, though he could hardly hold a more distinguished position than the one he did, as President of the American Senate. Fourthly, and lastly, Mr. Bulwer would toast General Cass, a gentleman, he said, of great knowledge—though he differed from him in some respects—a man who could be an honest enemy, or an excellent friend. The speaker would not intrude any further upon the time of the meeting, and sat down amid much applause.

Mr. McCroskie sang with much eclat that capital Scotch song, "Blythe, blythe and merrie was she."

The President here called upon Collector Maxwell for a toast, on which Mr. Maxwell spoke as follows:

In responding to the call, instead of offering a sentiment of general interest on this occasion, he would take the liberty of giving a toast more special in its reference, believing it would be equally acceptable to all, and at the same time extend a courtesy to those to whom it is addressed. The interest and efforts made by their ancestors, one hundred years ago, for the advancement of the objects of this society, had not been suffered to decrease in the hands of their descendants and successors. At no period of its history has there been more zeal or more anxiety manifested among the members to increase the usefulness of this society than at the present time. (Applause.) For near a century this Society has been distinguished for its successful efforts in relieving the distresses of the poorer Scotch and their descendants in this city. Within that period the managers of the Society have, with judgment and care, distributed over $100,000 in charity. With all this expenditure the fund is not decreased, nor have the benevolent intentions or exertions of the Society been lessened. They were now doing as much for the poor as they ever did, and he trusted, with the blessings of Providence, their means would augment with the increase of members. On the present occasion there is assembled here an unusual number of new members, and among them gentlemen of talent, qualified to fill the posts the elder members have so long occupied, and which time admonishes them they must soon resign. The Collector concluded by tendering, in the name of the society a hearty welcome of the new members at the festival board, and gave the following toast:

"*The New Members of this Society*—May they emulate the zeal of their predecessors in promoting the charitable objects of this association."

Which was received with all the honors, and appropriately replied to by Mr. Campbell, one of the new members, who offered, in conclusion:—

"The members of this Society who have so nobly and successfully labored to promote and sustain the institution."

At eleven o'clock precisely, Sir Henry Bulwer and suite retired, the whole company standing and giving him nine cheers.

Mr. Crawford sang a capital song, called "Terry of Derry," which kept the whole table in a roar.

Mr. Graham toasted the British Vice Consul, Mr. Bunch, who replied in a very neat and graceful speech.

The President then called upon Collector Maxwell for a song.—Mr. M. said he would sing one, but first he would tell them a story: Some months ago, while in London, he dined with a society of old barristers, a society which had been established in the reign of Charles the First. Well, the dinner was superb, and so it should have been, the rich old society had a fund of £60,000 or £70,000, and nothing to do with it except hold a meeting once a month. The plate was all gold and silver, and the rest of the banquet to correspond. We'll, during the evening, Mr. Maxwell was asked what he had done in the cause of literature, and especially classical literature, in this country. To this question he evaded a direct answer, saying that he had made some efforts and expected to make more. By and by, one of the members get up, and in accordance, as he said, with the "charter," read an old poem, which had been read every year for 150 years at least. Mr. M. expressed his surprise at the wonderful advance of erudition and belles lettres in England; but when he was called upon for a song, he gave them one in Latin. He would sing the same one now, and he did it amidst much applause.

At half-past 11, the President, Mr. Irvin, retired, and Mr. Maxwell was called to his place. Mr. M. proposed, with some remarks, the health of their worthy President, Richard Irvin, Esq, which was drank with three times three.

After a toast to "Good Old Ireland," by Mr. Maxwell, and a real Irish song, "Molly Bawn," from Mr. Brough, it being nearly five minutes of twelve, Mr. M. called on Mr. Clirehugh and Mr. Eadie to sing a verse of "Auld Lang Syne," and all the company standing up and grasping hands, the beautiful melody of Burns was sung with fine effect, after which the company separated.

The Chairman remarked, in dismissing the company, that since he had been a member of the society, a long series of years, he had never attended a more agreeable festival than the one just concluded, and that much credit was due to Mr. Howard for his excellent arrangements on the occasion. He wished them many similar happy reunions.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—At the splendid inaugural banquet, at Guildhall, on Saturday, Nov. 9th, to celebrate the instalment in office of the new Lord Mayor, his Lordship proposed the health of the American Minister in the following terms:—

THE LORD MAYOR.—It becomes my duty now to propose a toast which I am sure you will all receive with acclamation. I believe there never was a period when it was more acceptable to this country to receive the Representatives of foreign Powers than it is at the present time, when we are at peace with all the world (cheers). I take this opportunity of saying, that on the last occasion of dining in this Hall, I had the pleasure of sitting opposite the American Minister, and he did me the honor of saying that, if he lived to this day, he would be sure to be here (hear, hear). His Excellency has fulfilled his promise, and I am delighted to see him here with several of his colleagues.—(Hear, hear.) I beg to propose "the Health of the Foreign Ministers;" I am sure the citizens of London are always ready to give them a hearty welcome (cheers).

The toast was drunk amid much cheering.

His Excellency Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, said,—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, I came here hoping to have the pleasure of meeting a large number of my colleagues, many of whom I knew were older than myself, and would respond to any sentiment that might be given by your lordship. In that expectation I find myself disappointed, and I confess to you somewhat embarrassed. Besides finding myself the senior on this occasion, it seems from the good memory of his lordship, that on the last occasion in which I had the honor of dining in this hall, and when it gave me great satisfaction (as I well remember) to sit opposite to his lordship, I made a promise—but without knowing that he was to be the next Lord Mayor (a laugh)—that I would make a speech whenever he should be Lord Mayor.—That pledge he calls upon me to redeem (hear, hear.) I beg your lordship and this distinguished company to accept the grateful thanks of my colleagues and myself, in behalf of the countries we severally represent, for the great honor you have done us in drinking our health on this occasion (hear, hear). My Lord Mayor, it is good for us, representing foreign countries, to come up here to this hall, devoted as it is to the great objects for which it has been occupied almost time out of mind—the great purposes of the City of London (hear). We should be recreant to our duty and our interest if we were not to appreciate the compliment of being invited to dine on this time-honored occasion with the Chief Magistrate of the mightiest City that does exist, or probably ever did exist, upon the face of the earth (cheers). My Lord Mayor, I am here in this great City of London, which is the banking and settling house of the world; and what has created this mighty City?—It is the genius of commerce. London has been made and created what she is through the instrumentality of commerce, and by the honor and integrity maintained by the bankers, the merchants, the tradesmen of the City of London (cheers). But what I have said with regard to the City of London is but a small part, in my estimation, of what really belongs to her (hear). This City is the home of freedom; the City of London has been distinguished for her devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty (great cheering). Where was it, I ask, was the first stand made against the Royal prerogatives of collecting ship money? Here, in the City of London, by that immortal man John Hampden (cheers). Where was it that the proscribed Members of Parliament took refuge? It was in the City of London, under the protection of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens (cheers). My Lord, it has been the home of freedom, both in religion and politics (great applause). I did not rise, my Lord, to do more than tender to you my acknowledgements on behalf of my colleagues and myself, for the great honor done us to-day, but I cannot sit down without a single word for my own country—a single word for a nation and a people who have a common ancestry with yourselves—the same blood, a common language, the same religion, and the same laws (cheers). I cannot take my seat without saying a single word on the intimate commercial relations existing between the United Kingdom and the United States—a relation which is strong, and does much for the peace of the world—that of interest (hear, hear). But there is something should be stronger than that. We are of the Anglo-Saxon race, reared in the Protestant faith (cheers). With the same current of thought, in the great plan of Providence of civilizing the world (hear, hear). I ask, then, if we are what I have represented both nations to be in regard to their relation, what is there that should disturb the peace and harmony that exists between us? I can only say, on the part of my own country, and I pledge 23,000,000 of people, governed by the Anglo-Saxon race,—I pledge them, as I do myself, I pledge the feeling which exists there and exists here, for the prosperity and happiness of the City of London (cheers). My Lord Mayor, I congratulate you on being elevated to the important position which you now hold. I congratulate the citizens of London on having lived under the government of equal laws, well administered; and I can only wish that the mantle of those that have preceded your lordship may fall upon your shoulders and sit as gracefully on you as on the most successful of your predecessors (loud cheers.)

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 10, 1850.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steam *ship Arctic*, in about 14 days from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th Nov., arrived at New York last week,—and the steam ship *Asia*, also 14 days from Liverpool, with dates to the 23d, arrived at New York on Saturday. The Arctic brought 51 passengers, and the Asia 70.—The Asia arrived home in 10 days 10½ hours, from New York.

By the Arctic.—Since the Europa left Liverpool, the markets had been very lively, and Cotton had advanced ¼d.

The overland mail had arrived, and Calcutta and China markets were in a healthy state.

A large and satisfactory business was doing in Manchester, and at Havre. Cotton was active and prices were firm and on the rise.

Corn has advanced 6d per quarter. In Flour no change in price, but large transactions.

The port of Hull has materially reduced its charges, with the view, it is said, of getting an American trade.

A government commission has been appointed to report as to removing the transatlantic mail station from Liverpool to the western coast of Ireland. The Liverpool chamber of commerce are in arms against it, and endeavours to cause great facilities to be given to the American trade and shipping of the port.

The excitement created by the recent acts of the pope continues, and meetings are being held every where. A great one was to take place in Liverpool on the day the Artic left. Lord Charles Russell, a brother to the premier, had made a most extravagant denunciation of the papal aggression.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.—The town is placarded with bills calling on the Catholics to oppose the Protestant demonstration to be held to-day. A serious riot is anticipated, and great excitement prevails.

INDIA AND CHINA.—No political event of importance had occurred. Intelligence had reached Singapore of a victory of the Dutch over the Chinese, in Sombas River.

FRANCE.—The president's message is generally well received, save in few quarters. The proposition of calling out 40,000 men is variously received. On Monday the funds closed duller.

GERMANY.—The aspect of the news from here has changed, and it is now believed that war will be avoided. The court of Vienna is to concede to the Prussian cabinet the non-recognition de jure of the old confederation; but still the Frankfort diet is the organ of that body de facto. Prussian troops are to occupy part of Hesse Cassel. Gen. Radetzky, of Austria, has protested against war with Prussia.

The following report of news by the *Asia*, was received at the News Room yesterday. The shipping intelligence by this arrival will be found under the proper head.

The agitation caused by the late appointments of Roman Catholic Bishops in England, has by no means abated; the feeling of the Protestant public is still exhibited in a determination by every means to resist this usurpation of authority by the Pope, in the British empire.

From Denmark and the Duchies accounts have been received of several skirmishes, but no decisive battle has been attempted; the movements have been principally of a defensive nature. The prevailing opinion still is, that the general peace of Europe will be preserved.

In Prussia, the Royal Speech has created the greatest excitement, as it would appear to favor the war party; but the neighbouring powers do not seem to regard it with any serious apprehension.

Affairs in Austria remain in much the same state as at last advices.

A very alarming disturbance had taken place at Aleppo, and a number of persons had been massacred. The cause of the outbreak is not stated.

The state of the Timber market is not reported.

Cotton has not improved, but prices had rather a downward tendancy.

Flour was firm at a small advance upon last quotations, and wheat had advanced 1s. per quarter.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—A Royal Gazette Extra, of Saturday last, contains the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, summoning the Legislature to meet at Fredericton, for the *dispatch of business*, on Thursday the sixth day of February next.

Last year the Legislature met on the 7th of February, and the Session of 1849 commenced on the 31st January.

SUPPOSED DEATH OF MR. JAMES AGNEW.—During the past week, a painful anxiety has pervaded our community in reference to the mysterious disappearance, and, it is to be feared, accidental death of Mr. JAMES AGNEW, Watchmaker and Jeweller, of this City.—Mr. A. left home nearly three weeks ago, for the United States. He returned so far as Eastport on the 27th ult., and was last seen there, on the wharf, at 11 P. M., awaiting the departure of the Maid of Erin, steamer, for St. John; but on her return here next morning, altho' his trunk and the goods which he had brought from Boston were on board, it was discovered that he was missing. Since that time no intelligence has been received of his safety, and it is believed, as the night is said to have been unusually dark, that he must have accidentally fallen over the wharf and lost his life. If such has been the case, and that it has appears from the circumstance that he has not been heard of since, is more than probable. Mr. A. leaves behind him a greatly distressed widow, and a mourning family, who always found in him a kind husband and a fond father.—As a citizen, he was much respected and beloved, and in the various relations of life, he sustained that propriety of character and conduct which become a man and a Christian.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Boyd have returned from Eastport, whither they had gone in reference to this calamity. There is no doubt whatever on their minds, after having carefully investigated the matter, but that Mr. Agnew came by his death as we have above described, and a reward has been offered for the recovery of his remains.

Our sincerely regretted fellow-citizen, who has by this sudden and unexpected Providence, been called away from our midst, and from all the busy, active scenes of life, emigrated to New Brunswick from the North of Ireland, eighteen years ago, and had attained the age of forty-nine years.—*Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he.*

The life has gone, the breath has fled,
And what has been, no more shall be;
The well-known form, the welcome tread,
Oh! where are they, and, *where is He?*

☞ On our first page, we have inserted a report of the proceedings at the Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society of New York, on the 30th ult. It will, we think, prove interesting to the Scottish portion of our readers.

A fall of snow last night, to the depth of about three inches, has brought the sleighs into requisition to-day.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The election of Office bearers of this Society for the ensuing year took place on Monday evening 2d inst., when the present officers were re-elected, viz:—William F. Smith, Esq., *President*; Thomas Parks, Esq., *Vice-President*; Wm. Hutchinson, Esq., *Treasurer*; Mr. William Patton, *Secretary*; William Hutchinson, Jr., Esq., *Assistant Secretary*.

EMIGRANTS TO NEW YORK.—The ship Washington, Captain Page, arrived at New York on Tuesday last, from Liverpool, with nine hundred and sixty steerage passengers—the largest number of passengers ever brought across the Atlantic in one vessel. All in good health.

There had arrived at New York from 1st Jan'y last up to the 1st of the present month, 205,904 emigrants, the largest proportion being from Ireland. The total emigration to New York in 1849 amounted to 220,791. It is expected that by the 1st of January the emigration of this year will reach that number.

JAMAICA.—News a week later from Jamaica has been received by the Merlin at New York. The Cholera was sweeping off 200 per day, and the dead were cast into pits, without the rites of sepulture.

A new and complete PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND INDIA—comprising a description of those Countries and their Inhabitants, embracing the Historical Events, Government, Religion, Education, Language, Literature, Arts, Manufactures, Productions, Commerce, and Manners and Customs of the People, from the earliest period of authentic record to the present time.—Embellished with 200 Engravings, illustrating whatever is peculiar to the Inhabitants, regarding their Dress, Domestic Occupations, their Mode of Agriculture, Commercial Pursuits, Arts, &c. 8 vo. 600 p.—Edited and Published by ROBERT SEARS, New York.

This Work, which we saw announced a few months ago, in the American press, has just been issued; and a beautiful volume it is—a handsome Gift Book for the Holiday season. It has already received a strong expression of approval from the Literary Press of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania; and the work promises to command an immense sale in all parts of the Union, and in British Colonies. Mr. Sears, in his Preface, remarks:—

"Having added another volume to his Library of Illustrated Works, the Publisher would embrace the present opportunity to express his grateful acknowledgments for the generous patronage which his previous various publications have received. And although it may not be proper for him to be over-assured as to the degree of approval which may be accorded to his work on China and India, he yet very frankly says that he gives it into the hands of the public with far less of apprehensiveness, than he has ever felt with any previous issue from his pictorial press. Comprising, as it does, an illustrated and historical descriptive account of two of the most populous, most wealthy, and most ancient nations of the world—nations that were not only in existence, but had made advances in civilization and arts even, at a period of time when the earliest European nations had not emerged from a barbaric state—it can scarcely fail to prove of exciting interest, even to those with whom, as a general thing, historic facts are dry and uninviting.

"The recent opening of the ports of China to the commerce of foreign nations, and the consequent relaxing of that rigid policy by which that nation has heretofore kept itself so closely veiled from the observation of the rest of mankind, afford opportunities not before enjoyed, for acquiring a knowledge of its institutions, social, political and religious—of learning new facts in its history, and also for the correction of many errors that have prevailed in relation to the character and habits of its people. This epoch in the history of China is coincident with the acquisition, settlement, and erection into one of the states of this confederacy, of California,—in effect bringing the United States many thousands of miles nearer to the Chinese territory—and in point of facility of intercourse, placing this country in closer proximity to China, than any European nation. The interest, therefore, which this last event has excited, and which the first furnishes the means of gratifying, of obtaining correct information regarding this extraordinary nation, and especially of its commerce, its arts, manufactures, and productions, has a more substantial basis than the mere satisfaction of a commendable curiosity.

"Than India, few countries on the Globe have experienced more revolutions, or been made the subject of so many able and interesting works. Its history, at every period, furnishes abundant materials for whole volumes, and, at different times, has been more or less connected with that of almost every known civilized nation. From the earliest times, its wealth, and valuable productions, have tempted other nations to invade its territories, or visit it for the sake of commercial advantages; in consequence of which, it has always been a scene of constant warfare, as well as of commercial enterprise, and the well-known adage, that "Might overcomes right," has never been more fully or more frequently exemplified, than on the extensive plains of Hindostan. The exploits of the conquerors who made it the object of their warlike expeditions, as also the splendid productions of nature and art which were thence obtained, procured for it a great name even in the remotest eras of classical antiquity. It appeared to the immagination of the western world as adorned with whatever is most splendid and gorgeous, glittering as it were, with gold and gems, and redolent of fragrant and delicious perfumes. Though there be, in these magnificent conceptions, something romantic and illusory, still India formed unquestionably one of the most remarkable regions on the surface of the earth. The varied grandeur of its scenery, and the rich and copious productions of its soil, are certainly not surpassed, if equalled, in any other country."

☞ A few copies of this Work have been received in St. John, and can be had at the Store of Messrs. G. & E. SEARS, at New York prices.

The Presbytery of Saint John met in St. John's Church, Richmond, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of inducting the Rev. John Hunter into the charge of the Presbyterian congregations of Richmond and Woodstock. The Rev. Mr. Donald, A. M., from St. John, preached and presided, and his discourse characterized by breadth, strength, and manly eloquence, gave universal satisfaction. The Rev. J. M. Brooke of Fredericton, was also present, and it is but justice to say that the deep interest he has taken in behalf of these congregations has called forth their liveliest gratitude.

The service commenced by praise and prayer, and after sermon by the Rev. Mr. Donald, and the different steps taken by the Presbytery mentioned to the audience—the usual questions put and answered, when the Candidate was set apart by prayer to the exercise of his spiritual duties.

This was an induction only, the Rev. Gentleman having been previously ordained.—We only add that the prospects of the congregations are encouraging.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

The Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Fredericton gratefully acknowledge the following contributions to the fund for that object:

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of H. M. Royal Regiment stationed at Halifax, £72 10s. N. B. currency,	£69 14 3
T. W. Daniel, Esquire, of St. John, -	5 0 0
The people of Maugerville, - - -	10 0 0
Joseph Fairweather, Esq., of St. John, -	5 0 0

The people of Maugerville, like the people of Carleton, sympathise with their neighbours here, and we understand it is their intention, in addition to what they have already done, to send up further aid, in the shape of provisions, as soon as the state of the travelling will permit.

We have already noticed the handsome subscriptions of the 97th Regiment, now occupying this garrison, and in addition to the sum mentioned in our last, we learn that Mr. Phillipps, of the Royal Artillery, has paid into the committee, five pounds, and Captains Dalton and Elgee the sum of two pounds, each, for the same laudable object.—*Head Quarters.*

About a dozen New Buildings have already been reared on the newly burnt District. They are not, to be sure, the very best, but we believe they are in every case somewhat better than those whose places they supply.—*Fred. Reporter.*

We had last week an opportunity of examining while in full operation, a beautiful specimen of the fine arts in the shape of a Power Printing Press recently imported by the Queen's Printer in this city. Notwithstanding this valuable piece of machinery is somewhat complicated in its movements, it is nevertheless so perfect in its operation that it is easily managed, and cannot fail in making a fine uniform impression. It is made for the application of steam; but with two men giving it motion it can strike off 1000 copies in an hour. Its cost is about £600.—*Ib.*

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.—Launched this morning, from the Ship Yard of Christopher Boultenhouse, Esq., in Sackville, a bark of 350 tons register. This vessel, designed for a pleasure yacht for a gentleman in England, is built of juniper, and her chaste and beautiful model is such as is calculated to give her very superior sailing qualities. She was named the '*Jane Morris*,' in compliment to the mother of the fair lady that her owner recently led to the Hymeneal Altar.—*Miramichi Gleaner, December 3.*

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Friday morning last, James and Patrick Gillan, sons of Mr. Darby Gillan, well known as the keeper of a House of Entertainment on the Nerepis Road, left their home in pursuit of Bears, which have been prowling about the neighbourhood. Night came on and the family became uneasy at their protracted stay in the Woods. In the morning search was made for the missing young men, but without effect, until about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, when the younger brother, Jeremiah, heard Patrick's voice in the woods, about a mile and a half from home. He immediately proceeded to the spot where he found his brother perfectly exhausted, and did his utmost to warm him into vitality, but failed. The only words he was heard to utter were "the Bear, the Bear." He was conveyed home, but life was extinct before the party bearing the body reached his father's house. Patrick had neither axe nor gun with him. The search for James, the other brother, was immediately instituted in the direction in which Patrick was found, and about three quarters of a mile further in the woods James was found lying on the ground, his axe stuck into a tree and his gun resting against the trunk. He was quite speechless, and also expired before he could be borne home. These young men were deservedly esteemed by all who had occasion to travel on the Nerepis Road. They were ever ready to oblige travellers, and were the stay of their aged father, who is left to deplore his irreparable loss. The young men were respectively twenty-five and twenty-eight years of age. They were accompanied, when they left home, by two dogs, one of which has not since been seen. It is supposed they must have had an encounter with the bears, although no marks are left on either body which would indicate a struggle of this description.—*Head Quarters.*

The Scarlet Fever and putrid sore throat—that terrible scourge of our infant population—we are sorry to hear prevails very extensively just now in this City. Its ravages have already placed many families in mourning. In several instances adults have been attacked, although we have not heard of any fatal cases, except among children.—*Halifax Recorder.*

In several parts of the country, we hear of snow having fallen, and that some districts present the appearance of midwinter. Not so here, however. The weather throughout the past week has been unusually mild for the season. There has scarcely been frost enough to make dry walking even in the mornings: and long before noon each day every vestige of the preceding night's frost has disappeared. Not a particle of snow in sight upon any of the highlands of the neighborhood. The Country Markets through the week have been well attended and well supplied. Geese have sold for 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s.; Turkies, for 4½d. and 5d. the pound; and Fowls 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a pair. Pork sells for 3½d. to 4d.; Lard 9d; Beef 20s. to 25s. the hundred pounds.—*Ib.*

THE SABBATH.—It affords us unmingled satisfaction to be able to announce that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Harvey, in compliance with a Memorial presented to him by the Committee of the Nova Scotia Sabbath Alliance, has put a stop to the playing of the Musical Bands, on the marching of the Troops to the Garrison Chapel, on the Lord's-day.—*Halifax Witness.*

St. Andrew and the Garrison.—We learn that Lieut. Col. Brown and the Officers of the 1st Battalion 1st Royal Regiment, which is not only the oldest corps in the British Army, but the oldest Scotch Regiment in the service also, entertained the officers of the Garrison, Heads of Departments, &c., at dinner on Saturday evening last.—*Novascotian.*

THE LASCAR was brought down to the Supreme Court for arraignment on Friday, last, but an interpreter not being in attendance he was remanded to prison until the next day. On Saturday he was again brought down, and Mr. Oldright, one of the Professors of Dalhousie College, who had been sworn as interpreter read the indictment in Spanish, that gentleman having translated the document into the Spanish language. As for the unfortunate Lascar, seeing there was neither method nor design in his horrible attack on the captain and murder of the mate of the *Rival*, we can come to no other conclusion than that he must have been insane.—*Ib.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Monday last the two Houses of Congress assembled, and thereupon the President submitted his first Annual Message. It was received in Boston and distributed to the several Printing offices on Monday evening at 6 o'clock. We have received the Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, containing the Message, and submit the following digest by the Editor of that paper:

"The President, in alluding to the duties which devolve upon the Executive, gives his assurance that to the utmost of his ability, and to the extent of the power vested in him, he will at all times and in all places take care that the laws be faithfully executed. His review of the foreign relations of the country shows that they are in a highly satisfactory state, no unfavorable change having taken place since the opening of the last session of Congress. The statement of the finances shows that the receipts of revenue during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, amounted to $47,421,748; and the expenditures in the same period to $43,002,168.—Little income is anticipated for several years to come from sales of public lands. The public expenditures must therefore be chiefly met from the revenue to be derived from duties on imports, and in addition to these expenditures more than $8,000,000 will be payable within the next two years on account of the public debt.

The President recommends a change of the Tariff, in such a manner that the duties shall be specific so far as is practicable, with a view to preventing fluctuation and guarding against fraud. He urges also the expediency in imposing duties necessary for revenue, of distributing them in such a manner as to afford moderate protection to domestic industry. He recommends that in case a system of specific duties should be deemed inadmissible, that a system of home valuation should be adopted.

He recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau—a Mint in California—the appointment of Commissioners of land titles in California—the extension of the system of land laws to the new territories—the sale of mineral lands in California in small parcels, and in limited quantities—the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men for the protection of the new territories against the Indians—a revision of the Code for the government of the Navy—the establishment of a Commission to settle all private claims against the United States—and several other measures well deserving the attention of Congress.

In reference to the peace measures of the last session, he declares his belief that they were required by the condition of the country; that they were necessary to allay animosities; that they were adopted for the purpose of conciliation; and that a great majority of our citizens sympathized in that spirit, and are prepared in all respects to sustain these enactments. The message is characterized by great ability, and a just estimate of the duties of the Executive, and of the condition and wants of the country."

The President says:—"I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unprecedented growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A Convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

More than three fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interest are all to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interests of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provisions should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the Bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th June last, were $47,421,748 90 cents. The total expenditures during the same period were $43,002,168 90 cents. The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, $495,276 79 cents.

The unprecedented growth of our territories on the Pacific in wealth and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlantic States, seem to render it the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and most expeditious of which the nature of the country will admit," between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual message; and as the reasons which he presented in favor of the measure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recommendations then made by him.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land titles in California, is a subject which demands your early consideration. Large bodies of land in that State are claimed under grants which are said to have been made by authority of the Spanish and Mexican Governments.—Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent. But until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made by law, for the appointment of commissioners to examine all such claims with a view to their final adjustment.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary, over the State of California and the territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted.

At the close of the fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was 178,672 miles; the annual transportation thereon 46,541,423 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation $2,724 426.

The number of Post Offices in the United States on the first day of July last, was 18,417—being an increase of 1670 during the preceding year.

The gross revenue of the Post Office Department during the year ending 30th June last, was $5,552,971 48, and the expenditure, $5,212,953 43. Excess of gross revenue over expenditure, $340,018 43.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when pre-paid, and five cents when not pre-paid.

BURNING OF THE INSANE HOSPITAL AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—The Augusta papers give the particulars of the burning of the Insane Hospital at that place on Wednesday last, attended with a sad loss of life. The Maine Farmer says:—

"About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Insane Hospital was discovered to be on fire in the basement of the south wing. Efforts were made to put out the fire, but there were unavailing. The patients were removed with all possible despatch from all parts of the building that were accessible, but horrible to relate, several of the poor creatures perished in the flames! Four or five are known to have perished! and it is possible that some two or twelve are burned! Owing to the confusion existing, it is impossible at this time to gather full particulars, or give the names of those who have perished. We understand, however, that Mr. Armstrong, of Gardiner, is among the number.

At half-past seven o'clock, it seemed probable that the north wing would be saved by the exertions of the firemen. The remainder of the building is destroyed.

The Age states that the north wing of the hospital is not injured. The central (embracing the front and columns) has escaped with loss of the roof and destruction of the upper story. The corners of all the building have been saved.

One of the Attendants, Mr. James P. Weeks, was seriously injured in attempting to rescue those under his charge; we are informed that it is doubtful whether he will recover. Another, Mr. Henry Jones, is at present missing, the last that was known of him being his effort to save human life. Owing to these suffocating issues several of the inmates are known to have perished—how many we cannot now say. They were all males, situated in the old south wing. Those in the female galleries were all saved.

Much difficulty was experienced in removing the insane, some of whom had to be forced out of the building. Others after being put out would rush back. One poor fellow, after being twice taken away ran back to his gallery and perished.

The names of only two of the inmates who perished are reported to us—Mr. Armstrong, of Gardiner, and a Mr. Pineo, residence unknown.

There were 121 inmates of the hospital, of whom we are informed, some 79 miles occupied the wings in which the fire raged.

ATLANTIC CITIES AND THE WEST—RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.—Our readers are familiar with the great rival lines of railway, connecting the Ohio and Mississippi valleys with the Atlantic, which are being rapidly extended from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond; but are they aware that a line extending from the cities of Charleston and Savannah will soon reach the Ohio river at Louisville, and then north as far as Chicago?

A railroad from Charleston to Chattanooga, 448, and from Savannah to Chattanooga, 432 miles, is built and in operation. From Chattanooga to Nashville, 130 miles, the road is graded and the iron purchased and now being laid; from Nashville to Louisville, 150 miles, the road is not undertaken, but Louisville has subscribed $500,000 towards it. From Louisville to Jeffersonville and Columbus, (Ind.) 67 miles, it is partly finished and guaranteed by Louisville. From Columbus to Indianapolis, 42 miles, in operation; and from Indianapolis to Lafayette, 63 miles, it is nearly graded.

So that from Lafayette to Charleston, a distance of 900 miles, the entire distance is either built or building, save the 150 miles between Louisville and Nashville.

Then, the distance from Lafayette to Chicago is only 130 miles, through a continuous plain; and this Atlantic connection will be made—a road 1030 miles long, passing through the heart, and connecting the capitals of several of the most populous and wealthy Western and Southern States.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Another instance of Jenny Lind's charity.—The citizens of Calais, Me., were much pleased, and the heart of a needy woman, cheered, by the receipt, on Tuesday last, of a check on the bank for $500 drawn by Miss Lind in favor of Sarah W. Clark, widow of the late Joseph N. Clark, mate of barque Sophia, of Calais, who lost his life on the 3d of Sept., in taking off the crew of the Swedish barque Johanna, which was in a sinking condition.—*Boston Traveller.*

JENNY LIND AND CALIFORNIA.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that Mr. Barnum has had a most liberal offer for the Nightingale to visit California. Several gentlemen have proposed to guarantee a thousand subscribers for ten nights, at $50 per ticket—amounting in all to half a million of dollars. It will not be accepted.

UNION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.—*New Orleans, Nov. 28.*—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union, irrespective of party, was held last evening. Senators Downs of Louisiana and Foote of Mississippi, both, spoke and were very severe in their denunciations of agitators and all others, who would seek to disturb and break asunder this glorious Confederacy.—Their remarks were received with loud and protracted cheering, and the meeting, taking it altogether, was the largest ever held in Louisiana.

SOUTH CAROLINA GASCONADE.—The Charleston Mercury contains a letter from Gen. James Hamilton to the people of South Carolina, which concludes as follows:—"I hope, fellow-citizens of South Carolina, you will pardon me for admonishing you of the extreme peril of your relying on the sympathy and support of the other Southern States, and a no less great peril of acting separately at the present crisis. I know your dauntless courage—God in his beneficence has never made a braver people. I know that on your own soil, in your own defence, you can whip twice your force,

Ship Ashore.—Through the politeness of a commercial house in this city, who received a letter yesterday from Key West, under date of the 17th inst., we learn that the British ship Erin Go Braugh, hence for Liverpool, has run ashore on Sand Key, in sight of Key West. She has taken the assistance of wreckers. Her cargo consists of 2,000 bales of cotton.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Destruction of a Steamboat by Fire.—*Baltimore, Nov. 29.*—We learn that the steamboat Columbus, Capt. Hollingsworth, one of the largest freight boats that runs between this city and Richmond, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, in the Chesapeake, when off the mouth of the Potomac. She had a valuable cargo on board, and the loss is estimated at $150,000. We hear of no lives being lost, the crew and passengers having effected their escape in the small boats.

The steamboat Antoinette, Douglass, burst her boiler, on the Alabama river, on Tuesday morning last, by which distressing accident many persons were killed, and 28 wounded. There are, besides, 25 persons still missing, and but 51 escaped uninjured.

Our Annual Festival.—"Thanksgiving," passed off yesterday in the most quiet style, as of yore. The churches were thinly attended. In the evening a great many people were married—a large number tripped it on the "light fantastic toe," and *all* the places of public amusement were uncomfortably crowded.—*Boston Times.*

The New York *Herald* mentions the following persons as being candidates for the Presidency of United States in 1852—General Scott, put forward by the free soilers of Michigan, Col. Benton by the Democratic free soilers of Missouri, Mr. Buchanan and Genl. Cass by the old democrats of Pennsylvania, General Houston by the free soil Missouri-ites, W. H. Seward by the Ohio free soilers, Mr. Crittenden by Maryland, Mr. Fillmore by Virginia, and Mr. Webster by some other parts.

Texas.—A despatch says—"There is a great emigration to Texas. It is estimated that 25,000 have arrived during the present season, many bringing large numbers of slaves."

Amin Bey was at Columbus, Ohio, on the 24th. Mr. Brown, Amin Bey's interpreter, and his mother, belonged to Chilicothe, and this is their first visit to Ohio since they left it 26 years ago. She has resided at Constantinople with her son for a quarter of a century.

The State House, now building at Columbus, the capital of Ohio, is to be 304 feet long by 184 wide. The height of the walls, to the top of the blocking course, will be 62 feet; to the top of the rotunda 140 feet. A great part of the labor upon the edifice is done by convicts.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A Jesuit College is being built in New York. It will be four stories high, and will accommodate about 200 students. The total cost will be about $50,000.

"Henry Smeaton," the first novel completed by Mr. James since he took up his residence in the United States, will be published by the Messrs. Harper, in a few days, complete. It will make a volume of the usual size, and be issued in the cheap form.

Industrial Exhibition of 1852.—We understand that the Industrial Exhibition of London, in 1851, is to be repeated in the city of New York in 1852; and that arrangements have been made which will secure a very general representation of the products of the world's industry on that occasion. We learn further that the use of Governor's Island, in New York harbour, has been applied for and granted for the purposes of the exhibition; a place which combines all the desirable requisites, presenting open space enough, and being easy of access. We trust that the response of the New World to the Old in this matter will be entirely.—*Washington Republic, Nov. 28.*

New-York City.—The population of New York, except wards 3, 11, 15 and 16, is 386,363. Those wards will add some 100,000 to the number, so that the aggregate will be about half a million.

Boston has a population of 138,788, being an increase of 45,405 since 1840.

Baltimore contains a population of 168,125, including 2104 slaves. In 1840 the population was 102,313.

Cincinnati has in its twelve wards 116,078 inhabitants. In 1840 it had 46,382. Including the suburb of Fulton, the population is called, in round numbers, 120,000.

News from Havana to the 22d has been received at Charleston by the Isabel, which arrived at Charleston on the 25th. There was a great celebration in the churches on the 20th ult. the Queen's birthday. His Excellency Don Jose Gutierrez de la Concha, the new Captain General, reviewed the military. The Count Alcoy left on the morning of the 21st in the *Caledonia*, amid the kindest expressions of regret from the people at his leaving the Island. Eight o'clock he embarked on board of a splendid barge of twelve oars, and was rowed to the steamer. He was accompanied down the harbour by two other steamers, loaded with people, and attended by five bands of music. A letter from Havana correspondent says, that the Count d'Alcoy "has administered the Government justly and merciful, by as many 'who now may speak it forth,' can testify. His administration has been one of difficulties, yet he has surmounted them all, with honor to himself and his country.

From Buenos Ayres.—By the arrival of the barque Argentine, at Salem, letters have been received in Boston to the 5th of October, which state that the rumors thicken there of a war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. Business was dull. Americans goods of all kinds were very low. Produce was scarce in consequence of heavy rains, which prevented its being brought in.

The Cape Verde Islands, were visited with a hurricane in September, which caused great destruction of property. In St. Antonio alone, more than 600 houses are stated to have been destroyed by the wind and rain combined. Several American vessels were either wrecked or damaged at Boa Vista and Sal. The English ship Sir Robert Peel, was entirely lost, and the crew saved by taking to their boats, when distant more than 100 miles from St. Antonio. The African squadron is actively engaged in performing its duties. The slave trade is flourishing as briskly as ever. American ships and the American flag are still extensively used for the prosecution of this iniquitous traffic. This species of abuse has exposed our legitimate trade to many interruptions, and much embarrassment from British cruizers, which practically exercise the right of search as freely on our vessels as upon their own.—*Boston paper.*

High Military Command at a Discount.—No major-general has been found who will take the command of the troops at Hongkong, the emoluments being upon too low a scale, compared with the risk of climate and the expense attending the command.

The King of Denmark has presented a splendid tankard to Sir H. W. W. Wynn, who, "as the representative of four British sovereigns to four kings of Denmark, has promoted the continuance of a good understanding between Great Britain and Denmark." The presentation took place at a magnificent banquet.

The monument erected to the memory of Sir Sidney Smith, in the Cemeterie of Pere la Chaise, is tottering to its fall. A few admirers of the renowned Admiral are raising a fund to restore the monument.

It is said that several of the lay Roman Catholics contemplate having a grand dinner at the Freemasons' Hall, in honor of the restoration of their hierarchy: his grace the Duke of Norfolk in the chair.

On Friday a deputation from the London Common Council waited on Lord John Russell to present to him the vote of thanks passed by the council to his lordship for his uncompromising letter to the bishop of Durham. His lordship thanked the deputation most heartily and remarked that the approbation of such an important body was most valuable.

The treasurers of the Bampford Speke fund for liquidating the heavy debts incurred by the Rev. Mr. Gorham, in his protracted suit with the Bishop of Exeter, have announced that they have now sufficient funds in hand to meet all the expenses.

Several gigantic crystals have been found in Cairngorm by the "diggers" engaged in the pursuit: two especially, weighing 23lbs and 55lbs.

On Thursday the spinning-wheel of Messrs. Cooper, at Carlton, near Glasgow, was destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at £40,000, which is not quite covered by the insurence.

The *Carnarvon Herald* says, "There is a sloop, a vessel of and belonging to the port of Aberystwith, about 140 years old. She has made several voyages this year to the West of England. The old vessel still looks well, and is considered seaworthy."

New Articles of Trade.—Some persons in France calculating upon the speedy conversion of all England to Popery, in consequence of the Pope's late bull, imported into London by the Boulogne steamer, a lot of 21,000 crucifixes, &c.

Mr Kenneth M'Millan, of Glasgow, has just produced a spun silk handkerchief, which contains portraits of the leading men in the Evangelical Alliance, including Mr. Ewbank, Dr. Ruffles, and other clergymen of local celebrity.

Chinese Produce.—The importations of fancy articles from China are much more various and extensive than used formerly to be the case. A vessel which has just arrived from Canton has brought no less than 376 packages of china and lackered ware.

Duty of Christian Dissenters to the Protestant Church.—This importation he solemnly believed would do much to unite all Protestants. He told the churchmen in that room they could not afford to do without the dissenters, and he told the dissenters that they could not afford to do without the church. (Cheers.) They might depend upon it that a crisis was coming that would demand the combined faithfulness and efforts of all. He believed that all the sects of the Protestant church differed only in ceremonial details, and they agreed in all that was vital, permanent, and precious. He believed that all our churches were but trees planted of the Lord—each grew best in its native soil, but all their branches waved in the unsectarian air, all their fruits ripened in the same catholic soil, and the roots blended with each other in the ground beneath, invisible to us, and all cohered with the roots of the tree of life that was in the midst of the Paradise of our God. Prolonged cheering.)—*Rev. Dr. Cumming on the present Crisis.*

Cotton in India.—On Thursday, a special general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was held "to consider the plan of a proposed mission to the East Indies, the object of which is to ascertain, by an unbiassed but minute investigation on the spot, the real obstacles which prevent an ample supply of good cotton from being obtained thence, and the causes which impede the extension of our commerce with that country." The meeting was numerously attended, and the proposal was cordially agreed to.

The Pope has granted the existence of an American Protestant Chapel within the walls of Rome, a privilege we believe, denied to all other nations.

A steam-boat company has been formed at St. Petersburgh, for the navigation of the Wolga, the Kama, and their branches, an undertaking which will be of the highest importance to the internal commerce of the Russian empire.

Professor of Agriculture.—we learn from the *Pilot*, that the Professorship of Agriculture in the University of Toronto, long since determined on, is about to be filled up, and a quantity of land is to be secured for the purpose of experiments and demonstrations.—*Montreal Transcript.*

F. Charman, Esq., altho' no Lawyer, but now privileged by Act of the Province, pleaded his own Cause in Court, during the present Term, and gained his suit.—*Halifax Church Times.*

The chief corner stone of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Toronto, was laid on Wednesday, November 20, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

The Canadian crops are much larger this year than ever before, the wheat crop alone being estimated at 11,000,000 bushels.

The Jamaica Journal says "It is stated that the Right Hon. the Earl of Dundonald, the Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station, has been recalled, and that Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, is to succeed the Earl in the command."

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

The Montreal Transcript, one of the best papers in Canada, speaking of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, June 19, 1849, says:—

We believe it to be generally recognised as a useful medicine by medical men, and we can state with perfect truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman, at least eighty years of age, residing a few miles from this City, and who is troubled at times with an asthmatical complaint, the most decided relief is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam,—this, at the advanced period of life which he has arrived at, may be considered an unanswerable proof of its virtues.

[From the Boston Daily Bee.]

From some little experience of our own, we testify the superiority of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we have been repeatedly assured by quite a number of our personal friends who have used it with success in pulmonary complaints, the phthisic, asthma, night sweats, &c., that they regard it as one of the most beneficent remedial agents of the time.

Seth W. Fowle, Druggist, No. 138, Washington-street, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original recipe for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained.

Look out for imitations and counterfeits.

None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper.—For sale by S. L. Tilley, St. John.

MARRIED.

On the 24 inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Wm. Joseph Charlton, to Miss Francis Jane Smith, both of this City.

On the 24 inst., by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. Thomas Robson, to Miss Maria Vanborne Devine, both of St. John.

At Upham, (K. C.) on the 26th ult., by the Rev. W. H. DeVeber, Mr. Ezekiel Fenwick, of St. John, to Miss Harriet Caroline Fowler, of the former place.

At Petersville, Queen's County, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. Charles Patterson, to Miss Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Mr. Henry Paschall, all of Petersville.

At Springfield, N. Y., on the 25th of Oct'r, A. N. Newton, Esq., to Harriet C., youngest daughter of the late David Howe, Esq., of Halifax, N. S.

DIED.

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Margaret, wife of the late Andrew McArthur, in the 53d year of her age.

At Studholm, (K. C.) on the 29th ult., Susan, wife of Mr. Samuel Fenwick, aged 41 years, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their bereavement.

At Studholm, (K. C.) on the 26th ult., of inflammation, Miss Sarah Ann Sharp, in the 26th year of her age, daughter of Mr Joseph Sharp. Her end was peace.

At Windsor, on the 22d Nov., Phoebe, relict of the late William Walter Richards, aged 86 years.

In California, on the 28th August last, Mr. James A. Miles, second son of James A. Miles, Esq., of Douglas, York County, New Brunswick.

At Stamgate-street, London, Mr. Arnold Weisbecker, second son of Mr. Augustus Weisbecker, musical professor, aged 18 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Mary Emma, Lucas, Boston, 6—E. Hippisley, ballast.
Caros, Taylor, Savannah-la-mar, (Jam) 29—Joseph Fairweather, hides.
Wednesday—Brig Kathleen, McNee, Boston, 3—to order, ballast.
Thursday—Brigt. Rainbow, Crane, New York, 15—H. Gilbert, wheat and flour.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Eastport—Thomas Parks, passengers and merchandise.
Friday—Brig Daring, Douglas, Anguilla, 23—R. Rankin & Co., salt.
Clare, Allen, New York, 5—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Saturday—Schr. Western, Bissett, Eastport—J. & T. Robinson, flour, &c.
Friendship, Hardy, Salem, 3—George Eaton, flour.
Sunday—Schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins, Boston, 3—Master, assorted cargo.
Echo, Holder, New York, 12—J. V. Troop, ballast.
Monday—Barque Blanche, Jones, Liverpool, 45—G. & J. Salter, general cargo.
Actress, Murphy, New York, 6—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brigt. Margaret, Doley, Sydney, 8—R. P. McGivern & Co., coals.
Messenger, Bouchee, Montreal—R. Rankin & Co., flour.
Schr. Charles, Whipple, Halifax, 7—G. & J. Salter, ass'd cargo.
This Day—Brig Richard Cobden, Gerrey, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

Dec. 3d—Barque John S. DeWolfe, Bradshaw, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.—G. & J. Salter; Brig Grenada, Robinson, Barbados, fish and lumber—J. & T. Robinson.
4th—Brigt. Sarah Johnston, New York, battens, pickets, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.
5th—Brig Daniel Huntley, Coalfleet, Havana, sugar box shooks—Lunt & Pickup.
6th—Brigt. Portland, Scott, Boston, alewives, scantling, pickets, &c.—Allison & Spurr and Wm. Thomson; schr. Olive Branch, Gimber, Boston, scantling, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.
7th—Ship Refuge, Bennett, Liverpool, timber and deals; brigt. Francis, Ellis, New York, spiles; schr. Somerville, Dodge, Boston, boards.
9th—Ship Wave, Halpin, Kingstown, timber and deals; barque Brothers, Doran, Newry, do.; brig Charlotte, McMann, Barbados, fish and lumber; brigt. Jane Allison, Wood, Boston, boards; Emily, Fritz, Alexandria, plaster and palings.

Barque Sarah, Cook, would leave Yarmouth for this port about 10th or 12 h inst.

The Indus, Richan; Charlotte, Fowles; and Competitor, Gowdy, at Yarmouth, bound for this port to load.

A schooner, plaster laden, is on shore at Manawagonish, and full of water. Crew saved.

Schr. Hope, Nickerson, hence, for Boston, arrived at Halifax, 2d inst.

Schr. Clairmont, of this port, is reported to have been sold at San Francisco, for $2500.

The Master of the Prince Edward Island Packet, at Shediac, on Friday morning, reports three square rigged vessels lost on North Cape, P. E. Island, on Thursday last, one of which is said to be a new ship, named the Ann, belonging to Mr. Jardine, of Richibucto.—and that all hands have perished.—[News Room Slate, Dec. 6.

British barque Janet, from New York, for St. Stephen, put into West Quoddy on the 2d inst., leaky, having been ashore. The steamer Nequasset towed her on the flats below Lubec to have the leak stopped; she was lying there on the 4th inst.

The schr. Unity, McDaniel, from Burin, for Halifax, totally lost on the 23d ultimo, on the Frying Pans. Mr. T. Mitchell, (supercargo,) of Halifax, Mr. Aaron Dickson, and another, name unknown, were drowned. The captain and two of the crew saved.

Brigt. Sarah, Madgwick, master, from Jamaica, bound to Quebec, with a cargo of rum, sugar, coffee, pimento, &c., lost on Magdalen Islands on the morning of the 20th November.

A brig homeward bound, timber laden, belonging to Mr. Mackie, of Miramichi, was driven on shore in the gale of 22d ult., at Savage Harbour. Man and boy drowned by the upsetting of the boat.

The fine new barque Clausina, owned by Messrs. J. & D. Lawson, of Charlottetown, bound to Miramichi, to finish loading, was driven ashore at the entrance of the harbour of Charlottetown, in the gale on the 22d ult., and the tide now ebbs and flows in her.

Barque Amelia, Holder, of this port, was loading at Malabazas on the 20th ult., for Boston.

Barque Snowdon, Skeene, of this port, from Pensacola, for Barcelona, arrived at Madeira, October 26th, and proceeded.

Arrived at New York, Dec. 3d, ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool.—At Boston, 2d, brigt. Victor, Kinney, Saint John.

Cleared at New York, Nov. 27th, barque Actress, Murphy, St. John; 29th, barque Ida, Rodney, and brig Britania, Dwyer, do.; 30th, schr. Iris, Covell, and Richard Cobden, do.

Arrived at New York, Dec. 3d, brigt. F. Furnas, Saint John.—At Newport, 4th, schr. Hero, Eaton, do.

In port at Savannah, Nov. 27th, barque William Carson, Vaughan, for St. John.

Arrivals in Britain from Saint John.—Nov. 14th Helene, at London, (before reported;) 17th, Royal Mint, at Dundee; Supply, at Rye; Grenville Bay, at Dundee; 18th, Pero, at Queenstown; Signet, at Leith; 19th, Orwell Lass, at Galway; Wanderer, at Leith.

Arrived from Quebec, 16th, David, at Pell; Catharine, at Liverpool.

Sailed, Nov. 16th, Princess, Atkinson, from Queenstown for St. John; 19th, Queen Pomare, Wiseman, from Liverpool for New Orleans.

Arrived at Grangemouth, Nov. 15th, Hampton, Galloway, from St John. At Newport, 16th, ship Belmont, from London, to load.

Sailed from Newport, 16th, Prince of Wales, Brown, Savannah.

Cleared at London, Nov. 16th, Great Britain, Hume, for Callao.

The Light recently erected on Cape Pine, on the South coast of Newfoundland, will be exhibited on and after the 1st of January next, from sunset to sunrise, for the benefit of Navigation.

The character of this Light is that of a brilliant revolving Light, of which the greatest intensity will be apparent in every direction seaward three times in a minute. It will burn at an elevation of three hundred and two feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible in clear weather at a distance of 30 miles. The erection is a Round Tower 50 feet high, painted with bands of red and white alternately.

Raisins and Nuts.

Landing per 'Martha Greenow,' from Boston:

15 CASKS RAISINS. (*Blue mark.*)
3 bales French Sofiaine ALMONDS,
7 Sacks FILBERTS and WALNUTS.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
Dec. 10, 1850. *Market Square.*

FIGS! FIGS!!

A SMALL shipment of fresh and very Superior Quality FIGS, in small drums, this year's growth. For Sale low by
Dec. 10. JOHN V. THURGAR.

SHEET IRON.

By the *Blanche*, from Liverpool:

300 BUNDLES Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 24, SHEET IRON, received and will be sold at a low price from the Wharf.
JOHN KINNEAR,
Dec. 10. *Prince Wm. Street.*

10th December.

150 CHALDRONS Screened Wallsend COALS,
30 Chaldrons New-Castle COKE,
50 Casks WHITING,
10 Casks Charcoal BLACKING,
10 Casks Washing SODA,
2 tons Best PUTTY.—For Sale by
JOHN KINNEAR.
Prince Wm. Street.

EGGS!! EGGS!!!—320 dozen Fresh Eggs.
JAMES MACFARLANE.
December 7.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscriber has received on consignment, 150 dozen English, French, and American Playing Cards, which will be sold cheap for Cash, at the Victoria Book Store, King Street.
Dec. 10. 1850. V. H. NELSON.

Winter Arrangement.

STREET'S EXPRESSES

Leaves as follows until further notice:

FREDERICTON, *Daily,*
ST. ANDREWS, *Daily,*
Other parts of the Province, *Semi-Weekly,*
All parts of Nova Scotia, *Weekly.*

Light and heavy Freight, Parcels, &c., carried on reasonable terms. Bills, Notes, &c., collected.
December 5. CHAS. L. STREET.

PUBLIC LECTURES,

Temperance Temple, Carleton.

THE Public are hereby notified that there will be a Course of Lectures given in this Building during the Winter, upon interesting subjects, by several gentlemen of this city and vicinity.—The course will comprise about twenty lectures. The names of the Lecturers and their different subjects, will be published in a short time.

The Committee with pleasure announce that the opening Lecture will be given by P. Stubs, Esq., on Tuesday evening next, the 10th December—Subject—*Railways.*

Tickets may be had at the Stores of James Thompson, I. O. Dunham, H. Nase, G. Bond, S. L. Tilley, and at the door of the Temple, at the following rates, viz:

Ticket for the Course admitting Three Persons, Five Shillings—Ticket for one person for the Course, Three Shillings—for each Lecture Sixpence. Lectures to commence at 7 o'clock, doors open at half-past six. JAMES THOMPSON,
Carleton, Dec. 10. *Secretary.*

S. K. FOSTER'S,

Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,

GERMAIN-STREET.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children, of every size and pattern, and warranted good: for sale by
Nov. 12, S. K. FOSTER.

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 sold 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.

Corporation Creditors.

A DIVIDEND of Two and a Half per Cent upon the several Bond Debts of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for the Half Year ending the first day of December next, will be paid to the respective Creditors, at the Chamberlain's Office, on the production of the Bonds or other Securities held by them.
Dated this 30th day of November, 1850.
WM. WRIGHT, } *Trustees, &c.*
THOS. MERRITT, }

FUR CAPS!

C. D. Everett & Son

HAVE just received from New York, one case of very superior Fur Caps, which with the Fur, Sealette, Glengary and other Caps, lately received from Great Britain, completes their stock in that line, and which they will dispose of at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

On hand and constantly making up, Satin, Moleskin, Silk, Fur, Sombrero, Glazed and other HATS, Cloth and Glazed Caps, &c.

Hats and Caps made to order at short notice.

Cash and the highest prices paid for FURS.
November 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to notify the Public, that the Hardware business heretofore carried on in the name and style of C. & W. H. ADAMS, will, in future, be conducted by himself, in his own name. W. H. ADAMS.
Dec. 2, 1850.

Just Received,

10 CWT. Prime Cumberland CHEESE;
6 do. do. Annapolis do.
Dec. 3. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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. 2. North Market Wharf

PREMIUM STARCH.—13 Boxes, 48 lbs. each, received this day; for sale by
Nov. 27. GEO. THOMAS.

To Journeymen Tailors.

Scarcity of Men in St. John, N. B.

THIRTY or Forty steady Men will find employment all Winter and good wages, on immediate application to
Nov. 26. GARRETT & SKILLEN.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex Brig 'Victor,' from New-York—

20 BARRELS New York City Mess PORK.

Ex Shcrs. '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.

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.

HOWARD HOUSE.

Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber has now ready for sale a large lot of OVER COATS, in all shades and textures, together with a good assortment of

WINTER PANTS AND VESTS.

The above Goods having been made in the Establishment, the subscriber has no hesitation in recommending them, and they will be sold at reduced prices for CASH.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

J. MYLES begs leave to call the attention of persons purchasing CLOTHS to his Stock, which consists of Whitney, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, West of England Cloths and Doeskins, in all shades; French, German, Victoria, and Albert Cloths, together with a splendid lot of Fancy Doeskins and Tweeds, in all shades and textures.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase Wholesale will be liberally dealt with.
October 2. JAMES MYLES.

Saint John Hotel Company.

A Dividend of Three Shillings and Three Pence per Share, was this day declared payable to the Stockholders by the Secretary on or after the 21st inst.
WM. WRIGHT, *President, &c.*
St. John, 15th 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 VESTINGS,
STOCK, Braces, Umbrellas, Shirt Collars,
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,
Lace and Blonde Demi VEILS,
Cambric, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
White 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.

Smellie & Abercromby

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

COMPRISING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

COBURGS, ORLEANS, Delaines, Cachmeres, French Merinos, and other DRESS MATERIALS.
Tweed, Gala, Napoleon, Frieze, and other Fancy CLOAKINGS,
Silk and Cotton VELVETS; RIBBONS,
Gros de Naps, Duchapes, and Sateens,
Long & 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.

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.

Sterine Candles.

Just landed and on Sale by the Subscriber:—

A FEW boxes, each 30 lbs., of Sterine CANDLES; 8 do. 6's, of very excellent quality.
JOHN V. THURGAR,
Nov. 26. 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.

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 Col'd Cotton ditto;
Babes Fancy Berlin and other BOOTS;
Ladies' White and Black SILK HOSE;
Do. Black Ingrain Worsted and Cotton Hose
Do. Superior Cotton Hose.
Nov. 12. S. K. FOSTER.

Patent LEATHERS, Moroccos, 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 Capa, (Binders);
15 Do. White and Printed Lining Skins;
3 Do. English MOROCCOS, for Women's Shoes. S. K. FOSTER,
Nov. 12. Germain-street

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

The Great Cough Remedy.

BLISS'S COMPOUND

COD LIVER OIL CANDY,

(The Original and Only Genuine,)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE

To the Friends and Subscribers of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary

BIBLE SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of Committee, lately held at the house of the Honorable President, Judge Parker, the fact, that for many years past, the Annual Subscriptions due to the Society had not been collected till several months after the year had expired in which they were due, became a matter of consideration. Two evils had arisen from the circumstance:—at the Annual Meeting no accurate statement of the local funds could be presented in the Report,—and the publication of the Report itself was necessarily postponed for several months after it was read at the Public Meeting. To obviate these evils it appeared to the Committee necessary that the Subscriptions for the present year, 1850, should be collected without further delay; it was therefore resolved, that Mr. MacIntosh, the Society's travelling Agent, should be instructed to call upon the Subscribers for their Subscriptions now due. And it is hoped that the Subscribers and Friends of the Society generally, though it is not many weeks since they paid their Subscriptions for 1849, seeing the propriety and even the necessity of this step, will afford it all the encouragement they can.

By order of the Committee.
JAMES PATERSON, } *Secretaries.*
S. L. TILLEY, }

N. B.—It is to be remarked that the above has no reference to the Subscribers of the Ladies' Association. Their Subscriptions have always been collected within the year in which they were due
St. John, Nov. 26, 1850.

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

Poetry, &c.

CHILDREN.

BY MRS. E. C. KINNEY.

Little children are the flowers
On life's thorny wayside springing—
Ever to this world of ours
Something fresh and guileless bringing.

They are stars, that brightly shining
Through the inner night of sorrow,
Aid the spirit in divining
Something hopeful for the morrow.

They are precious jewels, gleaming
'Mid the cares of manhood's brow—
Woman's bosom more beseeming
Than the diamond's costly glow.

They are wreaths of green, entwining
Hoary grandsires' withered brows;
Spring with autumn thus combining—
Verdure with life's winter snows.

They are fortune's richest treasure—
Honor's most ennobling fame—
Sources of a truer pleasure
Than what beareth pleasure's name.

For their meed of soft caressing
Hardy labor toils with joy;
"Children are the poor man's blessing."
They his heart and hands employ.

They—our only gifts immortal—
Live, when dies their earthly name;
Though we leave them at death's portal
We our children shall reclaim.

PANORAMA OF PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—The Panorama of Pilgrim's Progress, now exhibiting in New York, is so remarkable that I have thought it well to give a hasty description of it. It was opened to the public on Monday even ng of last week, having been painted by May, Duggan, and others of our well known artists. The undertaking was of so stupendous a character that they were compelled to freely take any picture that had been painted illustrative of the subject, rather than rely upon their own imaginations wholly. As it is, they found a sufficient call for all that a most glowing fancy could depict.

This panorama is founded entirely upon the glorious Bunyan's inimitable work, and all readers of his world-known pages, will readily see the difficulties in portraying the stirring scenes which he has described. As in the printed pages, the trials and troubles, vicissitudes and temptations of the Christian are so depicted in allegorical, though easily understood language, as to impress themselves most forcibly upon the understanding and hearts of all; in still stranger language does this breathing picture appeal to the beholder. Not only through the understanding is man touched, but through the eye is found a nearer portal to the heart. The darkness of the canvass, peopled with horrid forms and shadows of invisible things, fills the soul with terror and disgust, and witnessing the dreadful blackness of the typified sin, man feels as if he would be enabled, in its real presence, disguised in whatever alluring form, to discover its treacherous image, and that he would, fortified by the strength of good intention, be enabled to say to the tempter, Avaunt, get thee behind me Satan.

On the other side, the pleasures which arise from well-doing are as strongly impressed upon the mind. —The pleasant fields, the glorious habitations, and the happy homes of the good, convince one that the ways are of pleasantness and the paths of peace. The visions of the everlasting city, seen as they are in the dim distance, through fog and smoke, half obscured, half visible, yet resplendent and bewitchingly attractive, seem to be the creations of a midnight dream, rather than the productions of a painter's art.

The canvass is divided into three parts. In the first, the opening scene represents the author as he is sleeping, designed by May; then follows the vision which passed before him. The *man in rags* first appears and passes through the various *scenes* as recorded. The principal ones as *distinguished* in the panorama for their beauty, are the views of the *palace beautiful*, by Kyle—its interior—the *delectable mountains*. The *fight with Appolyon* is remarkable, more perhaps for the imagination of the painter, than for any great pleasure in beholding so horrible a picture. *Vanity Fair*, by Darley, will please from the gorgeousness of its general aspect, the great numbers and varied characters delineated, and its naturalness. This roll ends with the death of Faithful and the awaiting hosts of angels.

Christian continues to fight the good fight, passing by the Silver Mine and the Pillar of Salt, drinks of the *River of the Water of Life*, by Cropsey, but gets lost in the grounds of the Giant Despair, who takes them to his castle, from whence they escape, by Duggan. The *Shepherds on the Mountains*, is a most lovely scene. The *fate of the apostate, the enchanted land*, and *the land of Beulah* by Cropsey, are most interesting. They enter the *river of Death*, where Christian, casting one longing, lingering look behind, passes on to the heavenly home.

Part third, is the journey of Christiana and her family, guided by Great-heart. In this Huntington's well known picture is introduced. The messenger, *Death sent to summon Christiana*, by Dallas, is a most touching portrayal of a scene which must affect every one. She passes through the *river of death*, and the thronged hosts of attending angels usher her into the Celestial City, by Dallas.

I may have spoken extravagantly regarding this panorama, but it is because I feel it. I conceive it to be one of the greatest conceptions of the human mind, brought home to the heart of the community, calculated to do great good, to arouse the mind to reflection. It will produce more than a transitory sensation.

Artistically speaking, it is almost faultless. Painted with great care by artists of high reputation, it has no look of a theatre scene, but possesses rather the finish of a drawing-room picture. The perspective is admirable, the trees and foliage are exquisite, and the landscape portions generally are extremely fine.

This panorama will undoubtedly cause a general re-reading of the original work from whence these scenes are taken.—*Correspondent of the Newark Daily Adv.*

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—The following account of the occurrence of another of those devastating tornadoes which frequently visit the valley of the Mississippi, is given in a telegraphic despatch, dated at Louisville on Saturday the 30th ult.:

"One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi valley for several years, occurred about 2 o'clock this afternoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River, just below St. Louis, and demolished some 70 or 80 buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place. The Baptist and Catholic churches and the catholic convent were destroyed. Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Co., were cracked, shivered, and brought to the ground with as much ease as though they had been pipe stems. The steamboat Saranac, Number Two, which had just rounded the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off, and besides several persons on board who were severely injured, it is probable that some were drowned. The wharf boat was likewise blown from her moorings and almost irreparably injured. In order to give some idea of the tremendous violence of the storm, it may be stated that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma and deposited on the top of a tree sixty feet from the ground. The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of fallen buildings. There are also many persons seriously injured, and some of them so crippled and maimed that they will never fully recover from the effects. The town is literally torn to pieces and looks truly woebegone."

RETURNING CALIFORNIANS.—Between seventy and eighty returned Californians reached St. Louis on about the 10th instant, generally in a destitute condition. Many had not the means to defray their expenses. The amount of gold brought by the whole party, was not far from $20,000. Throughout the country the California fever has essentially abated. The number of passengers returning by way of the Isthmus, is nearly as great as those going out. Comparatively few persons are at present desirous of making shipments to California, and those who have hitherto done so, have, for the most part, lost money. People are fast coming to their senses on this subject.—*New York Jour. of Com.*

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The business in which New Bedford, New London, and some other places, have acquired so much wealth, it was thought by many, on the discovery of gold in California would be ruined, but it has never been more profitable than since this discovery. Oil brings a very high price, the ships have been successful in obtaining cargoes, and though at one time the masters were obliged to keep wide off from the coast of California to prevent their crews from deserting, yet recently there has been no difficulty on this score, and ere long, the coast of California will probably furnish an abundance of recruits for the whale ships.

The N. Bedford papers state that at the present time there are five ships and four barks building in that vicinity for the whale fishery, and one ship of 500 tons, for the merchant service.

There are also building at Bath, Me., for New Bedford merchants, two ships of 400 tons, for the whale fishery, and one of 500 tons, for the merchant service.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A CURIOUS FACT.—One of the most curious historical reminiscences on record is the fact, that for centuries before the Christian era, the principle not only of modern warehouses, but of the Cunard and Collins' steamers was recommended by Xenophon, in his "*Revenue of the State of Athens.*" "And if we build shops, *warehouses*, and exchanges," says he, "for common retailers, the rent of the houses would be a great addition to our public revenues, and the magnificence of the buildings would be an ornament to the City.

As the public build galleys for war, so it might likewise be for the advantage of the state to make a *new experiment*, and build *merchant ships for trade*, which might be *farmed out*, like the other branches of our revenue, upon good security; for if this design were found practicable, it would form a considerable article in the increase of our public revenue."—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

THE JENNY LIND MANIA.—Extravagant as is the mania raging among our Transatlantic neighbors about Jenny Lind, we question whether a more amusing instance of it was not furnished during her residence in this metropolis. Being on one occasion slightly indisposed, it was proposed that she should try the water cure, and the hydropathic establishment, Sudurok-park, near Richmond, was the place suggested. This got wind in certain quarters, and in a day or two the director was astonished to receive from numbers of individuals of rank and wealth proposals to enter the establishment immediately. Some were affected with premonitory symptoms of rheumatism, and all thought a week or two's water treatment would be peculiarly efficacious in their cases, especially when united with pure air and cheerful society, and they requested to know if all the patients did not meet at the same table.

The director was delighted, and foresaw a large accession of those watery enthusiasts who never cease declaiming on the tranquil delights of the wet sheet, and the boisterous exhilaration of the douche bath. But, alas! some trifling circumstance altered Jenny's plans, and the visit to Sudbrook was abandoned. More extraordinary cures than hydropathy ever performed took place immediately. Rheumatisms fled with the rapidity of a charm, and the only nervousness exhibited by the ladies was lest they should be taken at their words, and subjected to hydropathic discipline.—*London paper.*

A GREAT MILITARY EXCURSION.—We understand that the Light Guard of New York, *one of the most elegantly uniformed and best disciplined corps in the United States*, intend visiting London in May, 1851, as a model specimen, in the Great World's Fair, of our citizen soldiery.—*N. Y. Paper.*

EATING THEIR ENEMIES.—The Choctaw Intelligencer says that a battle has occurred between the Wichetaw and Tonkeway Indians. The Tonkeways *roasted* and *eat* one of their enemies. They are inclined to cannibalism and look with fond eyes upon those who are fat and sleek.

EXTRAORDINARY SOBRIETY.—It is said that in Greenvillet, Miss., there is not an inhabitant over 18 years of age who does not belong to a temperance Society, and that there is not a grog shop in the town.

Harvard College has this year 311 professional students and resident graduates, and 293 undergraduates—total—604.

The celebrated dwarf, Gen. Tom Thumb, has taken up his residence at Barnum's New York Museum, where he holds daily levees.

THE WARINESS OF DEER.—The deer is the most acute animal we possess, and adapts the most sagacious plans for the preservation of its life. When it lies, satisfied that the wind will convey to it an intimation of the approach of its pursuer, it gases in another direction. If there are any wild birds, such as curlews or ravens, in its vicinity, it keeps its eye intently fixed on them, convinced that they will give it a timely alarm. It selects its cover with the greatest caution, and invariably chooses an eminence from which it can have a view around. It recognises individuals, and permits the shepherds to approach it. The stags at Tornapress will suffer the boy to go within twenty yards of them, but if I attempt to encroach upon them they are off at once. A poor man who carries peat in a creel on his back here, may go "cheek-by-jowl" with them: I put on the pannier the other day, and attempted to advance, and immediately they sprung away like antelopes. An eminent deerstalker told me the other day of a plan one of the keepers adopted to kill a very wary stag. This animal had been known for years, and occupied part of a plain, from which it could perceive the smallest object at the distance of a mile. The keeper cut a thick bush, which he carried before him as he crept, and commenced stalking at eight o'clock in the morning; but so gradually did he move forward, that it was five p. m. before he stood in triumph with his foot on the breast of the antlered king. "I never felt so much for an inferior creature," said this gentleman, "as I did for this deer. When I came up, it was panting life away, with its large blue eyes firmly fixed on its slayer, You would have thought, sir, that it was accusing itself of simplicity in having been so easily betrayed."—*Inverness Courier.*

ANTIPATHY TO SPIDERS.—Few people like spiders. No doubt these insects must have their merits and their uses, since none of God's creatures are made in vain; all living things are endowed with instinct more or less admirable; but the spider's plotting, creeping ways, and a sort of wicked expression about him, lead one to dislike him as a near neighbour. In a battle between a spider and a fly, one always sides with the fly; and yet of the two, the last is certainly the most troublesome insect to man. But the fly is frank and free in all his doings; he seeks his food openly, and he pursues his pastimes openly; suspicions of others, or covert designs against them, are quite unknown to him, and there is something almost confiding in the way in which he sails around you, when a single stroke of your hand might destroy him. The spider, on the contrary, lives by snares and plots; he is, at the same time, very designing and very suspicious, both cowardly and fierce; he always moves stealthily, as though among enemies, retreating before the least appearance of danger, solitary and morose, holding no communion with his fellows.—His whole appearance corresponds with his character, and it is not surprising, therefore, that while the fly is more mischievous to us than the spider, we yet look upon the first with more favour than the last; for it is a natural impulse of the human heart to prefer that which is open and confiding to that which is wily and suspicious even in the brute creation. The cunning and designing man himself will, at times, find a feeling of respect and regard for the guileless and generous stealing over him, his heart, as it were, giving the lie to his life. —*Miss Cooper's Rural Hours.*

IMPORTANT TO BABIES.—The last number of the Scientific American contains an engraving and description of a new invention for the amusement, soothement and comfort of babies. It consists of a swinging cradle, which is made to swing back and forth for several hours without stopping, by means of clock work machinery, the motive power being a heavy weight. Attached to the machinery is a musical apparatus, by which the tune most suited to the baby's ear can also be played, and so lull the brat to sleep. The machine is so arranged as to play the music without moving the cradle, if desired, and vice versa. The invention is the happy thought of Mr. L. F. Whiteker, of Raleigh, N. C.—[New York Sun.

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; Chemizetts, 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; Opera Ties, Rug Canvass, and Berlin Wool; 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.

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, Staniforth & 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.

COTTAGE TO LET.

A VERY COMMODIOUS and pleasantly situated COTTAGE and PREMISES with good Yard room, fronting on Garden-street, near the residence of the subscriber. Immediate possession given.
Apply to. JOHN V. THURGAR.
Oct. 22.

Teas, Sugar, Wines, &c.

Landing for the Subscriber, this day:—

20 HHDS. bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 50 chests London Congou TEA;
ALSO—5 quarter casks } SHERRY WINE
20 octaves }
10 qr. casks Port do.
—For Sale low by
Aug. 24. JOHN V. THURGAR.

BREAD for Ship Stores, in Bond.

85 BRLS. Fine NAVY BREAD; 25 do No. 1 Pilot ditto; to close consignments, at less than cost and charges.
Also—25 Brls Mathiews Cider VINEGAR.
GEORGE THOMAS,
Nov. 12. South Market Wharf

CHEESE.

A FARTHER supply of three tons of CHEESE, equal to the best English, just received by
Nov. 12. JARDINE & CO.

J. & H. FOTHERBY

Have received per *Aurora*, from Glasgow, an Extensive assortment of

TWEED, Saxony and Gala CLOAKINGS, PLAID, LONG SHAWLS, and MUFFLERS, &c. &c. &c.
Market Square. Oct. 29. 1850.

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.

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,
8 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 Ox Shoe Nails,
12 casks (8 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, Smiths, 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.

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.

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 Procrestive 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 offspring. 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, and is of priceless value to those without offspring.

☞ *Caution.*—This celebrated medicine cannot be genuine unless the fac simile 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 these 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 usually 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 miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

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

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 allaying 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.

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; cause 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 18, 1846.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen: Exposed as we are to the attacks 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.—After using it a few months, I now am able to walk about, go out, 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. MORRIS.

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, 1848.

MESSRS. SANDS: 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. B. & 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.

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 Tailoing 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.

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 Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

JOSEPH GILDON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 29th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the Coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY,
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief; at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured, I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility—an extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. GARDINER, of No. 9, Brown street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of some of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect curein a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

☞ In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment and not alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates