

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 11, 1892.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA" AT NEW-YORK.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The British mail steamer Europa, arrived at this port this evening, at half past five o'clock, bringing 32 passengers, and Liverpool dates to Saturday, 24th ult., and London dates to 23rd.

The Cotton market at Liverpool closed on Friday firm but not buoyant. Breakfasts were for good demand. Flour, dearer. Corn, dearer for yellow. Hops, dearer. Wool, dearer.

Quotations of Colonies were for fair Orleans 5-3-4; mid. do. 5-1-4; fair Mobile, 5-3-8; mid. do. 5-1-4; fair Uplands, 5-1-4; mid. do. 4-7-8.

The sales of the week were 23,000 bales, including 57,650 American, of which 13,000 were speculation, and 6,500 for export. Stock on hand 231,365,106 bales, of which 220,635 were American.

There was a steady business doing in Manchester. A letter from Liverpool, dated Saturday, half past 11, A. M., says:—There is a fair demand for cotton to-day, at steady prices.

A Telegraph despatch from Vienna, says that the persecutions against the mother and sisters of Kossuth have been stopped, and they are to be allowed to come to America.

The Vienna Lloyd's contract statement that a conference is to be held in London respecting the Danish Succession and says that the affair is settled.

ENGLAND.—On Thursday, in the House of Commons, the subject of abolishing the stamp tax on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements came up for discussion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer looks on the question as one of revenue and could not afford to lose the million and a half per annum.

Sir John Pakington, on behalf of the government, gave notice of a motion to be introduced in a bill granting a Constitution to New Zealand, also, that it is not the intention of Government to make any alteration at present with respect to the clergy rates in Canada.

On Friday a motion respecting a grant to the Mayoist College was adjourned. The Militia bill was read a second time and the debate thereon postponed.

Mr. J. Westcott Buller, of Exeter, has written a letter to the London Times, denying that the Guano Islands of Lobs belonged to Peru, inasmuch as they were not enumerated among the possessions which were ceded to that country.

The subject of the two ships seen in the ice last attracts much attention. The ship Brilliant had arrived in the Downs from the Arctic, with two and a half tons of gold valued at £217,000.

Mr. J. Westcott Buller, of Exeter, has written a letter to the London Times, denying that the Guano Islands of Lobs belonged to Peru, inasmuch as they were not enumerated among the possessions which were ceded to that country.

The steam frigate Amazonas, built for the Brazilian Government, sailed from the Mersey on the 30th for Rio.

Meetings to protest against the passage of the new Militia bills are being held in various parts of the country.

The arrangements for establishing a Crystal Palace in Paris are going on with alacrity. Extensive preparations are also being made for the grand fête on the 10th of May.

Flax planting is going on extensively in the North of Ireland. The Peruvian legation at London cautious ally vessels against procuring the island of Lobs de Tierra and Lobs de Fuera for Guano without permission from the Peruvians, under penalty of confiscation.

An advertisement appears in the English papers for 1000 labourers on the Canada West Rail Road.

The Athenaeum says that a Committee is in progress of being formed in London to cooperate with the Dublin committee for the purpose of obtaining the port Moore.

It is stated that in the case of Alderman Salmon, the Jew elected to Parliament, a writ of error is being prosecuted for the purpose of obtaining the decision of the highest judicial tribunals.

California gold mines shares were in improved demand on the 22d, in London, and prices were tending upwards.

It is ascertained that about one hundred members of the bar are already fairly in the field, in England, as candidates for a seat in the coming Parliament, and it is deemed probable that forty or fifty more may start before the advent of the general election.

WITCH OF THE WAVE, the American clipper, which is stationed at London by her quick voyage from China, brought one of the most valuable cargoes of tea that perhaps ever entered the port of London having on board no fewer than 15,000 chests of the choicest quality.

The papers in the issue of the last quarter show Napoleon continue zealously engaged in the Imperial propaganda.

The Patrie announces officially that the President has no intention of proclaiming the Empire. It is stated that a camp of exercise of 60,000 men is to be formed at Compiegne, to be commanded by the President in person.

Brazil, stating that the French troops in that quarter had embarked for France.

The Parisian manufacturers, especially those of articles of luxury, are very active, having received large orders from abroad.

The editor of the Charivari had received an official caution.

Louis Napoleon left Paris on Wednesday, for Soissons, to inspect the Canals constructing at that place.

The "Univers" complains loudly of the admission of foreign journals in France, as they contain more French news than the papers themselves, by which the latter are injured in their circulation.

LOUIS NAPOLEON was born April 20, 1808. He is now in his 45th year.

FALL OF AN AVALANCHE.—The Republic of Tarbes, in the Pyrenees, has been visited by a Spanish monarch, Miguel Castillo O'Lo, and thirty thousand of Gavarnie, who were transporting some merchandise across the Pyrenees into Spain, were swallowed up in an avalanche, near the Breche de Roland.

ITALY.—Letters from Genoa state that business had revived wonderfully in that city since the commercial treaty made with France.

CELESTIAL EUROPE.—The Zollverein Congress was opened at Berlin on the 19th of April by an address from Mr. Mantuffel, the President.

The silver mines recently discovered in Bohemia are said to be more productive than those abandoned for half a century shall be again worked.

If the German governments, in order to check the emigration which is continually increasing, have, says a letter from Berlin, resolved to require a tax of from six to eight talers from each emigrant for the right to leave the country.

The yield of the gold mines in the Ural mountains, belonging to the crown and private individuals, was, in 1851, about 4363 lbs. of gold, and 430,000 ounces of silver.

The approval of the Lieut. Governor in Council of the election of WILLIAM O. SMITH, Esquire, as Mayor of this City, having been received on Wednesday, Mr. Smith was sworn into office on Thursday morning, before George Wheeler, Esq., Common Clerk, and forthwith entered upon his duties as Chief Magistrate of the City.

Thomas Harding, Esq., the late Mayor, who has been a member of the Council Board for nearly forty years past, retires with all the honors.

The election of WILLIAM O. SMITH, Esquire, as Mayor of this City, having been received on Wednesday, Mr. Smith was sworn into office on Thursday morning, before George Wheeler, Esq., Common Clerk, and forthwith entered upon his duties as Chief Magistrate of the City.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

Counting to California.—The steamer Northern Light, which left New York last Wednesday, for Aspinwall, took 950 passengers for California, via Panama. The Crescent City was also crowded with passengers for the same destination.

By the steamer Creole, which arrived on Saturday night, we received Boston papers of Friday.

The steamer City of Glasgow arrived at Philadelphia a few days ago from Liverpool, full of passengers. She sailed again on Thursday last for Liverpool, with 150 passengers and a cargo of wheat and flour.

The steamship Asia from New York on Wednesday took out specie to the amount of \$130,521.

NEW SHIPS.—A clipper-built ship, called the Philarete, of fine model, was launched on Tuesday last, at the Plats in Courtenay Bay. She was built by Mr. S. Manly, for Messrs. Gilbert & Co., and measures 442 tons.

Another well-built vessel, called the Louise, was launched on the same day, from a ship-building yard east end of Union-street, in Courtenay Bay. She was built by Mr. S. Manly, for Messrs. Gilbert & Co., and measures 442 tons.

A handsome copper-plated ship was launched on Thursday last, at the building-yard of Messrs. J. J. and W. Olive, Carleton. She was built by Messrs. S. Wiggins & Son, of this City, has two complete decks, and measures 512 tons, N. M.

SERIOUS FIRE IN CARLETON!—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the valuable Steam Mills in Carleton, belonging to the Hon. John Robertson.

The fire was entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of lumber, and several out-buildings. The fire had obtained such a headway before effective assistance could be rendered as to defuse the operations of the Firemen.

The Engines from this side of the harbour went over to the scene of the conflagration as soon as the ferry steamer could get up steam.

The Mill establishment which has thus been destroyed was one of the most complete on this continent, and the many families who were dependent upon the employment it afforded, will for the present, be seriously affected by its loss; but the indomitable energy and perseverance of its proprietor will, we are confident, soon have another engine in its stead.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

On Thursday night, a little after nine o'clock, Policemen Henderson and Walters, on duty in a narrow and pleasant weather, which has proved truly cheering to our citizens and highly propitious to spring operations of every kind.

ASTORIA.—The weather continues distressing by day, and every day diminishes the hopes of the planter respecting the country, as the young canes are burned up, and the older ones are suffering sadly.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

The weather is progressing rapidly; but we regret to hear that in many instances the young canes are far below the expectations formed of them some time since.

THE LIQUOR BILL.—The amendments agreed upon by the Committee of Conference of the Legislature to the bill concerning the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, were adopted in the House of Representatives yesterday, by a majority of 23 votes.

The bill is now passed, and in a few days will become the law of the land. The people are to pronounce upon its merits upon the third Monday of June next, declaring at the ballot box whether it shall be suspended or continue in force.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

SIR JOHN HARVEY AND GEN. SCOTT.—A friend of ours was present when the news of the death of Sir John Harvey, late Governor of Nova Scotia, was communicated to Gen. Scott. The General expressed the strongest feelings of sorrow at learning the death of an old and valued friend.

He had, a few days previous, received from Sir John his portrait, in daguerrotype, with the request of his own return, and that he was incurring his first leisure moment to sit for the purpose.—Cincinnati.

Jenny Lind's Misfortune.—The Home Journal says that the misfortune of Jenny Lind's marriage, which cost her \$150,000 towards the endowment of schools in her native country, has been discredited. Her pledge to give that sum has been repudiated, and she may now calmly rejoice in the consciousness of having nobly accomplished a noble endeavor.

DEPARTURE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Ogdensburg, May 7.—A place called Pierpont, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, a party of ladies were this morning assisting themselves with a hand car on the track, after the regular passenger train had passed, not knowing that a freight train was soon to follow. The freight train striking the hand car, ran over it, and instantly killed the ladies in the most shocking manner. Others were dreadfully hurt.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A block of buildings on 23d Avenue, occupied principally by Morton & Bremer, as a balance factory, was burnt down last night—loss about \$50,000. No less than 500 hands are thus thrown out of employment.

A woman last night carried a child to a Catholic Priest in this city to be christened. The priest, however, was unwilling to perform the ceremony, and being unwilling or unable to pay this sum, the child was taken from her and sent out of doors. Her cries attracted the passers by, who interested themselves in her behalf, but without effect, the priest refusing to give up the child until she would pay.

WESTERN STEAMBOATS.—A travelling correspondent of one of the Rochester papers writes: The steamboats used on these rivers are all built upon the high pressure system. There are no low pressure steamers on the river. The chief reason for that is that they are too expensive. The steamers in use cost from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each. They are not built to last, nor are they ordinarily expected to last more than three years. Within that period they are generally broken up, and sold for scrap iron or pieces, or exploded. An engineer on one of the boats told me that they could save a half a million in a year or two, and they could not afford to use a boat costing \$150,000 in that time, but could not afford to destroy one which would cost twice or three as much. The cheap and fragile character of the boats rendered them more liable to accidents; but the explosion and many other accidents occurring on these rivers are more the result of impatience than any other cause. The engineer of the Glencoe, which recently blew up at St. Louis with great loss of life, I was informed by a man who knew him well, was a drinking man; and in almost every instance of explosion on the Western Rivers, I am satisfied this has been the cause. No man who values his life should travel on such a boat; and if every engineer would carefully make the enquiry before he trusted his life on board one of these steamers, and would sedulously avoid those not superintended by temperate engineers, the evil would soon be remedied. This class of engineers work cheaper than good ones, and thus lower the standard of qualification for that class of officers. This is the chief reason of their employment.

NEW ORLEANS BUILDERS AND OWNERS NO STEAMBOATS OR SEA VESSELS.—Others make all the profits upon this route, and are not going from her port. She has no machinery. The 1200 steamboats used in 1850 on the Mississippi and its tributaries, were all owned in places above New Orleans. Those built in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places, were already in the river cities and villages, and are owned and employed by them.

WHAT THE YANKEES DO.—Our readers will find below some notes from the memorandum-book of a very singular American friend who has made a pretty extensive tour through the Province within the last few weeks. We have no doubt that his facts are perfectly correct, and that his speculating countrymen have turned a pretty penny by recent transactions with the Canucks. The man with the cash has always been ready in purchasing, but sometimes he has more than his proper share of the river cities and villages, and are owned and employed by them.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Joseph Grandall, Lloyd, to Miss Mary Collins, both of the Parish of Portland.

Farmers had their crops generally buried awaiting spring; for money down in the winter, they have contracted all they did not want for seed this coming season. The result is, not far from 100,000 bushels will be delivered to the large quantities of them, at 25 cents per bushel. One Farmer in Norfolk County, sold 1000 bushels at 25 cents. The Yankee will net over 100 per cent on his future trade—while the farmers have to contract with their neighbours, who are now offering 92 cents in silver. All contracted to the Yankee is the miser.

At a great number of places, I have come across buyers of cows from the United States—the winter has been a hard one, and hundreds of cows parted with, from \$10 to \$15 per head. Last week a drove of 500 cows, from Quebec to Yankee land, by way of the Suspension Bridge. When on the other side \$25 dollars will hardly buy one of them. Beef was never higher in the United States. These cows will be milked the coming summer, and in the fall fattened on the Genesee Valley, and go to Brighton, next January, by railroad.

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation, put them in a month ago to traverse Canada, and try their luck with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed, and large quantities of the aggregate have been the result. Valleys in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London, were visited.—

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation, put them in a month ago to traverse Canada, and try their luck with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed, and large quantities of the aggregate have been the result. Valleys in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London, were visited.—

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation, put them in a month ago to traverse Canada, and try their luck with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed, and large quantities of the aggregate have been the result. Valleys in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London, were visited.—

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation, put them in a month ago to traverse Canada, and try their luck with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed, and large quantities of the aggregate have been the result. Valleys in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London, were visited.—

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation, put them in a month ago to traverse Canada, and try their luck with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed, and large quantities of the aggregate have been the result. Valleys in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London, were visited.—

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation, put them in a month ago to traverse Canada, and try their luck with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed, and large quantities of the aggregate have been the result. Valleys in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London, were visited.—

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation, put them in a month ago to traverse Canada, and try their luck with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed, and large quantities of the aggregate have been the result. Valleys in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London, were visited.—

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation, put them in a month ago to traverse Canada, and try their luck with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed, and large quantities of the aggregate have been the result. Valleys in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London, were visited.—

Butter is indispensable with the Yankees—the long winter and late navigation, put them in a month ago to traverse Canada, and try their luck with our merchants. The whole Upper Province has been canvassed, and large quantities of the aggregate have been the result. Valleys in mid-winter, as far in the interior as London, were visited.—

<

Forty Miles an Hour.
A correspondent of the *Albany Journal*, in an article under the title of "Railroad Accidents and Legislation Thereon," speaking of speed at forty miles an hour, says—

"Men who are used to the railroad, and to the working of the rolling stock, know what such a rate of speed is and how wonderful is the operation. Let us examine it. An engine, tender and train of four passenger cars and one baggage car, when properly loaded, will not be much less than eight tons in weight. This body at the rate of forty miles an hour, moves about six feet in a second. That is, between two beats of a clock, it flies across a common street. The driving wheels, six feet in diameter, revolve three times in a second. The common wheels of the cars revolve about eight times in a second. The revolutions of the driving wheels are produced by the motion of the piston. Thus there are six motions of the piston to the second, and at each of these motions a valve is opened or closed, for the taking or exhausting steam from the cylinder. This must be a complete and perfect operation, each time, to produce a perfect effect. There are two cylinders working at opposite sides of the engine, and at different points on the crank of the wheel, or axle, as may be, and they do not move at the same instant, or, rather, they alternate, and thus, each performing the same office, they divide a second into two equal parts or periods, in each of which the perfect and complete operation of taking or exhausting steam is performed, and at the end of each motion the piston actually stops and turns the other way. Now, the eye could not count or comprehend these motions. The ear could not distinguish the exhausts, though each is as perfect and distinct as when the engine is drawing a heavy load four or five miles an hour, when it seems to labor and to cough as if struggling with its load. This is a speed of forty miles an hour analyzed. Now must there not be very greatly increased facility to accident at such a rate of speed? Who can see the strains upon parts of machinery that may result in a fracture when moving at this rate?"

Ingenious Hoisting Apparatus.
The *Detroit Tribune* describes an ingenious contrivance in use at the Central Railroad Depot in that city, for hoisting hoops. The apparatus resembles a treading mill in an upright position, the top of which projects about one foot above the floor of the upper story, and the bottom of the same distance below the ground floor. From what would be called the revolving floor or bed (were it a treading mill) projects four pairs of arms equidistant from each other, or about ten feet apart. The barrel is rolled against this revolving bed, and as a pair of arms come up from beneath the floor the barrel is taken and carried into the story above. Immediately it arrives at the top of the bed its momentum carries it on an inclined plane, and it rolls away to the side of the room. Thus it unloads itself, and only needs one person to feed it below. It is said to save the labor of five men. It has been operated for a few minutes so as to hoist at the rate of one thousand barrels an hour. The bed commonly makes three revolutions per minute, carrying four barrels at each revolution, 720 barrels per hour. The apparatus is worked by steam in connection with the grain elevators in the same building.

Value of Book Farming.
The few thoughts expressed last week were suggested to my mind by an incident, which, as it strongly exemplifies the value of "book farming," I will relate.
My neighbor D. and I were getting in a crop of Ruta Bagas. At the commencement of the year, when I renewed my subscription I gave him an invitation to subscribe also. But he was not going to do so, he said, he was very poor. He could get along well enough farming from his own land without book farming it. In the course of the season I noticed an article in the *Farmer*, recommending the sowing of turnip seed for 24 hours in fish oil to prevent injury to the young plants, by flies or bugs. I mentioned it to my neighbor at the same time intimating I should give it a trial. A little rivalry had existed between us, as our fields joined, and the more so, as he was fond of cracking his jokes at the expense of book farming. So this determination of mine only subjected me to a greater degree of rivalry. He'd show me turnips were worth turning, and beat me out of sight and hearing. Guess I'd got satisfied with book farming.

However, I kept quietly on, determined to oil-sow my seed, knowing I could re-seed with the flat turpentine of the ruta bagas should fail. In the character of the soil, our ground was very nearly or quite alike. His had been dropped once, while mine was newly broken. We both expended considerable labor and got the ground in high till. I had one and a quarter acres, which, after I had thoroughly harrowed, I burned every grub, root, stick and turf of grass, and removed the stones, raising the ground with a fine rake, after which I pulverized it with a heavy coil rake, to the depth of four inches. I soaked my seed in the oil for 24 hours, rolled them in ashes and sowed broad cast, covering lightly; after which I bestroed no more care upon them till they were harvested as the ground was free from weeds. Neighbor D. sowed his in like manner, but without soaking, and one day earlier. They came up so evenly and looked so finely, he could not indulge in his own propensity again. "See, neighbor Towner, how nice they look—don't you think I'll show you the turnips over there." Better wait and see what the bugs say to it," I suggested.

My neighbor also, in good order, the leaves showing a darker color, which they continued to sustain as they grew larger. Their growth was rapid, as they were not troubled by any insect whatever. But in the adjoining field of my neighbor, the little pests soon came in myriads, making riotous work, sweeping the tender things down so clean that hardly one was left. And what were we so stunted they could not grow to anything worth harvesting, and in fact my neighbor did not gather a single bushel—whereas I, after freely feeding six head of cattle all through the fall from the field, harvested nine hundred bushels, which, with those fed to the stock and not measured, must have made the yield nearly if not fully twice hundred bushels.

By this time I had the laugh all on my side, and my neighbor became a strong convert to book farming. Before this he could not be induced to take any publication. But he soon became a regular subscriber for a half dozen. Mr. Tower's method of harvesting his turnips was new to me. After turning in his

team to feed down the tops, he hitched his team to a three-cornered harrow, adding weight enough to make the timbers hug the ground, when he started it through the field. The wings would press the turnips out, and as the team advanced leave them in winrows, between which he drove with his wagon and flung them in. This method not only saved him a good deal of time, without injury or bruising the turnips, but left the ground in fine order to receive a seeding of wheat, which I understood him to say he gave it.

Brief Hints.

Potatoes designed for planting, and especially for early use, should be taken from the cellar and spread upon some floor where the sun may fall upon them part of the time. They will vegetate much more readily, and can be brought to maturity earlier by so doing. A few could be started in the hot-bed or by placing them in a warm situation and covering them with horse manure.

If you want good radishes, sowed in a good quantity of manure, so as to make the ground light and rich. They will then grow rapidly, and of course be tender and nice. You can have them in this way, without the trouble of mixing half sand with the soil, as some old cultivators contend.

In setting young trees, after the holes are dug, make a little "hill" in the whole upon which the tree stands. Press and work it down so as to fill up perfectly among the roots on the under side, that there may be no racums or hollows.

Recollect that the high price of butter is owing, in a great measure, to the vast amount of poor butter. If it were not for the tons of rancid, worthless butter, we should not hear of its being sold at 37 1/2 cents per pound. The remedy is very simple, work out all the butter milk!

Farmers are mostly agreed in the opinion that small potatoes are just as good for seed as the larger ones. But as the "eyes" are the germ of the plant, and as a small potato may have nearly the same number of these that the larger have, care must be taken not to seed too highly. High seeding will certainly produce a small crop of small potatoes.

The Pig.

Few animals yield less waste matter, after being dressed for market, than the pig; every part is useful, as a sailor would say, from stem to stern; the head for baking, the tail for roasting. Every part is made palatable and useful—feet, minster's face and shanks, are all admirably good, when properly "soused" and cooked. The rich and poor all admire a meal from the pluck and portions of the loin; the intestines make excellent envelopes for sausage meat; the blood makes a savory pudding, and the bristles a brush for purposes too numerous to mention. The pig is a short lived, useful animal; and "works his own passage" through life by eating enough and making manure for his owner. At death he invariably goes squealing out of his pen into "lard and pork and bacon," and is soon off on a voyage at sea in pursuit of a whale.

We never liked the long-legged, slab-sided, appearance-grunters, except for the race course, for the reason that they eat too much food to keep them in decent working order. They might do a "show" occasionally as fine specimens of a living skeleton, but for porkers give us the short-legged, small-headed, quiet and contented pig, round as an apple and hearty as a buck, with sufficient good sense to know when he has eaten enough, and where to go and lay down to be rubbed or curried; and, withal, as Uncle Ziba used to say, a "hog, with a remarkably good disposition."—*Vermont Watchman.*

AMOUNT OF FOOD REQUIRED BY ANIMALS.—Of hay, an ox requires two per cent. But he was not going to do so, he said, he was very poor. He could get along well enough farming from his own land without book farming it. In the course of the season I noticed an article in the *Farmer*, recommending the sowing of turnip seed for 24 hours in fish oil to prevent injury to the young plants, by flies or bugs. I mentioned it to my neighbor at the same time intimating I should give it a trial. A little rivalry had existed between us, as our fields joined, and the more so, as he was fond of cracking his jokes at the expense of book farming. So this determination of mine only subjected me to a greater degree of rivalry. He'd show me turnips were worth turning, and beat me out of sight and hearing. Guess I'd got satisfied with book farming.

However, I kept quietly on, determined to oil-sow my seed, knowing I could re-seed with the flat turpentine of the ruta bagas should fail. In the character of the soil, our ground was very nearly or quite alike. His had been dropped once, while mine was newly broken. We both expended considerable labor and got the ground in high till. I had one and a quarter acres, which, after I had thoroughly harrowed, I burned every grub, root, stick and turf of grass, and removed the stones, raising the ground with a fine rake, after which I pulverized it with a heavy coil rake, to the depth of four inches. I soaked my seed in the oil for 24 hours, rolled them in ashes and sowed broad cast, covering lightly; after which I bestroed no more care upon them till they were harvested as the ground was free from weeds. Neighbor D. sowed his in like manner, but without soaking, and one day earlier. They came up so evenly and looked so finely, he could not indulge in his own propensity again. "See, neighbor Towner, how nice they look—don't you think I'll show you the turnips over there." Better wait and see what the bugs say to it," I suggested.

My neighbor also, in good order, the leaves showing a darker color, which they continued to sustain as they grew larger. Their growth was rapid, as they were not troubled by any insect whatever. But in the adjoining field of my neighbor, the little pests soon came in myriads, making riotous work, sweeping the tender things down so clean that hardly one was left. And what were we so stunted they could not grow to anything worth harvesting, and in fact my neighbor did not gather a single bushel—whereas I, after freely feeding six head of cattle all through the fall from the field, harvested nine hundred bushels, which, with those fed to the stock and not measured, must have made the yield nearly if not fully twice hundred bushels.

By this time I had the laugh all on my side, and my neighbor became a strong convert to book farming. Before this he could not be induced to take any publication. But he soon became a regular subscriber for a half dozen. Mr. Tower's method of harvesting his turnips was new to me. After turning in his

team to feed down the tops, he hitched his team to a three-cornered harrow, adding weight enough to make the timbers hug the ground, when he started it through the field. The wings would press the turnips out, and as the team advanced leave them in winrows, between which he drove with his wagon and flung them in. This method not only saved him a good deal of time, without injury or bruising the turnips, but left the ground in fine order to receive a seeding of wheat, which I understood him to say he gave it.

However, I kept quietly on, determined to oil-sow my seed, knowing I could re-seed with the flat turpentine of the ruta bagas should fail. In the character of the soil, our ground was very nearly or quite alike. His had been dropped once, while mine was newly broken. We both expended considerable labor and got the ground in high till. I had one and a quarter acres, which, after I had thoroughly harrowed, I burned every grub, root, stick and turf of grass, and removed the stones, raising the ground with a fine rake, after which I pulverized it with a heavy coil rake, to the depth of four inches. I soaked my seed in the oil for 24 hours, rolled them in ashes and sowed broad cast, covering lightly; after which I bestroed no more care upon them till they were harvested as the ground was free from weeds. Neighbor D. sowed his in like manner, but without soaking, and one day earlier. They came up so evenly and looked so finely, he could not indulge in his own propensity again. "See, neighbor Towner, how nice they look—don't you think I'll show you the turnips over there." Better wait and see what the bugs say to it," I suggested.

blood red fusion poured out of the orifice. This mountain flood rolled down the side of the mountain so rapidly, that in two hours its progress was judged to have been 15 miles. The gliding with great brilliancy. The following is the latest intelligence from the Alta California, copied from Standish Island letter of March 3.

By advices to Hilo to the 24 inst., we further learn that the stream of lava had burned through the woods to within fifteen miles of Hilo, and that it was still progressing. The current was not so rapid as at first, but it is gradually filling up all the inequalities of the ground, and it was supposed at that date, that it would ultimately reach the sea and discharge itself into the bay of Hilo. The light at night was very brilliant, and at Hilo it was almost as light as day. Persons who left this city last week on a visit to Hilo, will arrive at a reasonable moment to witness one of the most sublime phenomena of nature, and one of the rarest occurrences that few are fortunate enough to witness it.—*Alta California.*

British Revenue.—The surplus revenue of Great Britain for the past year is \$2,736,000, one-fourth of which will be applied to the liquidation of the national debt.

ECONOMY OF MISSIONARY EXPENDITURE.—The cost of all the British Government Missions in the Presidencies of Bengal, and Agra, in which 159 missionaries are employed, is less than the salary and travelling expenses of the Governor General of India.

A writer in the *London Morning Advertiser* suggests that the British Government should intercede at Washington in behalf of the two captives imprisoned for abduction of slaves. This is proposed as an offset to the American remonstrance in behalf of the Irish exiles.

JAMES BURRELL.

Corner of King and Germain Streets, Has received per Highland Mary from London, Ladies' and Children's Woolen Goods & Polkas, and many other goods, suitable for the season.

Dress Materials, In Coburgs, Orleans, DeLanes and Cashmeres; Gait Plaid CLOAKINGS, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, 14-4, 15-4, 16-4, 17-4, 18-4, 19-4, 20-4, 21-4, 22-4, 23-4, 24-4, 25-4, 26-4, 27-4, 28-4, 29-4, 30-4, 31-4, 32-4, 33-4, 34-4, 35-4, 36-4, 37-4, 38-4, 39-4, 40-4, 41-4, 42-4, 43-4, 44-4, 45-4, 46-4, 47-4, 48-4, 49-4, 50-4, 51-4, 52-4, 53-4, 54-4, 55-4, 56-4, 57-4, 58-4, 59-4, 60-4, 61-4, 62-4, 63-4, 64-4, 65-4, 66-4, 67-4, 68-4, 69-4, 70-4, 71-4, 72-4, 73-4, 74-4, 75-4, 76-4, 77-4, 78-4, 79-4, 80-4, 81-4, 82-4, 83-4, 84-4, 85-4, 86-4, 87-4, 88-4, 89-4, 90-4, 91-4, 92-4, 93-4, 94-4, 95-4, 96-4, 97-4, 98-4, 99-4, 100-4.

LONG AND SQUARE SEAWALS, Black and Col'd Velvets; Ladies' and Children's Woolen Goods & Polkas; Peleries and Comforters; HOSIERY and GLOVES, in great variety; Sewed Muslin, Trimming and Insertions; Thread and Cotton Laces, Edgings & Insertions; Infant's Frock Bodies and Caps; Ladies' Berlin Wool Sleeves; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; Sewed Muslin, Halls, Chemistries and Collars; FRENCH and ENGLISH RIBBONS; FURONS; Whisking, Brushes, Combs, Hair Nets, Platts, Gimps, Umbrellas, Laces, Unions, Gentlemen's Linen Shirt Fronts, and Collars, Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Black and Col'd Vests, Stays, Combs, and Buttons; MILLINERY & &c. &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers to his present well-selected stock of FANCY and USEFUL GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Oct. 28.

Great Reduction in Prices.
SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY, Prince William street, In order to make room for their Fall Importations, (now in hand) have reduced the price of their present Stock, and will call the particular attention of Purchasers to the prices of their GENRES, CLOTHS—in Tweeds, Cassimeres, Camelotines, Gambrois, and Cordes, &c. Ladies Dress Materials, In Silk and Wool Breges, Siphonia Silks, Silk Checks, spun Silks, (plain and plaid); Crapes de Soir, Coburgs, Orleans, Chameleoid Cloth, &c. &c. LONG & SQUARE SEAWALS, In French Broche, Paisley Filled, Black Satin Plain, Watered and Ottoman, Black and Drab Indian, Printed Cashmeres, Breges, &c. &c. Together with a large assortment of printed COTTONS, Mourning ditto, and other Staple and Fancy articles.

S. K. FOSTER'S Ladies Fashionable Shoe Store, Germain Street, Foster's Corner. New Cloth Boots, &c. &c. Just received per Ships "Highland Mary" from London, and "Spird," from Liverpool, 210 CASES of Ladies, Misses and Children's CLOTH BOOTS, Ladies' Cashmeres, Merino and Prunella Bootees; Do. White and Black Satin Bootees; Do. Brown and Black Kid and Enamelled Dancing Slipper; Do. Patent Kid and Morocco Walking SHOES; Do. Carpet and House Shoes, in great variety; Misses' CLOTH BOOTS, of every quality; Do. French and Cashmere Bootees, assorted; Do. Black and Brown Kid and Satin Dancing SLIPPERS; Do. Walking Shoes of every style and quality; Children's Cloth Boots, and every other variety; Cheap Shoes and Boots of all sorts. S. K. FOSTER, Sept. 30.

1852.
NEW MILL FACTORY. W. H. ADAMS BEGGS to acquaint his Customers and the public generally, that having lately erected a STEAM CUT NAIL FACTORY in this City, is prepared to furnish CUT NAILS from 3/4 to 10/4, and all sizes in between, in great quantities, and of the best quality, and in any quantity and shape as can be produced in the Province, and therefore solicits from purchasers an inspection at the HARRIS STORE, Corner of Dock Street and Market Square, Jan. 27.

DOMESTIC. Vulcan Foundry Manufacturers. THE attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the inspection of a large and extensive assortment of

COOKING STOVES, FRANKLIN REGISTER GRATES, WOOD STOVES, &c. &c. of the newest and most approved Pattern, to be seen at the Brick Warehouse in Prince William Street, late in the occupation of Messrs. Ranney, Surden & Co. Orders for CASTINGS, and all other Work, left as above, will have immediate attention. JOHN W. THURGAR, St. John, N. B., Sept. 27th, 1851.

A. GILMOUR, Tailor and Draper, Bragg's Building, South side King Street. WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now selling off the whole of his STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, at greatly reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail.

His Stock of OVER COATS is large and varied, got up in the very best style, and at such very low prices that they only want to be seen to secure a sale. Those in want of new Coats, would do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere. He has on hand a large stock of West of England BROAD CLOTHS, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green and Brown, double and single Cloth different colors, suitable for Over Coats. Also Beaver and Pilot Cloths in great variety, with a large quantity of Trouser Stuffs, suitable for the present season; Black and Fancy DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &c. &c. A splendid assortment of FINESTINGS, Silk, Satin, Barellon, Marselles, Cashmeres, &c. &c. which he will sell at a great reduction in order to close up his present importation and to make room for Spring supply. December 23.

W. H. ADAMS Has just received per ships *Baudica* and *Thames* 9 CASES *Sanderson Brothers & Co's* Cast Steel; 1 case Block Axes; 5 cases TEA KETTLES; 1 case Saucers; 3 crates Coal Scoops, 1 case Saddle SHOVELS; 1 case Hair Sewing Machine; 2 cases Sad Irons; 1 case Wrought Bads and Tacks, 2 cases Bench and Moulding Planes, 11 boxes Iron Wire, 2 cases Wire Riddles, 25 dozen riveted eye Shovels; 4 dozen SPADES; 100 bags Board, Boat, Horse, and Ox NAILS; 2 cases Suet Lard; 2 cases SHOT; 1 case LEAD PIPE; 10 dozen long handle Prizing Pans; 1 case Hoop, *Stanforth & Co's* Circular SAWS; 2 cases Hacks and Saws; 2 cases PUNCHES, &c. &c. 15 cases containing Shovel Goods, viz.—LOCKS, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Bed Castors, Chair Web, Rules, Fire Irons, Whip Trunks, Shoe Hammers and Bils, Brushes, Dish Covers, Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Storeyards, Brass Cocks, Fish Hooks, Iron Hooks and Haps and Staples, Percussion Caps, Tea and Table Spoons, Kettle Ears, Coffin Mounting, Counter Scales, Plated Brass and Iron Castings, Copper Coal Scoops, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Wove Wire, Brass Wire, and a variety of Small Wares; which, with Goods recently received, comprises a good assortment. Nov. 4.

Groceries! Groceries! **JAMES MACFARLANE,** MARKET SQUARE Having completed his Fall Supply of GROCERIES, respectfully calls attention of purchasers to the Stock on hand; comprising in part: In Store: *Good as Duty paid*; 200 cwt. Sugar, 200 cwt. Souchong, 200 cwt. Hyson, 200 cwt. Oolong TEAS; 65 lbs. Porto Rico SUGARS; 20 ditto MOLASSES; 50 bags Java and Laguira COFFEE; 50 boxes TOBACCO, (fine brands); Per "Montrose" and "John S. DeWolf"—1 cask INDIGO; 6 hampers fine Cheshire and Truvel Cheese; 1 cask Golden SYRUP. Per "Henry Holland"—3 hales Wadding and Lard PAPER; 15 cases Blue and Sago STARCH; 5 hales SCOTCH OATMEAL, (Ayrshire); 20 boxes PIPES, assorted; SPERM CANDLES; Composite Candles; Tapers, assorted; Mustard; Pickles and Sauces; Day & Martin's Blacking; Hall's Starch; Patent Groats and Barley; Fancy Soap; Pepper; Ginger; Currants; Pickles; Canned Peas; Both Brock; Wadding Twine; Candles Wick; Split Peas; Barley; Sulphur; Vitriol; &c. &c. with a large and well assorted Stock of all articles in the Trade. Wholesale and Retail, at St. John, October 7, 1851.

GOODS By the "Gipsy," "Charles," and "Richmond," &c. 75 BAGS Shingle and Clapboard fine Cut NAILS, at 24 per lb.; 35 casks 100 lb. each, 7/4, 8/4, 9/4 and 10/4 HORN NAILS; 50 kegs 8/4 and 10/4 Wrought Rose and Clapboard NAILS; 10 cases 2 1/2, 3 and 4 inch Boat Nails; 10 cases 4 1/2 and 5 inch SPIRES; 700 yards Superior Scotch Wool CARPETING 300 do. Pine do. do. do. 25 kegs YAW PAINT; 5 boxes COCA PASTE; A variety of WOODEN WARE. Also—By the "Albert" from London: A case containing first-rate CHAIRS of the English and Irish CHANNEL, North Africa, Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, &c. &c. 6 Ten-inch BRASS COMPASSES, 2 Log GLASSES, 30 Barbed RIBBLERS, 12 Gunter SCALLES; Quadrants, Thermometers, Ruled and Plain LOG BOOKS, &c. For sale by the Case. JOHN KINNEAR.

French Cloths, Vestings, and Elastic Doeskins, Via the United States, per Steamer *Admiral.* THE Subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of the above Goods, which are quite new in this Market, and he begs to call particular attention to the quality of the FINEST, which will be made in a superior style to any in this City at extremely low prices. Call and examine the Stock of Goods now for Sale at the *Howard House, North Side King Street,* May 27. JAMES MYLES.

W. H. ADAMS Has received per Ships "Montrose" and "Sophia"—4 CASES *Halls, Stanforth & Co's* GANG, CIRCULAR, and CROSS CUT SAWS; 1 case Mill, Put and Hand-Saw FILES; 752 pieces Pots, Bakermans, and spare COVERS, 2 Cases "Thames" shot SERRA AUGERS &c. &c. From the United States: 73 Cistern and Well PUMPS, A few extra Patent Pipe Boxes, for Wood Axes. 280 Canada Close STOVES, 13 Tons HOLLOW WARE—well assorted; LEAD PIPE, from 5/8 to 1 1/4 inch, 270 Boxes Window GLASS. Sept. 23.

JANUARY, 1852. English and American Paper Hangings, &c. FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street. 6000 PAPERES, principally low priced and new patterns; 250 assorted cast and wood set Rocking and other CHAIRS, A large variety of American Wooden WARE, Conk Brooms, &c. &c. Jan. 27.

Flewwelling & Reading 30 H. RECEIVING and *Finde*, from London. 30 H. BIDS, GENEVA; 10 quarter cases; 1 puncheon JAMAICA RUM—very old; 30 bags Black PEPPER; 1 box MACE, 2 cases CASSIA; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR; 2 tins Epsom SALTS; 1 cask Saltpetre; 1 cask BLUE VITRIOL; 45 kegs F & F GUNPOWDER—Hall & Son's. DAILY EXPECTED—20 hhds. Hennessy's best BRANDY—which, together with a large and well selected stock of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, is on offer at lowest market prices. Oct. 6.

Prices Reduced! Wholesale and Retail WAREHOUSE, Prince William-street.

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

GOODS. Per *Diadem* from Newcastle, now landing and for Sale—10 CASES LINED OIL, 20 cases WHITING, 6 cases Blue VITRIOL, 10 cases Carbonate of SODA, 3 cases BISMUTH; 2 cases SULPHUR, 2 cases Epsom SALTS, 1 case Green COPPERAS, 6 cases COAL DUST; 1 ton ALUM, 10 bags FINE GLUE. JOHN KINNEAR, Prince William Street. December 16.

New Fruit, Coffee, &c. NOW LANDING from Boston—170 whole, half and qr. boxes Muscat RAISINS; 40 boxes Layer do.; 10 kegs Cooking Oil; 30 kegs Java COFFEE; 10 barrels crushed Loaf Sugar; 5 casks of Salsaparilla; 20 gross *Mason's* BLACKING. Nov. 18. FLEWWELLING & READING.

Provisions! Provisions! From *Cumberland:* 100 F. IRISH Prime BUTTER; 10 cwt. CHEESE; From *North Scotia:* 75 bbls. good Eating and Cooking APPLES. Dec. 6. JAMES MACFARLANE.

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

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

SELLING OFF AT Reduced Prices for Cash Only!! AT THE HOWARD HOUSE, North Side of King Street.

WELL selected stock of WINTER CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable Style and at unprecedented low prices. Parties who are in want of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c. will find, by calling at the Howard House, that they can procure the above articles cheaper and of better quality than at any other Establishment in this City. The Subscriber having a large stock of Cloth Vestings, &c. on hand, and he being about to leave for England to select Goods for the Spring trade, is determined to sell his present stock on hand at a great price, and would direct the attention of buyers to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Better Cloth Coats in any colour made to order at 15 per cent. lower than at any other establishment in the Province. Pants and Vestings on the same terms. JAMES MYLES.

JOHN KINNEAR, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, (In Messrs. WIGGINS' new Buildings.) Has on hand, for Sale in quantities, and by retail—ROSE and Clasp Head wrought NAILS, of all the usual sizes; Horse, Boat and Pressed NAILS; CUT NAILS of every size; T. M. REED, English and German Window GLASS of every size from 18 to 34 inch; PAPER HANGINGS from 6d. to 5s. each piece; English and American FINE CLOTHS, Flirt Glass-ware, assorted kinds, Scotch Wool CARPETING, American Warranted CHAIRS, assorted kinds; Raw and Boiled Lined OILS, Sea Elephant and Florence OILS; CASTOR, LARD, and PINE OIL; SPICES, both whole and ground, of all kinds; FEATHERS, (cleaned), assorted qualities; Mont's Bronza, CHOCOLATE, Cocoa and Ginger American and BENGAL RICE; Wooden Wares of various kinds, Paints, Whiting and Yellow Ochre, and a number of other articles. August 26, 1851.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. THE Subscriber has received per *Thames*, the remainder of his Fall Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Perfumery, Brushes, Pickles, Sauces &c. all of which are warranted of the best quality and for sale on reasonable terms. T. M. REED, Head of North Wharf. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, BURNING FLUID, of superior quality always on hand. October 28.

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

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

LONDON HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, December 20th, 1851. Just received per Steamer "Ania" from Halifax: RICH PLaid BONNET RIBBONS; SATENS; Gros de NAPS; PERSIANS; FANCY TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. T. W. DANIEL.

Cod Liver Oil Candy. WOODS' REFINED Cod Liver OIL CANDY for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all Pulmonary complaints; for sale in packages at Pd. each, by THOMAS M. REED, Head of North Wharf. Jan. 6.

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

Morrison's Life Pills.—Just received and for Sale by THOMAS M. REED, Head of North Wharf, Dec. 23.

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 Gilson, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spilby, 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 swelling along my ankle, and was attended with much inflammation to an alarming degree, inasmuch 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 avocations, 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 GILSON.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented. Extract of a Letter dated Roxborough, February 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roxborough Journal. TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel near 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 advice 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 Roxborough Journal. Dec. 25.

Deciduity—an extraordinary Cures and Stomach. Mr. T. GARDNER, 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 a greatly debilitated man; during the long period of his declining he had the advice of four of the most eminent Physicians besides five Surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit. He was afterwards recommended to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being an extraordinary case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it may therefore be necessary to say that Mr. Gardner is a broker, and well known. Cure of a Desperate 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 very Scorbatic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, I was unable to get any sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, and also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Manchester, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I can happily say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured. I can now sleep all the night through, and the pain in my back and limbs have entirely left me. (Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

IN ALL Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stony and Ulcerated Canals, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lambrago, 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 Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoeffs, Yaws, Coochy, and all other Diseases common to Europe, the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

BURNS, SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, Clapped Hands and Lippes, Scars, Chalks, Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment. Sold by the Proprietor, J. C. Strand, near Temple Bar, London; and by PETERS & TILLY, Provincial Agents, No. 3, King Street, St. John, N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander